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The Standard.

BASEBALL
VANCOUVER—Home Schedule
In Northwestern League for 1917
Tacoma, July 11, 12, 13, 14.
Seattle, July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Tacoma, Aug 8, 9, 10, 11.
Great Falls, Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Spokane, Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
Tacoma, Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept 1.

Vol. VI., No. 2—Established 1911. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917 Price Five Cents

Wise Choice of Premier Brewster Will Receive Endorsation of Electors

IN selecting Mr. J.W. deB.Farris to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation from the attorney-generalship of Mr. M. A. Macdonald, Premier Brewster has once again showed a statesmanlike grasp of a problem of more than ordinary importance. Realizing full well that these are troublesome times, that there are many hostile elements at work, openly and secretly, to undermine the influence of the great Liberal party in British Columbia, Premier Brewster has not hesitated to put the electorate to the test in the chief centre of population in the province, in the one place where the "revelations" of J. S. Cowper may be expected to have some influence on the minds of the voters, if they are to be seriously considered as worth a grain of sand anywhere in Canada. The Standard has no doubt that Cowper and his friends will have their answer in an avalanche of votes for the government candidates at the coming by-elections, and that the turncoat Liberals and party mugwumps will be able to see themselves in true perspective so soon as the votes are counted.

In Mr. Farris the premier has selected a lieutenant who will bring added lustre to the glorious old party of which he has for so long been a brilliant ornament. Mr. Farris is filled with the fire and enthusiasm of youth,, and has a long career of usefulness before him. During the session just closed he has shown himself a close student of political affairs, and by his consistent and untiring devotion to duty has earned the respect of the entire house, Liberals and Conservatives alike. Without unduly forcing himself on the attention of the public, Mr. Farris' work during the past few months has been such that he naturally became the logical choice of the party for the first cabinet position which he could, by virtue of special training and ability, fill with advantage to the province of his adoption.

It would be useless to suppose that the opposition will permit Mr. Farris to be returned as Attorney-general without opposition. Though our friends the enemy must recognize the absolute fitness of the Liberal candidate, it would not be in keeping with the traditions of the class party of Canada to overlook any possible chance to slip one more supporter into the house. That there is not the remotest hope of success is no deterrent to Messrs. Bowser et al. No hog ever got to the trough without shoving.

The special interests and vested rights of the country may also be expected to make another attempt to bring about the defeat of the Liberal candidate. The secret agents of the P. G. E., and the Machiavelian machinations of the C. N. R. may once again attempt to wreck the cause of good government, but the eyes of the voters have been opened, and red herrings will this time be tossed without delay into the political garbage can.

The attitude of the daily newspapers of Vancouver is a foregone conclusion. The News-Advertiser, as in duty bound, will openly oppose Mr. Farris and strongly support whoever may be the Bowserian candidate. The Province will sit serenly on the fence and emulate Bunyan's Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, saying nothing daily in labored phrases and pleasing platitudes. The World, as befits the creature of the Pacific Dredging Company, will shoot a stream of mud at the government and its candidate. From the Sun we may expect secret opposition and subterranean tactics, and that occasional "damming with faint praise," which is worse than open attack by hostile forces. The redeeming feature is that nobody believes in the Sun any more: "If you see it in the Sun, it isn't so," is its well-merited motto.

But even with these, and possibly other, influences at work against him, Mr. Farris will find himself returned to his seat by handsome majority. The voters of Vancouver could not, in justice to themselves, do otherwise.

Hon. J. W. deB. Farris

John Wallace deBeque Farris, was born at White's Cove, Queen's County, New Brunswick, on December 3, 1878. He is the eldest son of Hon. L. P. Farris and grandson of the late Hon. John Farris, M. P. He was educated at the public schools of his native place and was graduated from Acadia University in 1899 with high honors in political science. During his college course Mr. Farris was prominently identified with all the college activities requiring leadership. He was captain of the Varsity football team in his senior year and was a member of the debating teams which were victorious over the other universities of the province. Proceeding after graduation to the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Farris took the full three years course in law, graduating one of the first in a class of 130.

He won the Frazier prize for oratory at the University of Pennyslvania and was a member of the debating team which defeated the University of Michigan for the first time in eleven years. Mr. Farris was admitted to the bar in his native province in November, 1902, but seeing greater possibilities in the rapidly growing west he came to Vancouver May 1, 1903. He was made City Prosecutor the following year, at the same time continuing private practice in the firm of Killam and Farris. Later the firm became McDonnell, Killam and Farris and in 1912 the present firm of Farris and Emerson was formed.

In 1907 Mr. Farris was one of the five candidates in the City of Vancouver for the Provincial House and again in 1909 he ran against the Hon. Carter-Cotton in Richmond.

In the labor troubles on Vancouver Island in 1913 Mr. Farris represented the miners in the trials in Nanaimo and New Westminster. He has been for years the solicitor of the Trades and Labor Council and has been a careful and systematic student of labor problems.

Mr. Farris was married in 1905 to Evelyn Fenwick Keirstead, M.A., eldest daughter of Professor Keirstead, LL.D., now of McMaster University. Mr. and Mrs. Farris have three sons and a daughter.

Mr. Farris brings to the position of Attorney-general and Minister of Labor unusual qualifications which should commend his appointment to all who have the best interests of the province at heart.

The date of the by-election has been set for June 9, with nomination on the Tuesday preceding.

McBride Divorced From His Fat Job Because of "Temperamental Incompatibility"

WITH a fine eye to the dramatic possibilities of the situation, Sir Richard McBride suddenly tenders his resignation from the important and highly lucrative position of agent-general for British Columbia in London. Sir Richard never steps out before the public unless and until he has arranged for the glare of the spotlight to hit the exact spot where he will stand. That's one of his little ways; had he not been broken to be a war horse of politics he would have made a dandy three-ring circus manager. To him publicity was always the spice of life.

The retiring agent-general held back all intimation of his intention to quit until the house was just about to prorogue, when, of course, it would dwarf all other incidents, more because of its unexpectedness than of its importance.

Why Sir Richard has resigned is not made clear. Of course we all know that the sword of Damocles has been hanging by a hair over his head since the memorable fourteenth of September last, but Sir Richard is hardly the man to quit until he is actually fired—and not always even then. The talk about his ill-health may be true, but we sincerely hope it is not. Anyway, in a case of this kind the real reason is usually obscured by so much piffle about illness that no one takes stock in it. And it might not be out of place to remember that mighty few persons leave England to come to British Columbia for their health. The difference in climate isn't worth considering.

No, the cause of the agent-general's action requires some better explanation. We are willing to hazard just one guess, but it's a good one: Sir Richard McBride quits because England won't have him. A few months have been enough to convince him that he's a square peg in a round hole, and that the chance of eventually rounding out to fit the situation are too remote to be considered. Like many other colonials, Sir Richard McBride failed to realize that the hearty English welcome tendered a passing guest would wear off so soon as the charming visitor showed an inclination to become a permanent roomer. The ex-premier had too long been master in his own house to adapt himself to the position of boarder in his Mother's home. He has not the temperament to easily adjust himself to accepting what he would consider a subordinate position. All his life he had been a big toad in a small puddle, and to suddenly become one of the many small toads in a big puddle was more than he could stand. The dignity that settled on him when King George said "Arise, Sir Knight," could not exist in the narrow confines of

(Continued on page 5)

Lloyd George's Latest Irish Scheme Is Real Masterpiece of Genius

NO other achievement of Mr. David Lloyd George gives so convincing a proof of genius as the little Welshman's handling of the Irish home rule question. His proposal to leave the matter to the Irish themselves and pledging the British government to accept their solution was a stroke worthy of a Pitt, a Disraeli or a Gladstone. The Irish people may have home rule when they decide upon what sort of home rule they want. Until then the British government must be absolved from any blame in delaying a solution of the question. If the Irish cannot agree, well, they can wait.

The trouble has been that, when the distracted British statesmen had fixed up a scheme which suited one Irish faction, the other faction headed straight for the warpath. The British government was between the devil and the deep blue sea, and was successful only in getting disliked by both factions.

It was then that Britain's great little premier displayed a knowledge of human nature which should make certain his niche in the hall of fame. As they express it in the vernacular, he passed the buck to Ireland. His scheme was so simple that the wonder is that it was not tried before. He proposed a convention of Irishmen in Ireland, to which all factions, including the Sinn Feiners, should be admitted. When the convention has decided upon a constitution for Ireland and has devised a satisfactory scheme of government, then Mr. David Lloyd George will be ready to give it force and effect by putting it through the British parliament.

If the Irish convention is unable to agree, no blame can possibly attach to the British government. When it is remembered that Ireland is ready and ripe for self-government, the agreement as to the form of government necessarily will be reached and there will no longer be any Irish question. Once started upon its career, Ireland will have the responsibility of looking to the control of its several factions.

Widespread Knowledge of German Language Excellent Commercial Weapon After the War

A NUMBER of sincere but misguided persons in this country and in England are advocating dropping the study of the German language from the curriculum of the public schools, mainly on so-called patriotic grounds, but also partly because the spoken German is a harsh, guttural and unmusical language that could very well be dropped from the list without the world at large being the poorer.

These advocates of restricted education forget that the German officers had an immense advantage over their enemies in the early days of the war because of their knowledge of English and French. The majority of Prussian officers spoke two or three languages, and almost perfectly. The number of English officers who could speak either French or German fluently was negligible, while as for the French,—well, no one has yet accused Messieurs of being linguists.

The proficiency of the Germans enabled them to maintain spies in every quarter, to practice many ruses de guerre useful to them, and to inform themselves very directly of the enemy's proceedings and intentions. Yet it was not certainlly from loyalty or admiration of the English or French that the Germans studied their language; it was because such knowledge would at some time prove an invaluable asset.

The theory held good in war; it is truer even in peace. The German nation forged ahead, commercially, because her young men were trained to go out into the enemy's territory and take the trade away from them. They did this because they could speak the language and were familiar with money exchange and trade technicalities.

The same tactics will be continued after the war. Irrespective of what the peace terms may be, of what trade restrictions may be imposed on Germany, there will remain somewhere something which Germany will be able to get on an equal footing with the other nations of the world. It then behooves the Allies to be ready to compete for this trade, by having her men trained to speak the language, not only of the country where this industrial development will take place, but also of their rivals in business.

The German tongue will survive the war. A language is the hardest thing in the world to kill; it will survive even for centuries after its usefulness has ceased, because of its historic associations and its sentimental attachments.

By no means stop teaching "German" in the schools. And, if at all possible, teach French and Spanish as well. The trade of South America has for many years been largely in German hands because the English and the United States merchants were too indolent to train their salesmen to speak the language of the people of those countries. Business as often as not had to be done through an interpreter—a hopeless task when one is trying to induce a sluggish native merchant to sign up for a big order which he is not sure he wants to buy. The result of the interview is more than likely to be "Manana"—tomorrow, tomorrow.

It may be doubly hard for the youth of our land to have to learn German these days, but it is almost essential to the material progress of the empire.

Adversity is a medicine which people are rather fond of recommending indiscriminately as a panacea for their neighbors. Like other medicines, it only agrees with certain constitutions. There are nerves which it braces, and nerves which it utterly shatters. *Justin McCarthy.*

Are You Shouldering Your Burden, Or Merely Shifting It on the Poor?

IF the sacrifices demanded by the great war, the poor, the sick and the defenceless have been called upon to bear much more than their fair share. The physical burden of the conflict among non-combatants may be said to have fallen almost exclusively on their shoulders, for many a well-to-do man who believes he is contributing his share towards the lessening of war's load is merely shifting the responsibility on the defenceless.

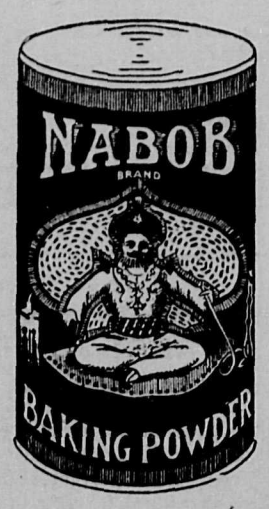
Organized charity, associations dealing with the sick, settlement work, and like organizations dealing with the relief of distressed humanity, all have seen their support from the charitable dwindle almost to vanishing point since the commencement of hostilities. Other and more insistent calls were being made on the purses of their erstwhile friends, and, if they were not forgotten, neither were they remembered. Those accustomed to give merely shifted their contributions from the local association to the wider war relief organization.

Such action obviously represents no sacrifice on the part of the giver. He gets the publicity and the praise, but the halt, the lame and the blind get the suffering. This is not sacrifice, but a sacrificial offering of the helpless.

The man who has merely changed the quarter to which he makes his charitable gifts is no more deserving of lavish praise than was Mark Twain when he so valiantly offered to sacrifice all his wife's relatives on the altar of his country, and is no more to be commended than is the husky slacker who has three cousins at the front, and who seeks vicarious glory because of kinship.

Too many men and women have thought they were doing their duty in these times of stress by dropping an occasional dime in a tag box, or signing away a small percentage of their weekly stipend to the Patriotic fund. Trifling contributions are no means of equalizing the burden, and unless there is a radical change in the not distant future, we may look forward to the nationalization of many things in addition to the food and munition resources of the Allied nations. The conscription of wealth would not long precede the conscription of wages, with its correllary of absolute state control over everything until the end of the war.

Ambition is so powerful a passion in the human breast that however high we reach we are never satisfied.—*Machiavelli.*



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How The Easterners View The Free Wheat Policy

After many years of insistent and consistent bombardment on the part of the agricultural forces of Western Canada the Federal Government has removed the duty on wheat entering the United States markets. The rather unexpected announcement from Ottawa that such an order had been issued has been well received in all parts of the prairie provinces, which the new decree promises to affect most. Since a similar move made by the United States government, when the recent reciprocity campaign was on in this country, is still law, it means that from now on Canada and the United States will have free trade in wheat. It has long been contended by western agricultural communities on the prairies that they have been seriously handicapped by the embargoed barrier to their most natural and nearest market to the south. This held good, not so much for the high grade wheat, but more particularly for the inferior grades, which undoubtedly resulted in enormous losses to western producers. The handicap is now removed. It merely means that if the government does not see that western farmers are provided with the necessary avenues and proper prices for such grades as do not come within number one, a ready market awaits the farmer across the line. It is evident, however, that in the construction of a government elevator and the inauguration of a sample market in Winnipeg, the government appreciates the necessity of bringing about a better condition of affairs for the grain growers of the west.

The organized farmers of Western Canada commenced agitating for free access to the United States markets for their grain product in 1908, but not until 1910 were there any active steps taken towards bringing pressure on the government to attain that end. A large delegation was sent to Ottawa in December of that year. Amnog other demands made, special emphasis was placed on free interchange of all kinds of natural products between Canada and the United States. The government was impressed with the contentions of this delegation, and the benefits that wider markets would confer on the farmers and the general trade of the country. Reciprocity agreement with the United States within a month of the visit of this delegation to Ottawa was negotiated. The government was unable, however, to get the agreement ratified by parliament, and, being defeated at the election, reciprocity was set aside for the time. Immediately after the Wilson Tariff Bill became law, which provided that any country giving free entry to United States wheat and wheat products would be granted free entry of wheat and wheat products into the United States, the organized farmers urged the Canadian government to accept this proposition of the American Congress, but they refused to grant the request.

According to R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, there has been no other one thing that tended to discourage production and cause so many to abandon their farms in the prairie provinces during 1912-1913 as the defeat of the reciprocity agreement. The farmers looked upon that measure as a means of relief from the restrictions imposed upon them in the marketing of their grain, and when it was defeated many gave up hope of being relieved of the monopoly that contributed so much to make grain-growing unprofitable.

The advantages to be attained by access to the United States markets with wheat, which would also apply to all other grains grown on western farms, in his judgment, are two-fold. First, it gives free access to a consuming population of over 100,000,000 people whose demands are so varied, and whose consumptive powers are so great, that it will readily absorb the different grades of grain that western farmers have to sell. In view of the wide areas under cultivation in which crops are grown and the varied climatic conditions that will obtain in this wide area each year, there will always be in some part of Western Canada more or less "out of condition" and classed with "low grade" grain. The disposing of that class of grain has always been one of the problems confronting the western farmers. The United States markets will now provide an avenue for the consumption of that class of grain, and minimize the loss the farmers suffered in the marketing of it.

