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

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B. T. Rogers, Successful Business Man

WHILE we have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. B. T. Rogers, his friends say that he is quite an ordinary gentleman, no better and no worse than the average. It seems, though, that the fact that Rogers has several million dollars to his credit in the banks, marks him out for attack from all sides.

¶ The charge made recently that the British Columbia Sugar Refinery, controlled by Mr. Rogers, has been manipulating food prices, has received wide publicity. Most of the criticism has been made without hearing the case for the refinery. Recently a company lobbying the Provincial Ministers for land concessions in Interior British Columbia, where they plan to build a sugar refinery to handle sugar beets, made the charge that the local sugar refinery was using its influence to buck the new project. This is a ridiculous suggestion, but nevertheless, widely circulated.

¶ We believe that Mr. B. T. Rogers has all along taken full advantage of the high tariff which nurtures monopolies. If he has, he has only displayed good business sense. Being a monopoly, he has wide powers in fixing sugar prices and may or may not be manipulating the market to his own advantage.

¶ But we believe that the chief grievance some people have against this industrial king is that he has made more money during his twenty odd years residence here than most of his neighbors. He has found opportunities in British Columbia which thousands of others have overlooked. He has built up a gigantic industry here while others with the same chances went broke. He works while many others loaf and talk politics. He is out busy in the markets while some of the gentlemen who would be his competitors are trying to get up on the blind side of the politicians.

¶ The STANDARD is opposed to the high tariff which protects the Rogers industry as well as the high fence which will enclose his magnificent grounds in Point Grey; but we must confess that we admire the energy, the aggressiveness, the industry, the will power, and the business ability of this man whose business success in this city should be an inspiration to every young man.

Hamilton's Morbid Misery

> "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yea! by the mass — and ginger shall be hot in the mouth, too."

YES! and in spite of the Hamilton SPECTATOR, the Vancouver Street Carnival will come off as promised. "The Commercial Travellers" will declare that "Motleys the only wear," and the Terminal City will show a disinclination, a positive aversion, indeed will utterly and positively refuse to don a garb of sackcloth and ashes.

¶ The Hamilton SPECTATOR having devoted some of its space to villifying Sir Wilfrid Laurier, having accused that venerable statesman of lying and duplicity, looked round for something else to slam—and has a slap at the Commercial Travellers, who, with the laudable object of raising funds for patriotic institutions, which are loudly crying for help—are organizing a festival which will be in good taste, which, like the music on Prospero's Island hill, "give delight and hurt not" and will achieve the object in view—**raise money**, and in a way that patrons of the affair will find "parting" not a "sweet sorrow" but a joy.

¶ It is a far cry from Hamilton to Vancouver. Distance does not lend enchantment to the Hamilton SPECTATOR'S view. Familiar Hamilton may be with "functions" that are frivolous, with "functions" not to be commended at any time, but certainly the SPECTATOR does not know Vancouver. For my part, I am inclined to let Hamilton manage her own affairs, and will not even have the impertinence to offer advice even to the SPECTATOR, which appears to be a fellow in need of a—candid-friend. A person less reticent and delicate than I am would hint that the SPECTATOR shows a pretty good conceit of itself when, in a plea for advertising by inference, it likens itself to "the tree of life casting abroad its leaves for the healing of the nations."

¶ Having bestowed such lavish appreciation on itself, it has, of course, none to spare for the efforts of public-spirited men in distant Vancouver.

¶ We did not need the SPECTATOR to tell us that there is a war on. This city has given with both hands, we have sent our loved ones, and are still sending them, our eyes are wet, our hearts are aching for our losses, but shall we not take a hint from nature?

¶ The storm, the earthquake, tears and wounds, then comes the green mantle of grass and flowers to drape with beauty the ugly scars.

¶ "The art of medicine is the art of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease," and in these times of stress, of strenuous effort, of sacrifice, the psychologist knows that for a community, as for an individual, there must be some "break," some relaxing of the tension, or the "strain" will tell. Shall we dwell always on our griefs, our sorrows, shall we ever mourn our sacrifices, our losses? That way madness lies. Shakespeare knew this so he prefaces the tragedy of the graveyard scene in "Hamlet" with the humor of the clowns.

¶ Euripides, Sophocles, all the great dramatists true to life, mingled joy with sorrow, laughter with tears, made the song of birds follow the rumbling of the thunder cloud.

¶ Hamilton SPECTATOR look up your Addison and catch a little of the amiable spirit of Sir Roger de Coverly, whose warm, human heart has made the original SPECTATOR a joy for ever. We need a little more color, a little more "life" that will kindle the imagination. The men who occasionally got into a "fancy" dress were the first men to don khaki, the stage was an "Honor Roll," a credit to the profession. The "kill-joys" of the Commonwealth put down with a stern hand all that put sunshine into life and the result was a reaction that made the Restoration the most licentious period in British history.

¶ The May Festival in Vancouver will not be an orgie of wanton frivolity. It has a serious purpose, achieved by pleasant means. Vancouver needs no anticipatory censor of its conduct: the Hamilton SPECTATOR apparently needs a mentor of manners, a post which proves no sinecure; he will have much to teach the SPECTATOR.

Twenty Thousand Tractors Wanted

GREAT BRITAIN is sending to America for a consignment of 20,000 great big steam ploughing machines to be used in turning over the sod which has been growing thick and green in some parts for 500 years or more.

¶ Great Britain needs food and needs it badly. She needed it quite as badly before the war; but in those days the oceans were open and her argosies could bring it in from the ends of the earth.

¶ Now the Germans have turned the trick which will force England to put under cultivation the thousands upon thousands of acres which have been lying idle. The cricket pitch and the football field will be put to growing cereals. The deer parks will be cleared and broken up for the various crops. Race courses will give way to potatoe fields and university grounds will go over to the production of cabbage heads.

The Standard Will Help War Dance

¶ THE STANDARD is out to help the boys behind the Patriotic Celebration of May 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

¶ Next week will be a

War Dance Number

Help along the War Dance by mailing copies of THE STANDARD to outside friends.

¶ WHEN IT CAME to selecting a chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, again they had to turn to the Highland Scotch, whateffer. D. M. Macdonald, Esq., has devoted the most of his life to figuring out ways and means of selling more goods. He is the man who looks after "getting things from where they are to where they should be" at the house of Kelly-Douglas.

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¶ MUCH OF THE SUCCESS of the recent Rotary Conference in Vancouver is due to Mr. A. R. Kelly, otherwise King Kelly, who has the important position of manager of the War Dance. The king is a bundle of energy and ideas.

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¶ WHEN THE ROTARY Conference was closing, Kelly conceived the brilliant idea of announcing at the Hotel Vancouver that a twenty dollar gold piece, evidently the property of a rotarian, had been found in the corridors. He begged the party losing the pocket token to come forward and prove property. One hundred rotarians immediately responded. The visiting rotarians and their hosts spent considerable money during the conference. In fact they were out to enjoy themselves.

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¶ ONE OF THE best advertisements Vancouver has to offer is the big Hotel Vancouver. They served 650 thick, juicy steaks at the Rotary banquet in ten minutes. The steaks were before the multitude just as the soup disappeared. No hotel west of Chicago has the equipment to give such service as this. The bigger the crowd the more pleased is Mine Host Turquand.

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¶ ONE ROTARIAN, A MILLIONAIRE from the American Northwest, said: "I am glad to find on the Pacific Coast such a splendid hotel as this. I will steal away from home next mid-summer when our country is being burnt up by the sun and with my wife and youngsters, I will motor to Vancouver. A few weeks here with apartments at the Vancouver would make as pretty a little holiday as I can imagine.

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¶ THE GREAT STREET CARNIVAL will draw people to Vancouver from every point in the west from the Great Lakes. It therefore behoves all good citizens to lend their support.

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¶ THE GEORGIA-HARRIS viaduct, built at a cost of millions, is a substantial and beautiful connecting way between the important parts of the City of Vancouver. Deck it out in vari-colored canvas, duck and silk—tents, flags, banners, streamers, and it will look like a picture from the times of ancient Rome.

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¶ THIS WAR DANCE smacks of originality. Its arrangements could not be in better hands than those of the travelling salesmen of the Pacific Province.

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¶ Not only a splendid advertisement for the city, but a splendid contribution to the cause of humanity. History does not show where any more noble work has been undertaken than that of such organizations as the Red Cross and the Patriotic Fund.

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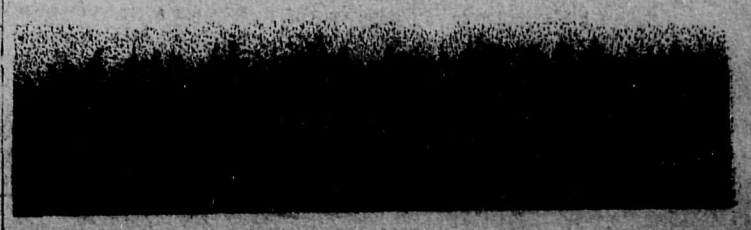
¶ MR. H. B. McKELVIE, assistant War Dance Manager, is the Vancouver Manager for Sam Leiser. He is given the credit of being the father of the idea of a patriotic festival of the nature of the War Dance. He is one of the oldtimers of Vancouver and one of the most popular travelling men in the business.



