HAROLD NELSON in
"MERCHANT OF VENICE"
TONIGHT
"JULIUS CAESAR"
THIS AFTERNOON
EMPRESS THEATRE

The Standard.

— PRINTING —
Standard Prices. Standard Work
Standard Printers
(formerly Chinook)
426 Homer St. Seymour 470

Vol. IV, No. 52—Established 1911 VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916 Price Five Cents

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS AND THE SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD ACT

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

THE amendments to the "Soldiers' Homestead Act" have changed it very considerably in some most important particulars. It is necessary, therefore, to apologise to the Hon. Minister of Lands, Mr. W. R. Ross, for stating last week that his original act was fatuous. It was, but the amendments have eliminated the fatuousness and made it practicable. The point made against the original bill last week was that it allowed returned soldiers to pre-empt 160 acres, but that such pre-emptors would be to a great extent gregarious human beings, not misanthropes, and the act did not provide for community settlements. The amended measure permits men to apply for less than 160 acres and the area of pre-emption will be fixed by its situation and according to the intention of the pre-emptor. Moreover in order to stop speculation, the pre-emptor is prevented from transferring or assigning his interest before securing a crown grant to his property, and he cannot secure this for five years after pre-emption Another amendment provides that both returned soldiers and purchasers of land resold by the crown must spend at least $2.50 an acre on improvements. It will be noticed at once that these amendments make an exceedingly material difference to the value of the bill, and Mr. Ross is to be congratulated on having brought them down. But the value of the act will entirely depend on its operation and it is problematical whether under the aegis of a minister of the crown the act can be administered properly.

THE ARBITER OF DESTINY

Under the provisions of The Soldiers' Homestead Act returned soldiers must apply to the Minister of Lands for pre-emptions. In the minister's hands rests the sole responsibility of deciding the fate of the pre-emptor. The act provides that lands, which have not been paid for by speculators in the past, revert to the government. That is to say, supposing A. N. Onymous purchased 5000 acres from the government four or five years ago at $10 an acre and paid $5000 cash for same, and since has paid no more, he now receives 500 acres; and the balance of land unpaid for, namely 4500 acres, returns to the crown. The government was quite a long time making up its mind to this obvious course, which was suggested over eighteen months ago. Undoubtedly the bye-elections had a good deal to do with this sudden decision. Putting two and two together, it is probable that Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt in his brief term as Finance Minister, pointed out the advantage of this course. The land thus returning to its original owners, the people of British Columbia, is set aside for the returned soldiers. The minister has power to re-sell such lands but the funds accruing for same must be turned over to the Agricultural Credit Commission for loans to soldier pre-emptors. That is excellent but it might be suggested that the lands thus coming under the aegis of the crown should be turned over to the Agricultural Credit Commission and that this Commission, and not the Minister of Lands, should have the responsibility of administering the Soldiers' Homestead Act.

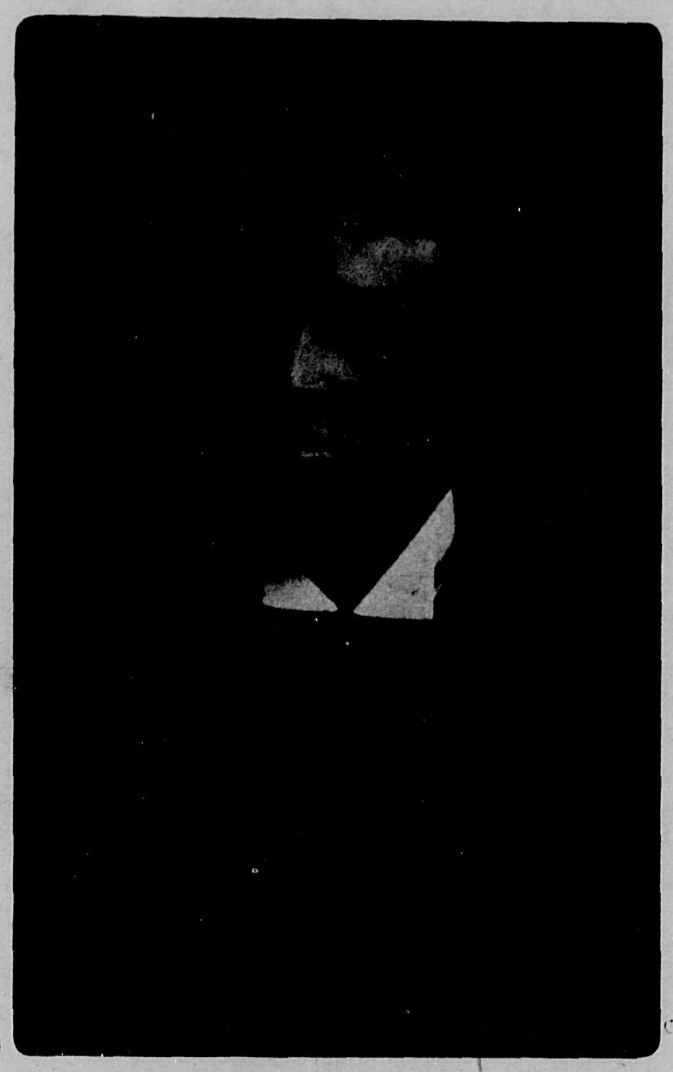
GETTING RID OF PATRONAGE

The reason for this suggestion is obvious. The Minister of Lands is a political appointment, and as has been proved time and again, the exercise of patronage is a baneful influence on all administration. It matters not in the least whether the government be Liberal or Conservative, the temptation to exercise patronage in the disposal of these lands is too great. The Agricultural Credit Commission is non-political, at least it is specially provided that as far as possible it shall be non-political. It is provided, temporarily at least, that the Hon. William Manson, president of the Council, shall be provisional superintendent. If he becomes Minister of Agriculture, he must resign as provisional superintendent, whcih will be a very good thing, for his permanent appointment would be a piece of patronage of the worst kind. The appointment is for a period of ten years, and it is possible that Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt may receive it. The Deputy Minister of Finance and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture are both ex officio directors of the commission, and thus it is certain under preesnt circumstances that Deputy Minister of Agriculture Scott will be a member of the commission. He would make an excellent superintendent if he were appointed, and such an appointment would be hailed with satisfaction by every farmer in the province. Mr. Flumerfelt would also probably make a very good superintendent, and his knowledge of mortgages and finance, and his record as an organiser certainly are entitled to recognition by any government, if he would accept the position. He would, under the provisions of the act, however, have to devote his entire time to the performance of the duties of his office. Therefore he may not be available.

THE QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATION

It may be hoped however that the government in its anxiety to obtain the goodwill of the electorate, will make the further amendment to the Soldiers' Homestead Act suggested. The reason is clear. The Act is really a basis for land settlement, and there can be no proper land settlement without the aid of the Agricultural Credit Commission. It is most important that this should be a non-political body, as the power of loaning money is exceedingly liable to be turned into a means of patronage. For instance, a farmer at Vernon, a well-known Conservative, might apply for a loan simultaneously with a farmer at Alberni, an equally well-known Liberal. The commission must decide on the security offered and might well be influenced, if it were a political body, by the political color of the applicant. If it refused the application of the Alberni farmer, he would feel aggrieved and attribute the refusal to the complexion of his politics. At any rate, he would accuse the commission of being partisan if it gave a loan to a Conservative and refused it to a Liberal. The one objection to the commission is this and the expense of passing on each loan. In fact, at first, the expense of administration is liable to be greater than the one per cent. allowed over and above the rate of interest at which the commission can borrow money. In practice it has been found in the past that a farmer cannot afford to pay more than 5 1-2 per cent. on money loaned. The first loans will probably be made at just under 7 per cent., and it will be a matter of experience to discover whether a farmer can pay this rate in British Columbia when he has been unable to pay it elsewhere.

A Vancouver Man Who is a National Figure



SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER'S office is situated in a two-storeyed building on Hastings Street, and is not richly furnished. The first thing that strikes your eye as you enter the room is a miniature in bronze of Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir John stands there on the pedestal with his head up and body in poise, rather bent, one would think, upon looking out of the window into Homer Street and across to the office of THE STANDARD.

Behind a modest flat-topped desk sits Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. He greets you, if you are a stranger, politely and takes lots of time to hear your story whatever it may be. His voice is pleasant and deep and resonant. He doesn't put on any side. He doesn't imitate the English in clothes or pronounciation or shoes. He is a real Canadian is Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., LL.B., K.C.

Though other lawyers in Vancouver make more money than Sir Charles, few are higher respected. Sir Charles goes to the office every morning and few there are among the barristers in Vancouver who get through more work in the course of the day.

"Tupper," said an opponent in a certain great case, "is a poor lawyer. You see he isn't sufficiently adroit. He doesn't seem to have the legal sense."

Probably his opponent was right. Sir Charles, whether or not he possesses the "legal sense," does not possess the legal mind. One could hardly think of Sir Charles endeavoring to maintain that black was white. One great man predicted that "Charlie wouldn't make a good lawyer — too honest."

In these few paragraphs it is not intended to prove whether Tupper is a great lawyer. The point is that he is one of Canada's great men resident in the city of Vancouver.

Sir Charles was born 61 years ago. His wife was Janet, the daughter of Hon. James Macdonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. He won the governor-general's scholarship at McGill. He attended Harvard Law School—called to the bar in Nova Scotia in '77. In 1882 he was elected to the House of Commons and re-elected, '87, '88, '91, '96 and 1900. He has been Minister of Marine, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General for Canada. He represented Great Britain at the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration in 1892 and was knighted in recognition of the splendid work accomplished at that conference on behalf of the Empire.

One of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's personal friends is the Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., with whom Sir Charles had been ascociated in earlier days in connection with diplomatic work when Lansing represented the United States of America and Tupper the Dominion of Canada.

Politically Sir Charles Hibbert is a Conservative. He is against the party machine idea of conducting the politics of the country. He has been out of public life for many years. But there is every likelihood that the awakening of the public conscience throughout the length and breadth of Canada will bring about among other things the return of Sir Charles Hibbert to the political forum.