There is always a demand in the United States for Western Canada Hard Northern wheat for mixing with the softer winter wheats of the eastern and middle western states. The result is going to be that the Hard Northern spring wheat of Dakota and Western Canada will be pooled. It will create a market for itself because of the excess gluten contents, not only in the United States and Canada, but in other parts of the world as well, where it will be used by millers for blending with softer wheats.

Another advantages that will accrue to the western grain growers is that it will provide a competitive route for export. One of the reasons why western farmers were so persistent for access to the southern market was to secure a competitive route of shipment for export. Up till now all western grain had to be shipped for export through the one spout, which afforded opportunities for manipulation both by transportation companies and grain dealers, so long as they had no competitor in the handling of this grain. With a competitive market bordering on the three prairie provinces, and a competitive route of shipment available, Canadian handlers of grain will be kept on their good behavior.

Some changes must necessarily be made in our inspection and methods of handling grain in order to get more in conformity with the methods employed in Minneapolis and Duluth. This will be made easier with the completion of the large government elevator now being erected at Transcona.

Mr. McKenzie is of the opinion that changes will have to be made in the specifications of our grades, which is now considerably higher than those of Minneapolis. As there will be considerable of our wheat shipped to Minneapolis market, it would be unjust to the Canadian grower to have to put up a higher standard of grades than the American grower. The organized farmers will likely withdraw their objection to the establishing of a sample market in Winnipeg for the same reason, as in all probability the United States millers who purchase supply on the Minneapolis market on sample will become buyers of Canadian wheat on sample, if proper trading and transportation facilities are provided.

If Canadian dealers meet the competition of Minneapolis, and Canadian transportation facilities equal shipping facilities with that from the south, it is doubtful if much of our wheat will be diverted from Canadian channels, except during periods of freight congestion and low grade wheat. Millers in the eastern and central states will secure their requirements of hard spring wheat from Fort William through lake ports, instead, as formerly, from Minneapolis. Flour mills tributary to Minneapolis markets will be supplied with the hard spring wheat of Dakota.

The problem of transportation has by no means been solved with the inauguration of free wheat markets. It is well known that the different railways have thousand of cars tied up across the line, and facilities for the movement of grain have long been pressed to the limit. Lifting the duty on grain southward does not by any means produce, as if by magic, the necessary facilities to transport the grain to the open American market. Once this handicap is overcome there is no reason to think the different railways will not do everything in their power to facilitate the movement of grain to any market desired. As one prominent western railway official put it: "They are directly interested in the prosperity of all producers, and conditions which tend to assure that desired era throughout Western Canada, and may be relied on to cooperate in every way they can."

While the railway chiefs in Winnipeg are not disposed to talk for publication, J. R. Cameron, assistant general manager of the C.N.R., is credited by the Saskatoon "Daily Star" as having said: "It will take some time to see just what the effect on our lines will be. We have frequently been asked to make a through west route on grain to Minneapolis, and hitherto we have not seen our way clear to make such a rate, as the total amount of Canadian grain being shipped to that point was too small to justify our doing so. Now, however, the conditions are somewhat changed, and it may become necessary for us to make such a rate. I do not think this would have a very great effect on the car shortage. It would be possible to ship grain to Minneapolis all winter, of course, and this would have some effect. We have been shipping a great deal of grain into Duluth, where it is stored in bond until navigation opens in the spring. Equipment would be seriously tied up by any large movement of grain to Minneapolis, because they have a sample market there, and there is always a good deal of delay in getting the cars unloaded. One of the great advantages of the grade system is that there is practically no delay in getting the cars unloaded, provided there is elevator capacity sufficient to take care of the grain as it arrives."

While free wheat is highly appreciated as a move which promises to be of inestimable value in the development of Western Canada, it is invaribaly treated as a prelude to the removal of similar tariff barriers, particularly in the way of agricultural implements.

"The next logical step," says J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, "is to give the farmer the same opportunity to purchase the necessary supplies required in the production of farm product—this done, the Saskatchewan farmer will be able to compete against the world, despite cheap labor in other wheat-producing countries. It will make certain for our farmers the doing of their share in cleaning up the war debt when this terrible confict is over, as no doubt the cleaning up of the debt will be based on our basic national industry, agriculture."

H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture says: "If we can continue to have the western farmer's rights recognized in respect to the markets wherein he buys as well as those in which he sells, we will build up the necessary prosperity for a civilization in Western Canada which in a short time will be surpassed by none. I sincerely hope this is a sign Ottawa is getting a wider vision and will co-operate for a greater Canada. When the government gets properly prepared for this work it will find the west with coat off and both feet in the ring."

"Of course," says Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, "we have still got to press for free access to the United States markets for oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and so forth. Our principal object is achieved, but we have still some demands which we must continue to press upon the authorities."

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, states: "If free agricultural implements may but be added to free wheat such an impetus will be given to western agriculture and agricultural settlement as could be given in no other way."—Toronto Saturday Night.

MUCH WORK AT SESSION

Legislature Passed Eighty Bills During Eleven Weeks—Important Laws Enacted

In spite of a session marked by much recrimination and prolonged debate, not unmixed with the usual political speeches from both sides of the house, the first session of the first Liberal legislature in British Columbia got over a tremendous amount of work between the first of March and when the session adjourned at the close of Saturday night.

Numbered among the measures are several having an influence upon the prosperity of the province through the agency of better development of natural resources. A complete list of the new laws which have been enacted, follows:

Thornton Fell, the clerk of the house, read the titles to the following bills:—

No. 2—An act to amend the British Columbian Railway Act.
No. 7—An act to amend the Pharmacy Act.
No. 9—An act to amend the Supreme Court Act.
No. 10—An act respecting the Dolly Varden Mines Railway.
No. 11—An act to make provision for a mineral survey of the province of British Columbia and for the development of the mineral resources of the said province, including provisions in aid of prospectors and miners and for the protection of wage-earners and investors.
No. 12—An act respecting the civil service.
No. 13—An act to amend the Water Act, 1914.
No. 14—An act for the better protection of sheep.
No. 15—An act respecting the marking of cattle and horses.
No. 17—An act to amend the Eggs Marks Act.
No. 18—An act to amend the law relating to the guardianship and custody of infants.
No. 20—An act to amend the Animals Act.
No. 21—An act respecting a certain by-election holden in Vancouver city electoral district on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1916.
No. 22—An act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.
No. 23—An act to amend the Succession Duty Act.
No. 24—An act to amend the Complex Ore Process Aid Act.
No. 26—An act to amend the Sale of Goods Act.
No. 27—An act to amend the Assignment of Book Accounts Act.
No. 28—An act to amend the Timber Royalty Act.
No. 229—An act to amend the Forest Act Relief Act.
No. 30—An act to amend the Forest Act.
No. 31—An act to amend the Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Act.
No. 32—An act to amend the Trust Company's Act.
No. 33—An act to amend the Taxation Act.
No 34—An act to provide for the collection of a tax on persons.
No. 35—An act to increase the revenues of the crown for the year ending thirty-first December, 1917.
No. 36—An act to provide for the collection of a tax on persons attending places of amusement.
No. 37—An act to promote increased agricultural production.
No. 38—An act to amend the Public Schools Act.
No. 39—An act to validate certain sales of land for arrears of taxes.
No. 40—An act respecting dentistry.
No. 41—An act for enabling bodies corporate to hold property in joint tenancy.
No. 43—An act to amend the North Vancouver City Incorporation Act, 1906.
No. 44—An act to amend the Vital Statistics Act.
No. 45—An act to authorize the conveyance by the crown of certain lands for public and patriotic purposes.
No. 46—An act to amend the Fort George Incorporation Act.
No. 47—An act to amend the Land Registry Act.
No. 48—An act to amend the War Relief Act.
No. 49—An act to amend the Companies Act.
No. 50—An act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act.
No. 52—An act to amend the Land Act.
No. 54—An act for the establishment of public sampling and concentrating plants, custom smelters and refineries, and to make provision in aid of the treating or buying of ores.
No. 55—An act respecting a certain election holden in Fort George electoral district on the fourteenth day of September, 1916.
No. 56—An act to amend chapter 35 of the statutes of 1915.
No. 57—An act to amend the Administration Act.
No. 58—An act to amend the Agricultural Act, 1915.
No. 59—An act to amend the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act.
No. 60—An act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act.
No. 61—An act to amend the Municipal Act.
No. 63—An act to amend the Industrial Home for Girls Act.
No. 64—An act relating to the Soldiers' Homestead Act.
No. 65—An act to amend the Local Improvement Act.
No. 66—An act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.
No. 67—An act to provide for auditing public accounts of the province.
No. 68—An act respecting the department of labor.
No. 69—An act to borrow the sum of two million dollars for the purposes therein specified.
No. 70—An act to amend the Constitution Act.
No. 71—An act to amend the Revenue Act.
No. 72—An act to amend the Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905.
No. 73—An act allowing municipalities to adopt proportional representation in municipal elections.
No. 74—An act to provide for the investigation of methods of taxation and for the creation of a permanent board of taxation.
No. 75—An act respecting the semi monthly payment of wages.
No. 76—An act to amend the Drainage and Dyking Act.
No. 78—An act to amend the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, 1904.
No. 79—An act to provide for the investigation of the overseas vote in connection with the British Columbia Prohibition Act.
No. 80—An act to amend the Administration Act.
No. 81—An act to amend the Public Inquiries Act.

Famous Women

Few women have been more widely known than Alice and Phoebe Cary. The sisters had but slight educational advantages supplied by schools. Alice Cary first attracted attention by some sketches of rural life published in a newspaper under the pen name of "Patty Lee," and thenceforth became a frequent contributor to periodicals. Phoebe, four years the junior of Alice, also gained a reputation as a writer of verses, and in 1850 the sisters published a joint volume of their poetical works. Alice Cary also wrote several novels, including "Hagar," "Married, Not Mated," and "Hollywood," but her best known work is "Clovernook," a collection of sketches dealing with western life. The sisters removed to New York in 18522, and Alice died here in 1871, while Phoebe died at Newport a few months later.

Careers for Women

What a prospect in "careers" the Canadian girl will have! In the old days, the girl who wished to be independent was confronted with teaching of needlework, as a means of making a living and "having a little in the bank." Another generation looked with favor on being a governess—but a drab and bleak existence was that of the governess, with little prospect of finally emerging from an intermediate state between mistress and servant. In the old-time English novel, the governess invariably captured the earl or the baronet, in spite of the evil machinations of his jealous womenfolk. But the governess of real life was an entirely different matter, who usually ended in being a lonely dweller in a cottage, having an allowance from reluctant relatives. Time and 'Varsity have changed all that, and the modern girl is allowed to survey the whole range of professions, confident that law, medicine or high finance may afford her a decent livelihood. She may have her eye on a police magistracy or a milk inspectorship. She may aspire to chartered accountancy, or she may be willing to be dietitian and estimate calories for a hospital or a college. She may manage a summer hotel or conduct tourists over Europe in after-the-war days. In fact, the girl of today, to say nothing of the-day-after-to-morrow, will be embarrassed by the riches of the careers offered her. And yet ever so many of these maidens of modernity will prefer a June wedding and a cosy little home of their own to a climb up the ladder of fame. A ladder is quite a toil, and a kitchen cabinet or a fireless cooker appeals more surely to feminine fancy. And then, of course, there's the romance and the husband and the Wedding March.

Praties and Rice

Sixteen ounces of potatoes contain something over twelve ounces of water and cost four cents or so. The same weight of rice contains one ounce and a quarter of water and costs five cents. The balance in each case is food: proteids and starch. Cornmeal and oats compare with the tuber even better, especially oats, with their large proportion of protein, or tissue-building material, and fat. The inference is that potatoes at their present price are not worth eating. If you cannot break yourself of the potato habit and must eat them, grow them for yourself.

Also, Weed, Brother, Weed With Care

Plant, brother, plant; plant with care,
Plant the garden in the sun's bright glare.
A long straight row for the radish rare,
A fuzzy furrow for the lettuce there.
Plant, brother, plant; plant your share.
Plant your stuff for the family fare.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Police reports from some of the "bone-dry" cities to the south of us indicate that a "bone-dry" law is not effective in the hands of boneless officials.

Our own ideas of a food riot—a Mulligan stew made up of Belgian hare, wienies, roast beef, macaroni and French rolls and flavored with vodka.

* * *

Why shouldn't a butcher cut his thumb and wrap it up? He always weighs it with the meat.

3,000,000 Unmarried Mothers in Germany

Increase of Illegitimacy Since the War Began Is Remarkable and Government Is Even Said to Be Encouraging It; Something About the Recent Growth of Socialism in Germany

In the Berlin Tageblatt on January 16, 1917, Dr. Engel, one of the aldermen of Berlin, stated that there were 3,000,000 illegitimate children born in Germany since the beginning of the war, and that this number was increasing at the rate of 20,000 annually in Berlin.

"Only a vigorous, rich increase in childbirth can make up for the enormous loss of life which the war brings up daily," declared Dr. Engel. "The increase in population must, therefore, be recognized as *one of* the most important problems of the future. To continue the increase we are forced to consider the illegitimate birth, which is already 10 per cent. of the normal rate. The war compels us, also, whether we wish it or not, to consider this kind of increase in population in the future in a kindlier way. Our object now must be to better the situation for the illegitimate child."

This frank statement by one of Berlin's physicians, who is connected with the city government, shows that social conditions in Germany have reached the point where they demand careful consideration.

Dr. Engel presents startling statistics. He states that the number of illegitimate children born in cities such as Berlin, Hamburg and Munich has increased from 15 per cent. in 1914 to 45 per cent. in 1916. He declares that unless the government does something immediately to legitimatize these children a big percentage of the future German race will be illegitimate.

The problems confronting the city and nation as a result of this situation are as numerous as they are important. *In the first place, the* government, the doctors and the educational classes do not like the idea of having these children raised as illegitimate offspring. They want the government to adopt the children and provide by legislation for their education and sustenance until they are at least fourteen years of age. Proposals have been made, also, for the children to take the names of their mothers and be made legitimate children by a special act of parliament.

At present the government is doing nothing to decrease the birth rate. On the other hand, *everything* possible is being done to encourage women to have children. Exceptional care is given to mothers and prospective mothers. They can go to government hospitals during confinement. If they are girls working in factories they are given from one month to six weeks' vacation at that time ,on full pay, and the city pays whatever physician and nurse bills are necessary. The result is that millions of young girls, especially those among the working people, are having children and in this way are contributing to the future of their fatherland. It is not considered a disgrace in Germany to have a child if the girl is not married. On the contrary, they are complimented for it, and women who do not have war babies are not considered loyal Germans.

Prostitution at the same time has decreased. In such cities as Berlin, *Hamburg, Munich and Cologne* and Frankfort, there are no war time red light districts. For over a year the problems incident to the birth of illegitimate children have been attracting the attention of physicians. The plan which it seems probable the government will sanction is the following:

Every child born to an unmarried woman will take the name of the mother. The city already pays all the expenses at birth. After that the mothers will be given from 1 to 3 marks a day toward the cost of caring for and feeding the infant. As the child gets *older* it will be supported by the state until it is old enough to go to work. Its education in the public schools will be entirely at the government expense. After it is fourteen years of age it will have an opportunity of learning a trade or some kind of business at the government's expense.

The reason the birth rate of illegitimate children is constantly increasing is because the government indirectly encourages, especially the working girls, to believe that it is their duty to the fatherland to recreate the race. Married women are *encouraged in the same way.*

The problem of caring for the children in Germany is one of the biggest problems of the government. Inasmuch as the state encourages a liberal increase in population, it has to be in a position to take good care of the children, or prospective mothers will be discouraged. So physicians are given special instructions as to the care of children. For instance, a year ago when the milk supply began to decrease, physicians were given orders to instruct young mothers that they must nurse their own children. Physicians were advised to do everything in their power to get the mothers to continue this as long as possible. Then in order to feed children only the smallest amount of milk physicians prescribed cereals, mashed potatoes, spinach and carrots for children above six months of age. Some physicians even did away with milk entirely and prescribed a mixture of cocoa and cornmeal and meat broth for children only a few months old.