THE CANADIAN KNIGHTS

By H. F. Gadsby

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The long delayed New Year's honor list is out at last. Rumor says that it was delayed because a recalcitrant Montreal editor who has handled Tory campaign funds objected to certain names on the list. Be that as it may, the list is now made public and adds one more Cabinet minister to the increasing number of knights in this fair Canada of ours.

The Borden government seems to have no fear that titles from overseas will denationalize our public men. Through its recommendations, not only have a large number of otherwise sensible citizens been knighted, but about half the cabinet has been similarly decorated. To be accurate seven Cabinet ministers out of seventeen have been tagged. The Borden Government has been in office five years and a half. It will presently be seeking a year's extension. The idea is that it will take another year to knight the remaining members of the Cabinet. One can hardly expect knighthood to be in full flower for the Borden Cabinet in less time than that.

Not only has the Borden Government grabbed off titles for half the Cabinet ministers, but also for four members of Parliament. The motive probably is to give Parliament a social leaven by giving it eleven knights—a social eleven so to speak. But by actual figures, it works out somewhat less than that. A social leaven of eleven knights is just about one-twentieth of the House of Commons as it exists today. One-twentieth is five per cent., which is the current rate of interest on our domestic war loans. The proportion is both touching and significant, if you look at it in that light. But if you pause to reflect that the proportion of knights in Parliament, if the Borden Government continues to have its way, may soon be ten or even twenty per cent., you may be inclined to ask what this democratic country is coming to.

Let us tell the names over and append thereto the reasons and a comment or two. Sir Robert Borden got it because he was premier of Canada, but he has long ago outgrown it. Sirs are getting as common as snowballs in this country. They're so common, in fact, that we have stopped calling them "Sir," and simply address them as "You." One can't get out of doors nowadays without tripping over a knight. They're under your feet most of the time. Almost any citizen would sooner have a ton of coal than a knighthood. Sir Robert feels that knighthoods are getting cheap and that is why he aspires to a peerage and a law lordship in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as a suitable finish to his career.

As a matter of fact, all the big fellows go after peerages nowadays, leaving the knighthoods to judges, provincial premiers, and other toads who are only big officially. Thus Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is now a baron—Lord C. P. R. Baron Shaughnessy is the peer that made Milwaukee famous. It is worth noting that staunch republicans from Milwaukee and other cities across the line always take titles when they are offered them, just to show that a real democrat can't be kept down, no matter how you try. The latest honor list also shows Sir Hugh Graham as a baron—Lord Tramways would be an appropriate name. There is also Sir Max Aitken, who may thank his Canadian connection as I witness that he is now Lord Beaverdam—or some such name as that. What he really ought to be called is Lord Merger. One never thinks of Max Aitken as Lord Beaverdam without thinking of another Lord who is generally in his company. I mean Lord Help Us.

This explains why Sir Robert Borden has his eye on a peerage. If he would be first among his equals he has simply got to have it. The spray, so to speak, from the fountain of honor must not rise higher than its source. Sir Robert isn't foolish enough to go on recommending peerages for everybody else, and then forget himself. Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, who has long been known as the Napoleon Bologna-parte of Canada, is the next on the list for a peerage. It is understood that he will take the style of Lord Bacon, a name which not only symbolizes the greatness of his intellect but also the primeness of his chief product. Since it has been his custom to order barons of beef about it is not likely that they will ask him to be anything less than a viscount. Precedence must be maintained, even in the cold storage business.

Next to Sir Robert Borden comes Sir George Perley, who is also looking for a peerage, because he intends to spend the remainder of his days in England where, no matter how much money you have you must be a Lord and a lover of the Lords or you can't go to heaven when you die. Sir George Foster, our genial Trade Wind, is a knight because he needs it in his business of impressing foreign boards of trade with the advisability of exchanging Canadian snowballs for Australian kangaroos and other bargains of a similar nature. As Sir George is not a rich man and expects to live in Canada once this Government goes out and he doesn't have to associate with it anymore, he is probably content to remain a knight. He probably took the title in self defence.

Sir Sam Hughes cherishes his knighthood as about the only thing the Borden Government was willing to leave him. They kept all his policies, as he points out, but they fired him. His successor, Sir Albert Edward Kemp—after whom, no doubt, the late King Edward the Seventh was named—also becomes a K.C.B., an honor which he shares with Sir Sam and the great Nelson. Sir Albert Edward has an aide-de-camp to hand him his gloves and overcoat, just as Sir Sam had, and in due time will be made a Lieutenant-General so that Sir Sam won't have anything on him. Sir Thomas White gets his title because he is the best borrower we have had since Confederation. He is the man who put the "tic" in politics. He is a sort of reversed Midas—he lays hands on the gold standard and it becomes paper. He will probably be a Lord before he dies—you can't teach Tom anything — Lord Knows.

Sir James Lougheed is another cabinet minister who is rich enough to be a lord. They will have to make him a lord so that they can make Richard Bedford Bennett a knight. R. B.'s career has been held back by the fact that Sir James, who is senior partner in the law firm of Lougheed, Bennett & Company, beat him to it. The objection was taken that one law partnership couldn't possibly support two knights. The objection will be overcome by raising Sir James to the peerage as Baron Calgary, and then R. B. will enter into his reward as Sir Richard. He should have had it long ago, if only as the business partner of Sir Max Aitken in an elevator combine which infests the prairie provinces. If R. B. is ever to talk to Lord Beaverbrook on the level then R. B. must be a knight, and it's doubtful if Beaverbrook will talk on the level even at that. As Chairman of the National Service Board R. B. has done great work—work for the knight is coming.

There are ten cabinet ministers unknighted, but the chances are that they will be bagged before the Borden Government goes out, at any rate such as can afford the expense. Among these would be the Hon. Robert Rogers and the Hon. Frank Cochrane, who are rich men, and the Hon. Charles Doherty, who is in receipt of three salaries, $2,500 as M.P., $7,000 as Minister of Justice, and $6,000 as a superannuated Quebec Judge who was supposed to be too tired to work any longer. The Hon. Mr. Hazen, who is known as Dare Devil Dug from having crossed the ocean three times with Premier Borden, deserves knighthood, and Messrs. Sevigny, Blondin and Patenaude should really be given it to take the Nationalist smell off them, but that about completes the list. I doubt if Mr. Burrell could find any use for it on his fruit farm, and as for Tom Crothers, Doc. Reid and Doctor Roche—it would be as much help to them as a pair of corsets.

The four lucky M.P.'s are Sir James Aikens, who got his for being the goat in the Manitoba election; Sir Herbert Ames, who got his for making such good shoes for the soldiers; Sir Rodolphe Forget, who got his for having such a perfectly lovely rialroad as the Quebec & Saguenay to unload on the Government; and Sir Edmund Osler, who got his for being an Osler.

It is rumored that the Government has it in mind to carry the system of premiums and rewards still further and give a knighthood to Billy Maclean, if he will only shut up. It is also their intention to make the Chief Government Whip, William Sora Middleboro, a knight. Mr. Middleboro's polished ivory dome, being completely unthatched, offers a splendid surface for a coat of arms, which will serve as an oriflamme and guiding star for Conservative members when the division bell rings. It would also give him the edge on the Opposition Whip, Fred Pardee, who has frequently declared against knighthood, not only as social arrogance but as a means of turning our public men's thoughts away from Canada where their thoughts ought to be.

The King's Letter

CALL TO HOME DEFENCE

The following letter has been sent by the King to Lord Lieutenants throughout the Old Country:—

Buckingham Palace,
January 27, 1917.

In 1907 my father summoned to meet him the Lords Lieutenant of Great Britain and enjoined on them the duty of assisting to the utmost of their powers the Territorial Force, then in process of formation.

How well they responded to the appeal and with what enthusiasm it was met throughout the country has been clearly shown by the deeds of my Territorial soldiers in every theatre of war.

Originally intended for Home Defence, the Territorial Divisions have in France, Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia fought shoulder to shoulder with my Regular Army. They have proved themselves their equals in courage and fortitude and superior to the best troops of the enemy.

Nor can I forget the prompt and patriotic manner in which, at the outbreak of war, Lord Kitchener's call for Garrison troops in India was answered. It is with much pleasure that I welcome this opportunity of thanking them with all my heart for their services.

While they are thus fighting the battles of the Empire abroad we must organize and equip a Force to take their place as defenders of these shores in case of invasion. Men who, from reasons of health and age, are unable to stand the strain of war overseas, have volunteered for this duty.

Ten years ago my father invited you to use your great influence in assisting the Territorial Force to attain efficiency; today I appeal with equal confidence for your valuable aid on behalf of the Volunteer Force.

I am glad to announce that I have appointed as its Colonel-in-Chief my uncle, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The chairmen and members of the various Territorial Force Associations, whose splendid work I greatly appreciate, will, I am sure, lend their loyal support and experience in organizing this new Force.

I am confident that all who are now prevented from undertaking active service abroad will join the Volunteers and show to our enemies that my subjects of all ages are ready to serve in the defence of our beloved country.

GEORGE R.I.

Turn, Gentle Hermit of the Dale, and lead me to the Commercial Travellers War Dance

Forty-five Thousand Gifts for War Dance Ticket Buyers

Merchants of Vancouver have responded nobly to the Call for Contributions to Patriotic Carnival

¶ It was stated by Chairman E. W. Dean, of the Arrangements Committee, that gifts totalling the enormous number of 45,000 have been contributed so far (Wednesday) to the cause of the War Dance.