LOANS TO ASSOCIATIONS

One of the most important clauses of the Agricultural Credit Act is that which states the specific purpose of loans. Three sub-sections of this clause state that loans may be made for "any purpose which in the opinion of the Commission will increase the productiveness of the land in respect of which the loan is proposed"; and "carrying out the objects of any association, subject to approval by Order in Council"; and "taking over in whole or in part . . . any existing loan by the Crown . . . to any association or any debentures issued by any association." Now these sections must be borne in mind, as they provide that the Credit Commission can loan money to any association of farmers who may be bound together in a company for co-operative purposes. The soul of the farming interests is co-operation. The salvation of the farming industry in British Columbia is co-ordination, and it is largely owing to the lack of proper organisation that the farmers of British Columbia have not prospered as they should. It must be admitted that the general tendency to speculate in land, which has encouraged farmers to sell their lands and make a profit therefrom, rather than from their own industry, has been the canker at the root of the matter. But under the new act it is possible for farmers to form their own co-operative associations and banks and borrow money from the commission, to be advanced through their own banks to members of their association. It may be hoped that the Agricultural Credit Commission will do all it can to encourage the borrowing by associations rather than by individuals.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

There is a very good reason why this should be so. It was said of the late Mr. J. P. Morgan that when asked by an acquaintance why he lent a large sum of money to a certain individual with rather poor security, which he had refused to another individual with very good security, he replied that he loaned money more on character than on security. The great strength of farmers' associations lies in their co-responsibility. Each member of the association knows the other members by their character far better than any Commissioners could possibly do. The association is infinitely more responsible than an individual; its responsibility for money borrowed being multiplied by the number of its members, as against the responsibility of the individual. Furthermore, the expenses saved in administration to the Commission would be considerable. An association as an applicant can borrow a sum from the Commission and lend it again to an individual member, the association being the responsible borrower and not the individual. It has been found by experience in all other countries that land banks directly looking to government for the whole of their capital, are not nearly so successful as those land banks which carry on the business of lending part of their own subscribed funds and part of the government funds to their members. By encouraging such associations to become responsible for their members, the Commission will automatically encourage the farmers to form associations in every district and co-operate in the marketing of their produce and the purchasing of their supplies.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND LAND

It will be seen at once why it is so important, outside the crude problem of political patronage, for the Soldiers' Homestead Act to be administered by the Agricultural Credit Commission. I indicated last week that National Service as a means of production might very well be one of the outcomes of the war. There is no doubt that if in British Columbia land were cleared and settled under a system of National Service, or a system of labor colonies under a military form of administration, large tracts could be cleared for agricultural purposes at a very low cost. Supposing, for example, 1500 soldiers returned from the war and expressed a desire to pre-empt land. At the same time they objected to being isolated in some far off region, a long way from a railway, and with no means of keeping in touch with a town. They would argue with considerable force that even supposing they could clear land and farm it, they would be unable to market their produce except at a price which would prevent them competing with the farmers more favorably situated. They might express their willingness each to take up five acres of land, but they might also state they had no capital for clearing same. Now if the Agricultural Credit Commission were faced with this problem it might handle it on the community basis. It would supply a superintendent and the capital or plant necessary, and it would conduct a land settlement colony which would prove eventually to be of immense importance to the whole community.

THE ILLUSTRATION ON OUR LANDS

Right in front of us all, for those who are not blinded by prejudice, there is an excellent illustration of such a community. The Doukhobors, for all their unpopularity, are a fine example of an agricultural community which has been most successful and the work of which has considerably astonished both Messrs. Bowser and Ross. They have their prejudices and their drawbacks. But they have made their land a model of productiveness. Let the Agricultural Commission take the place of the Doukhobor leader, Peter Vereeniging. It would select about 10,000 acres of land and plant its 1500 returned soldiers there. The soldiers would be used to camp life, and would in double quick time select their own officers, put up their own temporary quarters, and start land clearing on an organized scale. The cost of lumber and the cost of food could be advanced by the commission on the security of the land. Directly a sufficient quantity of land were cleared, it would be put under cultivation according to the advice of the superintendent appointed by the commission. The returns from the produce would be credited to the interest on the loan to the community, and the community would not actually own land as individuals until sufficient had been cleared and cultivated to give each individual a homestead. This is merely the roughest outline of a system which wants to be very carefully thought out. But if the Soldiers' Homestead Act had included some such scheme and it had been debated in the House, all the objections could have been threshed out and a most interesting experiment would have been very widely advertised.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

It is no good dismissing such schemes as chimerical. The Doukhobors have proved them to be practical. We must get out of our rut and consider what can be done to attract population to our province. It is absolutely useless to imagine that we can advertise our Soldiers' Homestead Bill as an attraction for the settler. We want to provide some method which enables the returned soldier, who may have no money whatever, to start right in and work with a very good prospect of becoming independent very quickly. He cannot possibly pre-empt 160 acres and improve it without money. The Commission cannot lend him sufficient money to clear the land. It is reckoned that it costs the individual on an average at least $200 an acre to clear the land. Under present circumstances, he has to first of all reach the land, which is usually an expensive matter. In some cases the land might be easy to clear. If so, such land could be selected for the community experiment. But the individual has to take up his bed and walk, metaphorically speaking. He has to camp on his 160 acres. He knocks a shack together and sets to work. For months he lives in practical isolation. Some men may prefer this kind of life. If so, there is nothing to prevent them indulging their preference. But the majority of our returned soldiers, and they are the majority of the type of settler we so badly want, as has been said, are gregarious. A great many of them will probably desire for some months after their return explosions of various sorts as their night cap. Seriously speaking, however, is it not quite plain that under the circumstances there is an absolutely unique opportunity for a scheme of this kind in the field of peace on a scale which would almost certainly succeed because of the experience already gained in the field of war?

THE SITUATION OF LANDS

With regard to the situation of the lands our returned soldiers can pre-empt, as has been pointed out, it is no use sending them far from the means of transportation and the possibilities of markets. We can build up communities, and it would be easy to organize several such communities of various sizes, according to the situation and possibilities of production offered by the land. There are hundreds of acres of good farm lands which have virtually been abandoned because farming in the past has not paid. There are millions of acres of land which cannot be used at present, but which in the future may prove valuable. Supposing a farmer has 500 acres of good land in the Fraser Valley, near Sumas. He may be farming 100 acres and letting the other 400 acres lie idle, covered with second growth, merely because he has never had the money, or the time, or been able to get the labor to put them under cultivation, dyke them or otherwise deal with them. Supposing the 400 acres to be worth $100 an acre, owing to their situation. The owner has then $40,000 worth of land lying absolutely idle. It would be better to offer him 4000 acres of undeveloped land worth $10 an acre in the interior and exchange such land, which might be part of that recovered by the crown under the Soldiers' Homestead Act, for his 400 acres of land which can be cultivated. Four acres of such land for small farming would be ample, and as much as one individual could possibly manage. No less than 100 people could be settled on that land and the value of the land would promptly be very materially increased as well as the value of the owner's original holding. If it is possible to work out some such scheme it is certain that there are several thousand acres of land within comparatively easy reach of markets and with transportation close at hand. Moreover, a small holding of this kind enables a man to work at other jobs when they are offering, and keep his holding as a capital investment out of which he can always earn sufficient interest to keep his family during bad seasons when other work is scarce. It provides him with a permanent home to which he can always return instead of shifting his family from place to place wherever he happens to be working.

ON THE THRESHOLD

The farmer at present is faced always with the very difficult problem of labor. He cannot get labor when he most wants it. But under the community system the problem of labor is solved, as it is to the interest of everyone to help each other. Moreover, under such conditions, men marry and bring up families. They can live healthy, outdoor lives. They are surrounded with people all having the same kind of interest. They are within reach of a city and can run in for business or pleasure. The effect of such communities on the prosperity of the city is enormous. They stimulate industry by adding a solid and steady purchasing power to its basic economic structure. In Denmark, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, such communities are found on the outskirts of all large towns and form the foundation of their prosperity. Why is it impossible to carry out such projects here? Under the proper administration of the Agricultural Credits Act, which creates a central authority which could be responsible for

The Standard

Published every Saturday at 426 Homer Street, Vancouver.

Telephone .....Seymour 470

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in Canada, United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New Zealand and other British Possessions:

$2.00

Postage to American. European and other foreign countries $1.00 per year extra.

The Standard will be delivered to any address in Vancouver or vicinity at ten cents a month.

Member of the Canadian Press Association.

The Standard circulates throughout Vancouver and the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout British Columbia. In politics the paper is independent Liberal.

Publishers.....The Standard Printers

all such settlements, we have the machinery available if only the right men are allowed to work it. If the problem of the returned soldiers provides us with the opportunity, why not make use of it? It needs boldness, skill and imagination. No man can honestly say that it is impossible to carry out such projects. It is more than probable that if inquiry were made among the farmers, who for years have been on the threshhold of their own lands and who have never been able to get a return on the original capital expended on their holdings, it would be found that they would ardently welcome such a proposal. Here again their associations would be of enormous value as collectors of information.

ATTRACTING SETTLERS

It is not only for the returned soldiers we would be providing, but for all immigration. The registration of all people coming into the country and the collection of data concerning them would be an asset of great importance. The skilled artisan might temporarily find work and a home in such communities, and when circumstances enabled him to get steady employment in the city, he could go to it. Employers should register their needs with the government and immigrants would be scheduled under their trades. This, however, is another matter wihch concerns our labor problem. But our land settlement problem, if rightly regarded, bears a very intimate relation to our labor problem. The whole situation has been changed by the bye-elections. The government has bestirred itself, it is really anxious to gain popularity. The Liberal party if it is wise will allow it every opportunity. It has done a great deal of good in a very short period. Under previous circumstances the amendments to the Soldiers' Homestead Act would never have been brought forward. The Act would have passed and became law, and only when its operation proved halting would it have been amended in grudging fashion. But now the government is anxious to please. It has seen the writing on the wall and taken heed. So much the better. The people are perfectly indifferent to party, but they are determined to make their servants earn their pay. In the few weeks of the present session quite a lot of work has been done. The government cannot take all the kudos itself. The people have viewed with contempt much of its belated efforts and have realised that after all they rule, and that their servants are like all servants, most anxious to please only when they are liable to be dismissed at any moment.

—CRITICUS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

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

THE WEEK OF SHAKESPEARE

THERE is a general concensus of opinion that Vancouver has done itself immense credit by the interesting and in some respects unique manner in which it has commemorated the tercentenary of William Shakespeare. In this commemoration the city has shown a thorough appreciation of the duty which devolved upon it, and it has performed that duty with enthusiasm and a remarkable versatility.

There is every reason to believe that had Vancouver been on the high crest of a wave of prosperity that it would have made the commemoration one of pomp and circumstance. Hospitality would have been extended to other cities whose representatives would have been asked to join in a commemorative banquet or some such function. But the times are to a certain extent "out of joint." The work of the patriotic society and the Red Cross makes demands upon the depleted purses of the citizens, and therefore the Shakespearean Tercentenary has been commemorated to some extent with "maimed rites." But if the poet has knowledge of what goes on in this world—and perhaps he has—he will approve of what Vancouver has done, for he himself said that "nothing can be found amiss when ove, simplicity and duty tender it." And Vancouver wisely confined itself to a simple commemoration and attempted nothing beyond its powers.