DESPATCH RIDER HAS TROUBLES

Because He Is a Little Fellow and Can Swim, Fred Deeley's Brother-in-law Still Lives

A most interesting letter has been received by Mr. Fred Deeley of Vancouver from his brother-in-law, Corporal Harold Wheeler, who is serving his country in France as a despatch rider. With kind permission of Mr. Deeley we are enabled to give extracts from the letter telling of some exciting and narrow escapes. He says:

"I recall one or two instances in particulars, once when my short stature (5 ft. 3 1-2 in.) saved my bacon; once, when my swimming abilities—I can do 100 yards without stopping if I have plenty of time and the water is not too cold—came in useful; and yet another occasion when I scraped through merely because I was not too inquisitive, or of the serious sort of chap. On the first occasion we were billeted "somewhere in Flanders," in what remained of a small French village. Just in the rear were some hefty 14 inch howitzers, mounted on the railway, and they were in the habit of straffing old Fritz like hell, and then the gunners would disappear into the dugouts, and we poor devils in the village would clique for any retaliation Fritz might give.

That particular day our guns had been busy as usual and Fritz seemed very, very annoyed. Scarcely had the boom of our blighters died away than the wail of the 3 9's was heard. I happened to be sitting in a small estaminet, drinking white wine, when number one burst outside in the street. Suddenly there was a h of a crash and number two arrived through the roof and into the room. A sergeant next to me was killed and two more chaps were injured, but I, myself,. escaped unhurt, although a mirror a few inches above my head was smashed to atoms. I bolted into the cellar.

A month later three of us were riding along a screened road, very close to the line, when we heard a crash not far away. As I happened to know that a battery of field guns was somewhere on that road I didn't worry, but just opened the throttle and bunked. My two pals, however, must have realized that it was a shell and not our guns, as I thought, for both stopped, then made for an old trench that ran parellel with the road. Poor beggars * * * The next shell fell close to them; one had to have his leg amputated and the other poor beggar had shell shock, which is a darned sight worse than most wounds. I am thankful I cleared out or I may have been beyond the need of "bully and biscuits" now.

The occasion when I brought my swimming capabilities into play was when I got burned. I have never quite found out what happened that night, though there must have been plenty doing for a few minutes.

I was riding along the canal bank late one very wet night last autumn. The glass of the filler cap on my "Dong" was cracked and a constant flow of petrol was spraying my overalls and must have dripped down on the plugs. Suddenly she caught fire and in a few seconds I was literally a blazing torch. Before I could pull up I was burnt about my hands and face but without a minute's hesitation into the canal I jumped. As soon as I was under I was quite alright, but when I struggled back to the bank I found myself utterly powerless to climb the slippery ten foot bank, and for the time was in immediate danger of being drowned. But two old Frenchmen, probably attracted by the blaze, came trotting along and in a few minutes had yanked me out. I don't remember anything else until late that night the doctor from the field ambulance was removing the dressings from my face, and ye gods and little fishes, I did have a pain ful time of it for the next few days, but I am more than grateful to bear ugly little scars, and my hair and eyebrows have grown again. I enjoyed six or seven weeks rest then once more found myself back on the road with a new "Douglas" and a very jumpy set of nerves, performing the duties of a glorified errand boy, or as the army payrolls shows us to be "Special Despatch Riders." * * * * *

It is just impossible for anyone, even in England, to realize the desolation and destruction that exists out here. I have read many articles in newspapers where the writer has attempted to describe the ravages, but in every case he has failed utterly. To see towns like "Brum" completely demolished, and villages where it is literally impossible to find two bricks standing, seems to be exaggeration, but it is not. I have seen a church with an eighty foot spire brought to the ground with six shells from a 12 inch howitzer.

Thank God I am not in the German army. "Poor old Fritz," he is not a bad sport when you actually come up against him."

Naturally Bullecourt fell when the Germans dropped it from the Hindenburg line.

Don't Can: Dry! And Here's Why

Hamlin Garland Explains Foolishness of Sending Tons of Water Thousands of Miles Away

We were talking of food and boats —Hamlin Garland and I.

"Feeding Europe," I said, "isn't so much a matter of growing things, as of using all we grow. Why, the vegetables and fruit that rot on the ground on my farm every year—and it's not a wildly extravagant farm at that—would pretty near feed another family the size of mine. Our problem as I see it is only partly one of production. Above all, it is a problem of saving, canning and distributing."

"I'm not so sure about the canning," answered Mr. Garland. "Canning means water, and the idea of sending millions of tons of water to Europe seems rather foolish. It's foolish even to send potatoes in bulk."

"You can't send them by wireless," I protested mildly.

"No, but you can dry them," he answered.

"Powdered potatoes?" I asked in amazement.

"Why, yes," he replied with a reminiscent smile. "And they're good, too. When I was outfitting for 'The Long Trail' into the Yukon valley in '98, I found myself deeply concerned with the question of fo od transportation. All our supplies for 800 miles of wild country had to be packed on the backs of our horses and every pound of extra weight counted against our speed.

"Naturally we ruled out canned goods—to pack water into the British northwest was idotic. We turned to dried fruits, flour and beans, and then to a new ration which had made its appearance in the western markets at that time. This new ration was 'granulated' potatoes and 'dessicated' eggs. The potatoes were in slice-shaped grains. The eggs resembled yellow bird shot. A small can of these grains included, as I recall it, six dozen of eggs. In a somewhat larger can I bought the flaky residue of several bushels of carrots, parsnips and turnips.

"My partner was suspicious of 'dessicated' eggs. But as soon as we learned how to use them we were delighted with the result. A tablespoonful of the eggs, and two spoonfuls of the potatoes when steamed in a skillet will sweat up into a fine savory mess.

"It beats rice for expanding, my partner said."

"By George, there's an idea there!"

"I think so myself." Mr. Garland answered slowly. "Ever since the food problem was first agitated, I have been wondering whether such a ration could not be used for our soldiers and for the soldiers of our allies whom we may have to feed. Transportation is going to be a mighty problem, and the saving and shipping of ruits and vegetables in dried form may be one of the best forms of food conservation. Canned fruit is heavy, dried fruit is light. Potatoes are mostly water, heavy to ship and likely to bruise and rot, but 'granulated' potatoes could be sent in small compass anywhere, and so far as I know would keen indefinitely. Local factories could be estab--lished where the eggs and fruits and vegetables are most abundant, and in these ovens the water could be squeezed out and the food compressed for easy transportation.

"And you can really eat the stuff?" I asked incredulously.

"In our own case, with bacon and coffee," Mr. Garland replied, "it made a perfectly good ration, which we ate day after day with satisfaction. I forgot to say that dried rasnberries also came in for use in our dietary." He chuckled with reminiscent enthusiasm. "Our ration was perfect."

"Perhaps you have a particularly robust constitution," I ventured.

"No," he said. "All the miners used the ration, because it was light, nutritious and easily transported. I am not at all sure that the granulated potato and the dessicated 'egg' may not be the solution of the food problem in Europe as it was on the Yukon."

"The granulated potato and the dessicated egg," I murmured unhappily.

Mr. Garland laid his hand on my shoulder. "My boy," he said, "you will have to get used to worse things than dessicated eggs if we don't beat the submarines!"

"If we don't—you don't think there's a chance——?"

Mr. Garland looked grave. "I'm not a pessimist," he said, "but we need submarine chasers, and here's the best one I know—Don't can! Dry! Remember it!"

I told him I would. And I do. Every time I see a potato or an egg, I think of it. The idea is beginning to get me.

It would be funny, wouldn't it, if *the world should be made safe for* democracy by the granulated potato and the dessicated egg?"—T. H.

Light and cheerful effects, in the very best taste, have come with the use of flower and fruit pictures, which give a fine air of distinction to a room and have the merit of fitting in with almost any scheme of furnishing. So great has been the demand for pictures of this class that thousands of them have been brought from Europe in the last few years. A long list of capable artists of the past, headed, perhaps, by Van Hrysam, *left these ornamental* flower and fruit pictures for American home builders, as well as hundreds of their nameless followers whose pictures are also full of beauty.

The ex-czar is also charged with being the author of a political drama. But why keep kicking him now that's he's down?

Radical Countess of Warwick Would Surrender Land to State

Advocates Abolition of Private Tenure of Estates in England—Says Feudal Landlords Are an Anachronism and the New Money-spun Ones are an Abomination —Emulate Grand Duke

If conditions in England are at all accurately described by the Countess of Warwick, it would seem that a reform is long overdue in that country. The Countess, as may be known, is a lady of very radical views. In fact, she is a socialist, and a socialist of much personal property It has often been said that socialists are mostly composed of those who are desirous of dividing up property for the reason that they have nothing to divide and would be the beneficiaries of any division. Perhaps, on the same basis of reasoning, most of the actions of a great many of us who are antagonistic to socialism might be accounted for, says a writer in the Toronto Saturday Night. However, not to wander from our subject, the Countess is the owner of some 23,000 acres in England, and is presumably, convinced that she is not entitled to this estate. She has, moreover, made an appeal to the landed aristocracy of England to follow the example of the Russian Grand Dukes and turn over their feudal properties to the state.

"We must go," she says. "The aristocracy of England, in their position of hereditary landowners, must go. The country rings with suggestions for the betterment of the conditions under which land is cultivated, but as I see things, the suggestions are in no instance drastic enough."

Isn't that great? These many years we have been taught to look upon Russia as the visible evidence of all that is tyrannical in the way of government. The aristocracy were supreme and the people the veriest slaves. No one might call his soul his own. Russia was a *drag on the* progress of the world, and would continue to be such for centuries to come. We woke up one morning to find that Russia had somehow got rid of the yoke, over night as it were, and had become a republic, while we, champions of liberty, were still a monarchy. The Czar had abdicated, and within twenty-four hours had almost been forgotten. Afterwards there appeared somewhere the account of a later episode under this heading: "Nick Romanoff and his wife have been arrested." It was a few moments before the full significance of what had happened presented itself. Yesterday, bare your head and bow before the Czar and Czarina of all Russias and the ruler of millions of subjects. Today, Nick Romanoff and his wife have been arrested. And, now, is held up before the eyes of the ancient and honorable landed aristocracy of England by one of their number the action of the aristocracy of Russia as a model which might with justice and profit to the nation be followed.

We cannot for one moment suppose that the suggestion will be adopted, and while we may thoroughly agree with the Countess in her contention that the land is rightly the property of the state, the most of us will not agree that this is the best method of reclaiming it.

But let us see what else the Countess has to say on the subject. She says she has known estates where the tenants are expected to belong to the Church of England and where nonconformists are barred or persecuted. Farmers, laborers and small tradesmen have been ruined or exiled from the place of their birth because their opinions were contrary to those of their landlords. If the aristocrats possessed the overwhelming wisdom necessary to their role as supreme dictators, all would be well, but the Countess only knew six whose claims would bear momentary consideration.

She then proceeds to drive home some arguments which are worthy of repetition. She declares that it is no justice which calls men to fight for the land and then leaves the land in the hands of a fraction of those who fought. To her, it is impossible that in the future "His Grace" and "My Lord" should own square miles of the earth for which Tom died, Dick was wounded, and Harry fought unscathed. She thinks that it is no more than justice that the men who have offered their lives for Britain should have the freedom of Britain for their reward. For the betterement of social conditions in England, a supreme sacrifice should be made. The country has great needs and, if it is to remain solvent, the united work of all is necessary. The feudal landlord is an anachronism and the new money-spun landlord is an abomination. "We who are in the high places in England should retire from them, and the act would be a greater memorial than the best of us could have hoped to gain."

While the truth of most of what the Countess has to say has been long recognized by many, it takes on an added significance at this particular juncture. We read that, in England, the large estates had their origin centuries ago in grants from the Crown to the nobles who obligated themselves to undertake the defence of the country. Thus, in times of war, they supplied so many horses and so many men together with food and other requirements. Land was not worth a great deal in cash in those days, but it carried with it the virtual ownership of the people just as is the case today, and must always be the case. Hence, the Countess declares, that only the state can own the land in trust for those who can make it productive.'

Unfortunately, the proposal of the Countess is not very practical, in the form in which it appears in print. She proposes that the landlords give the land back to the state. She, herself, would doubtless be prepared to give her estates back, but the fact that they are entailed makes it impossible to do so. It is lucky for her that this is the case. Otherwise she may find herself in a state of financial embarrassment, very shortly, which would be anything but pleasant when she would waken to find that she was the only landlord to dispossess herself. Her position would then be that of tenant to some other landlord. The injustices would be just as great and she would be the sufferer instead of, as now, the beneficiary. For my part, if there is to be any land-owning, and if I really believe that the owner gets the advantage over the non-owner, I would certainly elect to be the owner.

A more practical suggestion, and one which would finally come to the same thing, would be that the estates and the land of England, generally, be made to bear the burden of taxation. Let the tax be levied on the unimproved value, so that there shall be absolute justice. The unimproved value is not the creation of the landlord or of any individual. It is a communal value. Individuals create only one value, namely, improvements, including houses, barns and anything made or done by man which attaches itself to land and can be appraised. Exempt the value of all such improvements entirely, as any tax placed upon them is in its very nature a handicap upon industry. The exercise of industry is not a crime. It is not something to be decried and discouraged. If I build a house or paint my fence, I am to this extent a more desirable citizen than if I had not done so. I have beautified the surroundings, and to this extent added to the desirability of the neighborhood. I should be encouraged, not discouraged.

Now that England is experiencing the utmost difficulty in obtaining food and the various necessaries of life, and is faced with enormous burdens of taxation, the time would seem ripe for the introduction of a system of taxation which would at once just and in line with the best economics. Although the evil effects of landlordism are not experienced to anything like the same degree in this country, the argument is none the less applicable here. Taxes are needed. Levy them where they will interfere least with the financial and industrial activities of the country.

Music in Paris

Paris, France—The Opera has given a revival of "Messidor," which has not seen the light of day for 20 years. It is a lyrical drama in four acts and five tableaux, poem by Emile Zola, and music by M. Alfred Bruneau. As in 1897, M. Delmas and M Note are in the cast, which also includes M. Franz as tenor instead of M. Alvarez, and Mlle. Lapeyrette and Mlle. Gall.

At the Odeon, Alfred de Musset's "On ne badine pas avec l'amour" with music by Saint-Saens was given. Pierre Lalo considers that nothing more unsuitable could have been devised than de Musset's poetical fantasy, set to music by so totally unromantic a composer as Saint-Saens. He also criticized the fact that Saint-Saens has introduced in the final scene a long musical episode which interferes with a most effective and notable development in the role of Camille. This is, he says, perhaps the most striking example of the incompatibility of thought and sentiment between Saint-Saens and Alfred de Musset.

Definition of a Perfect Woman

A conference of school teachers in England has given its definition of the "perfect woman." First of all she is 40 and the mother of five children She is in happy circumstances and lives in a beautiful part of the country a few miles from a big town. She is patriotic, religious and a *friend of the poor.* And this is how she fills her time:

She takes walks, rides, bicycles, climbs, swims, dances, skates, bows and plays games. She can ride a horse and drive a motor car. She is proficient in many branches of practical learning. She can do anything and everything about the house. She knows how to invest money, can use has some knowledge of the law, a typewriter. She is a great reader. Every day she reads some serious book, as well as a newspaper and a novel. She speaks three languages besides her own and reads foreign books. She is fond of gardening and has learned several crafts—wood carving, metalwork, book binding and embroidery."

The conference does not say what she does in her spare moments.

Musings of a Modern Maid

A man goes into every new flirtation with all the buoyant enthusiasm of "first love" and the perfect confidence that it is going to be "the last."

The only thing "eternal" about love is its eternal change.

The woman who holds a man's love forever is the one who offers him neither devotion nor indifference, but just a mild, tepid interest, which piques his vanity, appeals to his curiosity—and at the same time tells all his fears of matrimonial designs.

A Serbian Bargain

In her book, "Experiences of a woman doctor in Serbia," Dr. Caroline Matthews tells how she had set her heart on acquiring one of the gaily embroidered canvas bags used by the Serb peasant girls for marketing. They could not be bought at a shop and the country folks were not tempted to surrender them for any reasonable price.

"I met a man leading a pack horse and on that horse were strung some bags, and one of those bags was a glorious color, new and fresh. Have that bag I would. So I went into the middle of the road and quietly stopped the mare.

"The man seemed amazed and rather inclined to resent being brought to a standstill. I launched forth in very halting Serbian, on the weather, on the pony, and then out came my cigarette case and we were friends. Only one of the mad English, I suppose he thought.

"The moment was ripe. I raised the bag, emptied the parcels on the saddle and placing some money beside them, looked at the man in a friendly way. He smiled. A new kind of game, he thought. Without a word I held out my hand. In Serbia when a bargain is concluded in the selling of a horse or cattle the men shake hands and so make the bargain legal. It is quite a little ceremonial. My new friend took my hand. The deed was done. The bag was mine."