¶ Each man, woman and child attending the fete on the Connaught-Georgia Viaduct, will receive a gift. There will be a gift for every ticket-holder—and 200,000 tickets have been printed. **It may be a pair of boots or a mouth organ, a sack of rice or a barrel of vinegar, a suit of clothes or a clothes-horse.**

¶ There will be something for everybody and the 45,000 that have been contributed represents about twenty per cent. of the canvass which has been made of the merchants.

¶ Business men generally are lending whole-hearted support and the members of the executive are enthusiastic over the success met with so far.

¶ The ladies have been busy selling tickets and daily returns from the various captains have been encouraging.

WOMEN CAN VOTE

Nation-wide Plan started by "Everywoman's World" That Gives Vote to Nearly 400,000 Canadian Women

A WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT

Commencing with the February number and continuing in succeeding issues, "Everywoman's World," Toronto, will inaugurate a nation-wide movement of tremendous significance to the women of Canada, by which they will be given the vote on great national issues, for the first time.

At no other time in the history of our young nation have so many complex questions arisen which must be settled by the ballot. The air is filled with a multitude of problems that concern not mere man alone, but directly and indirectly affect the interests and future welfare of Canadian womanhood. In recent years the influence of Canadian women in national affairs has increased tremendously and has contributed largely in shaping and formulating public opinion. That so large and influential a portion of the population should be denied the franchise is indeed inexplicable.

A Quarter of a Million Canadian Women May Now Vote

Fully realizing the unfair position in which the women of Canada are placed, and being amply assured of their desire to take part in the affairs of the nation, "Everywoman's World" has undertaken the responsibility of constituting what may truly be called "A Woman's Parliament," whereby the eligible women of Canada will be given a vote for the first time.

"Everywoman's World" has a circulation of 130,000 copies monthly, with 4.8 readers to each magazine. This immense circulation is distributed over the entire Dominion and may be regarded as nation-wide in its scope and influence, covering the larger cities and towns, and penetrating into hundreds of the smaller towns, villages and hamlets. Beginning with the February issue, and continuing with each month, indefinitely each magazine will contain three Voting Coupons, upon which every eligible woman in Canada will be entitled to record her vote yea or nay.

The first question, "Should Canada Have Conscription," is debated in the February issue, Mrs. Huestic, President Toronto Council of Women, taking the affirmative, and Miss Laura Hughes, niece of General Hughes, the negative. After reading the debate, readers will cast their ballots, and for the first time in the history of Canada a really authentic record of women's opinion upon great national questions will be recorded.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PATRIOTISM

In announcing the restrictions on imports, which bars canned salmon, Premier Lloyd George paid this tribute to British Columbia:

"It is with deepest regret that we are inflicting an injury upon the French and upon the industries of our allies. It is inevitable that we have got to cut down imports from France and to that extent there is no doubt at all there will be a certain amount of suffering in that poor devoted country. And then somebody may say: 'There are the overseas dominions. Are you going to deprive British Columbia of a chance of sending here supplies? She has been very loyal, very patriotic.' So she has. No part of the Empire has shown greater patriotism. The same applies to the other colonies. If all this programme is carried out, if all those who can help us with producing do help; if all those who are called on to suffer restriction and limitation will suffer without complaint then honestly I say we can face the future, that the enemy can do the worst, and that is what we ought to be prepared for.

"If we are not, if it were conceivable that the nation were not prepared to do, to endure all these things, then I say with all solemnity I do not know a body of honorable men who would undertake for one hour to be responsible for this terrible war. It is essential.

"There are millions of galant young men in France, in Saloniki, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, facing torture, death, terror. They are the flower of our race. Unless the nation is prepared to take its share of the sacrifice those will be in vain. And I say it will be a crime, a black crime, for any government to ask them to risk their lives in the coming conflict if they know that the nation behind them were faint-hearted or selfish. Their sacrifices would be thrown away. We have not the right to ask it."

COMMERCIAL MEN'S CAMPAIGN FOR THE CAUSE OF THE SOLDIERS

"Sell them by the book" has taken the place of "Buy it by the box" with the Commercial Travellers. They are all armed now with tickets of admission to the Big War Dance and Carnival for May, 2, 3, 4 and 5, to be held on the Georgia Street viaduct. The tickets carry a coupon and each coupon carries the promise to redeem it with goods of approximate value to the price paid for the ticket. That gives the entertainment free, and from all accounts the entertainment will be more than worth the price of admission. Attractions, many of them strictly local talent, but of high class nevertheless, have been offered, and it would seem as if the general public were vying with each other in trying to help the Commercial men roll up the biggest fund yet raised in B. C. for patriotic purposes.

A touch of added interest has been given by the starting of a contest for Queen of the Carnival. Some young lady is to be crowned "Miss Vancouver" on May 2 next, and four other of the fair contestants are to be her Maids of Honor. Any commercial house in Vancouver, wholesale or retail, has the privilege of naming a candidate, and a number of them have already selected the young lady who is to be supported in the popular contest. Even this contest is to draw funds for the benefit of the big philanthropic "Potlatch" of the B. C. Commercial Travellers' War Dance. Votes by ticket, and tickets costing the small sum of ten cents per hundred votes, will decide the choice for Queen. So the Fund will have some revenue from that source, too.

The energetic general committee of the B. C. Commercial Travellers' War Dance is thoroughly organised in all departments now, and the work of making preparation for the four days celebration is well in hand. Since the ticket selling campaign started every "Courier of Commerce" leaving the city is armed with a goodly stock. As one sales manager said, if they can hold their jobs selling goods, they can surely sell tickets. The city campaign is being conducted by the ladies of the Red Cross.

With shoes at $9 a pair, blessings on thee, barefoot boy.

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

Canadian Northern Railway
CANADIAN NORTHERN
TRANSCONTINENTAL LEAVES VANCOUVER
CANADIAN NORTHERN
9.00 A. M. SUNDAY WEDNESDAY FRIDAY, 9.00 A.M.
SCENIC ROUTE BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND TORONTO. SHORT LINE TO EDMONTON AND PRAIRIE POINTS. NEW AND MODREN EQUIPMENT. ELECTRIC LIGHTED STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPING, DINING AND COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CARS.
DAILY LOCAL SERVICE
7.00 p.m. Leave.... VANCOUVER ....Arrive a.m. 11.00
2.15 p.m. Arrive..... Chilliwack ....Arrive a.m. 8.15
11.00 p.m. Arrive .....Hope .....Leave a.m. 7.00
Full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian Northern Agent.
DISTRICT PASSENGER OFFICE — 608 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Phone Seymour 3482

SOCIETY

Mr. A. Staliter spent the week-end in Victoria.

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Mr. C. E. Bowman spent the week-end in Victoria.

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Mr. Thos. McStay of Merritt, B.C., is a visitor in the city.

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Mrs. H. Alanson of Abbotsford, B. C., is visiting in the city.

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Mr. F. J. Muirhead of Rossland, B. C., is a visitor in the city

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Mrs. J. H. Price with her son is spending a holiday in Victoria

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Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Thorne have arrived in the city from England.

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Mr. H. C. Meeker of Merritt, B. C., is spending a few days in town.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Hay of Auston, Man., are visiting the coast cities.

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Capt. and Mrs. Pedersen of San Francisco are visiting the coast cities.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. McNaughton of Moose Jaw, Sask., are visiting at the coast.

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Mrs. Arthur Ray is at present the guest of Mrs. A. C. Dennis, 1341 Beach avenue.

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Mr. E. A. James of Shaughnessy Heights, is spending a few days in Victoria.

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Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Valentine of Pennant, Sask., are new arrivals at the coast.

Miss Eunice Bowser has returned the coast from a visit to friends in Edmonton.

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Mrs. Leamy and her son John, of Grand Forks, are visiting with friends in the city.

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Mr. Norval M. Smith has returned to the city after spending a few days in Victoria.

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Mr. Judd with his family has left Mission and taken up residence in Vancouver.

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Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Miller and little daughter have returned to their home in Spokane.

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Mrs. Kreights has been spending a few days renewing old acquaintances in Grand Forks.

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Mrs. F. W. Reid has returned to Grand Forks after spending the past month in Vancouver.

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Mrs. Grant and Miss Stockett of Nanaimo are spending a short holiday with friends in town.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Andrew who have been spending a holiday in town, have returned to their home in Nelson, B. C.

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Mrs. Smith of Fort William has arrived from a visit to California and will spend several weeks visiting with friends here.

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Mr. and Mrs. Westgate and daughter of Regina spent a few days in the city on their way south, where they will spend several weeks.

Mr. Alex. I. Fisher, M.P.P., for Fernie, Mrs. Fisher and Alex Fisher, Jr., are spending a few days in the city en route to Victoria

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Mrs. T. W. Tyson and Mrs. Franklin Kales have arrived from San Francisco and intend spending some time here and in Victoria.

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Miss Bobs Marshall has returned home after spending the past three weeks in Victoria, where she was the guest of Miss Anita Bowker.

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A knitting tea will be held for the Admiral Jellicoe Chapter I. O. D. E. at Queen Mary's Coronation Hostel this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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Mrs. B. A. Brown, who left a short time ago for Fredericton, N. B., is at present visiting in Calgary as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Richardson.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Evans, who has been spending several months visiting in Vancouver and Victoria has left for Ocean Falls, where she will join her husband.

* * *

A meeting of the mothers of the first contingent McGill boys, will be held Thursday afternoon, March 1. at the residence of Mrs. Granger, 761 Cadero street.