Addresses to the school children have been given, the value and interest of which have been acknowledged by the school trustees in a letter addressed to the secretary of the Tercentenary committee. Public lectures have been given and these have been of such calibre that the lecturers have been invited to attend outlying districts such as New Westminster, Langley and other places. Over two hundred and fifty essays have been written by school children and by the citizens, and as will readily be recognized, the preparation of these essays have involved a good deal of Shakespearean reading. The Vancouver book sellers report a most gratifying demand for Shakespearean literature, and as a result of the Tercentenary celebration many a home has welcomed Shakespeare, some such homes having been places to which the bard had hitherto been a stranger.

An outstanding feature of the commemoration was the dedication of the Shakespeare garden. This will be a permanent result of the week's programme and for years to come it wil lbe the mecca of many visitors who will find in the simple flowers associated with the poet's name, remembrances of his genius and the principles for which he stood.

And now we call attention to what has been the outstanding feature of the commemoration, a feature first in importance, because as Shakespeare has himself said, "The play's the thing." Shakespeare had been to a considerable extent buried under his commentators. Students have surrounded his work with a kind of halo. And those who have been disciples of the Shakespeare cult have been in danger of forgetting that he was first and foremost a playwright who wrote for the stage, and only on the stage can the true results of his work be seen as he intended it. Mr. Harold Nelson Shaw has remembered this fact, and in the Shakespearean plays which he has given this week he has not only done justice to the poet, but may be credited with having brought the city to a proper state of homage, assisted by an earnest band of workers who entered upon their task as a labor of love. Mr. Harold Nelson Shaw placed upon the stage in a true Shakespearean atmosphere Hamlet, The Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet and Julius Caesar. Every one of the productions reached, judged by any standard, a high level of excellence and were indeed a revelation to Vancouver of the histrionic talent which has been lying for so long latent in the city.

And why should this talent lie latent The appetite for a Shakespearean drama should grow by what it feeds upon. It is a healthy appetite and one which should be gratified and Vancouver can be congratulated upon the fact that in Mr. Harold Nelson Shaw it has a caterer who would hold his own in any city where the language of Shakespeare is spoken and his work esteemed.

BOWSER & CO.'S MOVING PICTURES

THIS week the question of motion picture censorship came up in the legislature. Mr. Brewster and the opposition members objected to the present system of censorship whereby power to reject any or all films offered the exhibitors in this province is controlled by one man.

Our Premier, in replying to the arguments of opposition members, defended the present system and declared that the censor in Vancouver was doing good work in improving the morals of the people! See NEWS-ADVERTISER report of Wednesday, April 26.

Twice has the censor's decision been appealed from, said the Premier. In these cases the Premier himself had constituted the court of appeal. Once he upheld the censor and once the picture house people.

It is only fair to all concerned to point out that the picture house whose appeal was upheld by Mr. Bowser was the Colonial Theatre at the corner of Granville and Dunsmuir Streets. The picture under dispute was "The Spoilers," a wonderful dramatization of the story by Rex Beach.

"The Spoilers" is a story of the North Country. It centres round a claim-jumping conspiracy much after the lines of the recent claim-jumping of the Ward property in Cariboo by John Hopp, the Seattle man who was aided and abetted in taking Ward's property by Government officials.

In "The Spoilers" a crooked lawyer who is in politics, plays a leading part. He is sent from Washington, D.C., to put over crooked work in Alaska. He doesn't succeed. There is a woman in "The Spoilers," much of the character and description of a dame who played some little part in the earlier real estate dealings of the McBride Government.

There are dens of iniquity shown in "The Spoilers" much after the character of those dens which flourished at Fort George, in the Portland Canal, at Tete Jaune Cache, and at other points throughout British Columbia under the eyes and with the sanction of the Provincial police employed by Mr. Bowser, purist, holiness leader and attorney-general.

Mr. Bowser knew that every movement pictured in "The Spoilers" was true to life. He was familiar with many of the phases of the story presented because he for many years had been the chief spoiler in this province.

But the point we wish to make is this: that the theatre in which "The Spoilers" was presented, after it had been rejected by the censor when other theatre had applied for the right to present the picture, was the Colonial Theatre, a building owned by Mr. William John Bowser, a building from which he extracts a heavier rental than is to be had from most buildings on Granville Street.

Mr. William John Bowser, prime minister of British Columbia, has one system of censorship for moving pictures in which he is directly interested; he has another system of censorship for pictures in which his competitors in the moving picture business are interested.

We do not suggest that Mr. Bowser consistently favors his own theatre in censoring motion picture films. It is apparent, however, from the facts given, that it is possible for Mr. Bowser to consistently favor himself, as he is interested in that business which Mr. H. H. Watson says is the "Best Paying Business in Vancouver."

Mr. Bowser, so far as the censoring of motion pictures is concerned, is in the same position as he is with regards to Pacific and Great Eastern Railway, where he was solicitor for the company and law officer for the Crown; Dominion Trust, where he personally advised the wreckers and officially advised the government, and in many corrupt and fraudulent transactions which have debased the Province of British Columbia in the eyes of the world at large.

SATURDAY CHINOOK

BREEZES OF INDIGNATION AND INFORMATION

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL VIEW with alarm a sharp advance in the price of sugar on the even of the opening of the coming season. Prunes and evaporated apples will be substituted in many households.

* * *

THERE IS NO cessation of the precipitation we are having this Spring.

* * *

SHOULD THREE CITY firehalls be closed several firemen would be fired men.

* * *

THE EASTER LILY may fade, but the price of the girls' Easter lids lingers long in father's memory.

THE WEEK-END TRIPS from the Washington dry belt to thirst-quenching refuges in B. C. are known as "Oasis Outings."

* * *

THERE WILL BE a crater in the Commons' Chamber in Ottawa when General Sam Hughes turns his 50 centimeter guns on the opposition shell charges.

* * *

A STUFFED CLUB is unequal to the task of knocking out a stuffed voters' list.

* * *

IN THE OPINION of the beheaded civic employees the aldermen are a bunch of village cut-ups.

* * *

HUNDREDS OF CITIZENS were not even inconvenienced or interested in the closing of the banks for four days during the Easter holidays.

* * *

IN THE MATTER of number of lives General Villa is the bear cat of Mexico.

* * *

IT IS ABOUT time for Commander Ford of the World's Peace Expeditionary Force to mobilize the delegates at Washington for home service.

* * *

THE NEW METHOD adopted in publishing the casualty lists is confusing and unsatisfactory to the relatives and families of the boys at the front.

* * *

PRIME MINISTER BOWSER says that the official appointed to censor moving picture films has done a great deal to improve the morals of the people of British Columbia. (See DAILY PROVINCE report, April 26).

* * *

That being true, we would suggest that after every session of the Legislature, the Premier take his followers to see the movies.

* * *

WE WOULD ALSO suggest that the movies be more frequently patronized by the president and secretary and all members of the executive of the local Conservative Association, with the exception, if possible, of the Rev. Mr. Boulton and ex-Rev. Maitland, who do not need any further stimulation along the lines referred to.

* * *

WE WOULD URGE the following Liberals to attend picture shows more regularly: Joseph Martin, the editor of THE SUN, John Innes, Felix Penne, Sam Robb and Jimmie Cullen.

* * *

IT IS NOT suggested that any of these gentlemen in any wise lack moral fibre. But more frequent attendance at pure pictures will not expose them to temptation.

* * *

MR. BOWSER SWEARS that when a certain man called upon him at his office, regarding an Indian Reserve, he used the following language to wit: "Get to hell out."

* * *

WE BELIEVE THAT Mr. Bowser should endeavor to attend his own chaste picture shows as often as humanly possible. Such language is most unpardonable.

* * *

"I AM A MAN OF THE WORLD. I KNOW FROM OTHER TRANSACTIONS, NOT ONLY WITH INDIANS, BUT OTHER PEOPLE, THAT A BIT OF GREASING SOMETIMES HAS TO BE DONE."—W. J. B. in denying charges in connection with corrupting Indians.

* * *

IT IS MARVELLOUS how our local public men get away with these remarkable statements. Now the Vancouver WORLD published Mr. Bowser's speech in which he made reference to the greasing just as a matter of course, in the next column to the personals. Our people don't seem to care whether Bowser "greases" anyone or whether anyone "greases" Bowser. We're in British Columbia, you know, and all that sort of thing goes here!

Fancy Mr. Asquith going to the Guild Hall and making a speech and referring perhaps to some business between Great Britain and France, and using language such as our premier uses. The London TIMES might come out something like this: Mr. Asquith then addressed the meeting. He referred to the situation on the west front and predicted early victory for British arms and the survival of British standards. "I am a man of the world," said Mr. Asquith, "I know from other transactions not only with Canadian politicians but with other people that a bit of greasing sometimes has to be done."

Fancy Premier Borden making a speech in the Commons in the following language: "So far as Bob Rogers is concerned and his dredging affairs, I have not tipped my mitt to him as yet. However, I am a man of the world. I know from other transactions, not only with dredging contractors, but other people, that a bit of grease goes a long way sometimes. And you take it from me, kid, that I'm hep."

Fancy a teacher in a Vancouver public school years hence instructing a class of pupils in Canadian history. He takes his place at the desk and proceeds: "We now come to a phase of Canadian history which is interesting. The fine old men of the type of Sir Charles Tupper, Macdonald (John A.), Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Alexander Mackenzie, T. C. Norris and James Pliny Whitney, have passed to their fathers and a new order is brought about. British Columbia has for premier one William John Bowser, who has taken his position by knifing a companion in political adventure, Sir Richard McBride, who, with all his faults, was much beloved by many people of all parties. It might be said in passing that McBride did much to change the party system—changing many Grits into Tories and vice versa. Now, as regards Mr. Bowser, let us remember that first and last Bowser used all his efforts to improve the morals of the people of British Columbia. He was strong with the prohibition people, strong with the suffragettes, but he was particularly strong in the choice of language. On one occasion the following gem fell from his lips. (Teacher here reads story of the sacking of the Kitsilanos and reference made to the virtue of a bit of grease applied to the proper place at the proper time.

DURING THE WEEK we have been reminded of an interesting anniversary. The twenty-seventh of April was the twentieth anniversary of the first arrival of the Empress of India in this port. Turning over the old newspaper files we found a report of a banquet given on that occasion. With considerable admiration for the public men of today, we are forced to ask what has come to Vancouver oratory. The speeches delivered twenty-five years ago reached a high level. They were decorated with apt quotations, classical and poetical, and taken altogether they were far ahead of anything we have heard lately. It is true we cannot have such an interesting occasion to inspire our speakers, but there have been many occasions on which a little imagination, a little sign of wide reading would have been welcome. We are a little tired of our natural resources being the only theme on which our local orators attempt to spread themselves.