Boys Bar Cigarettes

Louisville, Ky.—Nearly 1000 boys under the age of 18 years have signed an agreement under the auspices of the Juvenile Court in Lexington not to use cigarettes or other tobacco in *any form* until they are 18 years old. They have enrolled themselves in the Lexington Anti-Cigarette League

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NOTICE

Having purchased a large consignment of high quality white paper at a very reasonable price, we are now in a position to give close prices on catalogues, books, pamphlets, dodgers, etc. The Standard Job Department, 426 Homer Street; phone Sey. 470.

"And The Greatest of These"

Being a short sermon on the iniquity of campaign contributions (in lighter vein). By Donald Downie, Barriste r-at-Law.

The herded wolves, bold only to pursue;
The obscene ravens, clamorous o'er the dead;
The vultures to the conqueror's banner true,
Who feed where desolation first has fed.—(Shelley.

A distinguished clergyman—"who is also an ornament to his profession" (for I must use his own words and not allow him to surpass me in politeness)—treated his public to a somewhat sensational politico-religious pot-pourri Sunday evening of last week. The clergy may always do this with impunity. They are a privileged class. Question of taste. They know the deep respect for the cloth, in which we have all been educated. And, unlike the members of our own much-abused profession, they know that they have only one case to plead each week—and no reply.

His very excellent congregation—who by some strange chance (I did not say, misfortune) are mostly of one political color—must have been awakened from their customary slumbers with a slight shock. But as it is not under his benign ministrations that I take my usual Sunday nap, I have to depend on the report of a sympathetic and friendly evening journal: with its accompanying editorial. I had intended going to see "Intolerance" at the Orpheum; but these trial demonstrations saved me two dollars.

Oh, we are a great and good race of people, in our complacent, superior, self-satisfied Anglo-Saxon way. We are not temperamentally ill-natured as a rule; nor German in our implacable ferocity. And we easily forget injuries—no matter whether we suffer then or inflict them.

But once in every seven years we have a sort of spiritual revival, or clearing-house of conscience. We awake. Our virtue calls for a victim. His offence may be venial compared with all those we have tolerated and suffered in silent approval. And it may not be clearly established. A mere error of judgment. And a needless, hasty and too sweeping denial. But we select this victim by chance—or by decimation. Or by his popularity, or prominence. He must be thrown to us from a certain eminence—which involves the ruin of a reputation and the degradation of a name. Then, all the pious censors are turned loose. And when they have torn and devoured him, for nine days—then they lick their chops and close their eyes, and go to sleep again for seven years more.

Now, moral philosophy speaks plainly of all things, and it calls actions by their right names. Said Mahomet to his son: "Let us occupy ourselves with that which is eternal; let us found a new religion." So let us speak here of that which is universal. Not the unusual; nor the unique; nor unheard of;—the moral depravity involved in rather rashly accepting, and then not quite clearly and openly avowing, these otherwise perfectly innocent campaign contributions.

I know, that, as a rule, aspiring public men should not thoughtlessly accept presents from anyone. Most of us would not. It is a question of prudence; and of taste. We are perhaps rather careful generally, to look these gifts in the mouth. **Timeo danaos**—(you know the rest). Nevertheless after having heard it fairly stated in open court, by counsel for the complainant—that "they had never charged that the attorney-general was a dishonest man," and while the whole matter was still more or less sub judice; for the Minister was still in place; and the rather fair, mild and harmless finding-of-fact by the learned commissioner was as yet unpublished—was it not uncharitable, to say the least, to hold this young member up above all others to his fellow citizens, as the "horrible example" (?) For, though the geture was imprudent, might it not have been entirely compatible with purity of intention? I ask you; Oh, you doubting Thomas.

It has been said that the "scholar in politics" is without success. That the theologian is without authority there. Now, nature has given every man two eyes. But whenever he approaches politics, he closes one. So does the political parson. Just like a common mortal. So the church loses by his intervention. And I fear the state does not gain.

Politics is not an exact science. (The same might be said of theology). Compromise and tolerance, are of the essence of political science. Therefore, let us not exaggerate here; nor extenuate; nor set down aught in malice. Nor impute motives. Says Byron: "I hate a motive, as I hate the Devil." And we can surely speak as observant and detached students, of public men and public affairs, without fear or favor. For a fallen minister has no time-serving friends now, inspired only by that gratitude which is a lively sense of benefits to come.

And what was the offence, after all, of the young and rising Vancouver member, and minister,—still in his novitiate—whose first bold election-campaign a year ago broke the long spell that bound this province to the insatiable railroad gang; and awoke the people to the true state of their affairs; and ended the orgy of an old and arrogant regime?

What was the gravamen of the charge? And was it a crime, or a blunder? Certainly it does not carry with it public robbery, nor conspiracy, nor treason, nor assassination.

Nor does it appear that the candidate personally solicited, either for himself or in the name of a party or a government, any of these campaign funds, which were thrust upon him by these innocent and naive railroad builders (so-called)—who have built the C. N. R. These professional lobbyists and vote-buyers believe, from some experience, that every legislature has its price. And they have never been denounced, as they should be, by the watchful clergy, to whose church campaigns they have often so generously subscribed—with other people's money.

No. It does not appear here that any seductive advances were made to them; nor corrupt promises; in order to loosen their purse strings, and weaken their virtue. It should seem, on the contrary, that one of this predatory clan was the stool pigeon or the agent-provocateur.

And when that same agent, examined as a witness, tells us that in paying over this money to this campaign fund for another benevolent clansman and private magnate, he was only the messenger boy; and that it was not the money of any corporation expecting favors; and that it was not the money of any corporation expecting favors; and that he himself selected the recipient campaign official, through whom the contribution was to be made—then this shy decoy-duck, and chief witness for the prosecution, with all his air of unwillingness, must certainly be believed.

Was it really to be a pistol held at the head of the government? Perhaps. And when the government refused to hold up its hands, then—with a certain hesitancy—obviously intended to give the ministry a last chance to make it easy for the clan—then the pistol goes off, with this phariasaic explosion, from Tory press and pulpit, that we have just heard. And so the Ministry and the Minister properly decide that these matters can better be threshed out when he has become a private member. That is all.

Now we all know that political parties must be organized, and that even reform campaigns must be financed. The most canting of Pharissees will not pretend the contrary. Because political parties are necessary concomitants of free institutions. For when bad men combine good men must associate. And party campaigns, like churches, must have a treasury. It is a pity; in both cases. But if the son of a great promoter or railway-broker, or unreformed lobbyist, opens up the cockles of his heart, and his cheque book, for any kind of reform move-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Richmond Craig's Weekly Message

J. RICHMOND CRAIG

"THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL"

Never Man Spake Like This Man. John, 7 and 46.

While on his last western tour, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of one of our great political parties, was introduced to his audience by one of his lieutenants, as the Prime Minister of Canada who had made the least mistakes. "All men in this exalted position," said the henchman, "have made mistakes," "and they would not have been human, had they not done so, but Sir Wilfrid is the greatest of them all, because he has made fewer blunders than any of them."

That Sir Wilfrid is a great man in politics not even his bitterest opponent will deny, but his greatest admirers also confess that he has made mistakes. They offer apologies, as all men do for those whom they honor and love. Nor do we think the less of them for so doing. We are all so human and so liable to err, and yet, there has come across the stage of time One for whom no apology need be offered. Jesus Christ, the Son of the Living God, the Greatest and Grandest Personality the world has ever witnessed and heard, requires no apologist to explain His weaknesses and failings for He had none. He was the Perfect Man, and His Gospel is the Perfect Cure for the world and its ailments. He spake as never man spake."

In a Class By Himself

We cannot classify **The Preacher of Nazareth.** He stands in a row all by himself. He belongs to no special class, and yet He was superior to all classes. As a preacher He was the greatest of them all. The common people heard Him gladly, and multitudes thronged to see Him, just as they will today wherever, and whenever, He is raised up as the poor man's friend, and the sinner's hope. He was, and is, and ever shall be, the most attractive Personality in the whole world, and why?

The reason why simple and natural people readily understood Jesus is that, in the kind of life they lived, the primal emotions were supreme. They were able to understand the simplicity of his teaching and the every-day application of it to their lives. The peasant fathers and mothers knew what it meant to welcome a prodigal son. They were always standing with arms to receive their penitents from the cruel snare of the cities. They liked this working Man who talked to them of compassion and love. In poor men's huts, beside the Sea of Galilee, Jesus Himself had found love, love in all its divine daring, forgiveness and maganimity, and He knew that among the people like these, He would be understood.

And the world is craving today for the simple Gospel of the Man who spake as never man spake. The Gospel of love and compassion and Hope. A Gospel that can be understood and practised by all. We do not want creeds, dogmas or doctrines about Christ. We want Him, and His spirit to permeate our lives, and sweeten them. **"Come unto Me all ye that weary, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest,"** has an unexplainable attractiveness for the poor in spirit and the faint of heart of all time.

The Working Man's Friend

We have often been taunted with the remarks that The Jesus of the Gospel was only a working man. He had no education, and so, what real contribution could He make to the world's good? "Is not this the carpenter?" has often been asked, and almost always in the same spirit. And yet He spake as never man spake. Lowliness of station is not exclusive of the highest gifts, nor incompatible with the highest culture, nor inimical to the highest usefulness. "You may," says one, "be carpenter and prophet, carpenter and poet, just as you can be house-drudge and angel." And as a working man, Jesus has brought himself into sympathetic relations with the great masses of mankind. He speaks to them as no one else can. He fathomed the depths of humanity, and has given sympathy and succor to the lowly and neglected. His mission into this world was to be a Brother and Friend to man. Through the tiring and toilsome state of a peasant carpenter, he showed the universal, permanent and ever increasing significance of the genius of the Christian religion. In a quiet and unostentatious way he demonstrated the great ethical value of His Gospel and by clean and clear reasoning was able to prove how superior the new order was to that of the Pharisees and Sadducees. His keen insight into the heart of human nature enabled Him to speak to the men of all times as never man spake.

It has been pointed out that "The originality of Jesus consists in this, that He had the feeling for what was true and eternal amid a chaotic mass of rubbish, and that He enunciated it with the greatest emphasis." The positiveness of His assertions, and the authority with which He made them gives us the right to claim, that He spake as never man spake. The "I say unto you" of the Gospels, gives force and deep meaning to the things which are contained therein. The moral law becomes through Christ The will of the personal father, and to Jesus is given the peculiar power to make his moral teaching effective in the lives of men.

The greatest contribution that Jesus makes to ethics and religion is Himself. No personality can for an instant be placed beside his as worthy of comparison with him, and just in this fact lies the great, peculiar unique contribution of Jesus to the moral and religious life. He has spoken with authority to all. To the ignorant, he gives counsel with kindly consideration. To the guilty, He brought a message of mercy and hope. Of His enemies, He spoke tenderly and without bitterness. On all the mysteries of life He has given us interpretations clear and bright. He has taken the sting out of death, and to those in doubt, despair or grief He has given the only permanent message of peace and comfort truth there is no certainty apart from that the world has ever heard. In Him and the priceless service. He has rendered the souls of men is that He lifted faith for ever out of the realm of speculation into that of intuition, and has made it sure and abiding, for all who have eyes to see His glory, and hearts to understand His love. He spake as never man spake.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE AND FUTURE REFORM

Some interesting views on the liquor problem are expressed by Mrs. Lloyd George in an article under the title of "Our Most Deadly Enemy," which appears in "Answers."

The question of how to deal with the trouble of the nation has, she says, become more and more important and insistent, and she does not profess to say how far the endeavors and schemes to deal with it have been successful.

"But I do think that the diminution of the sale and consumption of alcholic liquors is neither so great nor so universal as we have every right to expect, seeing the strain and tension of the nation, and remembering all the warnings and sound advice which have been given by competent and influential counsellors in this matter. Parliament can do a great deal towards helping forward the solution of this problem. It has done much since the war began, but could do very much more. It will, later on, when the war is over, if not before, have to tackle the thing thoroughly. But we men and women, as individuals, also can do far more than we imagine by our example, by our advice, by our help, by our determined resolve that all excessive drinking—if not all the drink traffic—shall be put down.

Whether it can be done best by local option, as it is called, or by direct national control, or by civic management, or by greatly lessening the number of public-houses, or by restricted hours, I do not pretend to suggest. But I do know that, if we are to prosper as we ought to do after the war, the thing must be done. And I trust all women will be ready and resolved to do their part. I cannot conceive of anything which would more insure the glory and triumph of our nation in commerce, in art, in literature, in a high standard of life, than the conquest of England's greatest and most terrible enemy—drink. We shall have an unique opportunity—the chance of a lifetime—when this war is over and our land has to begin a new life. Let us see to it that we grasp this opportunity, and that we set our faces towards the 'Vision Splendid' right from the start."

Each one has a gift entrusted for use. It may be as a treasure hid in the field, or as the lost piece of the necklet, which the woman swept the house to find. But it must be found and used, or we shall incur the serious displeasure of the Lord when He comes to reckon with us.—F. B. Meyer.

Are you where God would have you be If not, come out and at once, for you certainly ought not to be there. If you are, then be afraid to complain of circumstances which God has ordained on purpose to work out in you the very image and likeness of His Son.—Mark Guy Pearse.

NEW WAY TO PREACH THE GOSPEL

The daily press is not being neglected as a medium by which religious information may be carried to the public, as the "weekly sermons," the "go-to-church-Sunday," and other publicity campaigns show. Now an organized movement to spread Christianity in non-Christian lands through the newspapers is on foot. It is thus briefly described by the Pittsburg Christian Advocate:

"Inspired by the convictions and sacrifices of a Christian gentleman, who is not a Methodist, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church is now developing a plan to preach Christ through all the newspapers of the world, by furnishing free copy of interesting evangelistic matter, aimed directly at the conversion of the soul. This gentleman offers $5,000 in case $50,000 is raised to make a fair trial in Japan, Korea and China, and at least $15,000 more, in case $1,000,000 is contributed by all Christians, to prosecute the work among all nations except the United States. As this work is to be world-wide and exceedingly economical, all lovers of the Lord, in all churches, are invited to contribute liberally to this method of winning the world to Christ. A column in a secular weekly news paper for a year would cost but little and would reach a great multitude of readers, many of whom could not be reached in any other way, and would yield great results under the blessing of God."

IMMIGRANT BIBLE-READERS.

New Americans must read the Bible before they enter the United States, according to the decision of the Department of Labor. Passages will be selected from more than one hundred languages and dialects, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun. The department thus explains its choice for the literacy test:

"This is not because the Bible is considered a sacred book by many people, but because it is now the only book in virtually every tongue. Translations of the Bible were made by eminent scholars, and, what is more to the point, the translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idomatic expressions in the various foreign languages as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE "BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES' ACT," AND AMENDMENTS THERETO:

TAKE NOTICE that a special general meeting of the British Columbia Loggers' Association will be held at 822 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1917, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, passing the following resolution:

That the British Columbia Loggers' Association hereby abandon the objects of the Association as set out in Clause 2 of the declaration filed on the 2nd day of May, 1907, and adopt the following in lieu thereof:

1. To promote the interests and welfare of the Province of British Columbia in respect of the Logging Industry;

2 To bring together the persons interested in the Logging business as set out in the Bylaws, as eligible for membership;

3. To consider ways and means for the betterment of their condition and for the promotion of their business and the Logging Business generally in British Columbia;

4. To make such arrangements as the Association shall deem expedient with similar Societies or Associations within or outside the limits of British Columbia for the interchange of information relative to the Logging Industry;

5 To regulate as nearly as may be practicable, and as may be properly and legally done the output of Forest Products, to conform to the demands and requirements of the Manufacturers;

6. To devise ways and means, if possible, conjointly with the Manufacturers and others, whereby uniformity in the classification and scale of logs, spars, piles, bolts and timber may be established and maintained;

7. To use every effort to secure, as far as may be properly and legally done, a uniform schedule of prices for said Forest Products;

8. To provide ways and means for raising the necessary money to pay and defray expenses incurred in carrying out the objects of this Association;

9. To maintain an office in the City of Vancouver for the collection of information relative to the Industry and for the general benefit of the Association;

10. To promote legislation for the betterment of conditions in the Logging Industry, and to use all proper means to prevent the passage of legislation inimical to same;

11. To promote co-operation between the Loggers and the Manufacturers of lumber;

12. To promote the sale of wood products, and to discourage the use of suubstitutes therefor.

DATED at Vancouver, B. C., the 3rd day of April, 1917.