* * *

The Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire attended the annual meeting of St. John Ambulance association at Ottawa. They were accompanied by Lady Dorothy Cavendish, Lady Violet Henderson, Captain Kenyon Slaney, Captain Bulkeley Johnson and Captain Ridley.

Mrs. Archibald Sitwell, who has been spending several weeks visiting at the coast, expects to leave shortly for Chicago, to join her husband at their new home there.

* * *

Miss Jean Mather of Winnipeg is spending a vacation visiting Vancouver and other coast cities. Before returning she intends to spend some time in the south.

* * *

Mrs. H. F. E. Campbell and her little daughter of Calgary have left en route to the coast, where they will spend a short time on their way to California for a holiday.

* * *

The silk camisole made and donated by Miss Halling and raffled by Miss Ward was won with ticket No. 11, held by Master Nip Parker, proceeds going to Burrard Chapter, I. O. D. E.

* * *

It has been announced that their excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will visit Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie during the first fortnight in March.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Wilson and her sister, Miss Lee, who have left Nelson en route to the coast, where they will spend some time before leaving for Honolulu and Australia. They expect to be away about three months.

* * *

Canadians who have recently registered at government and other offices in London, include: Lieut. R. B. Carter, Vancouver; Miss Louise Burns, Saskatoon; Miss Pauline Rose, Vancouver; Capt. E. H. Whilpley, Winnipeg; Sub-Lieut. F. Eden, Vancouver; Major and Mrs. F. B. Edwards, Victoria; Mr. J. M. Hutchings, Anyox, B. C.; Mrs. H. F. Langton, Victoria; Capt. and Mrs. A. Leighton, Nanaimo; Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Macdonald, Calgary; Miss Winnifred G. MacLeod, Vancouver; Mr. Wm. J. Rayment, Vancouver.

* * *

About forty ladies, members of the American Woman's club, were entertained Monday afternoon by the president, Mrs. George W. Beattie, at a pleasant social gathering in the Hudson's Bay tea rooms, when a most enjoyable time was spent. The guests entered into several guessing contests in which the prizes were won by Mrs. A. W. Fraser, Mrs. Wm. Turnbull, and Mrs. Wm. Salmon. Presiding over the tea cups were Mrs. J. R. Berry and Mrs. (Judge) Morrison of Edmonton; those serving being Mrs. Frank Horne, Mrs. E. C. Palmer and Mrs. D. C. Jenkins.

* * *

At a meeting of the Hart-McHarg auxiliary I. O. D. E. Monday afternoon, a letter was read from Brigadier-general Victor Odlum, announcing the safe arrival of four cases of "comforts" for the boys of the 7th battalion, of Vancouver, for which many thanks were sent to the Hart McHarg auxiliary. On Saturday, March 3, a "sock" social will be held at Killarney, Pt. Grey, under the auspices of the Hart McHarg. A programme and refreshments, the guests coming to bring a pair of socks or any comfort suitable for the boys in the trenches. These cases will be packed the first week in March and sent to Col. Clark for the boys of the 72nd battalion.

* * *

In these days when so much depends on the vigilance and the efficiency of the smaller ships of the navy, most of us are glad when any of the men who dare death for the protection of lives at sea, are mentioned by name and their services recognized. Such a one represents the great company of grim, silent, but pitiful men without whom commerce, with all that it means to Great Britain and the rest of the world, would be impossible. Canadian women who learn from time to time that the transports bearing their precious freight, have safely reached their destination, have reason to thank these guardians of the sea. They can sympathize with the pride of the wife of Commander Sir James Henry Domville, whose services in a destroyer action with the Germans at the beginning of May, 1915, have been specially recognized by the admiralty. It may be that when the veil is lifted which shrouds the North Sea we will learn much of the gallantry of all ranks who have been fighting the submarines and standing ready to prevent the escape of raiders from their hiding places. Till then they are satisfied with the knowledge that they are doing their duty simply and bravely as British seamen have done it for centuries.

Gordon Sypesale LIMITED

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

Houbigants Perfumes

WOMEN of fashion and good taste are quick to recognise the superior merits of Houbigant's perfumes. The delightful bouquet odors are appreciated by all who seek the best. The following lines are in stock now.

Quelques Fleurs Perfume, in bulk, an oz., $4.00.
Quelques Fleurs Perfume, in satin lined cases, a bottle, $5 and $8.50.
Quelques Fleurs Lotion, a bottle, $4.00.
Quelques Fleurs Toilet Water, a bottle, $7.50.
Quelques Fleurs Talcum, a bottle, 75c.
Quelques Fleurs Face Powder, a box, $4.50.
Quelques Fleurs Sachet, an ounce, $2.00.
Quelques Fleurs Soap, a cake, $2.50.
Ideal Perfums, in bulk, an ounce, $2.50.
Ideal Perfume, a bottle, $3.50 and $5.50.
Ideal Lotion, a bottle, $3.75.
Ideal Talcum, a bottle, 75c.
Ideal Face Powder, a box, $4.00.
We also carry "Violette Houbigant," "Coeur de Jeanette," "Evette," etc.

Unusual Display of Fine Veils for Spring

VAN RAALTE Veils have much to commend them to those who seek the best. Their unique style and superior quality can not but be appreciated. The latest Van Raalte Veils are on view here in a great variety of designs—new effects that are entirely different and decidedly attractive. In particular we direct attention to the beautiful appliqued designs, which is an innovation out of the ordinary. These veils are fashioned so as to form an effective hat trimming, and by their use a hat shape alone can be made into an exceptionally pleasing creation. The veils are equally attractive when worn with a tailored hat.

View the showing at the Veiling Section. The prices are from $2.25 to $5.00.

575 GRANVILLE ST. Phone Sey. 3540

MERCHANTS, SLICK UP FOR THE WAR DANCE

¶ It is up to the live merchants of the city to start now to get the stores in shape for decorating for the War Dance. There will be a rush of people to Vancouver for the May-time festival, and the opportunity is afforded merchants to trim their lamps in preparation. Special decorative schemes are being suggested for the retail stores.

"LOOSEN THE TENSION" WHEN NERVES TROUBLE

Relaxation is the Only Remedy — Being "Keyed Up" Necessitates Wear and Tear

That there is a close analogy between a machine, in point of fact, a sewing machine and the nerve-threaded bodies of its operators is the contention of Zayada Glover, who tells in the January issue of "Everywoman's World" just how to "loosen the tension."

She thinks, also, that the effect troubles have upon individuals varies in accordance with the way the individual meets and conquers the trials.

"It was during a long illness," she says, "that I came to understand that the body is really a very delicate, complicated, nicely-balanced piece of machinery. I had gotten keyed up to such a high tension that I thought the world could not go on without me, and my greatest fear was that I should break down, or miss doing some one small thing that would throw the whole world out of balance, and life would—stop!

"It did seem, when I was so 'wound up," that I couldn't let go of the key, but had to go on winding until something happened. Something did happen—I fell flat! And as I crawled slowly back to life and usefulness, I studied myself and my problems, as though I was considering a body and mind belonging to some one else. It was fascinating, too—this study of one's self in the abstract—and very, very instructive.

"I saw the analogy clearly, and began to understand that no machine keyed upto high tension can do work without an excessive amount of wear and tear, and neither can the human machine proceed with any degree of smoothness and without friction except there be relaxation.

"It is impossible to properly relax the body, if we keep the mind on the strain—the one effects the other too closely—and it is necessary to refuse admittance to disturbing thoughts by keeping the mind as nearly blank as possible."

At Chatham a soldier was brought before the officer for selling a part of his kit, when the following dialogue took place:

Colonel — "Now, Private Murphy, why did you sell your boots?"

Private Murphy—"I'd worn 'em for two years, sorr, and thought they were my own property."

Colonel—"Nothing of the sort, sir. Those boots belong to the King."

Private Murphy—"I'm sure I'm sorry, sorr, but I didn't know His Majesty took twelves!"

* * *

The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel and as it was a warm day a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Some one can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.

"What for?" demanded a third. "If we are all going out together, what need is there for anyone to watch the clothes?"

New Tailored Suits

VERY SPECIAL VALUES.

Price, $29.50

Our Suit stock is being daily reinforced with new lines direct from fashion's source—purchased at the lowest possible prices to sell for less. Today we announce the incoming of one of the smartest suits created this season. It's well made, well set up, made of all wool heavy poplin—Coat with pleated back, yoked front, double collor, band at waist—27 inches long and lined with twill silk. The skirt is full and gathered into waist under band. Comes in colors of nigger brown, sage green, elephant grey, sand, bottle green, brown, navy and black. Sizes 18 to 44. A stylish suit at a popular price $29.50

A Special Skirt Value at $7.75

An ideal general purpose skirt, made of hard-twisted tweeds in grey, green, and brown mixtures—2 sport pockets—and cut full with band at waist. Great value at $7.75

An Underskirt Bargain at $1.98

One of the most attractive values we've offered in many months. Made of good, washable moire, with full flounce and elastic fitted waist line. Colors of black, navy, rose, taupe, saxe, wisteria and brown. A bargain unusual $1.98

New Lingerie Waists

A SPECIAL PURCHASE TO SELL AT 98c

MAKE A POINT OF SHARING IN THIS SPECIAL VALUE

There is an immense assortment to choose from, made of good quality voiles and muslins, with neatly embroidered fronts and hemstitched collars and cuffs—others are daintily embroidered in a variety of colors, with roll collar finished with lace edging. Still another very smart style is shown in colors of tan and white, with full box-pleated fronts—large white, neatly embroidered collar. All are new styles and remarkable value, only 98c

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

GRANVILLE AND GEORGIA STREET

PHONE: SEY. 900
MacDONALD & HAY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
1012 Standard Bank Bldg.
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GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM
RAIL TICKETS TO ALL POINTS
General Agency Transatlantic Steamship Lines
C. E. Jenney, G. A. P. D. Phone: Sey. 8134
W. G. Connolly, C. P. F. A. 527 Granville Street

WHAT THE WAR MEANS

A Calamity for the Dominion if the Enemy Should Win

The following letter written to the Mail and Empire by a citizen of Seaforth, who has given the matter careful study, is worthy of reproduction. Few people have realized what the present war means. Few will even allow themselves to believe that Germany deliberately went to war to conquer the world. It is a lesson the world will have to learn if liberty is to remain to the smaller nations.