* * *

THE FUSS THAT is being made about the alleged Liberal voting scandals reminds us of a good story. There happened to be a flood at a little village, and a drygoods clerk in attempting to rescue a telephone girl washed away by the flood, lost his life. In the next world he recounted this story of his heroic death to every newcomer, and he remarked that whenever he happened to be speaking of his exploits a grey-bearded old fellow would interrupt him with contemptuous cries of "bah," "tut," "pooh," as if he thought very little of the matter. The drygoods clerk, by this time a white-robed denizen of paradise, one day asked an old inhabitant, "Who is that old fellow who always snifts contemptuously when I am telling the story of how I saved the telephone girl in the flood?"

"Well," said the seraphim in reply, "you don't expect him to think much more of the story of your trumpery flood. That's Noah!"

And so it came about that though some of the young element in Vancouver politics are making a storm in the tea-cups about a number of alleged Liberal pluggers, the old Conservatives and toughened party men are saying very little. They know all about that sort of thing on quite a large scale. Plugging votes has to them no novelty. They know how it's done, why it's done—nay, more—they know something of results. Very wisely the old uns are holding their tongues. They are wise enough to remember the old adage that "those who live in glass houses should be careful about the hurling of stones."

But a serious view must be taken of this case. The Liberal candidates who have resolutely set themselves to the task of finding out who the pluggers were and where they came from and who hired them, are entitled to the support and encouragement of the community at large. It is a new departure in party politics in this community and one which will be welcomed. Liberalism which tolerates crookedness is bogus Liberalism. Let us have none of it in British Columbia.

DO CITIES GO DRY WITH THE STATE?

What is advanced as an argument against prohibition, but which, really is no argument at all., is the claim that the reform cannot be made effective in the cities where public sentiment is opposed to prohibition.

That is to say, if Michigan should vote to go dry, statewide, it would be impossible to stop the sale of alcoholic liquors in Detroit, assuming that the majority sentiment here is opposed, which will not be determined, of course, until the votes are counted.

The liquor interests advance this claim.

The proof of that is in its dampness.

They assume that the majority sentiment in cities is against prohibition.

We have as much license to assume, therefore, in shaping our reply, that Michigan will go dry next November.

We do not know who the next mayor of Detroit will be.

The claim of the liquor interests, nevertheless, libels him.

We do not know who the next police commissioner of Detroit will be, but the claim of the liquor interests libel him.

We do not know who the next police commissioner's lieutenants will be, but the claim of the liquor interests libel them.

We do not know who our next sheriff will be, but the claim of the liquor interests libels him.

We do not know who our next prosecuting attorney will be, but the claim of the liquor interests libel him.

We do not know who our police justices under prohibition will be, but the claim of the liquor interests libels them.

We do not know who the judges of the recorder's court will be when Michigan has gone dry, but the claim of the liquor interests libels them.

We do not know who the judges of our circuit courts will be under prohibition, but the claim of the liquor interests libels them.

The claim of the liquor interests is that none of these officials will accept the expressed will and the law of the people of Michigan.

The claim of the liquor interests is that after Michigan has gone dry and all of these officials are permitting defiance of the law, no newspaper in Detroit will expose and denounce them.

Speaking for this newspaper, the claim is a lie.

* * *

When the liquor interests tell us that it will be impossible to enforce prohibition in the cities, they judge the future by what they have been able to do in the past by way of political control.

They forget that once the people have voted a criminal instead of a legal classification for their business, the political power they have wielded will have been rendered impotent.

But, for the sake of nailing this argument as no argument at all, let's accept the claim of the liquor interests as based on fact.

It will not be so, but let's admit that after Michigan has gone dry, the sale of alcoholic liquors goes on exactly as at the present time.

It will not be so, but let's admit that there will be just as many saloons in operation, just as many glasses of beer and just as may glasses of whiskey sold as at the preent time.

We will not be any WORSE OFF, will we?

And we have still on our side the possibility of getting a public official here and there who would refuse to enter the great conspiracy the liquor interests claim for their side of the argument.

And we have on our side the still further fact, that the rest of Michigan would be dry, and we would be that much **better off.**

Admitting the silly argument of the liquor interests, we believe we have their argument whipped and exposed to its emptiness.—Detroit Times.

RENTAL LIST

We are having a number of calls for five and seven room houses, in different parts of the City. We shall be glad to have your listings. No charge unless results obtained. See our Rental Department.

North West Trust Company, Limited

509 Richards Street Seymour 7467

B.C. BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Investors seeking safety together with an attractive interest yield should investigate the merits of B. C. Municipal Bonds which return from 6 per cent. to 7 1-8 per cent. Their desirability is shown by the demand for them. Consult our Bond Dept., in person or by letter.

Canadian Financiers Trust Company

Head Office: 839 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.
PATRICK DONNELLY, General Manager.

You Need Campbell's Help To Ship Household Goods

First of all CAMPBELL can save you money, in nearly every case, on transportation charges. Second, where you might have trouble in securing space reservation, CAMPBELL as shipping specialist, has none. Third, CAMPBELL relieves you of all the detail, all the worry and fuss of shipping. Fourth, the charges are so small you will be surprised. Free estimates and information. Phone Seymour 7360.

Campbell Storage Company

OFFICE: 857 BEATTY STREET Phone Seymour 7360

The Telephone Will Serve You Best

When you don't feel like writing a letter, don't write it—use the telephone.

By long distance telephone you will get your answer, too, in less time than it takes to write a letter.

Your telephone takes you anywhere.

B.C. TELEPHONE CO. LTD.

The Scenic Highway Across the Continent

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED FROM VANCOUVER TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Popular Route to the—
OLD COUNTRY
HAWAII
AUSTRALIA
ALASKA
CHINA AND JAPAN

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

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

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

RAIL TICKETS TO ALL POINTS
General Agency Transatlantic Steamship Lines

C. E. Jenney, G. A. P. A. Phone: Sey. 8134
W. G. Connolly, C. P. F. A. 527 Granville Street

FINANCIAL PAGE

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER ORDERS TAX SALE AND SELLS BOND ISSUE

The council of the city of New Westminster has ordered a tax sale of all property in arrears of taxes up to 1913. In order to make their expenditure come within the estimated revenue, the city fathers feel that the sale must be held. While a great many people are bitterly opposed to this action, it must be said that the council have been very considerate by including arrears up to 1913 only.

The council has also made a bond sale by accepting the bid of Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co. at 84.5 with accrued interest and delivery in New Westminster for the city's thirty-year five per cent. debentures, amounting to $152,150.00 The price the city will receive works out at $128,582.50, and means that the city will pay 6 1-8 for the money. Two other bids were received, one from R. C. Matthews, at 81.53, and from Terry, Briggs & Co. at 82.07.

* * *

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND "FARMS FOR SOLDIERS"

"The decision of Lord Shaughnessy to provide through the Department of Natural resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway farm homes for our returned soldiers is a further proof if any were needed, of his willingness at all times to devote his great energy and ability, and the resources of the company, to the solution of the problems facing Canada as part of the Empire." This statement is made by Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"The extent and magnitude of the work of preparing 1,000 farms will be realized when it is noted that it involves: building 1000 houses, building 1000 barns, constructing 1300 miles of fence, digging 1000 wells, breaking and cultivating 550,000 acres; the buildings will require about 20,000,000 feet of lumber to erect. The preparation of these farms will entail an expenditure of about $3,500,000.

"One thousand farms will, of course, provide for an extremely small proportion of returned soldiers who will want to obtain farm houses, and the Dominion government must adopt some general policy of providing these homes. However, the Canadian Pacific Railway has led the way in trying to solve the pressing and troublesome question, and no doubt before long the Dominion government will announce its general scheme."

* * *

CITY OF VANCOUVER TAX RATE

After weeks of pruning and readjusting, nearly every department of the city service with a view to efficiency and greater economy, the City Council has now struck the tax rate for the current year. The rate remains the same as last year at 24.44 mills, with a rebate of 10 per cent., bringing the net rate down to 22 mills. The expiration of the rebate period has been fixed as September 15th.

All necessary bylaws have been passed, and the bylaw exempting improvements from taxation has also been passed.

* * *

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED IN PACIFIC COAST COAL CASE

Argument before the Court of Appeal in the Pacific Coast Coal Company's appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Clement, which declared invalid and ultra vires a bond issue of $1,500,000 six per cent. debentures and ordering that the promoters return to the treasury of the company alleged secret profits made in the sale of their properties to the company when it was formed, has been concluded, and judgment was reserved. The argument has been a long one, and the decision is being awaited with considerable interest. The fact that the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young received $105,000 worth of these bonds as a gift from one of the interested parties, is adding some political interest to the case as well.

* * *

STICKING TO THE FARM

The settlement of our remaining good agricultural lands after the war is still chiefly in the stages of discussion. Judging from past experience, there is much work for the authorities to do yet in order to make farming attractive here, attractive enough for the settler to stick to the job. The Commission of Conservation during the year 1915 conducted an agricultural survey on over 400 farms throughout the Dominion. The results did not indicate that many Canadian farmers had heard of the Ohio farmer who is reputed to have served ice cream to his labor on hot days. Ten per cent. of the farmers visited by the Commission of Conservation have had boys leave and go to the city. Seven per cent. have sons married and who are farming. Nineteen per cent. stated that they were following some form of bookkeeping, but only one man was following a complete method. Sixty-seven per cent. take agricultural papers, 17 per cent. take story magazines, and 77 per cent. take a daily paper.

In 53 per cent. of the families visited there were young people over 14 years of age, while 31 per cent. had a horse and buggy or an automobile for the young people. Sixty-one per cent. of the farmers attended some kind of community event or events during the past year, chiefly church socials or picnics.

Farm life must be made more attractive. To do that, governments must take the sting out of old-time settlement methods, help the settler, and improve marketing methods to benefit the grower. Is it fair to ask a man and his family to settle in Northern Ontario, for instance, and tackle, with little or no capital, the heartbreaking task of making a farm out of good land covered with bush? The Ontario government's proposal to make loans to settlers is a move in the right direction, although late. The government expects to make arrangements to loan money to settlers so that it will not cost the settlers more than 6 per cent. interest for the money they borrow. The information they have been able to gather is that $500 will in practically all cases meet the requirements of the settlers. "If $500 per settler proves inadequate, we will see to it when the time comes that the settler will get more," said Hon. G. H. Ferguson, provincial minister of lands.

The bridging of the price gap between the amount received by the grower and paid by the ultimate consumer is another important factor.—Monetary Times.