W. B. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.
5-55

TIMBER SALE X 938

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 1st day of June, 1917, for the purchase of License X 938, to cut 972,000 feet of Cedar, Hemlock and Balsam on an area adjoining Lot 774, Broughton Island, Range 1, Coast District.

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

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Application No. 31388 'I' and

IN THE MATTER of the title to Lot 17, North of 3-4 Block "B" and South 1-2 Block "C," District Lot 704, Map No. 1960.

WHEREAS application has been made for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above mentioned lands in the name of William John Adair:

AND WHEREAS on investigating the title it appears that you were the holder of a right to purchase the said lands, under an unregistered Agreement for Sale, dated 2nd February, 1910:

NOW THEREFORE, I hereby give you notice that it is my intention at the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the service on you of this notice (which may be effected by publication in "The Standard" for 5 consecutive issues), to effect registration in pursuance of the said application, free from the above mentioned Agreement for Sale, unless you take and prosecute the proper proceedings to establish your claim, if any, to said lands, or to prevent such proposed action on my part.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C., this 12th day of April, A.D., 1917.

ARTHUR G SMITH,
District Registrar.

To: Joseph S. Merson.
5w—1

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Milady's Gossip

(BY "LAURINA")

Conscription though not yet an actuality, will almost assuredly be so in a very short time, and those women that have held back their sons, husbands, sweethearts or brothers will quite as assuredly reproach themselves that they have laid their men open to stigma.

That women should hate bloodshed and the attendant horros and cruelties of war is but natural; also that they should exert all their influence they possess against it, but at the same time it must be remembered that they admire above all things courage in men. It is the hard struggle of idealism—love of home and dearness against instinct, for it is instinct, an old and deeply inherent one that even now as in the ages of the primitive people, acknowledges it to be the rightful part of the man to do his share in the fighting when need arrives, to protect those he loves from harm.

The man who would not fight in early times was put to death, as being no fit member of the community, so, today, he suffers the scorn of his fellow men. Women would rather know their men to be anything but cowards; at the same time their love and dependence wages bitter war against the knowledge that their men should do their duty.

It is the lot of women that they suffer always alone—the man is left far behind—and in the dread experience of seeing their beloved ones go forth to face death at duty's call, only wives and mothers can know the untold agony of suffering it entails. Let the women of Canada then add yet another to their "crown of virtues," perhaps the greatest of all heroism.

It is no new thing for women to show courage and at this critical time in our nation's history they have not and will not fail to answer the call. Out of this terrible carnival of death is rising, not only on the battle field but here amongst the women such a spirit of heroism and glorious, uncomplaining sacrifice as shall never be effaced.

* * *

The useless woman of frivolity and artificiality are perchance disappearing for ever, for they are working now for others, and surely finding life more full of satisfaction than ever before. The war is acting as a great melting pot, changing and equalising social values, burning down barriers which we fervently hope will never be rebuilt.

* * *

Women's work in the world has always received less recognition than any other, but they are now vindicating their right to every consideration. There are more than 25,000 women working in France as porters, cleaners, conductors and agents. According to the statement of the Railway Gazette they give all satisfaction, are more efficient than men, also they handle a crowd with less friction. One fault is that they are inclined to take more risks, showing less fear of the trains.

Mr. Lloyd George has on more than one occasion paid splendid tribute to the work done by women, and the part they are playing in the winning of the war. We pause to think of the wonderful and hitherto unsounded depths of capacity that have been lying dormant, clipped and restructed by artificialities.

Now the women of Canada will be given their chance to make good, and add to their own burdens the work of father, husband or brother. As far as possible they should undertake work most suited to the capabilities. Stalwart women accustomed to domestic work should undertake the rough muscular labor, and let the woman of less robust physique and perhaps higher developed mental qualities take that for which they are most fitted.
mental qualities take that for which they are most fitted.

* * *

The Vicountess Wolsley has done much in England to urge women to take up gardening and farm work; she begs those that "hear the call of the land not to push it one side," and the need for land labor will be most urgent. For long after the war is over we may make up our minds that conditions will be bad—the hardest time will come then. Everyone will be poorer than ever before, the prices of necessaries will remain high, at any rate until things have undergone some attempts at readjustment, and the competition for work will be keener than ever. To know that this will be so, we have only to look back over the histories of past great wars and see the number of years it has taken to bring things back to anything like a normal condition.

* * *

Are women physically fit to stand the strain of these years with impunity? Are their bodies equal to their courage? If not the question of equality between man and woman will rage with more violence than ever, for they will never willingly be pushed back to the routine of home dependency after their taste of power

Should they prove themselves capable and strong surely then they will be granted the position they have so long striven for and so well deserved. But, after all, who can tell? When the exaltation produced by the need of their services and the strain of war has passed, perhaps the great majority will be glad to subside into the smooth, protected haven of home life, giving their sole attention to the care of their children.

The re-population of the state is being brought forward as a vital question. The possibility of polygamy has been advanced, but that, one feels confident, is an innovation which would never be seriously considered for one moment by the people of Britain, for it would strike directly at the root of principles which form so vital a part in the solid foundations of our Empire, namely, the perfect home life conditions, as well as the accepted religious standards of the British people. It is better that child life be fostered and given every care by the state, that there may be fewer underfed, underclad, underwarmed little ones. In other words, quality not quantity will be the greater need. Infant mortality has always been at a high rate. Statistics tell us that of the 875,000 children born in the United Kingdom in 1915 over 100,000 died before and other years show much the same reaching the age of twelve months, perecntage. Surely the repopulation of the state will be well commenced when all its energies are directed towards bringing this death rate lower.

Shall Women Agree on Weekly Fast Day

Shall the women of Vancouver voluntarily adopt a weekly meatless and potatoeless day?

The idea has already been discussed at a meeting of the Municipal Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, following the movement suggested by the Provincial Order in Ontario. While no decision has been reached it may be assumed that Canadian women are alive to the necessity for economy and to the importance of the part that housewives play in this connection. Should such steps become advisable, it will be very creditable if women voluntary agree on a specific and drastic economy without Government compulsion.

At the same time it is a great deal easier to do what has to be done than that which is left to individual initiative. Economy in the wrong direction is no economy at all. The meatless day in Great Britain was not an unqualified success as it caused a greater demand in a direction where the need of economy was stricter. The most cursory student of economics knows that results are what count. It is useless to dismiss a domestic if it means that one more person will be looking for an unproductive job. The voluntary worker, too, must be sure that he or she is an additional worker.

The women of Ontario appear to think that effective action can best be attained by Government control. The Women's civic league of Winnipeg has made representations to Ottawa asking for government food and fuel control. An appeal to women has been issued by the Ontario Provincial Order of the Daughters of the Empire for a weekly meatless and potatoless day, and that no lamb or veal be used by housewives at any time.

Urges Thriftier Habits

Toronto women are paying special heed to Dr. Hastings, medical health officer of that city, who is quoted thus in the Toronto Daily Star: "Anyone who has given serious thought to the food problem cannot but be convinced that if not averted by well organized and prompt action a food famine is unavoidable, and that in the near future." Dr. Hastings urges thriftier habits of buying and eating, and immediate mobilization of available resources. Many of the women's societies have endorsed the principle of the conscription of wealth; they might now advantageously press for mobilization and control of food and fuel.

Woes of Lady "Helps" Get Into the Spotlight

Any kind of notice is a good advertisement, and if the Progressive Houseworkers' League has been ridiculed in some directions, it has taken a step into the limelight. An indefatigable exponent of the rights of the down trodden presented their communication to the Labor Council and objected with proper indignation when the elaborate proposals contained therein were filed. It could hardly be expected that a body of mere males could deal with so delicate a subject as the relations of mistress and maid, or to express it more tactfully, woman of the house, and lady help. There are some professions and occupations where an eight hour day will always be impracticable, and domestic labor is surely one of these. At the same time there is room for improvement in conditions faced by a domestic employee, and also in the qualifications of the average "lady help." A pretty tale of incompetence, and lack of knowledge of the ordinary requirements of an ordinary household, could be unfolded by many a distracted wife and mother; finally driven to the alternative of a heathen Chinee. A chat with the proprietors of boarding houses, as well as the heads of households, will convince the skeptic that the grievances are not confined to one side.

Should Bridge Be Stopped

Considerable criticism has been expressed against the practice of clubs and societies holding bridge competitions for patriotic purposes. Card playing is an unproductive occupation, therefore, it is argued, it should have no place in war time activities. On the other hand, it is claimed that a vast amount of money is collected on these occasions. Again it has been said that money is spent on clothes for a bridge tea which might otherwise have been saved. This may betrue, but at any rate it puts money in circulation, and a certain amount of relaxation is necessary for everybody. Two hours at bridge is hardly an exxcess of amusement out of the twelve or fourteen hour day that many women average, engaged as they are in multitudinous household duties, Red Cross work, or looking after the needs of their own soldier boys.

Prizes Awarded for Shakesperian Essays

An extremely interesting function was held in the auditorium of the Aberdeen school on Tuesday evening last when the prizes offered for the Shakesperian essays were distributed to their winners. The chair was taken by Mr. A. Dunbar Taylor, K. C., who also presented the awards. With one exception, that of North Vancouver High Schol, the successful essays were the work of girls, and in the case, too, of the competition open to the province, the first and second prizes were won by ladies. They were as follows: University of British Columbia students. 1st prize won by Miss Caroline Munday, who, we much regret to state died about the very time the result was made known.

Vancouver High Schools. Prizes donated by the Board of School Trustees. 1st prize, Miss Dorothy Blakey, King Edward High School; 2nd prize, Miss Sadie Edwards and Miss Gladys Gale, Britannia High School. In this section 120 essays were written, out of which sixteen were selected by the adjudicators.

North Vancouver High School. 1st prize, Mr. Arthur G. Brun; honorable mention, Miss Rita Garnett. Prizes donated by North Vancouver Board of School Trustes. Eighteen essays were sent in.

South Vancouver High School. 1st prize, Miss Marjorie Sing; 2nd prize, Miss Grace Franklin. Prizes donated by South Vancouver Board of School Trustees. Eight essays sent in.

Point Grey High School. 1st prize, Miss Vida Abbott; 2nd prize, Miss Dorothy Lockie.

Open compeittion. 1st prize, Miss E. M. Blackmore; 2nd prize, Miss Irene C. Dukes.

A musical programme was provided which included a pianoforte solo by Mr. Sidney Deane, and appropriate Shakesperian songs by pupils of Mrs. McNeil. The moving scene from "The Taming of the Shrew" was given by Miss Janie Tattersall, and the quarrel scene from Julius Caesar was excellently performed in costume by Mr. W. R. Dunlop and Mr. Francis Bursill. Some of the prize winning essays were read by their authors.

Before the singing of the National Anthem a short address was given by Mr. McKim of the School Board which contained some remarks hardly to be described as tactful, which indeed displayed a certain amount of ignorance of the subject in hand. They were to the effect that he could not understand how Shakespeare could have risen to his supreme heights and written his noble works when he was born and lived in such a miserable place as Stratford-on-Avon, which, so he (Mr. McKim) understood had only a sleepy sort of river, and a few old tumbered houses. It would be as well that some day Mr. McKim were to visit England, and incidentally Warwickshire, the garden of England, that he might judge for himself of that scenery which was so fitting a background and inspiration for the greatest of all poets, and that he may understand a little of the refining influence of antiquity and fine old traditions. If Mr. McKim fails to understand how splendid characters and lofty ideals can arise from lowly surroundings he has only to study the lives of many of our great men, including the One great example whose humble birthplace was a stable.

The Dress Question

The time has surely come when the attention of most women, at any rate of the women of intelligence, and who have the welfare of their country at heart, will be given to the dress question only its simplest form, and that which is at once practical and useful.

Conscription stares us in the face, our men will be needed for service, and the Canadian women will now, without doubt, follow the example of their sisters in the mother country, and in France, fill the vacant places to the best of their ability, and keep the wheels of business running smothly until the war is ended. And for the large army of women who will come forward for this purpose, dress will not need to be less becoming, because common sense, comfort and utility are considered in the making.

The ready-to-wear one-piece dress fits the need perfectly, while the easy fitting looseness of all garments at the moment, has undoubtedly originated in the search for comfort and freedom of movement, which the great dress artists have so successfully combined with elegance and charm It is no longer the "make believe" simplicity of expensive cut and exquisite touches of embroidery trimming sent from Paris; it is the real economical and useful simplicity that is wanted.

Paris, the great centre of fashion, has of course been making interesting and beautiful models, but the market has been to the United States, whose coffers have been so well filled of late, that fashion and luxury have attained to high levels.

The women of France, themselves, the women that count in their country's history, have attired themselves only in garments suitable in color, fabric and cut, to the needs of the moment, and the demands of their individaul work. The shop windows of London, I am told, have never been so interesting as at present. Instead of the usual array of "Spring and Summer Fashions" displaying all sorts of wonderful and sometimes fearful originalities of line and coloring, one sees, only the plain, workmanlike one-pice frock, or the jersey suit.

Now America has joined the great cause, and we shall find the American women noted always for her capability and resource, putting her shoulder to the wheel in her country's cause, and altering herself in non-luxurious useful smartness.

The most delightful frocks can be made from washing cotton crepe, and it can be had in a wide range of shades. I was shown a little straight coat frock made of this material, with collar, cuffs and belt of printed silk harmoniously in colors, which was a greyish blue; and a more dainty dress for ordinary wear no woman's heart could desire. Another practical gown was of corded suiting, again of the straight coat-frock order, with collar, belt and cuffs embroidered in deeper shades of the same mauve, and touches of silver.

There were the right hats to wear with these frocks, too; the one was a plain hat of the large sailor shape, of a coarse yedda straw, lined underneath the brim with a fine tagal, the edge of brim being bound with ribbon, and a ribbon band with small bow in front comprising the sole trimming. The other hat was a smaller, closer fitting shape, high in the crown, the brim coming well down in mushroom shape. It was made of stitched silk, lined underneath with a contrasting color, and tied around with a soft satin ribbon into a bow at the side, the ends of which left a little long hung slightly over the brim edge.

Too Indolent to Register

By the way it makes my heart ache to think how many women there are in this city that were too indolent, or too thoughtless, to register their vote last week. Women of intelligence, too, in whose hands a vote would be used with due consideration and thought. Why this indifference and lack of interest in the affairs of our country? Is it that these rights have been for so long withheld from us poor females, that we can feel no responsibility outside our homes, or can it be that the thoughts of many women are even now occupied only with trivilities; that they do not realize that a keen and vital interest and a share of responsibility in its welfare must be taken by every man and woman before the promise of such a future as this country surely holds, can ever bear fruition.

The Mikado

A most enjoyable production of the ever popular and favorite comic opera "The Mikado" was given on Thursday and Friday evenings, and will be repeated this evening at the Avenue Theatre, the proceeds to go towards the Province Tobacco Fund, Patriotic Fund of the Daughters of the Empire, Pauline Johnson Chapter

Mr. Arthur J. Foxall was responsible for the performance which moved merrily throughout, and the stage management was in the hands of Mr. R. C. Reed.

The play was well mounted and costumed. The singing and acting throughout was most creditable, the humor being given with point and appreciation, keeping the audience well amused.

The tenor role, Nanki-Poo, was in the capable hands of Mr. Foxall, while the heroine Yum-Yum was brightly played by Miss Jean Rounce. Mr. James Wallace and Mr. Frank Browne were both very good as Ko-Ko and Poo-Bay, while Kateisha was played with understanding by Miss Kathleen Macdonald.

The Pools of Peace

The little Pools-of-Peace lie far
From dusty ways of Noon,
Along the winding paths of Sleep
To where the hills of Twillight keep
The gardens of the Moon.

When night comes softly down the sky
And lights each waitiing star,
The Minstrels of the Moon play low
For dancing feet of winds that go
To those still pools afar.

The little Winds-of-Dreams go swift
And scatter with light hands
The Dust-of-Dreams to seal the sight
Of those who weary of the light
And seek for Elfin lands.

O, follow then the little winds
Along those shadowy ways
And find the Pools-of-Peace that lie
So fair beneath the dreaming sky
So far from dusty days.

McBRIDE DIVORCED FROM HIS FAT JOB

Continued from Page One

a secondary position. So Sir Richard pined in secret for the freedom of the mountains and the vastness of the seas of the far west, and resigned.