Sir,—I have never seen it very clearly stated what would happen. I have been trying to figure what it would mean to the inhabitants of the British possessions in North America, and I think it would be something like this.

The British flag would be hauled down and replaced by the German.

The whole of the British possessions would be declared to be the property of Germany.

The individual owners of part of the territories, whether on the farm, in the towns or villages would be ordered to vacate their holding to make way for Germans.

All the personal chattels, goods, and effects of such owners would be confiscated by the German government for their new settlers.

Of course, the Dominion and provincial givernments would be swept out of existence, and German government officials installed.

All the government arsenals, dockyards, railways, canals and other public works would be taken possession of by the Germans.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, all other railways and public works would be run by the Germans and the shareholders would lose all their investments in shares and stock in these enterprises.

The telephone lines, the telegraph lines and the Hydro Electric lines, fire and life insurance companies would follow suit.

The moneys in the banks would also be confiscated and their bills put into the furnace to be followed later on by the bills of a Dutsche bank. It would not make a bit of difference whether one had $5 or $10,000 on deposit in a bank, not one cent could be got. Bank stocks would be wiped out of existence, and would be the man who was a debtor to a bank.

TIMBER SALE X 680.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 22nd day of March, 1917, for the purchase of Licence X 680, to cut 2,562,000 feet of Douglas fir, Cedar, Hemlock, White Pine and Balsam, situated on Salmon Bay, Sayward District.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

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

Estd. 1904. Phone High. 285

READY — NEW SEASON'S

APPLE CIDER
BOILED CIDER &
APPLE SIRUP

from our factory at Vernon, B.C.

Also, New Season's LULU ISLAND CABBAGE, made into the finest

Sauer Kraut

at our Vancouver factory.

B.C. Vinegar Works

1365-7 Powell St., Vancouver.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. — Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE "IRISH SEA" IS IN MISS ANGLIN'S VOICE

So James O'Neil, the Famous Actor, Told Canadian Artist When Launching on Her Stage Career

"James O'Neil once told me that I would 'go far' as I had the 'Irish Sea in my voice,'" declares Margaret Anglin, the talented Canadian actress of international repute. She is placing her life story, told by herself, for the first time before the reading and interested public, through "Everywoman's World," a woman's monthly that has won its place in the heart of every Canadian woman. Miss Anglin began her story "My Career" in the December issue, has a second instalment in the January number, and will disclose even more of her wonderful achievements in February.

Margaret Anglin tells the story with a brilliancy and yet a simplicity all her own. She touches upon her association with such famous stage characters as E. H. Sothern, William F. Connor, now Sarah Bernhardt's manager, Daniel Frohman, and others. She relates amusing incidents and earnest endeavors, the comedy of it and the tragedy—if indeed it could be termed such.

The story is one that the Canadian public has awaited a long time. Its appearance is interesting and pleasing to all.

"Do moind yez don't get hur-rt, Pat," said Bridget. "It's dangerous a-workin' in that quarry."

"That's all roight, Biddy," said Pat. "Oi've borrowed two dollars from th' foreman, and he don't let me do any dangerous work any more."

* * *

The small boy was being reproved by his mother.

"Why can't you be good?" she asked.

"I'll be good for sixpence," he said.

"Ah!" responded the mother, "you want to be bribed. You should copy your father, and be good for nothing."

British Columbia Commercial Travellers' War Dance, 1917

READERS OF THE "STANDARD"

¶ Your active interest and support are earnestly requested for the patriotic effort the Commercial Travellers of British Columbia are making in aid of the chief War and Patriotic Funds, for the men at the front and for their wives and children at home. The intention is to raise as large a sum as possible by a Street Carnival and War Dance.

¶ Commercial men have been doing all they could, as individuals, by contributing to all funds, tag days, and other appeals for patriotic purposes. They have also been joining the Overseas Forces in equally high percentage with other classes of the people.

¶ But as a distinctive and typical class of the business public, the Commercial Travellers have not shown the citizens what they have done, are doing, and can do for the cause of the Empire and of Liberty. That is the root of the matter in this effort.

¶ The plan of action briefly, is, that a four-day programme of Street Carnival and War Dance is being prepared, with many interesting attractions, which will draw many visitors to the city during the celebration. A big campaign is now on to sell admission tickets. This is in the hands of the ladies of the Red Cross, with its auxiliaries in the city and suburbs.

¶ With each ticket is a coupon calling for a gift, with an approximate value of fifty cents, the price of the ticket. There will be, in addition, a number of special gifts, some of which will be of considerable value. For instance, it is confidently anticipated that at least one automobile will be donated to the fund by a manufacturer.

¶ The donations will take the form, in many cases, of value certificates for articles manufactured or sold by the donor. In that way every manufacturer, wholesale or retail merchant gets direct advertising of the highest quality for every fifty cents value he donates. Many generous donations have already come in, some of them entirely unsolicited. The Donations Committee is making this appeal direct to every manufacturer, jobber or dealer who sells goods in British Columbia.

¶ Transportation companies are making special rail and steamer ticket concessions, and are doing all they can to give widespread publicity to the project. The daily newspapers and other publications are all giving much space to publicity in aid of the novel plan evolved by the twelve hundred "Couriers of Commerce" for assisting those who have made and are making sacrifices for liberty and humanity.

¶ Whatever you can do as an individual, or as representing your company, whether manufacturer, wholesale or retail merchant, will promote a cordial spirit among all commercial men, and you will have a two-fold personal return in helping a good cause and getting some advertising of the highest value.

Yours very truly,
W. W. MOORE, Secretary,
B. C. Commercial Travellers' War Dance, 1917.

Headquarters—533 Pender Street West. Phone Sey. 340R

WHAT COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS WILL DO FOR THE CAUSE

Four Patriotic Funds to Benefit from Big War Dance and Carnival Being Organised to Raise Large Sum of Money

All British Columbia travelling men and wholesale salesmen are banded in an association called the B. C. Commercial Travellers' War Dance, 1917, which has well under way a four day Street Carnival and War Dance, to be celebrated on the four days, May 2 to 5 inclusive. The location is Vancouver, where the city council has granted the use of the new Georgia-Harris viaduct on which the big show will be staged.

There will be an extensive and varied programme of attractions, every one buying a ticket will get the worth of his money, aside from assisting a good cause. Every cent raised is going into a large fund, which is to be divided between the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Red Cross Materials Fund, Returned Soldiers and British Sailors' Relief Fund. The travellers have formed a regular organisation under the Benevolent Societies Act, for this purpose, and every travelling man, whether a member of one or other of the commercial travellers' associations or not, is urged to join in this patriotic movement launched by the commercial travellers of British Columbia. These men, a distinctive class of the business community, have individually been doing all they could to aid the various patriotic causes. They have also enlisted in Overseas units as freely as any other class of men. But this is the first time they have taken up a project which shall be typical of their own class.

Among the unique features of the big "Potlatch" the Travellers are pulling off, is the donation of a merchandise gift with each admission ticket of value approximating the fifty cents paid for the ticket. Wholesale and retail merchants and manufacturers—every one who sells goods in British Columbia—have been asked to contribute to the Donation Fund, and the response is generous as the canvass proceeds. The goal set by the travellers as the amount they wish to reach for the fund, is $72,304, and they have adopted that as their slogan. From all indications it would be no surprise to see the net result of the campaign reach and exceed that sum.

The ladies of the Red Cross have divided the city and surrounding territory into districts and are making an extensive ticket-selling campaign. The travellers themselves are reaching farther afield and are selling tickets wherever they go in the province. With railway and steamship lines co-operating heartily, and giving reduced rates, the popularising of the effort is bound to draw a large number of visitors to the Coast for the four days.

Two figures from an ancient Church Festival of long ago

VIKING SHIP TO BRING A QUEEN

Royalty for Carnival as Feature of Forthcoming Fete

War Dance Association is Gathering Force for Big Event

To have a queen of the carnival, and to have her arrive in Vancouver on a Viking ship, or some such picturesque or allegorical means of transportation, is the suggestion which finds favor at the war council of the commercial travellers.

The idea was proposed by Mr. W. N. Smith, chairman of the publicity committee, who thought it could be worked out in connection with the big parade which Chairman Chas. A. Ross is organizing. Mr. Smith proposed that the dignitaries of the city should present the freedom of the city to the travellers by means of a golden key handed to the queen on her arrival.