JINGLE POT COAL

Always Mined by Union White Labor

Coast Lumber & Fuel Co., Ltd.

Phone Fair. 2500 Phone High. 226 Phone Fraser 41

Northern Securities Limited

Established 1906
529 PENDER STREET WEST Seymour 1574

FINANCIAL AGENTS. ESTATE MANAGERS
NOTARY PUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE

We will protect you in British and American companies at reasonable rates. Attend to your insurance now. Delays are dangerous.

B. GEO. HANSULD - - - - - - Manager

THE VERNON FEED CO.

MOUNT PLEASANT, COLLINGWOOD and SO. VANCOUVER

DEALERS IN

Poultry Supplies, Hay, Grain and Feed

CHICK FEED
LAWN SEED
FERTILIZER
SEED POTATOES
DOG BISCUITS
CANARY SEED
PIGEON FEED

PHONES: Fairmont 186—878 Fraser 175 and Collingwood 153

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

MALCOLM, SUMMERS AND FORD LIMITED

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

Dated at Vancouver, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1916.

R. S. FORD, Secretary.
Mercantile Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Production and Thrift

"TO win the war with the decisiveness which will ensure lasting peace, the Empire will require to put forth its full collective power in men and in money. From this viewpoint it is our true policy to augment our financial strength by multiplying our productive exertions and by exercising rigid economy, which reduces to the minimum all expenditures upon luxuries and non-essentials. Only in this way shall we be able to make good the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many of our workers from industrial activities, repair the wastage of the war, and find the funds for its continuance. It cannot be too frequently or too earnestly impressed upon our people that the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are, for those who remain at home, supreme patriotic duties upon whose faithful fulfilment our success, and consequently our national safety, may ultimately depend."—*SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.*

PRODUCE MORE, SAVE MORE.
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT.
SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE.
SPEND MONEY WISELY.

LET US PRODUCE AND SAVE—

The war is now turning on a contest of all forces and resources—men, munitions, food, money. The call to all is to produce more and more. It may be necessary to work harder. The place of those who enlist must be taken by those at home, men and women, old and young. The more we produce the more we can save. Produce more on the farms and in the gardens. Save more and help to win the war.

LET US NOT WASTE OUR LABOUR—

In this war-time all labour should be directly productive or should be assisting in production. Make it as efficient as possible. If your labour is on something that can be postponed, put it off till after the war and make your labour tell now. Making war is the first business of all Canadians. Efficiency in labour is as important as efficiency in fighting.

LET US NOT WASTE MATERIALS—

Begin at home. The larger portion of salaries and wages is spent on the home—food, fuel, light, clothing. Are any of these things being wasted? $20.00 a year saved from waste in every home in Canada will more than pay the interest on a war debt of $500,000,000.

LET US SPEND OUR MONEY WISELY—

Are you spending your money to the best advantage? What do you think of extravagance in war time? Tens of thousands of Canadians are daily risking their lives for us at home. Is it not our duty to be careful and economical? Canadian dollars are an important part of the war equipment. Make them tell. Have a War Savings Account. Buy a War Bond.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA 3

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The Fisherman's Train

to JARDINE (on the B.C. Electric) on Sunday morning will leave Vancouver hereafter at

6.50 o'clock, NOT 5.50 o'clock

No more waiting for connection at New Westminster **One Hour's extra sleep**

Follow the crowd to the Fraser Valley Trout streams, the Nikomekl, Serpentine and Salmon, or the Vedder, which makes a good week-end fishing ground. Weekdays, except Friday, the Jardine train leaves Vancouver at 6.30 a.m.

B.C. Electric

Ticket Agent
Carrall and Hastings

Phone Seymour
5000

Phone Seymour 9086

EVERY FIRE

every report of a burglary brings home the necessity of keeping papers, jewelry and other valuables in

A Private Box

in our Vault. Only

$2.50 Per Annum

Inspection respectfully Invited.

DOW FRASER TRUST CO.

122 HASTINGS STREET W.

Established 1893 Refined Service
CENTER & HANNA LIMITED
New Location, 1049 Georgia Street, opposite new Y. M. C. A.
Fireproof Columbarium and Receiving Vaults
Open Day and Night Sey. 2425

Phone Highland 137

Grandview Hospital

1090 VICTORIA DRIVE
VANCOUVER - B.C.

Medical : Surgical : Maternity

Rates from $15.00 per week

Classified Advertising

FLORISTS

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

WATCHMAKER

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

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, etc. A quiet, respectable, reliable place to borrow money. Old gold bought. Established 1905 Star Loan Co., 812 Hastings West.

STOVE REPAIRS

DON'T THROW YOUR OLD Stove away. We handle castings and repairs to fit any stove or range.—FRANKS, 44 Water Street.

Compensation—

What About Precedent?

Some years ago treaty arrangements were made between Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Canada and the United States whereby the hunting of seals in northern waters was regulated in a drastic manner.

This arrangement affected an industry in which there was a large capital investment by companies and individuals in the form of sealing craft, equipment, etc. British Columbia interests were concerned in this matter as Victoria was the headquarters of a large sealing fleet.

The principle of compensation for those who were injured by reason of the new sealing regulations was admitted and only a year or so ago a commission sat on this coast which, after a thorough investigation, awarded compensation to the parties who were able to show financial loss incurred by them on account of the regulations.

Bearing the facts of the above case in mind, is is not equally as right and just for the Provincial Legislature to admit the principle of compensation where interests are threatened with loss by the proposed prohibition referendum?

As fair minded men, the electors of British Columbia are asked to consider this question.

B. C's. Land Settlement Problem

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

Being a Series of Articles from the "Omineca Herald," New Hazelton, B.C., Which Incorporates a Bit of History, a Statement of Present Conditions, a Criticism of the Illogical, Stupid and Dangerous Policies of the Land Department, and Finally, a Solution which is Declared to Be Both Practical and Efficient

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

A BIT OF HISTORY — THE DISASTROUS RESULTS

The Bulkley Valley is a typical example of British Columbia's land settlement problem. In it are found all the various classes of land, titles and holding characteristic of any of the other large agricultural areas of the Province. For this reason the Herald will describe the conditions in the Bulkley Valley, and use it as a basis for argument in the proposed solution of the big problem today confronting all the citizens of British Columbia.

There is in the Bulkley Valley much rich and fertile land. Some of it is heavily timbered, some brush covered and some in meadow. This is first-class land. Then there are grazing lands, bench lands, and lands that might be cleared and converted into grazing lands. Also there are broken and useless lands and mountains. These three classes of lands are all included in what the government reports are pleased to call the agricultural area of the Bulkley.

A Bit of History

Land alienation in the Bulkley began years before the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, but the big rush for the rich acres destined to be the beautiful and bountiful homes of future generations, did not start until the new transcontinental construction was under way.

In those days lands were considered an easy road to opulence and a welcome opportunity to satisfy the desires of the flesh pots. Everybody wanted some, for they saw a multitude of suckers awaiting in the offing. Long before the railway was completed the Bulkley Valley was blanketed with private holdings. But the wild scramble went on. Acres without soil enough to tempt the worms, and lands so remote from civilization that posterity will wonder how even the title crept in, were grabbed by the hungry speculator. Still they clamoured for more. Men who were wont to prospect the hills for mineral were hired to prospect the distant valleys for lands. Driving land stakes was the most active industry in the Province.

While the Bulkley Valley has proportionately more settlers than any of the agricultural districts of the North, one can name all the ranchers in a 150-mile district without taxing his memory.

To return to the Bulkley Valley. The character of the holdings of the lands are five-fold. There are: South African Veterans' script lands, crown granted purchased lands, lands held on agreements of sale, pre-emptions, and a few odd pieces still in possession of the crown. Let us explain these with a little more detail.

The Script Lands

The holdings known as the S. A. Veterans' script land represent one of the most important features of the land problem in this district. They cover the very best of the lands. Script entitling the holders to 160 acres each were handed out in 1902 and following years to the returned soldiers who, instead of settling upon the lands, sold them to speculators at prices ranging from $50 to $300. The speculators who purchased these script pooled their documents and sent locators into the Valley which in those days (1902-5) was most inaccessible. Altogether some 42,000 acres were taken up in that way, and being the first in these script holders naturally took the choice lands.

Purchased Lands

The early arrivals did not stake their lands in squares. They blocked out their acreage to include all the natural meadows and the good land requiring the least clearing. Some of these irregularly shaped properties have so many corners that a diagram of them looks like a bit of futurist art.

From 1907 to 1911 were the harvest days of the land grabbing syndicates. Financiers sent in cruisers and stakers with pockets full of dummy names to pick up all the land available. These cruisers were, or soon became, expert in the work. There was a ready market for land among the speculators, and locators could quickly turn any land they secured at a profit of 25c to $1 per acre. Lands taken up by purchase were usually surveyed from six months to a year after being staked. Any fractions or odd sections missed in the first staking were shown up on the survey and these were promptly staked by the first to discover them. To suggest that the land stakers overlooked any good land in the district would be to question the ability of these men who made it their business not to overlook any acreage that the most elastic conscience could call agricultural lands.

Of those who purchased lands, some paid up and got crown grants and others made but part payment, hoping to dispose of the lands before future payments came due.

Within the past few weeks several families have left this district to take up farms on the prairies because they could not get land here.

The largest stakings, being financed by men with ready money, got the pick of the lands after the scripts were located, and these were mostly paid for in full. Those who jumped into the game during the big excitement and only paid down 50c an acre on the lands they secured, were simply gambling and were not always particular about the quality of the land they grabbed. The result is they hold a lot of land today that is not really arable but what government statistics class as agricultural lands.

One may question why these speculators continue to hold this land if it is no good. The answer is easy. Probably ninety per cent of the speculators have never seen the land. It was staked by locators who were getting a rake-off on every acre. Their object was to get quantity, not quality. But even where the speculator has seen the land and knows part of it is useless, if he is not meeting his payments and taxes it is costing nothing to hold it.

The Herald has seen many prospective settlers come into this district looking for land and have to go away disappointed. Some have been here this spring.

A Craze for Land

An idea of the enormity of this land purchase craze may be gleaned from the 1910 fyles of the Herald when applications to purchase no less than half a million acres were advertised in a single issue of this paper.

The Pre-emptor

The holdings of the pre-emptor represent only a small fraction of the Bulkley Valley lands. The few who came in ahead of the G. T. P. got very good lands, the others got second choice in the scramble with the syndicate land stakers. Many of the pre-emptors abandoned their holdings before getting a title. Others proved up on their claims by building a log shack and doing a little slashing. They secured their crown grants and then pulled out of the country, never having had any intention of working the land. Those pre-emptors who stayed with their land are today struggling along in the woods, generally isolated, without schools and common comforts and often without necessities.