It is no reflection on Sir Richard that he could not fit in with English standards. Many other prominent Canadians and Australians have felt just the same way in dear old London. Joe Martin is restless even when they are not alluding to him as a "superfluous politician"; Sir Max Aitken is much too full of dynamite to be really welcome at shooting parties; Sir Robert Borden heaves a big sigh of relief when he sees the green shores of Erin fading in the distance, and even courtly Sir Wilfrid Laurier is happier away from the burning Strand. Hamar Greenwood and Sir Gilbert Parker are apparently acclimatized by this time, but they are of a different type, and more truly English in their sentiments.

We are told that there is a possibility that Sir Richard may re-enter political life in this province. There is no possibility about that; it is a foregone conclusion. But whether he will enter Federal politics or be satisfied with taking a secondary position in British Columbia affairs, is now pure speculation. There is certainly not a faint chance that Mr. W. J. Bowser will abandon the leadership of the remnant of the once powerful Conservative party and hand over the reins to the former premier, for, though publicly Mr. Bowser may say nice things of Sir Richard, privately he long since decided that he would call the tune in future. From now on he is going to be the boss, in name as well as in fact.

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Money at Home to Spend Abroad

Referring to the reported lack of capital for industrial purposes in British Columbia, the "Victoria Colonist" points out that this is one of the results of the flotation of propositions which for various reasons found their way into the hands of receivers, to the injury of the name of the province as a field for investment. Another is that the profits on large investments, when successful, are enjoyed by non-residents, and the third is that a group of men on the lookout for opportunities for industrial development is not called into existence, with the result that a person having any industrial proposition in British Columbia does not know where to look for capital. "We have seen in Spokane," says the "Colonist," "how it is possible to build up a group of industrial investors. Most of the wealth of the very prosperous American city has been derived from the exploitation of Canadian natural wealth."

During the past twenty-five years at least five hundred million dollars paid out in the province has been sent out of the province for food products that could have been raised at home, so that it is really open to doubt if British Columbia is much better off for the industrial expansion it has enjoyed during that period. What that country needs is that wealth shall be created within its borders and remain there. Slower progress accomplished by our own people, by their own money, would be a much greater thing than a more rapid progress due to the investments of foreign capital.

Making good is simply making the sacrifice that making good demands.

U. S. Uniform War Risk Policy

Representatives of United States life insurance companies who were recently in conference with a special committee of State Insurance Commissioners in New York decided upon a uniform war risk policy which is to be recommended for national adoption. The clause which affects the soldier, sailor and marine most is the stipulation between the companies that no concern shall charge less than $37.50 on each $1,000 of insurance for the extra war premium.

The committee of seven members selected by the 150 insurance men was chosen by the committe of commissioners which had been designated by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, held in Des Moines, April 18, to handle the new war situation. When the committee agreed upon a general form of policy which in its opinion would be sufficiently elastic to be practical for the small as well as the large companies, the conclusions were put in letter form to be addressed to the Insurance Commissioners of all the States, and all the companies.

The agreement reached, while in no sense binding, reflects the judgment of the insurance men, and it was the opinion of the men present at the conference that it would be generally adopted with slight modifications according to the financial standing of the companies and the varying State-insurance laws. The covenants agreed upon were:

(1) The military clause shall cover the entire period of military or naval service, in time of war, if commenced within time of the register date.

(2) The clause shall call for "such extra premiums as may be fixed by the company."

(3) The extra premium charged for the present shall be at the rate of not less than $37.50 per annum per $1,000 of insurance.

(4) In the event of death during service or within six months after termination thereof, the liability of the company, shall, unless all required extra premiums have been paid be limited to an amount not exceeding the total premium paid on the policy exclusive of any extra premiums which may have been paid for military or naval service.

(5) The clause shall require payment of the extra premium within thirty-one days after entering upon service, or if already in service, along with the first premium on the policy.

(6) A refund will be made of any extra premiums not required.

Decimal System Recommended

That the British and the overseas Dominions governments should co-operate after the war to establish throughout the Empire a uniform coinage based on the decimal system and uniform weights and measures based on the metric system, is the recommendation, in their final report, of the Dominion Royal Commission. They say:—

"We have studied the discussion on the subject of currency and coinage laws at the Imperial Conference of 1911, and have also heard evidence from the representatives of the Decimal Association and from witnesses in the Dominions as to the desirability of introducing metrical weights and measures and a new style of coinage based on the decimal system..

"The general advantages of these systems are recognized; the complications of the present arrangements, both in the United Kingdom and in several of the Dominions, are such that few would undertake to defend their principles.

"Many of the Dominions, recognizing this, have passed resolutions in parliament, or even permissive legislation, in favor of the decimal and metric systems There is clearly in the Dominions a considerable body of opinion in favor of this change. So far, however, all efforts to induce the community in the mother country to agree to a change have proved unavailing. We understand that the United Kingdom committee on commercial and industrial policy is now examining the subject."

Serious Effect of Interior Coal Strike

A news despatch from Calgary, under date of Man 21, has the following to say:—

Granby, largest of metal ore smelters of Canada, located at Grand Forks, B. C., and handling the ores of many mines of the Boundary country, as well as those across the international border, has suspended operations, the cause being a shortage of coke. The smelter of the Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail, and the smelter at Northport, Washington, are also said to be so handicapped for want of coke that they, too, will be compelled to suspend before many days.

The smelters in question, as well as others of British Columbia, Washington and Montana, receive their total supply of coke from the Crow's Nest Pass country; and as the latter plants are closed down because of labor troubles, the suspension of operations at the other smelters seems but a question of hours, days or weeks at the latest.

The Granby turns out more copper than any other plant in Western Canada, so that its suspension will seriously affect the output of munitions if it continues for some time, and there is apparently little hope that it will resume immediately, but rather a belief that others must follow, and speedily, because of the fact that all labor discussions as between operators and men have been cut off abruptly.

Japan's Trade Increase

Of the increase of $200,000,000, or 58 per cent., in Japan's merchandise export trade of 1916, a Yokohama letter to the London "Economist" says that it is due, first, to export of war munitions; second, to purchases by the United States, because of her prosperity; third to trade with Australasia and the Middle East, which Europe had formerly controlled; fourth, to revival of business activity in China, partly in consequence of the rise in silver.

Fire Insurance Expenses

The legislatures in the United States and Canada are always agitating about insurance rates, and the expense of conducting the business, but never do anything to reduce the expense. On the other hand, by additional taxation, and the labor entailed in giving additional details in needless and innumerable statements required by each state in the United States, and each province in Canada, the insurance companies find an increasing outgo in expenses instead of a relief.

At last one government has tackled this problem. The State of Queensland, Australia, has be legislation controlled the commission expense by limiting the maximum commission, whether to one or more persons, to 10 per cent., and that only persons licensed to receive the same as brokers or agents. Any person not licensed as a broker or agent accepting a commission is liable to a penalty of £100. The payment to a general agent is limited to 5 per cent. to one such managing agent in the northern district of Queensland and the same to one managing agent in the central district.

On the other hand, the stock companies' tariffs rates are reduced by 20 per cent., unless results in any district or class show the need of increased rates. This reduction of 20 per cent. is offset partly by the above saving in commission and partly by prohibiting the discount of 10 per cent. to insured. This 10 per cent. discount by stock companies has been the practice for years past to compete with the discount or bonus granted by the mutual companies out of their profits. Now the mutual companies will quote the same rates as the stock companies. The result of this act has been to cut out a large number of brokers and agents in Queensland to whom insurance was a minor side line of their business.

Farming Co-operation

Co-operative selling and buying requires no argument today to sustain its advantages. The saving in cost of handling large orders instead of numerous small ones is recognized by every business house. The wholesale houses do business on this basis, and are consequently able to sell their goods at much lower prices. The retailer has to break bulk, has many packages to weigh out and parcel up, has many accounts to make out and many orders to record. Over and above these costs is the very large item of delivery. This item is a serious matter in urban centres, but it is much more so in the country for, whether the dealer delivers them or the farmer drives in for his supplies, the cost is there.

In a recent rural survey of the Commission of Conservation, among 100 farmers in one township, it was found that 63 of them lived five miles or more from a shipping point. Of these 63 farmers, not one was either selling his produce or buying his supplies co-operatively. Each farmer was driving this ten miles (5 miles each way) to his market place, covering largely the same ground as his neighbors, using his team and wagon, his own time and energy In many instances the great waste of time and energy and the monetary loss due to the smaller business transactions might be materially reduced by extension of the co-operative system.

The Wisdom of the Romanoffs

It would appear that the Russian Royal Family has been wiser in the matter of investments than in political foresight. The vast and wealthy private estates of the Romanoffs have been seized for the use of the Russian people, but the ex-Czar and his immediate family are supposed to possess something like $11,000,000 in securities, which is not exactly poverty. The Grand Dukes also have nest eggs, and it is interesting to note that the whole family placed their investments, not in Russia, but in France, Great Britain and the United States. Crowned heads—or rather their financial advisers—everywhere are credited with a good deal of canniness. The private wealth of the Sultan of Turkey is rumored to lie in an enemy country, which one is not stated. The Kaiser was supposed to have considerable holdings in Canada prior to the war. It was even said that he plunged in Vancouver real estate, and if the slump here put a crimp in his bank account it should be a consolatory thought to other sufferers.

Life Underwriters Organize

On Thursday afternoon, about twenty-five life insurance men met in the board room of the Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association in the Rogers building and organized a Life Underwriters' Association as a branch of the parent association, which holds its next annual convention August 22, 23 and 24 at Winnipeg.

Mr. James H. Campbell, recently appointed manager of the Equitable Life, was elected president; Mr. John H. Poff, manager of the Sun Life, vice-president, and Mr. J. W. Alexander, secretary for B. C. of the Canada Life, as hon. secretary-treasurer.

The Vancouver life men are thus getting into line with the other cities of Canada and no doubt they will have a strong representation at the next annual meeting, as mentioned above.

It is hoped that in the near future the annual convention will be held in this city, as many agents in the East are anxious to learn something of the West and thus become better Canadians.

War Taxes in Ontario

According to provincial treasurer Hon. T. W McGarry, the province of Ontario has collected up to January 1 of this year some $3,900,000 on account of war taxes due by the municipalities to the province. The government up to March had spent $4,000,000 on war purposes.

Summer Fires

A serious fire hazard is the summer kitchen or lean-to. Frequently there is no chimney attached, yet stoves are moved out for the warm season, and a stovepipe put through the wall or roof. This is a very dangerous practice, and should not be permitted.

Stoves should be at least eighteen inches from any wooden wall or partition. The floor should be covered with zinc or iron beneath the stove to catch any live coals, the covering should extend beyond the stove for eighteen inches in front and on the side on which the fire door opens. Where pipes pass through partitions, proper thimbles with air spaces should be provided. Brick chimneys should be used, and these should be at least eight inches thick, and start from a foundation eighteen inches from the ground. If the chimneys be lined with tile forms made for the purpose, a single brick thickness is satisfactory. This is the only safe way, and, while more expensive, the reduction in the fire danger more than compensates for the added cost. Again, as insurance companies will not knowingly insure a building where a stovepipe passes to the outside through a wall or roof, the insurer risks being unable to collect the amount of his insurance policy.

Expansion of Fishing Industry

Under the stimulus of exceptionally high prices, the exploitation and food production of Canada's fisheries during the coming year should be substantially increased, despite the absence of many fishermen on military service. It is gratifying to note from the fishery statistics for the last two or three years that the marked decrease in the number of fishermen actually fishing in Canadian waters appears to have been arrested. During 1915, as compared with 1914, the total number of fishermen increased by nearly 5,000, and the number of persons employed in all branches of fisheries' work was the highest on record. For many years the development of the fishing industry has encountered serious difficulties. While there has been a steady and even rapid growth in capital investment and in the secondary operations, such as canning, similar progress has not been in evidence with regard to the primary occupation of catching fish. With improved equipment and organization and with a continuance of current market conditions the industry may be expected to evince a productive capacity far beyond any yet attained.

Greater Production

The Canadian Fisheries' Association is to be commended for its commercial enterprise and patriotic service in undertaking an extensive campaign for an incresed output from Canada's fisheries. It is the intention of the Association to not only have the splendid fisheries of the Dominion contribute as largely as possible to the relief of the immediate grave shortage of food, but also to promote permanent development of our fisheries on a much greater scale. In serving the particular interests which it represents, the Canadian Fisheries' Association, like the Canadian Forestry Association, Pulp and Paper Association, the great Farmers' organization and numerous other influential bodies identified with promoting primary production in its various phases, can at the same time be of great service in assisting more proportionate national development than Canada has been securing during the present century.

Conservation of Natural Resources

One of the great movements of our time is the movement for the conservation of our natural resources. We have gone on as if the world were coming to an end when we were dead. Now we are getting a better perspective. The conservation movement, as was natural, was at first most conspicuously identified with the conservation of our forests and our water power, but it must extend beyond the forests and water power. It must more immediately concern itself with the conservation of the soil, for even our brief history tells us that fertile fields may become abandoned farms through other causes than lack of rainfall.—*Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, in inaugural address.*

Banks and Alberta Farmers

In speaking with regard to the Alberta legislation for live stock loans, Hon. Duncan Marshall said, after mentioning that the Merchants Bank was the first bank that offered money at 6 per cent.:

"That if a bank has not a branch where the farmer lived, the bank would take his cheque on the bank in which he had his money and cash it without any charge for exchange or discount. All a man would have to do would be to satisfy the live stock commissioner he was a man who could be trusted with live stock and could go into the live stock business and make a success of it."

Confidence in Rumania

Great Brtiain, so London learns, is lending Rumania $200,000,000 on par basis at 5 per cent. Lombard Street writers comment that "the loan is of special significance as showing the confidence of the Allies in the future of Rumania."

The man capable of handling large affairs, is one who subdues his emotion by the exercise of his intellect.

Enthusiasm is an inspiration, arising from a clear as day insight and conviction of a man's duty in the path before him.

The Imperial Oil Company will erect on Burrard Inlet an oil refinery to cost $2,000,000.

Douglas fir wood pipe recently has been taken up in Seattle after use for 16 years as a water main and found to be practically as sound as when put down, the strength of the wood being 88 per cent. of the strength of new wood.

A draft bill is to be introduced for the registration and licensing of all foreign companies carrying on business in British East Africa.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

The War and the Eternal Riddle

Occasionally an eerie story comes from the front which brings to mind the fact that if there is anything in spiritualism the air in France and Belgium should be filled with disembodied spirits, relieved of the fleshly incubus,, still lingering about the scenes of their transition.

The living men who remain in the armies of Europe have gone down so closely to the door of death, have lived upon such intimate terms with it, have held the hands and gazed into the eyes of comrades down to the very moment of the passing, that they have perhaps had some view of the depths of the dark gulf and of the strange country upon the other side.

Spirit life, if it exists, must be but an exalted mental life; certainly the ability of the mind to communicate with mind, apart from the instrumentalities of the body, is demonstrable, one writer remarks..

The misery and horror of Europe are just now felt and reflected across the seas, in strange places and among all peoples. Everywhere the human mind feels the vague unrest, the dimming of the future, the dragging of civilization's anchors, the uprooting of tradition, and senses the menace to humanity by some mysterious subjective sense. It speaks for a world of sensation apart from that controlled by the instrumentalities of the body. It is a merging of the material with the immaterial, the substance with the spirit in which the two come into a closer communion and understanding.

If then, the spirits of the dead may communicate with the living, certainly it should be at this time, when the gulf is so bridged with the bodies of humanity and living men venture more than half way across.

Mansfield tells of men dying with messages but half spoken, flicking the ash from a cigarette, and falling into the stillness that resembles sleep But this writer says that it is not sleep. "Some say the dead look as though they were asleep, but no sleep ever looked like death;" and this keen observer is puzzled over it. "These men are not asleep, they are dead, whatever that may mean."

It is like a house from which the occupant has just departed. The doors are locked, the blinds are down, and one may note at the first glance that no one is within. But the late occupant has not necessarily been blotted out because he has changed his tenement.

War is bringing closer the world of unreality. Perhaps six millions strong, vigorous men, in the high tide of life, have gone out of the business of existence, abandoned their fleshly tenements like outworn garments and perhaps are yet within the sound of human voices.

The Last of Red Tape

In these days, when so much is happening, even really important events are apt to come and go unregarded. And so, with no more notice than is represented by a small paragraph tucked away in a corner of the British daily papers, comes the announcement that, henceforth, the use of red tape in law offices is to be discontinued. For some time, it appears, white tape has been used in several courts in England, and the innovation, so changed are the times, passed unnoticed. Now the breakaway from time-honored tradition in this respect is to be general and unashamed. Red tape, however, as a synonym for "official formality and delay," and all that phrase implies, is likely to remain as popular as ever.