How to select the queen is a point yet to be decided, though much discussion was indulged in. However, Mr. W. B. Tullidge, chairman of the attractions committee is in communication with many cities as far away as Omaha, St. Louis, Spokane and elsewhere, which have had similar events, and he will report later, when a plan will be selected. Mr. Tullidge's committee is aiming at providing entertainment for the visitors for every minute of each day of the carnival.

To clear up any possibility of misunderstanding in connection with the participation of the returned soldiers in the funds to be raised by the war dance, Mr. W. G. Murrin, invited by Manager King Kelly to be present, made a concise statement on behalf of the Returned Soldiers' Club which, he said, had been doing the work of caring for returned soldiers from the early days of the war. The club was organized in 1914 and had secured the quarters they now occupy, though they recognized them as temporary.

Club's Excelent Work

Of 420 returned soldiers who had been received at the club, only twenty-one were today out of work, which showed what the employment bureau had done. In this work they were recognized officially by both Dominion and Provincial Governments. Each gave them a grant, the latter for the purpose of maintaining the employment bureau. They had a stenographer, a lady, because no returned soldier was available, and Col. Markham, who was in charge, was the only other person not a returned soldier employed in the work.

The club was in sympathy with the fraternal work of the Returned Soldiers' Association and personally Mr. Murrin expressed the highest regard for the men who had its affairs in hand. He saw no need for any conflict to arise, but if the published statements as to the division of the funds were allowed to go, it might be taken by some as a reflection on the club, which was a voluntary association of persons who had given up a great deal of time and work from disinterested motives on behalf of the men. He might instance that a standing rule was to invite every returned man for a week without charge to stay at the club, and so long as a man was without means he was welcome. No discrimination had ever been made; all the returned soldiers were equally welcome.

Asked by Chairman Martin to define the difference between the club and the association, Mr. Murrin said that the association was, as he understood it, a fraternal organization which confined its membership to returned soldiers. The club was a body of citizens working in behalf of the soldiers.

Mr. Murrin was followed by Sergt. Drinnin, president of the Returned Soldiers' Association, who frankly stated to the meeting that the club and the association were working in close co-operation. They were doing similar work in some ways, but were taking care to see that they did not overlap in that work. He paid a high tribute to the work the club had done, and agreed that there was no occasion for any confusion. So far as the travellers' war council was concerned the decision was that the joint recommendation of the club and the association should guide them as to the quarter interest the returned soldiers will have in the funds being raised by the war dance.

An Appeal for Workers

Official stationery for the newly opened headquarters of the War Dance Association, at 533 Pendet street, has been donated by Messrs. Clarke & Stuart and A. H. Timms, according to the report of the general secretary, Mr. W. W. Moore. Books of forms to be filled out by firms making donations have also been printed, and these are to be given out on order of the chairman of donations, Mr. W. A. Allan. He has begun his work by an energetic appeal for workers on his committee, as the whole city is to be covered systematically. Similar work is to be done by the ticket committee, Chairman Rattray reporting having made thirty-eight divisions the city and adjacent suburbs.

When the viaduct is divided, according to a plan now being prepared by Mr. Dean, chairman of the concessions committee, space is to be left for several hundred couples to dance at the same time, and it is expected that there will be a large number each evening who will avail themselves of the privilege. The space for concessions will be shown by the plan, and every inch of the entire length, 2800 feet, and of the width, 60 feet, will be utilized. Mr. Dean, who also reported for the arrangements committee, said it was proposed to put in a temporary water pipe on the bridge to supply concessions requiring it.

Manager Kelly announced that such firms as P. Burns & Co., Kelly, Douglas & Co., W. H. Malkin & Co., The Leckie Co., and the Hudson's Bay Co., had already given generous assurance of support in the way of donations of merchandise or orders for such, to be given as prizes with each ticket sold. As the most effective means of acquainting leading business men with the details of the association's plans, a suggestion made by Mr. Lockyer was given effect in a motion by Mr. H. B. McKelvie that a committee arrange to wait on the Board of Trade when there was a general attendance and explain the whole subject.

Rotarians to Aid

The Vancouver Rotarians announce that they intend to have a Commercial Travellers' dinner, at which all travelling men will be welcome, and the war dance and carnival will be fully discussed. As there will be 500 Rotarians in the city for the convention, from Alberta, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Montana, a suitable souvenir calling attention to the war dance is to be prepared and handed to each of them.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. P. Martin, vice-president, in the absence of Chairman Mr. Blake Wilson.

SPEAK EASILY and DIRECTLY INTO the TELEPHONE

Even telephone men of long experience are surprised at the greater voice distinctness when speaking directly into the telephone. When you speak directly into the telephone, a lower tone of voice can be used, and your friend can hear easily.

Moreover, when you speak lower, the actual tone-qualities of your voice are transmitted. When you speak loudly, you unconsciously adopt an unnatural tone of voice, with the result that much of that intimacy that should be associated with face-to-face conversation is lost.

A close position to the telephone means easy talking and easy hearing.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO. LTD.

FOR STOVES RANGES, or FURNACES

Visit the

PACIFIC STOVE & FURNACE CO.

856 GRANVILLE ST.
(Between Robson and Smythe)

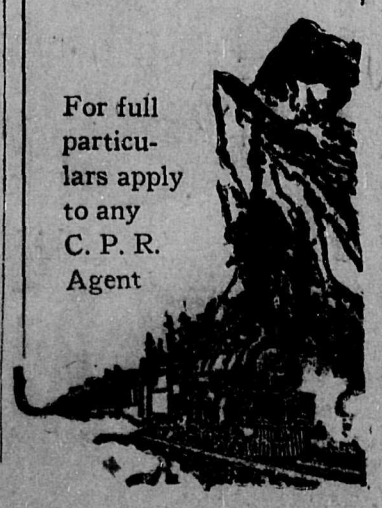
CANADIAN PACIFIC

Through Tickets issued to all parts of the world.

THE POPULAR ROUTE

to the Old Country, Alaska, China and Japan.

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



THE GREAT BLYGH DECISION

EXTRACTS FROM A J.P.'s DIARY

Revised by V. Vidette

Over in Okalla, when the clock struck six,
Bernstein was awakened—thought about his fix;
Washed and dressed and mush-fed by the hour seven,
Uniform was galling, knew he wasn't in heaven;
Marched before the musket, working up to eight,
Tired as a turkey—used to sleeping late.
Got a drink of water, struggled on till nine,
Telepathed to Ikey: "Get me out of line."
Ikey went to "Rubin;" "Rubin" went at ten,
Asking bail for Bernie—couldn't get it then;
Magistrate and Judges by eleven o'clock
Said they couldn't grant it, wouldn't justice mock.
Rubin thought of Andy, just the hour of twelve,
Blygh turned up his guide-book, earnestly to delve;
Papers signed an trophies passed ere the hour of one,
Andy went to luncheon, happy task well done.
Smiling from Okalla, by the hour of two,
Bernie came in auto thinking he was through;
Telegram and telephone—Victoria by three,
Malcolm pulls the trigger, Bernie caught, you see,
Prisoner and officer, auto called by four,
Shoot him to Okalla, lock him up once more.
All the papers have it delivered round by five,
Andy hates advertisement, sad he is alive.

PANTAGES Theatre

WEEK OF MARCH 5, 1917

THE LANGDONS

In "Johnny's New Car"—A Real Scream

4 —— OTHER FEATURE ACTS —— 4

MISS ELIZABETH OTTO

Musical Milestones

2nd Episode of

"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

PRICES: Matinees, 15c; Evening, 15c and 25c. Phone Sey. 3406

Taking No Chances

What would you do in case of a prolonged interruption to the electric power and light supply?

Don't worry; besides two hydro - electric plants, four high-tension lines to the city, and other duplication of system, this company has its

16,000 h.p. Steam plant

which can be put in operation within 20 minutes.

Realizing what is at stake, this company has spared no pains or expense to put its power and light supply beyond the possibility of a prolonged breakdown.

The life and progress of a community requires dependable service and it is our aim to supply it.

B.C. Electric

SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY

THE COUNTRY STORE

'Long warped porch with its signs of tin;
Row of chairs which the frost calls in;
Worn stone step, where the children climb,
And the grey cat basks in the summertime;
Creaky, ramshackle old screen-door—
Slam! You've entered the country store!