In the early days of land grabbing transportation into the district was so very expensive that it cost a settler more to come in and look at a piece of land here than to make the first payment on a farm already cleared and in a more accessible part of Canada.

Today the Bulkley Valley has probably more settlers and more actual development than any of the new portions of the province. There are a few large ranches made up of purchased land in choice sections where there are natural meadows and good side hill grazing. Those few ranchers (less than a dozen) made big profits on supplies during construction days and are now able to stock the range with cattle. These are the exception. Generally conditions in the Bulkley, while infinitely better than in the other new districts, are far from being tolerable. The idle land holdings are in blocks from one to five miles square all through the valley. The pre-emptors have the odd pieces between. They have no schools, no churches and in many instances no roads.

Actual Acreage Unknown

The agricultural area of this valley, which is today the most easy of access, and has the most settlers, is entirely unknown. Government reports, which in this country are treated with contempt, will probably tell you that in an area 150 miles along the Bulkley Valley there are 150,000 acres of surveyed agricultural lands open for the settler. One is expected to believe from that statement that this land is in the possession of the government and that the land is agricultural land. Nothing is farther from the truth. There may be 150,000 acres of land surveyed but the only part of it in the possession of the government are some mountain tops and abandoned pre-emptions. The only land open for settlement is land held under private ownership at prohibitive prices, and surrounded by conditions no real farmer would accept if he got the land gratis. Neither the government nor any living being has any trustworthy knowledge of the acreage of lands actually fitted for agriculture. Government reports are made from surveys which do not give this information. There are included in the government figures lands that are useless, grazing lands and lands that might be converted into grazing lands. The grazing lands are mostly benches and side hills growing wild hay and pea-vine. They are valuable for stock raising but only where a rancher has sufficient bottom land to raise his feed and winter his stock.

Our stall-fed legislators with their petulant appetites may some times long for a piece of mother's pie, but they cannot conceive of the settler who perhaps craves for six months or a year for a bite of cheese or a pound of walnuts. When one can order a planked steak or a lobster Newburg at any hour of the day or night he has no kindred feeling with the man who has to get his fresh meat with a gun or a snare. Rabbit mulligan makes a tasty shanty picnic but as a daily diet it soon breeds hairs in the soup.

The only statistics that have any degree of accuracy or which contain any real information are the 42,000 acres of soldier lands. These were all recorded when pickings were good. It is reasonable to assume that the whole 42,000 acres are good productive lands. Land cruisers who know the district say they are the very best lands in the Valley. The lands held under purchase include both first and second class lands.

While declining to estimate the acreage of real agricultural lands a well known cruiser places the holdings of these lands under this classification:

Script and crown granted under purchase	45 p.c.
Held under Application to Purchase	40 p.c.
Pre-emptions	10 p.c.
Unalienated, in isolated pieces	5 p.c.

This estimate applies to the whole district rather than to the Bulkley Valley alone.

WILLIAM S. HART, CHARLES K. FRENCH AND THELMA SALTER IN "THE DISCIPLE," TRIANGLE-KAY BEE FEATURE.

Miss Mollie Lee, the charming dancer, who appeared with her clever pupils in the Shakespeare Masque. Miss Lee's dancing was exquisite.

Lands Are Idle

The government statistics state there are about 800,000 acres of surveyed agricultural lands between Prince Rupert and Prince George, available for settelment, but a truer idea of conditions may be had from the fact that **there are less than 4000 acres in that district that have been broken by the plow.**

Here is the land situation in a paragraph. Absorb it and remember that any remedy applied must cure all the grievances to be a success:

There are no statistics available to show the acreage of the real agricultural lands in the accessible districts of B. C. Settlers are few and scattered, living under very primitive conditions. The land now under cultivation is insignificant—less than 4000 acres in an area where the government advertises 800,000 are available. The government has no arable land in accessible districts. The bulk of the good land is held under crown grant. The land held under agreements of sale, which the government now proposes to take back, includes a large percentage of rough lands, second class lands and lands that will cost hundreds of dollars an acre to clear.

When the speculator selects his portion for the payments and survey he has made, the arable pieces of these lands will be gone. The government would have no land fit for settlement.

Next week The Herald will show wherein the government policy is lacking in the essentials for land settlement and will present a practical remedy.

Pantages Theatre

What is expected to be one of the greatest trained animal acts will be at Pantages next week.

The act comprises two of America's finest diving girls and five trained sea lions. These animals show great training and the intelligence of human beings.

The Six Serenaders, a group of talented singers and dancers, share the top notch place on the bill.

The show is supported with four other standard acts, who help to make this the popular show house of Vancouver. See the "Iron Claw."

WE'VE TRIED IT

You take a little spot
Where there isn't any shade
Then you take a little notion
And you take a little spade;
You take a little seed,
And you place it in the ground;
Then you buy your garden truck
When the man comes round.

Little Miss Mangold and Miss Jardine, the sweet little pupils of Madame Bellates-Barbes. These lovely little dancers won all hearts in the Shakespearean Masque.

Vancouver Women's Work for Women

HOW A FIRELESS COOKER SAVED THE GAS BILL

When I had our household in charge for a month or more all went smoothly until the gas bill arrived, and, to my horror, I found that it was fifty cents more than usual. As our finances were decidedly limited I cudgeled my brains to solve this unexpected problem.

I had heard a lot about fireless cookers but had somehow never thought them very practical. I now determined to try one. I could not afford to buy it, so I interested the grocer and he furnished me an old egg crate and some marsh hay such as bananas are packed in. I nailed up the crate, painted it, lined it with asbestos, and stuffed it as tightly as I could with hay, leaving one hole on each side. I lined the holes with asbestos; one just fitted a four-quart pail and the other a two-quart pail that I happened to have. These holes I covered with little pillows made out of some old gingham.

I could not bake or brown anything, but I found that when it came to cooking stews, vegetables and cereals my cooking was what my little brother would unhesitatingly call a "roaring success."

But the final test came with the arrival of the next gas bill, for there was almost a dollar less to be paid out of the household treasury.

* * *

FOR CLEANING HATS

To clean a felt or panama hat, take a teacupful of flour and add enough gasoline to make a paste. Rub this on the hat with a brush and let stand until dry, then brush off with a stiff brush.

* * *

TO REMOVE SCORCH

A fine grater is better than a knife for removing the surface of cake or bread that is burned.

* * *

TO REMOVE RUST STAINS

Spread the stained part over a bowl of boiling water and rub it with salt wet with lemon-juice, then place it in the sun. Repeat the process until the stain becomes light yellow, then wash the cloth in weak ammonia water and afterwards in clear water.

* * *

MOLASSES COOKIES

One cupful brown sugar, one cupful molasses, one and one-half cupfuls of shortening, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, two teaspoonfuls of baking soda, one cupful sour milk, flour to make stiff dough.

Warm sugar and molasses, add shortening, then eggs well beaten, and ginger. Stir soda into milk, and mix with above. Beat well. Add flour until batter can be rolled and cut with cookie-cutter. Bake in quick oven.

THE TAILORED SUIT

Dress serviceableness asserts itself in the one-piece gown of taffeta, faille or gros de londres, which we will see more of in gray of light tones, Russian green, rose and violet shades, as well as in navy and black as in other seasons.

* * *

"THINGS SELDOM WHAT THEY SEEM"

This is proved again by the apparently fragile Georgette crepe, which is still the most popular of all materials for dressy blouses, and which takes a tubbing like linen, coming from the iron exquisitely fresh and renewed. Handkerchief linen follows its lead, in white, delicate flesh, sky blue, lilac and gold, and in really charming stripes, plaids and dots on plain grounds. More sheer and quite as substantial is the new pineapple cloth, which is such a transparent reminder of the organdie of other summers.

GRANDMA'S STORY

"So, boys, you want me to tell you more about Nigger?" said Grandma one day when wee Jimmie and Jack were clamoring for more stories.

"Very well then, if you sit down on that top step and don't make any noise for a while I will tell you how Nigger gave mother and I a bad scare.

"You will remember how fond Nigger was of trying to do things he saw we human beings doing. This habit of his got him into trouble very often.

"Father had to go to town sometimes and quite often it would be late before he returned. Mother was always very nervous when this happened, for fear of some accident happening, as travelling wasn't so easy in those days as it is now.

I remember one night mother and I were waiting for father to come home, when all of a sudden we heard a terrible noise at the back of the house. I was sure some tramps had broken in the house, and we were both too frightened to go and see what it really was.

"Just then we heard father's waggon coming up the lane and my goodness but we were glad to see him.

"Father took the lantern and went out to see what was wrong. I am sure you never would guess who had made that noise. Nigger had broken out of his pasture and had come up to the latch of the back shed and stepped inside. He had knocked down the the house to explore. He had raised boiler and a big pile of milk tins, and then had run away out just as far as he could get from the shed, and do you know, he never went near that shed again.

"Poor Nigger, his love for mischief ruined him at last. He tried to chop wood by taking the axe in his mouth and gave his leg a bad cut. It took a long time to heal and ruined his beauty, but we children always loved him and father gave him to my sister and I to drive, for he was always so gentle and no one was ever nervous, no matter where we drove Nigger, for they knew he would take care of us.

RENNIE'S SEEDS
HEADQUARTERS FOR SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS AND SHRUBS
SEYMOUR 8550
WM RENNIE CO., Limited
518 HOMER ST. - - VANCOUVER

EMPRESS

Under the auspices and patronage of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee and the University Woman's Club

HAROLD NELSON
(H. N. Shaw, B. A.)
in
SHAKESPEAREAN PLAYS

SATURDAY MATINEE
JULIUS CAESAR
SATURDAY EVENING
MERCHANT OF VENICE

PRICES—
Saturday Matinee, 25c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c.

BY THE WAY

The jester describes those Zeppelin raids as "the height of folly."

* * *

Shortage of paper is now universally feared. Well, we often warned Woodrow not to be so careless with it.

* * *

They are talking of taxing the musical shows in Britain. Why not derive revenue from the revue?

* * *

We note in the marriage column the nuptials of a chap named Fickle. The girl who took him should realize that she is taking a chance.

* * *

Charlie Chaplin is to get $670,000 a year for movie acting. We wonder just what he thinks of the public that pays him so well for being so foolish.

* * *

It stands to the credit of Lindley M. Garrison, who quit being Secretary of War, that he isn't writing or making speeches or lecturing about himself and his views.

* * *

Add "Horrors of War"—a soldier in the trenches is about to write a grand opera.

* * *

A railway president states that he dreads reporters more than bayonets. He may not have meant it that way, but he paid a real tribute to publicity.

* * *

Boston preacher says that city wants a revival. Imagine Boston taking a course in modern slang.