Keep the Cars Moving

The traffic police system, now common to the congested districts of large cities the world over, might be applied, one would think, and with great profit to the public, to the railways of the United States. One of the cardinal objects of the system is to keep the traffic moving, and if traffic were kept moving on the railways, especially in the railway yards, there would be less cause for complaint of a car shortage.

Never More Patriotic

Mr. Gompers pleads with the work men of Russia to play the game, while the miners in Northern Ontario propose an agreement with the owners until the war is over. Labor was never more patriotic than it is in the present struggle.—Toronto Daily News.

Not the Only Power

The British authorities held Swedish food ships in port until Sweden came to time in respect to releasing British shipping tied up in Swedish ports. The European neutrals are learning that Germany is not the only power.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

No Wonder

An investigation of finances in Russia showed that it cost $20,000,000 a year to run the imperial household, $600,000 of this going to autos and the imperial stables. No wonder, with potatoes and onions at their present prices, the country has found it necessary to cut down expenses at the top.—London Chronicle

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Instead of complaining of the inroads made upon his business by the mail order houses, as some men in his line do, a western United States merchant advertises that he will duplicate the prices contained in the catalogues of those establishments. What more could be asked than this by those who are not influenced by sentiment to do their buying in the home town?

Advertising Not By Any Means Modern Art

Advertising was well known in the palmy days of Egypt. Of course, they didn't have the electric signs blazing across the sky, they didn't know that red makes the best color for advertising, green the second and black the next, but they did understand the first principles and applied them in daily life.

Perhaps the first bit of advertising copy was the "lost, strayed or stolen" advertisement written by an Egyptian on a slip of papyrus when his favorite slave was missing.

The Greeks had even greater skill, according to a writer in the Detroit Free Press. They advertised their concerts, musical affairs, plays and contests. They gave us the idea of using bands to attract a crowd, for they sent around their cities a town crier, accompanied by a musician playing a harp or a lyre. He praised extravagantly in the best of Greek the thing he was advertising. Later the people began to advertise, giving information about the standing of the family occupying the house and the state of their finances.

The Romans went them one better. They named their streets, advertised shows and exhibitions in their public bath, notified the public of sales of states, posted lists of articles lost and found, and houses for sale or rent.

When the Huns swept down upon Rome the advertisements disappeared with the Roman power and did not return until the town crier of the middle ages began advertising again.

What Good Garden Means

A vegetable garden this summer will be as good as a full bin next winter—and will provide money to fill the coal bin.—Brockville Times.

Singing No Longer National Accomplishment.

The Indianapolis News arises to say regretfully that singing as far as most people are concerned is a lost art and there is much truth in the assertion. Thousands attend operas, recitals and musical comedies, tens of thousands wind up phonographs; but as for singing themselves, informally, at their work or play, they have forgotten how. In times past people of all ranks sang together as a matter of course. Sailors sang at their work, shepherds, peasants, cowboys all had their favorite and appropriate songs. The songs of children at games, the lullabys of mothers are in the collected ballads and folkore of many peoples.

The pastimes and the labors of the husbandman and the shepherd," says Andrew Lang, "were long ago a kind of natural opera. Each task has its own song; plowing, seeding, harvest, burial—all had their appropriate ballads or dirges. The whole soul of the peasant class breathes in their burdens as the great sea resounds in the shells cast up on the shore."

Nowadays the whirl of machinery makes all the noise. The workers in mills might find it unsatisfying to sing at their work, but it is doubtful if they would sing even if their voices could be heard; while singing in an office or store would pretty surely be stopped by the "boss" or the police. Thousands congregate every night in the silence of moving picture theatres; and even in the churches, where singing by the congregation used to be customary, the attendants now usually listen in silence to a paid singer.

Singing in this age is largely confined to the professional performer, drunken men and pramobhones.

After Something Else

But then, if it hadn't been the new Canadian peers, "Joe" Martin would have condemned something else.—Peterboro Review.

The New Battle Cry

Hoe rule should be the leading home cry in Canada this season.—Hamilton Spectator.

Tongues Bring Alliances

No two nations speaking the same language are fighting against each other in this war. It is also true that there can never be a perfect alliance between any two nations which do not speak the same tongue. There can be strong economic and military alliances between countries, these alliances being arranged by the respective governments, the benefits fully appreciated by the peoples, and a mutual understanding existing between these individuals who are able to communicate with each other.

A perfect alliance between two nations, if such a thing is possible, means that the people of each nation are able to visualize the habit of thought of the other, this not applying to the few that are particularly well informed, but to all farmers, workmen and business men, as well as scholars, diplomats or social cosmopolites. Between America and England, therefore, exists a bond like that between no other two great countries in the world, with the exception of Germany and Austria, and the closeness of the alliance between these two countries is tribute to the binding power of a mutual tongue. This is a point of sympathetic contact in every way to bring about a good understanding.—London Daily Chronicle.

Women Abhor Bribery

It will be some time before any women of this province will be charged with bribery. Women have an abhorrence of dishonesty, and on the other hand intense self respect. —Kamloops Standard-Sentinel.

The Example of Canada

Holding Canada up as an example to inspire and guide the United States in its conduct of the war, the Boston Herald says:

"Canada has found itself in the past two years and a half. It has been through the fire of a test such as few dependencies have ever had to face, and it is coming out of the fire not only welded closer to the British Empire but of empire strength itself. It has set an example and has had experiences that are very likely to prove of much value to us on this side of the line in the months ahead.

Remember that to do things on the scale that Canada has been doing them since the summer of 1914, the United States would raise and train and equip an army of 5,000,000 men in a little over two years, and ship 4,000,000 of them across the Atlantic. It would raise and spend no less than $12,000,000 for war purposes. Yet when the war cloud burst over the world Canada was as fully unprepared as we have been. Its army which has grown to 400,000 soldiers, was smaller than the militia of Massachusetts, and its resources and industries, now splendidly mobolized and efficiently organized for the great work on hand, were on the most peaceful kind of a peace basis.

Small wonder that our patriotic gatherings listen with much respect and wth deiep interest to Canadian speakers. One thing is certain, the Canada of the future is not to be looked on with anything resembling the superior air that we have habitually assumed on this side of the border. The peace that has made it unnecessary to build a fort along the 3,000 miles of border will continue, but it is going to be the peace of the condescending kindness of a big brother to a helpless youngster. An American only belittles himself if he fails to recognize and applaud the great things that Canada has done in this great world crisis.

And if any American belittles himself by failing to recognize the things that Canada has done in this war, what is to be said of the Canadian who witholds the same recognition?

Steel, the Master Metal of the War

Steel, the master metal of peace, has been demonstrating, for more than two years past, its unquestioned position as the chief instrumentality of modern war. It is a tragic paradox that without this commonest metal of civilization, the superlative frightfulness of war as it is carried on today would not be possible. Every major agency of destruction of battle on land and sea requires steel in all or some of its essential parts. That wth the nation strongest in steel resources has rested the advantage in armed conflict has been established by the position of Germany in the present war. That country with her own steel industry, the largest in Europe, supplemented by the works in the Belgian, French and Polish territory conquered by her, for many months has held the tremendous strategic lead over her antagonists. Only recently has this margin of advantage been reduced or offset completely by the large drafts made by the entente powers upon the steel capacity of the United States.

Farm Credit

We know of a private bank in Saskatchewan that is making loans to men who could not secure loans through branches of our chartered banks, and it has been making these loans for years. Further, it has been a paying business and is in a better condition today than it has ever been before. Therefore we say that until there can be some organization whereby the lender will loan money on character where the financial standing is not sufficient to ensure a loan through the orthodox channels and where the borrower can take the lender into his confidence and get his advice, knowing it is sound, then and only then will we begin to solve some of the more pressing features of farm credit.—The Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg.

As to Fancy Food Wrappers

Consumers should use all their buying influences to encourage the plain wrapper and box for foodstuffs. The gilded label, fancy trimmings and frills are of little value even as additions to the waster paper store. They represent an expense which the consumer should not be compelled to bear at this time. They should be eliminated even at the cost of sacrificing a distinctive package or wrapper. L. G. Burns of the Burns Candy Company of Spokane suggests that people get too much that cannot be eaten when they buy food. He declares the advanced cost of certain lines of staples is due largely to the increased price of paper. His idea immediately brings to the fore a long list of household fancy colored paper, smothered in necessities which are delivered in layer upon layer of cardboard and tissue paper or sealed with fine specimens of the lithographers' art. The plain wrapper, manufactured and printed in the Pacific Northwest, will find ready acceptance by Northwestern trade if it checks the riisng cost of food. The trade should carefully seek out the goods produced by the manufacturer who honestly attempts to reduce unnecessary costs in favor of the consumer.—Spokane Chronicle.

What Ought to Rule

The price of flour should be based on the price of the wheat in the flour, not the price of wheat in the pit.—Toronto Globe.

Prince Edward Island long resisted invasion by the automobile. Then it conceded three days a week to the intrusion of that machine. Now it has let down the bars, and a motor car may enter and spin around the province seven days a week. Only it must conform to some very strict rules. Speaking for the Dominion generally, it is proper to say that the automobile driver who does not drive his car carefully, in that country, is certain soon to find himself driven from the road. Perhaps Nantucket, Mass., which has never yet conceded anything to the automobile, may be moved to greater liberality by the example of Prince Edward Island.—Christian Science Monitor.

Not Yet Realized It

While we are grateful for the support and ardor of the United States, we may say, without offense, that our neighbor has not yet realized the sternness of the struggle, and will not do so until American troops have faced the blaze of final controversy, until the sailors on American ships have seen the waterspout of hostile shells. The United States is our static reserve, but the front rank is held by British, French and Canadians, and our people are feeling the cruel discipline.—British Columbian.

When the French delegates kissed the hand of Jeanette Rankin in the American house of representatives, they were too gallant to remember that it was the same hand that brushed away the tears that Miss Rankin shed when she voted against American entry into the war.—Nelson News.

Game Protection Treaties

Toronto, Ont.—The Statute Law Amendment Act of Ontario now has a clause incorporated in it giving the government power to make any regulations required to make effective any treaty entered into between the Imperial or Canadian governments and the government of the United States for the protection of any birds or animals. An international agreement between Canada and the United States for the protection of migratory birds is now being considered.

Another Group of Millionaires

With sugar jumping up in price about 50 cents a week, the man who owns a sugar bush is next door neighbor to a millionaire.

Before the amateur gardeners get through with the hoe it will be time to get busy with the hose.

The Strength of Canada's Liberal Party Is Growing

There have been in Canada increasing signs of political unrest, augmented by the disclosures of apparent inefficient management of the Government-controlled Intercolonial Railway, and by charges, made by leaders of the Liberal party, of favoritism in the distribution of patronage incident to war activities. More recently, the Liberals have expressed disapproval of the government's plan for exacting revenues from incomes derived from excess profits in industries, to the exclusion of other income taxation, and of the plan which prevents the heavier taxation of lands withheld from productive uses. Despite this dissatisfaction, and despite the frequent reiteration by Liberals, of the belief that the Conservative government under Sir Robert Laird Borden, is living on borrowed time, and that its days of usefulness to the people of Canada have passed, there seems little likelihood that a general election will be forced.

It is interesting, in view of the circumstances and the estimated strength of the Liberal party throughout the Dominion, to ascertain and analyze those restraining influences which are recognized even by the Conservatives, as preventing the launching of a vigorous political campaign, and a possible administrative upheval. As is well known, Canada is under Liberal provincial rule from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast. The four provinces included in that area, namely, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, are a unit in opposition to the policies of the Borden government; and party spokesmen there and elsewhere in the Dominion freely condemn, apparently without partiality, certain peace and war policies of the administration. But beyond this free criticism and outspoken disapproval of methods which the Liberals denounce as grossly inefficient and unreasonably partisan, there seems to exist, and to be exerted, an element of strength, if not of actual fortitude, born of genuine loyalty to the Dominion and to the Empire. The Liberal leaders realize, and their countrymen affiliated with the Conservatives appreciate the fact, that the forcing of an election in the midst of war, no matter how great the provocation, would savor of disloyalty to the common cause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the former premier, has gone even further than his party adherents, and has said that, as long as there is danger, he will not even criticize the government. This statement has been construed as meaning that so long as the German army has not been defeated, there is danger at the front. With 300,000 Conservative voters enlisted and in actual service in the Dominion's army, a Liberal victory at the polls at this time is conceded by the Conservatives as more than a possibility

It is gratifying to accept the assurance, implied though it may be, that the Liberal party of Canada does not estimate its strength by the number of votes it can poll in an election. It is exhibiting far greater strength in the loyalty it is showing to the cause in which its own and other democracies are now enlisted. It sees, in a possible victory at the polls, and its early return to power, a reward in no way commensurate with the attendant sacrifice which, at this time, would lend aid and comfort to the common enemy by discrediting, before the world, the government responsible for the administration of the Dominion's policies in the war. Self-restraint, and unquestioning loyalty quite often require more strength than misdirected activity.—Christian Science Monitor.

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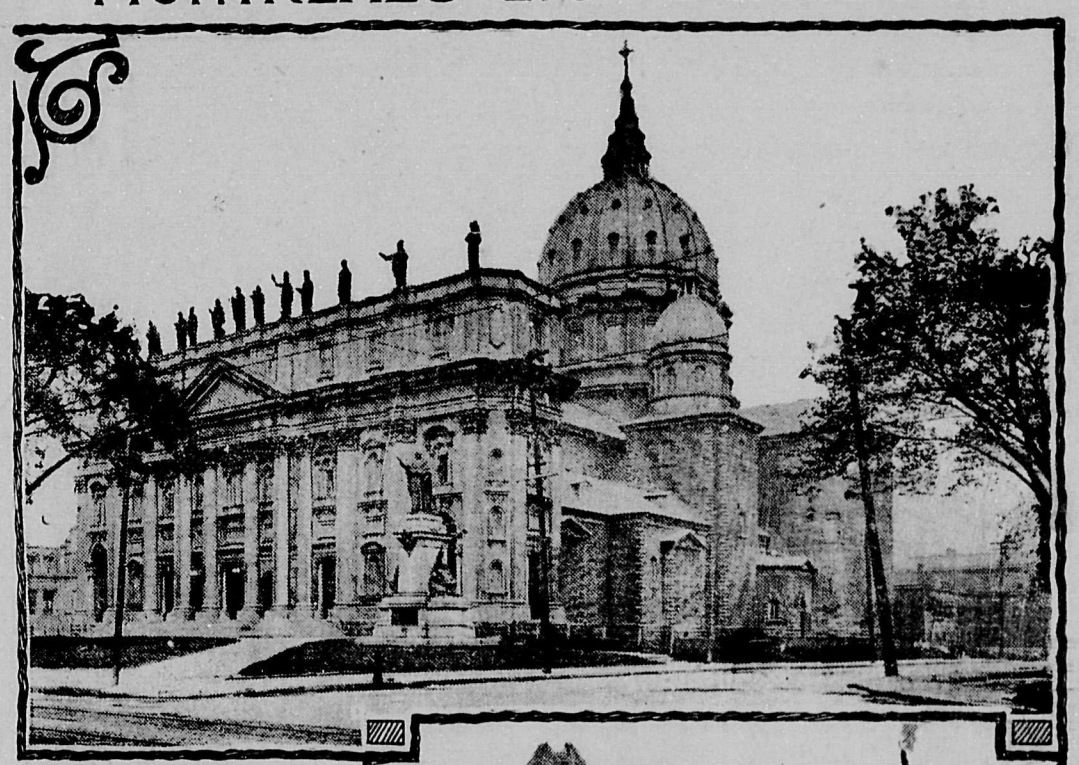
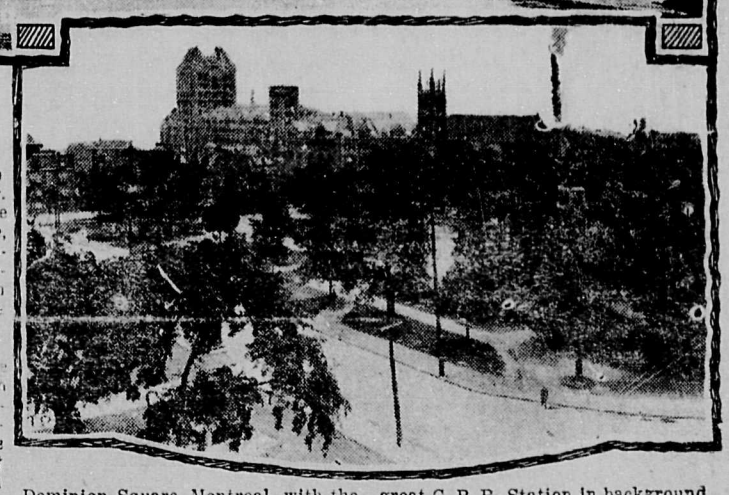
MONTREAL'S 275th BIRTHDAY



St. James' Catholic Cathedral, Montreal.