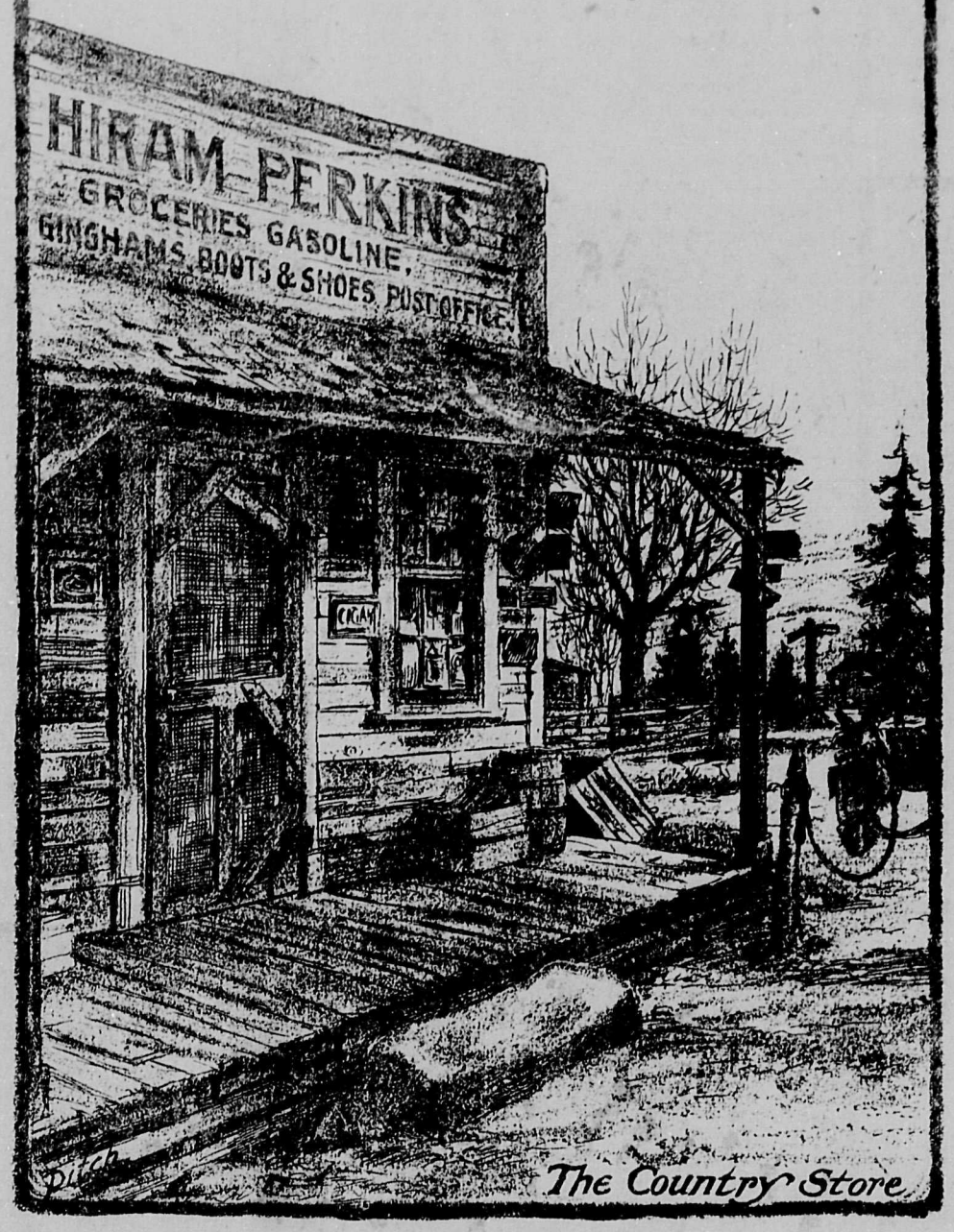
Rainbow calicoes, ginghams gay,
Gorgeous candies in bright array;
Hardware, groceries, gasoline—
Now that Clarks have a gas machine!
Farm tools, post office, toys galore—
Wonders massed in the country store!

Courtesy "The Natoh"

Winter nights, when the cold stars gleam,
Cordial welcome its windows beam.
Fire snaps cheerily; old Dan Crabs
Seeks new worlds to subdue—at draughts.
Pipes are lighted; the news talked o'er
Round the stove in the country store.

Quaint and sweet is its spicy charm,
Dear to all from both town and farm;
Institution that cannot die—
Here's long life to it, so say I!
Firmly fixed in Canadian lore;
Wondrous, lovable country store!

—Harold Willard Gleason.



¶ HIS WORSHIP, MAYOR MALCOLM MacBEATH, is one of the enthusiastic supporters of the Travellers' in the patriotic War Dance project. Following is a copy of his letter to Manager Kelly, authorizing the use of the splendid new Georgia-Harris Viaduct:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Vancouver, B. C., January 17th, 1917.

To whom it may concern:

Permission is hereby granted to the B. C. Commercial Travellers' War Dance to hold a carnival on the Georgia-Harris Viaduct on May 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1917, subject to the usual supervision; proceeds to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund, Red Cross, Returned Soldiers and the Navy League.

Permit issued to A. R. Kelly, Manager, W. W. Moore, Secretary; and C. Welch, Chairman, Location Committee.

Yours truly,

(Signed) M. McBEATH, Mayor.

CONTEST FOR CARNIVAL QUEEN

Candidates Will Be Selected by Commercial Houses of the City

Four Next to the Winner will be Maids of Honor

Who will be Queen of the Carnival, is a question which is going to be uppermost in many minds during the coming weeks.

At the general meeting of the Commercial Travellers at the War Dance Headquarters, 533 Pender street, last evening, the announcement was made by Assistant Manager H. B. McKelvie that the candidates would be selected by the commercial houses of the city. Some of the large departmental stores, as well as some of the wholesale firms, had evinced a strong desire to nominate a candidate or more than one, for the number is not restricted. After a number of plans had been discussed this was finally decided on.

Later, when the committee of attractions gets the details worked out, Chairman W. B. Tullidge will make the terms and conditions public. In the meantime nominations can be sent to him, by mail or otherwise, at 97 Water street. It is advisable in all cases to accompany nominations with letters of acceptance from the ladies named. To encourage those who may not feel sure of being winners, the four candidates who poll the highest votes next to the one chosen will be Maids of Honor to the Queen.

Chairman W. A. Allan of the donations committee reported that encouraging results had followed the efforts made so far. The names of captains for the different districts into which the city had been divided were announced, and all will be making a systematic canvass of their territory at once. Mr. Allan roused great enthusiasm by declaring that the further they went with their project the better it looked, and he predicted confidently that $100,000 would be the amount raised through the B. C. Commercial Travellers' War Dance. Manager Kelly stated that order books, in which to record donations and receipts for them, had been provided.

Attractions offering are becoming so numerous that it is a question of selection. The Nanaimo Welsh Choir and the Silver Cornet Band of the same city, are among those offering their services for patriotic purposes. Chairman Welsh of the music committee announced that he was in correspondence with other bands, and he asked for suggestions from the members of other bands, as they wanted plenty of music for the four days. It was also announced that Raymond Bros., comedians, had offered a different turn each day, as their contribution to the programme.

Numerous floats have been offered for the parade, and among other firms the B. C. Electric has signified its wish to get up a float. Several offers of teams and rigs for the use of floats were made.

General Secretary W. W. Moore reported that the printing committee had made arrangements for getting a button with the colors and arms of the War Dance, according to the design adopted at a previous meeting. Mr. S. E. Dean reported progress on the plan of the bridge to accommodate the various concessionns as well as arranging the dancing floor. Mr. F. W. Evans, chairman of the transportation committee, reported that the question of a one-way fare to the city was under consideration, the companies having all agreed to do the best they could.

On Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 the secretaries of the various Red Cross branch societies, with the Red Cross executive, will meet the War Dance executive and the ticket committee at the headquarters, to arrange to carry out the ticket-selling campaign, according to Chairman N. S. Rattray, who has the matter in hand.

A resolution was passed bringing to the attention of every commercial traveller in the city that the War Dance Association was not under the auspices of any particular society of travellers, but that every wholesale salesman in the province was urged to "join up" and help make the War Dance a success. Mr. Blake Wilson, general chairman, presided over the meeting, which was attended by a large number of travelling men.

They tackled father just after he had figured up the bank balance on being stung for the usual contributions to the family's time-honored Christmas fund. "Dad," they asked him, "what is your birthstone?" "The grindstone, children, the grindstone," he instantly replied. "And my nose has been to it all my life."

* * *

An Irishman who had walked a long distance, feeling very thirsty and seeing a milkman, asked the price of a quart of milk.

"Threepence," replied the milkman.

"Then give me a quart in pints," said Pat.

Pat, on drinking one pint, asked, "How do you stand?"

The milkman replied, "I owe yer a pint."

"And I owe you one," said Pat, "so we are quits."

RURAL CREDITS IN MANITOBA

The Manitoba Rural Credits Association will have Authorized Capital of $1,000,000—Capital will be Divided into Shares of $5 each.

Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, made the following brief outline for the Wall St. Journal of the Rural Credits Act now under consideration by the government of Manitoba. Some changes may be made before the bill is finally passed by the House, but they will not be of a very material character.

The Manitoba Rural Credits Association will have authorized capital of $1,000,000, which, however, can be increased by Order-in-Council as required. Capital will be divided into 200,000 shares of $5 each, and one-half will be subscribed for by the government of the province, and the other by borrowers as money is loaned, it being a condition of every loan that borrower must subscribe for 5 per cent. of this loan. In this way control of the organization is always vested in the government and the borrowers, and the profits will be devoted toward further reducing the rate of interest paid by the borrowers by way of dividend on their shares.

It is proposed that municipalities of the province shall be units of the organization, and no money shall be loaned in any municipality until such time as a by-law has been submitted to ratepayers in the form of a money by-law. The bill will provide, further, that the government shall have power to levy against all rateable property in any municipality to cover any losses from year to year.

Only one form of mortgage will be issued, viz., a 30-year mortgage. It is proposed to lend money at cost, plus 1 per cent. for expenses. Cost will be determined by the rate at which the government is able to borrow. The money will only be loaned to farmers cultivating their own land, and up to 50 per cent. of value, for the following purposes only:

1.—To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

2.—To pay off prior mortgages.

3.—To make improvements on lands in the erection of buildnigs, etc.

4.—To increase farmer's holding of livestock.

5.—To pay for floating liabilities incurred previous to application.

All loans shall be made on amortization plan, i.e., entire principal and interest is spread over 30 years, and is repaid by a fixed amount to cover both principal and interest in an annual payment. Thus $1,000 for 30 years will require an annual payment of $72.65, which amount will retire the loan at maturity.