* * *

Medical specialist tells us that there is no normal woman. We doubt also whether there is a normal medical specialist.

* * *

The tendency this spring, we understand, is to show less of the fashions and more of the women.

* * *

We know one man who is waiting to swat the first fly. We know another who listened for the first robin. There's the difference between optimist and pessimist.

* * *

This year is full of surprises. Louisville has passed a bylaw forbidding civic employees to drink while on duty.

* * *

Uncle Sam objects to John Bull to know what's in all those notes no reading his mail. But John is curious doubt.

* * *

New York says crime is on the decrease. They would naturally notice such a condition of affairs in Gotham.

* * *

The New Version

(No apologies to Tennyson)

Sunset and evening star,
For booze trade draweth nigh—
And there will be much moaning at the bar
If B. C. goes dry.

* * *

Schoolboy Howlers

A few answers from examination papers:

"The aborigines are the people who live on the other side of the earth."

"King Arthur's companions were the Arabian Knights."

"The Jacobites were a tribe of Israel descended from Jacob."

"A Vestal Virgin is a young girl who goes into church and doesn't come out again. She is so called because she attends to the lamps in the vestry."

"Harpies were famous Greek harp-players. Orpheus was the chief of them."

* * *

Works Two Ways

A lecturer has been saying that there would be fewer affinities if wives would "spruce up." He might be informed that there would be more chance for the wives to "spruce up" if there were fewer affinities.

* * *

Preparedness

Across the line preparedness is the big theme. It now seems that a Boston army man four years ago sent in a requisition for underwear. He just got the suits last week. They are summer weight. He is now prepared for the bathing season, anyway. Great is Uncle Sam.

* * *

Exciting

Philadelphia has long suffered the finger of scorn to be pointed at it as a slow and poky city. But never no more! Over there they have just broken up the Y.M.C.A. poker game and expelled the members. And now a social leader attacks the Bal Masque, the chief society event of the city, for its "nakedness." Something doing all the time in Philly.

* * *

Terse Truths

If you get into a rut, drop out or climb out, but get out somehow

The difference between men and women is that men always celebrate their birthdays.

Some fellows think that they're not men of the world unless they know the bartenders by their first names.

A woman can always win an argument with her husband by producing a bundle of his old love letters.

Remorse is something that we know other folks should feel when they do wrong.

The man who has never made an enemy has probably very little of anything else to his credit.

Next July we will look back and sigh for this old-fashioned winter that is going out.

If you want to lose a certain type of friend, try to do him a favor.

* * *

Naturally

"The Editor's Purse" is the title of a new novel. Nothing in it, of course.

Ceremony of Planting Tree in Stanley Park, Vancouver, to mark Tercentenary of Shakespeare

A MAN'S JOB

Soldiering is a man's job; not a boy's job. There are boys in the ranks today who should be a thome. We are referring to the juveniles of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, who, somehow or other have got into the ranks. Their spirit is not open to criticism; they have the fire of true citizenship in their breasts, but is it humane or just even to threaten to send a growing stripling of sixteen to fight, when there are still able-bodied young men to spare? Britain is not going to permit boys to fight so long as there are able-bodied men left. Then why put the state to the enormous expense of uniforming and keeping mere lads who, in the event of the worst, would be the last resource of our nation and Empire.

Let us train our boys, if the Government thinks it wise, in order that they may be ready for any emergency. But should we take any chances by sending them across the water to come face to face possibly with enemies who have reached manhood years.

The average boy should not be called on or allowed to face cold steel at this stage.

British officers, or our own competent officers, might, it is true, be relied upon to see to it that our soldiers of boyish years never reached the trenches and possible hand to hand conflict. If we have laws in Canada, fixing a reasonable age limit, why are those laws not respected? Is it because of battalion competition that mere boys are enlisted?

This matter of juvenile enlistment has been discussed in many homes; it is time such an important question was discussed in public.—Winnipeg Tribune.

A Saturday Sale of
Men's Suits
AT
$12.50

—Fashioned of smooth finished tweeds and worsteds in smart, up-to-date, yet serviceable colors—tailored in becoming and up-to-the-minute styles. Sizes 34 to 44, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Special $12.50

SALE OF BOYS' SUITS

Values up to $15.00 here on Saturday for
$9.95

—the season's latest models, showing the popular knife-pleated yoke, norfolk and double breasted college styles, with full bloomer knickers. The materials are hard wearing, serviceable fabrics in a large assortment of shades and colorings—and finest tailoring. Sizes to fit boys of 6 to 18 years. Actual values to $15. Special for $9.95

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

--Top Class --Bottom Prices

DICK'S SPRING SUITS

$15 - $18 - $20 - $25 - $30 - $35

What's YOUR'S—at each price they're GOOD—for that price—good as can be found—perhaps better than a lot you've looked at.

WM. DICK LTD.

Two Money - Back Stores
Full of Spring Wearables for Men
33 and 47 HASTINGS EAST

"Never touched by human hands"

Genuine Butter Milk

Now that summer is approaching, considerable demand is being made for good **buttermilk.** This health-giving food has been exceedingly popular during the last couple of years and thousands of Vancouver people use it daily.

We churn **Buttermilk** at our **Sanitary Dairy** daily and can supply our customers with genuine **Buttermilk** made properly from fully ripened cream.

We do not make our **Buttermilk** from skim milk or resort to any artificial methods—we believe the old style **Buttermilk** far superior to all substitutes.

Try a bottle of **Sou-Van Buttermilk**—a healthful, satisfying, nourishing food for **adults** and **children.** Delivered daily in sterilized bottles in **South Vancouver, Mount Pleasant** and **Grandview.**

Phone your order to **Fair. 2624,** or ask our driver—he'll supply you.

SOU-VAN CREAM 20c PINT

South Vancouver Milk Co.

SCIENTIFIC DAIRYMEN
TWENTY-NINTH AND FRASER

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE
Phone Seymour 3406

WEEK OF MAY 1

5 Water Lions 5
and
2 DIVING GIRLS 2
In Immense Diving Spectacle

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

AGRICULTURAL TEACHING

Now that education in Manitoba is on the upgrade, under a progressive, efficient Minister of Education, there is more interest and encouragement in noting development in neighboring provinces and states. The agricultural director in high school work in North Dakota suggests that "in a community depending upon the agricultural industry, primarily, the course of study should begin in the rural school and likewise in the grades. Although one cannot expect their rural teacher to have an extended training in agriculture, they should, however, be familiar with a few underlying facts of the industry before they graduate from normal courses.

"Minnesota and Wisconsin is solving this problem very successfully, by allowing a teacher with special training to visit the rural and consolidated schools in return for an assessment in school taxes, usually an additional mill, made payable by the patrons of the district. The special teacher is usually one of the teachers of the agricultural course in high school, who gives one day a week to each rural school, devoting it to farm clubs, farm project work and experimental work."

The idea of having special teachers with agricultural training taking part in the educational work in the general schools might be greatly appreciated by many teachers who today conform to the rules regarding agricultural teaching in a spirit far more perfunctory than practical.—Winnipeg Tribune.

New Tactics

Henry Ford is now attacking the war by means of the advertising columns. Which is eminently more satisfactory to the U. S. papers than sending dove-ships of peace on wild-goose chases.

ECONOMICS OF PROHIBITION

Apropos the strenuous yet futile efforts now being made by the liquor men's organization of Vancouver in trying to convince the public that the liquor traffic is a productive industry and is a benefit to society from an economical standpoint, the following paragraphs from an editorial on "The Economics of Prohibition" in a recent number of "Canadian Finance," one of the leading financial journals published in the Dominion, is of especial interest. A. G. HARVEY.

"A question that many are looking at from a new angle in days of war is that of the liquor traffic. Even those who heretofore have held out for non-interference with what the individual puts down his own throat, are asking whether the community burden of the drink habit should not be sloughed off by the majority's will. That Great Britain has temporized in its dealing with so deep-rooted a problem—despite acute experience of its drag upon national efficiency in time of stress—need not necessarily deter a younger country from more radical treatment.

"It is not to be denied that many individuals and some lines of trade will be acutely disturbed by ending the liquor trade as an organized business. But the liquor interests attempt an impossible task when they seek to prove that the net economic result of banishing their trade would not be a gain to the community as a whole.

From the viewpoint of national economics there are two possible kinds of manufacturing. The first is where the joint employment of labor and capital results in commodities which contribute in turn directly or indirectly to further production—whether they be machinery for factories, partially worked materials for more finished products, food and clothing for workers, or even luxuries contributing to the healthful enjoyment of life. (Happiness has a more real place in economics than some of the schoolmen would have us believe). The second kind of manufacturing is where the labor and capital together bring forth that which conduces to waste or actual destruction.

"Consider the economic processes connected with a distillery or brewery. Is its output from use of grain and other raw materials better or worse than ashes—from the whole public's standpoint? It is not necessary to take the extremist's view, that absolutely no benefit or legitimate enjoyment results from the drinking of whisky or beer. But who is bold enough to assert that the harm wrought in a community does not vastly outweigh benefits derived therefrom—and does not overbalance also the trade contributions of the manufacturing and distributing processes? Especially when it is considered that—after some temporary business dislocation — the capital and labor used could be turned ultimately to more productive service.

"Even grant, for sake of argument, that in the year of readjustment immediately following the stopping of a community's liquor traffic, direct losses to business channels would be greater than the twelve months' ordinary waste due to the trade's continuance. Does that give economic justification to the plea of leaving well enough (or bad enough) alone? To use a homely illustration, does a sane man allow himself to continue suffering from chronic toothache rather than risk a few brief moments of more acute pain from the dent'st corrective operations?

Prohibition will not in practice absolutely prohibit. Provincial prohibition cannot in the nature of things hope to abolish all use of alcoholic drink. But if its enactment will even cut in half the drink bill of a province, it is hard to deny its justification on economic grounds."

DOUGHNUTS AND CRIME

The notion that a relationship exists between poorly-cooked viands and domestic infelicity has been fairly well established as having a foundation in fact. The idea lends itself to proof. Poorly cooked foods are not readily digested. They set up fermentation and yield poisons which cause brain irritation. Brain irritation and crankiness are first cousins. Hence, the husband who is improperly nourished is inclined to be highly irritable. Irritability and domestic infelicity go hand in hand. Moral: The wife who would preserve the angelic disposition which manifested itself in her king and lord during courtship, should exercise every precaution against improperly prepared foods on the family table.