Dominion Square, Montreal, with the great C. P. R. Station in background

MONTREAL is proud to celebrate its 275th birthday this year. On May 18th, 1642, Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, brought his little flat-bottomed pinnace to anchor close to the site selected by Samuel de Champlain thirty-one years previously, and the new settlement was formally dedicated by Pere Vimont.

To-day Montreal is a city of wide streets and stately buildings, with wealth unaccountable and a population of nearly three-quarters of a million; headquarters of most of the great banking companies and of that world-wide enterprise, the Canadian Pacific Railway. But all this springs from the landing of Maisonneuve and his associates in May, 1642.

The Island of Montreal was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and nearly a hundred years passed before another white man came. On the 28th of May, 1611, Samuel de Champlain landed with another Frenchman and an Indian. He seems to have explored the shore line as far as the Rapids, but finally decided that the best place for a settlement was a little strip of meadowland, to which he gave the name of Place Royale. Incidentally, it was de Champlain who first advocated the cutting of what is now the Panama Canal, in 1600.

Thirty years later, plans were perfected for the founding of the settlement, which was called in advance, Ville-Marie de Montreal for Mount-royal. De Maisonneuve was appointed leader of the little party, consisting of about a score of people. They set sail from France in a small pinnace, landing at Quebec on the 8th of May. Here they were warned by Montmagny of the danger of annihilation by the Iroquois.

"It is my duty and my honor to found a colony at Mount Royal," said Maisonneuve, "and I would go if every tree were an Iroquois."

The long buffeting across the Atlantic in his cockleshell of a boat had not daunted his courage or that of his companions, nor did the almost equally perilous passage up the unchartered St. Lawrence, which occupied them ten days. He and his associates had their duty to do and they went on and did it.

It was a beautiful afternoon when they first sighted the Island, with the forest-clad mountain rising steeply against the sky. The pinnace fetched up by the side of a rivulet running into the St. Lawrence. There was a stretch of meadowland along the shore, with patches of flowers growing amid the grass and brightly colored birds darting to and fro Beyond the meadowland lay the forest, with who knew what secrets hidden in its mysterious depths. De Champlain had told them of the palisaded town of Hochelaga which stood opposite the present McGill University.

De Maisonneuve was the first to spring ashore, followed by Governor Montmagny from Quebec, Pere Vimont, Mdlle. Jean Mance, Madame de la Peltrie and her servant, Charlotte Barre, and about a dozen farmers, artizans and laborers. A guard was hurriedly set to watch the forest paths. Tents were landed and set up, and the baggage and stores were brought ashore. And then, having provided for their immediate safety and comfort, an altar was raised and Divine Service was held.

The sun was sinking as Pere Vimont pronounced the last words of his solemn exhortation and the fireflies were twinkling in thousands about the meadow. The colonists caught them and hung them in phials about the altar, where they gleamed for a little time and then faded one by one into the darkness. Whereupon the little company, having lighted watchfires and strengthened their guard, lay quietly down to sleep on the grassy slopes of what is now Place Royale. From the heroism of those early Canadians to the heroism of those who have immortalized the names of Ypres, Courcelette, Givenchy and Vimy Ridge, is a long way as time goes, but it shows that the spirit of Maisonneuve and those who helped him to found the city of Montreal still survives.

A New Hat and a Good Hat

In almost every line of hats you'll find a few that aren't up to what you expect from that name. You many have had one or two hats with a well-known name in that did not wear.

You never got one like that at **WM. DICK'S** and you never will. He goes over the line and takes the best and leaves the others for the men who don't happen to know how to judge a mat more than skin deep.

When you buy a **Wolthausen** from him, it gives all you think a **Wolthausen** should and so on with all the hats.

Wolthausen's at $2, $2.50, $3 and $4.
Borsalinos at $5 and $6.
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An Ineffective Law

On Tuesday, May 1, 1917, after practically 25 years' contest, the restriction alien measure, incorporating the literary test, went into effect. From now on every alien, except for the special exemptions, will be subject to the literary test, and the head tax will be $8 instead of $4. But the irony of fate is that this law, so long battled for by the restrictionists, goes into effect at a moment when immigration is at an absolute standstill, and the world is being raked over for the able bodied men and women. It is therefore a safe prophecy that at the end of the war, and this war changes so many things, this restriction will be abolished, and that all who wish to enter will be welcome as long as they are healthy and strong and able to do some kind of a day's work. But even the "welcome" mat at the front door of the United States will serve very little purpose, for few people will come here when the war is over. There is now no fear whatsoever of dumping. No government will willingly release its subject and citizens, and every land will be equally a land of opportunity and of heavy taxation. So the whole purpose of restriction falls to the ground, and incidentally a considerable number of institutions which have banked their existence upon immigration, might very well put up their shutters and put their files in storage.—Boston Jewish Advocate.

Always Dead Ones

A Missouri editor refuses to publish obituary notices of people who failed to subscribe for his paper. He gives this pointed reason: "People who do not take their home paper are dead anyway and their passing has no news value."

G. S. Forsyth's New Book Shop

A new and up-to-date book shop is being opened today in the Orpheum Block, 771 Granville street. Mr. Forsyth is the pioneer book-seller in the city, having operated a store on the corner of Homer and Hastings streets for a good many years. The new store should prove popular and will have the same policy—courtesy and service—as the old one.

To Cultivate Indian Lands

Major Megraw, inspector of Indian agencies, informs the Penticton Herald that permission will now be granted to white men to cultivate Indian lands on shares. For instance, if a man supplies seed potatoes and arranges for cultivating a portion of an Indian's land he may receive permission to do this on the basis of a return of one-fifth of the sacked product to the Indian. Already several agreements of this nature have been effected with Indians on the reserves at the head of the lake and Duck lake.

If everybody's looking to us for food and we can't raise enough for ourselves it looks as if somebody might be disappointed.

* * *

"One glass of buttermilk," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "contains more food than five glasses of beer." That's some balm for a dry state.

* * *

The plan to save grain by stopping the manufacture of liquor is based on the theory that whisky goes against the grain.

Mr. Charles E. Campbell

Mr. Chas. E. Campbell, president of the Vancouver City Liberal Association, who has filled nearly every office in the gift of the British Columbian Liberal party during the past decade, is busy at work preparing for the return of Hon. J. W. deB. Farris as Attorney-general of British Columbia.

To "The Standard" Mr. Campbell paid a high tribute to the new Minister of the Crown, for whom he prophecies a long and honorable career in the public life of this province. "I have known Hon. Mr. Farris for many years since he came to this province to engage in his profession and in that time I have formed a very high opinion of his character and ability," stated Mr. Campbell.

"There are two prime considerations which the premier and the public must consider in the selection of an attorney-general. One is his official capacity as an executive head and legal adviser, and the other is his character as an upright man. In both of these respects I feel that we have in Hon. Mr. Farris a man who will bring credit to the Ministry, honor to his fellow citizens and confidence to all parties within the community. I look to see all classes in our city unite in agreement on the choice which Premier Brewster has made. In the return of the young and able supporter from Vancouver as attorney-general I see the best guarantee that the excellent work which Hon. Mr. Farris did as chairman of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway committee in the recent legislature will be followed up, now that Hon. Mr. Farris has been vested with full powers at Attorney-general for British Columbia."

Why the Government Should Mobilize Women Workers

France and England Have Learned from Experience that Separate Groups Cannot Work to Best Advantage. Now They Enroll Women in Regular Service Under War Department

The instant that women were allowed to take over the commissariat in our training camps and certain places at the front the men ceased to grumble at the food."

This was the outstanding fact that struck Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who has seen the women of England "officially" working in the war.

"But this step has other advantages," she continued. "It was an enormous saving of soldier power. Also the women were immensely more economical than the men.

"At the beginning of the war the commissariat was conducted on a most extravagant scale. They still worked on the old idea of 'so much and so much' bread and 'so and so many ounces of meat,' etc., per man. It was actually given out that way, and the waste wsa terrific. It took them three years to learn that women could do better perhaps than dole out food automatically, according to schedule of mere weight.

"On a journey through England two years ago I was amazed at the huge waste of soldier-power everywhere. So many big, able-bodied men would look me over and decide whether my hair was black or gray before they would sign my passport. The army bakeries in England and at the front employed thousands of men who could have been released to go right to the front. At every step I took I saw strong men performnig tasks for which any woman of average intelligence could have been used.

"But that is all changed now. One great example of the power of economic organization shown by women is the war hospital in Endell street, London, run entirely by women. Here, again, it took the women two years of pleading before they were allowed to show what they could do. This hospital was equipped by women, organized by women and is entirely run by women. All its officers have honorary ranking in the army under the war department, just as do the medical men.

"When Sir Alfred Keogh, head of the medical department of the war office, went over this hospital and examined its books he had but one remark to make to its chief, Dr. Flora Murray:

"You women ought to equip and run every hospital. How do you do it so cheaply?'

"Yet this is still the only war hospital entirely run by women today.

"There is but one cook in that hospital," she mused, "who, with two or three helpers, is feeding 500 people, and feeding them well.

"But not only England has learned the lesson of right use of women power. One of the most efficient pieces of work accomplished since the war began was done by the 'Conseil National des Femmes Francaises' with the co-operation of the French government.

"This was the bringing together of the thousands and thousands of Belgium refugees who had wandered into France. Gradually they were enrolled in a huge government catalogue, and so far as possible, united family by family. All this huge mass of work was done by women.

"The first step in this work was to order the prefect to report in detail regarding any Belgian refugees in his vicinity. And he did immediately. But solely because the government was behind the work, nda he did not dare disobey. "Do you suppose," Mrs. Blatch added, emphatically, "that the prefect would have bothered himself to take notice of these women had they asked for information in the name of some social organization?

Mrs. Blatch was asked what she thought America should do to meet the present crisis; how the eager and abundant woman power of this country could best be utilized.

"Profit by the bitter experiences of England and France in this war," she answered emphatically, "and not begin with the foolish mistakes they made. Why doesn't the government use the hundreds and hundreds of trained women at its disposal? Gather together, for instance, the dietitians and economists and draft them into an 'official' part of preparations for war. Why not organize them into a unit of cooks and helpers, relieveing the thousands of men who are now occupied with the canteens of the army?

"And the women doctors? For what reason cannot they be treated as the men physicians and given honorary ranks Why should all this trained power and energy go to waste for the mere sake of an old-fashioned prejudice?"

And about the trained business and professional women?

Mrs. Blatch spoke of the curious thing it was to watch the mediaeval spirit of American men toward their women folk. It seems to her that where the European man puts up his hand and says, "I will not let you do these things, because they are my prerogative," the American man puts up his hand and says, "I cannot bear to see you doing these things—they are not for you to soil your hands with."

But the result is the same.

"There should be founded immediately a department under the war department, or as part of the Council of National Defense," she said, "in which there should be received and docketed all the woman labor available, each branch under the heading to which it belongs.

"For those who can do nothing special, but are 'willing to do anything'—and heaven help us from them,"—she added in parentheses, "there should be a special training department to teach them to do any single thing they want to do—well.

So she continued; the womne would gradually be drafted into the commissariat, the munition factories, and most emphatically into a department for the supervising allowances to soldiers' wives and families, etc.

"At the present moment, she stated, "women are offering their labor to half a dozen or more societies, each with a different aim and of a different social purpose."

"Will the women of America," she was asked, "when they are called on to help, answer as well as the English and French women did?"

"Decidedly so," she answered; "for the American woman be she a college girl or a high school graduate, has been used to organizations of various kinds since she was a child. There will be nothing unaccustomed to her in forming one of a group destined for any one purpose.

"But let the government mobolize its women. Civic groups with the best intentions will never achieve their aims unless drafted under the war department in time of war. The French were slow in recognizing this—the English disgracefully slow.

"The Germans, however, recognized it from the beginning of the struggle, and not one atom of woman's labor at the disposal of the country was wasted. How many of us have realized that here lies one of their chief claims to superefficiency?" was her parting warning.

TIMBER SALE X 954

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 4th day of June, 1917, for the purchase of License X 954, to cut 550,000 feet of Cedar and Douglas fir on an area situated near Lot 2230, Narrows Arm, New Westminster District.

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

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

TIMBER SALE X 956.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 31st day of May, 1917, for the purchase of License X 956, to cut 1,000,000 feet of Dead and Down Cedar, on an area adjoining Lot 2359, Chippewa Bay, Powell Lake, New Westminster District.

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

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

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"AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY"

(Continued from Page Four)

ment, should the good impulse always be suspected or discouraged? Do good men always refuse a bad man's money for a good cause? Or may they not accept it as possibly so much pillaged from the enemy? As the homage which vice pays to virtue? Presumably, the usual and only important ethical consideration, for Sunday-school treasurers, or for honest campaign managers, would be this (and the recipient here was a campaign manager) had the contribution any improper string to it? Was it tainted? Of course, in either case, it may perhaps be called indelicate. But if it had only been open and avowed; or published on polling night (as is the case in some countries) and as it certainly carried no corrupt condition with it—then might it not be absolutely moral and acceptable—per se? Or might it not still have been used to build churches or to help to bring in the gift of honest government to British Columbia?

Or should the answer have been "Get thee behind me, Doctor?" And finally, since it does not clearly come under any section of the code, supposing we remove it from the church, and leave it to the lecturer on moral philosophy in the University.

He may decide that it would have been wrong to deprive any member of the MacKenzie clan of the satisfaction of contributing to so good a cause; or to curtail the pleasure which good men and others always derive from doing a good action?

For some people are said—unfairly no doubt—to have plundered this fair Dominion, and this poor debt-ridden province of ours, so long that they may now think some little penance is in order; and some restitution due. It may have been a case of conscience. Who knows? Let us not decide rashly.

Or, perhaps, on the other hand, as it has been unkindly suggested—after enriching and assisting for more than a decade, one complacent gang of free-booters (as Sir Charles terms them) they may have cynically thought that another such gang was coming in. For they are not embarrassed by the possession of any political principle themselves Not even bad ones. They are non-partizan. They are neutral. Absolutely independent. Free from any pernicious party affiliations. Party! which is so loudly denounced these days by a certain pulpit, and press, and soap box orator; and latest of all by that gentle and sympathetic Borden government agent, the well meaning Colonel Mulloy, and his "Win the War" convention of super-men, now in Montreal, to help to win the next election.

Such political neutrals, as these Machiavelian MacKenzie clan, and other predatory tribes have always been willing to compromise by giving back a little of the booty, now and then, to one side, or the other, wherever they thought it would do the greatest good to the greatest number. And the greatest number is always number one. They willingly throw a spratt to catch a salmon. A MacKenzie is not like a Cameron, "who never can yield." His ancestors in the Highlands once lived, no doubt, by "rustling" cattle. (So did my own perhaps). The taxpaying people of Canada are now his herd. The instinct may be sometimes hereditary. There is a reversion to type now and then. And it appears furthermore, that we have such a brusque and obstinate John Bull in our Ministry of Railways in Victoria that he is actually said to have rudely and defiantly ordered this generous and romantic Rob Roy from his office. And that the redoubtable Knight went out samming the door. And then he drew his dirk and threw away the scabbard. For at that moment the plot of Roderick was ripe, and the campaign chicken had come home to roost.

But my little sermon is finished. I am not here to canonise the member for Vancouver; nor to defend him; nor to praise his every action. But to protest against the time, place, and manner in which you have pillorized him.

Lapidation may be a good old puritanical method of procedure. But when it is about to begin, I wish the Priest would take his lantern and come down from the Alter, and search among the pews for the person who should "throw the first stone."

Donald Cameron

May 22nd, 1917.

GRANT LANDS

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress Dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of best left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER SALE X 865

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 25th day of May, 1917, for the purchase of Licence X 865, to cut 380,000 feet of Cedar, Hemlock and Balsam, on an area adjoining Lot 808 on the north shore of Drury Inlet, Range 1, Coast District.

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

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