It has remained for a Chicago culinary expert and observer of human nature to elaborate on this theory. She sees in the ordinary variety of doughnut a great stimulus to crime. Since so many poor men have doughnuts and coffee as a regular diet, the menace of the doughnut assumes serious proportions should it be cooked in a manner such as to render it indigestible. Indigestion, she assumes, causes morbidity and low spirits which, when there is no luckless wife to cajole, may take the form of crime. Hence, she urges that particular care be exercised in preparing the lowly doughnut. The ordinary doughnut manufacturer is charging with adding the ingredient of sugar in granulated form. It does not melt until dipped into hot fat and then the tiny holes left vacant by the sugar are filled in by fat. Doughnuts made in this wise may be considered wholesome, and that is the interior section represented by the hole.

To offset this offense we are advised to dissolve the sugar thoroughly. One cup of sugar should be reduced in a cup of sweet milk, to which should be added the beaten yolks of three eggs, together with salt and nutmeg sufficient for flavoring the mixture. After this the ordinary processes may be followed out and a doughnut produced which will tickle the palate, stimulate the digestion and soothe the soul. Happiness, success and a keener relish of life are said to be hidden in this nourishing recipe. It is not altogether improbable that if we would direct less attention to sociological investigations in seeking to solve problems of crime and distress and pay more attention to the culinary aspects of mortal distemper, a more substantial progress might be made.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Hint

"Sing me your favorite song," said the slacker.
Just then a bugle sounded in the street.
And the young girl began to sing, "I Hear You Calling Me."
Then he went out and enlisted.

* * *

Too Late

Illinois University faculty went to see Pavlowa dance and then forbade a performance for the students. Stingy! Of course they had to go to see the dancer, though, before they could decide whether her dancing was fit for the student body. It's great to be a professor—and a censor.

* * *

Optimism

'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all—
'Tis better to be wed—and bossed—
Than never to have had a bawl.

* * *

Inappropriate

A Toronto alderman seeks to have red lights placed on all the city hydrants. And with this prohibition and moral reform wave on, too?

* * *

Impossible

Germany has suppressed a paper called The Future. What Germany needs to do—but cannot—is to suppress her black past.

* * *

The Natural Thing to Do

"The spectacle of England is enough to make a brainless idiot laugh," says a German paper.

And then it has a good giggle.

* * *

Discretion

You may lie to a woman and she'll believe you if you confine your remarks to praise of her youth and beauty.

Standard Printers
(Formerly Chinook)

We specialize on
Legal Work,
Pamphlets, Programmes,
Annual Reports, Church
and Society Statements,
Municipal Work.

Seymour 470 426 Homer Street

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BUFF ORPingtons, Black Minorcas, $1 per setting. J. Proud, 814 Twenty-eighth avenue east. Phone Fair. 635L.

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE CORNISH Games; eggs $5 per setting . W. Stonehouse, licensed judge. 110 Dufferin street west.

EGGS FROM MY WINNING BUFF Orpingtons, $2.00 per setting. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, $1.00 per 15. Stock for sale. Incubator; Airedale pup. Crowther, 1175 Twenty-fourth avenue east, Vancouver.

POULTRYMEN — MEET YOUR friends at Harry Stevens, 910 Granville street.

SQUABS FOR SALE—MATED PAIRS various breeds, 856 Homer street.

HATCHING EGGS FROM BARRON-Cyphers strain, S. C. White Leghorns, splendid layers; utility stock, $1.00 per setting. 656 Twenty-fifth avenue east. Phone Fair. 141X.

WILSON FEED CO., 148 ALEXANder—We specialize in chicken feed, egg producer and disinfectants. Get our prices. Phone Sey. 3563.

250 EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGhorns, $1.50 per setting; fertility guaranteed. White Leghorn eggs, pen No. 2, 75c. Forsythe & Sparks, Selkirk street, between 64-65, Eburne. Take Oak St. car.

ONE PEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, IMported from England; prize winners; 46 White Leghorns, all pullets, two cockerels; 296 egg strain guaranteed. Eggs for hatching. Orpingtons, $2.00 per setting; Leghorns, $1.75 per setting. B. Kelly, 2621 Chesterfield avenue, North Vancouver 690.

HATCHING EGGS FROM PLYmouth and Leghorn cross, White Orpington and Leghorn, 75c per setting. 212 Twentythird west, N. Vancouver.

EGGS FROM RHODE ISLAND REDS, Golden Wyandottes and Light Brahmas, $1.00 per setting; Dark Cornish Game, $2.00 per setting. Mrs. Ling, 2325 Quebec street. Phone Fair. 1972g.

BLACK ORPINGTONS, COOK'S strain, $2.00 per setting; prize winners. Regal strain White Wyandottes, eggs, $1.50 per setting. J. M. Whyte, Lynn Valley. Phone 530R1.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, KELLESTra's strain, 196 egg strain, hatching eggs, $1.50 per setting. Houlden, Lynn Valley. Phone 530R1.

Price & Dorrell

DEALERS IN LIVE AND DRESSED poultry, pigeons, pet stock, eggs for hatching, baby chicks, new laid eggs. City Market, Vancouver. Phone Fair. 1472.

Beaconsfield Poultry Farm

EGGS FIR HATCHING FROM THE following breeds bred for eggs and standard requirements—White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Runner ducks, $1.50 per 15; $10 per 100. J. Price, Beaconsfield, B. C.

SETTING EGGS, GRAND STOCK—Blue Andalusians, Partridge Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, $1.50. Stanley Dorrell, 1771 Vanness street, Cedar Cottage.

CHAMPION HEARSON'S INCUBAtors andbrooders. Send for catalogue and prices. O'Loane, Kiely & Co., Ltd., 37-43 Alexander street, Vancouver. Phone Sey. 2841.

FOR SALE—WHITE INDIAN RUNnerduck eggs from prize birds; $1 per dozen. S. Ransom, Fern road, Jubilee station, B. C.

CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., VANcouver—Highest prices paid for local new laid eggs.

HATCHING EGGS AND BABY chicks—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns; utility and exhibition. 330 Dufferin street east.

ANY BREED OF BREEDING ROOSters, cockerels, pullets, rabbits, pigeons. Pioneer Poultry Market, 2208 Granville. Fair. 1998.

APPLECREST POULTRY RANCH—booking orders now—Baby chicks, hatching eggs, Barron strain, Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Black Minorcas, Peking ducks; highest class utility stock. Corner Kingsway and Victoria, South Vancouver.

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE—From pure breed Black Minorca chickens; $1.25 per setting; from prize stock; inspection invited. Ed Morris, 1362 Howe street. Phone Sey. 4536.

SETINGS FOR PURE BRED SINGLE Comb White and Brown Leghorns, $1 per setting. Black Orpington, $2 per setting. F. Newton, 1013 Davie street. Phone Sey. 3700.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching. $1.25 per setting; laying strain. 363 Fifty-third avenue east, South Vancouver. A. Anthony.

AGENT FOR GEO. BONEY CAPONizing instruments. Caponizing done by appointment. W. C. Jenkins, 570 64th Ave. east.

FOR SALE—ONE PEN, BLUE ANdalusians. Eggs for hatching from prize winning stock, $1.50 per setting and up. T. Somerville, 2125 Princess St., off Earls Road, Britcola P. O.

BLACK AND WHITE ROSE-COMB Bantams, Black, Buff, White Cochin and Golden Seabright Bantams. Stock for sale. 36 15th Ave., east. J. G. Poole.

WE ARE B. C. DISTRIBUTORS FOR "Pittsburg Perfect" Electrically Welded Fencing. Write us for catalogue and prices. A. I. Johnson & Co., 844 Cambie St., Vancouver.

LIVESTOCK

ALL KINDS OF GOATS FOR SALE cheap. 1136 Twenty-second avenue east. Phone Fairmont 2574L.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN barn building or barn equipment see Louden's goods at 43 Pender west, Vancouver.

REAR 975 MAIN ST.—LIGHT AND heavy horses of all kinds for sale cheap. Harness and wagons, buggies at reasonable prices. W. J. Kenty.

800 TONS OF ALBERTA HAY FOR sale in car or ton lots. See me before buying. Western Feed Store, 910 Main St.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF LIGHT and heavy horses, single and double harness of all kinds. Horse or cow feed, 40c per sack. Good hay, $16 per ton. E. Atkinson, 325, rear, Hastings street east.

FLORISTS

CUT AND POT FLOWERS—OPPOsite Cemetery, Bodwell road. Saturdays and Sundays. Miss. Leigh Spencer. Phone your orders. Fairmont 2623.

BUY YOUR FLOWERS, PLANTS and garden necessities from Brown Bros., 48 Hastings street east.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Bucklеy Valley

160 ACRES, S. E. 1-4 Sec. 5, Ts. 7, A1 bargain. Terms. Box A1 Globe.

Beattie Street

FOR SALE CHEAP—IMPROVED property, between Robson and Georgia; terms reasonable. Box A2 Globe.

Seymour Street

FOR SALE, BARGAIN—NEAR 1000 block; 25 ft. improved; make offer. Box A3 Globe.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIVE-ROOM bungalow; beautifully laid out garden; modern. Houlden, Lynn Valley. Phone 530R1.

1000 ACRES IN WHATCOM COUNTY Wash., U. S. A., in large or small tracts. For sale cheap. Address P. O. Box 1244.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND ONE acre on Tram line. Price, $1,200. C. Gray, 430 Robson St.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT OR MANAGE Lodging or rooming house; central location; furnished; must be up-to-date. Thrall-Australian Rooms, 776 Seymour street.

APARTMENTS

LOVAT HOUSE (OPPOSITE ELYSIum Hitel), 1152 Seaton street. Nice comfortable rooms; steam heated; breakfast if required; terms very moderate. Phone Sey. 8852O.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE modern, seven rooms, 1841 Stephens street; cost $5,800; no reasonable offer refused. G. B., this office.

BUSINESS CARDS

W. P. WHITE, CEMETERY GARPhone Sey. 2609. Wm. Watt, Prop. plots seeded. 5050 Fraser tsreet. Phone Fraser 173L1.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF WHITworth & Stuart, taken over by Bertram Marble and Granite Works at a fraction of its cost. Stock will go at snap prices while it lasts. Cor. Fraser and Thirty-fourth avenue. Fairmont 911 or Highland 1391L.

TO THE HORSESHOE TAILORS—75 left-over suits for sale at prices from $4 and up. 325 Columbia avenue.

LONDON MUFFIN CO.—MAKERS of old London crumpets; muffins and crumpets fresh daily. 516 Smythe street.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOARD AND ROOM—HOME COOKing; good location. 1637 William St.

ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family; reasonable; good home. 1537 William street.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE

WANTED—DAY WORK, TWO OR three days a week. Mrs. McFarlane, 2036 Triumph street.

ACREAGE

FOR SALE OR RENT, EASY terms, 80 acres, Langley, quarter cleared; possession immediately. 366 Nineteenth Ave. West.