How the money is to be raised:

The capital will be used for the purpose of providing a margin of 10 per cent. between mortgages and bonds issued. Thus, on a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 bonds up to $9,000,000 may be issued, giving association a total of $10,000,000. These bonds will be guaranteed by the government of the province, both principal and interest.

It is proposed to offer bonds of the association within the province, hoping to secure, to a large extent, necessary capital by our own people. To make the bonds more attractive, they will be made as near to a liquid security as possible.

A portion of annual payments which the farmer makes from year to year is paid into a sinking fund, and the primary purpose of this sinking fund will be to purchase bonds of the association wherever they are offered for sale.

In addition to the capital, secured locally, it is proposed to establish an agency in Chicago for sale of these bonds, and also an agency in Toronto.

The mortgages of the association will be hypothecated as a trustee, so that the security of the mortgage is directly available, in the first instance, to bondholders. The bonds will be issued in two forms:

1.—A regular coupon bond for 10, 15, and 20 years, with a clause providing for recall by giving six months' notice.

2.—An amortization bond for the same periods issued on a monthly plan and a yearly plan, for encouraging thrift within the province.

In suggesting the legislation, there is no desire on the part of the government to affect in any way large investments at present current within the province by mortgage corporations. It is proposed, however, to not only reduce the risk the loan companies are at present taking, but further to reduce the expense of lending money.

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Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

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

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

B. C.

Mostly about Money

A BUSINESS TRIBUNAL FOR CANADA

Commercial Interests Ask Government to Act

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Canadian Association of Retailers, Wholesalers and Manufacturers, held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Tuesday afternoon, February 6, 1917—with about 100 members present—the following resolution was passed.

"That it is the unanimous opinion of this joint meeting, consisting of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, here assembled, that the present channels of trade through which manufacturers' products are distribued, namely the wholesale and retail trade to the consumer, are the most economic and safest, and afford the greatest convenience, and are altogether in the best interests of the public.

"In order to demonstrate the correctness of this view, we recommend that a Commission of Inland Trade be appointed by the Dominion Government with authority to investigate and wherever necessary, regulate the same.

"And that one or more persons who will make quick decisions, which will inspire the confidence of the public, be appointed thereon."—Carried unanimously.

Later a delegation of about fifty members, introduced by Senator Stanton, of Hamilton, waited upon Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster, and asked the Government to appoint a commission of Inland Trade for the settlement of business questions. What is wanted is the establishment of a tribunal, somewhat after the plan of the Railway Commission, before which the producing and distributing interests of the country would have a right to go to answer charges affecting their own business, a court where questions relative to price raising, formation of combines, etc., could be thrashed out instead of being brought into the common courts of the country as is the case at present. Such a tribunal as is proposed would report to the Government the merits of cases brought before it and that report could be sent to the Attorney General of the province concerned, who would thus have before him the results of capable preliminary examination as a guide to prosecutions. Under our present system, important business details are frequently made public, and in some cases warranted odium thus attaches to the merchants involved.

The delegation also opposed the methods at present adopted in the investigation of the high cost of living.

Sir George Foster, replying, asked that practical suggestions be submitted.

TRADE WITH SIBERIA

After reading the reports from Canadian Trade Commissioner Wilgress from Omsk, Siberia, on the opportunities for Canadian producers in the Siberian market, one cannot refrain from thinking that the development of that vast market requires too close attention for the Canadian exporter. These reports have been appearing in the Weekly Bulletin, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Throughout them all Mr. Wilgress emphasizes the wonderful potentialities of Siberia, the trend toward development of these resources, and the opportunity open to Canadian manufacturers in assisting that development. But the great difficulty of transportation is the item of paramount importance. The country is but poorly served with railroads, and although the rivers are generally navigable they all flow toward the Arctic and therefore are ice-locked for the greater part of each year. Mr. Wilgress has pointed out that the agricultural possibilities of Siberia in the production of dairy products and small meats; the great forest resources awaiting development, and the wonderful mineral wealth of the country. And in the development of all these he sees an opportunity for Canadians. But surely that opportunity will rest with the country which is in a position to provide the vast sums of money that will be needed in the development. Siberia today is sparsely settled. It has no banking facilities to speak of, nor has Canada that great army of tramp traders available to ferret out the profitable part of the trade. No, there are a few lines in which Canadian manufacturers may hope for some trade with Siberia, but the field is too difficult for a country that is only beginning to acquire foreign markets. Canada herself still imports too much of the goods that Siberia will require to expect to be able to compete in the Siberian markets. One cannot help thinking that the undisputed ability of our Siberian Trade Commissioner is being wasted. Much better it would be to use his talent in some more promising field.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY BUSINESS

The high cost of living has touched most commodities, but our Chinamen continue to do up our laundry at pre-war prices. This feat is of greater moment than at first appears. In common with the Chinamen, the steam laundries, of which dozens have sprung up throughout the country during the last few years, are paying greatly advanced prices for their soap, soda, machinery and other materials, but in competition with the Chinamen who have not advanced their prices the steam laundries are finding it increasingly difficult to make their businesses pay. They have waged relentless warfare on the Chinamen during recent years, but the Chinks are now having their innings. Their overhead is small; it simply means a slight reduction in their profits, but the situation has forced a number of our largest steam laundries to the wall. Where it will end depends upon the length of time prices remain at their present high level. The agitation against Chinese hand-laundries is more bitter than ever, but it is a question whether public opinion will ever demand the abolition of the genial Chink from the business. The charge of unsanitary conditions in the hand laundries made a few years ago by the combined steam laundries was disproved and really it will be hard to beat the honest and efficient service rendered by the Chinamen.—Journal of Commerce.

COST OF BAD ROADS

A company in Stanislaus county, California, that buys skimmed milk from the farmer has demonstrated to the rural residents in an emphatic manner the value of good roads to them. This company sends trucks directly to the farms to collect the skimmed milk, but it pays higher prices to farmers living on good roads than on bad roads. On poor roads the company pays 17 1-2 cents per 100 pounds, but on good roads it pays 20 cents. Of course, the farmer always has been paying this tax on every hundred pounds he hauled over bad roads and he has been relieved of it on every hundred pounds he had hauled over good roads, but that fact has not been brought to his notice as in the case cited. When he measures the distance from town in minutes instead of miles he will realize the profit of good roads.—American Lumberman.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC

Two years and a half of the operation of the Panama Canal, during which the waterway was closed for about seven months, have given proof that until all slides are checked and the dredging operations reduced to a minimum, receipts from the payment of tolls will not pay the costs of maintenance. This is a condition which must be faced and for which several remedies have already been proposed. That the canal will eventually prove self-supporting is generally believed, but an increase in tolls would be necessary to meet temporary unusual expenditures.

The canal was opened to commercial traffic on August 15, 1914, and in the two years to August 14, 1916, 2,087 ships made the transit. Their aggregate net tonnage, according to the rules for the measurement for vessels for the Panama Canal, was 7,046,407. The total quantity of cargo carried through the canal by them was 9,031,613 tons of 2,240 pounds.

$28,000,000 A DAY

The war is now costing England $28,177,035 a day, Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law declared in the House of Commons a few days ago.

CARNATION MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY BUYS PLANT

The Carnation Milk Products Company of Seattle, Wash., the manufacturers of Carnation Condensed Milk, have purchased the two factories of the Aylmer Condensed Milk Co. at Aylmer, Ont., formerly operated by the Dominion Canners. The new company is already operating the plants.

PERSONALS

Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been elected a trustee of the Mackay Company filling a vacancy. There are now three Canadians on the board, the others being Sir Edmund Osler, Toronto, and Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Montreal.

* * *

G. Dunlop, who was elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange last week, will become the floor representative of G. C. Dunlop & Sons. The former member for this firm was Allan C. Dunlop, who is entering upon military service.

* * *

P. S. McKergow, general manager and secretary of the National Brick Company of Laprairie, Limited, has severed connections with that company and after March 1st, will take the position of managing director of the Mack Brick Company, Limited, which was recently incorporated with a capital of $500,000.

* * *

Sir Daniel MacMillan having retired from the presidency of the Northern Crown Bank, owing to prolonged absence from Winnipeg, the location of the head office, has been succeeded by Capt. William Robinson, the vice-president. J. H. Ashdown, succeeds to the vice-presidency.

Kansas City, Mo., and Cleveland, O., are seriously contemplating the adoption of the Dayton city-manager scheme, and the people of both cities are reading all they can find and listening to all they can hear about it. Where there is so much civic interest a solution for civic problems is certain to be found, whether it is to come in the form of the city manager or by some other means.

The Standard

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The Standard, with which is incorporated the Saturday Chinook, circulates in Vancouver and the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout British Columbia. In politics the paper is independent Liberal.

Publishers.....The Standard Printers

FORESTRY FACTS

Minnesota and Ontario Power Co. will meet with 30 newspaper publishers of Mississippi valley, its customers, and arrange the 1917 price of print paper and tonnage allotment.

* * *

It is stated that there is strong probability that a company will be organized in Austin, Tex., for the erection of a mill designed to make news print from cotton stalks, the mill to be erected at some point in the cotton belt.

* * *

The Press Publishing Company, publishers of the New York World, has acquired control of the Degrasse Paper Company, of Canton, Ohio, buying a controlling interest from dissatisfied shareholders.

* * *

Plans have also been perfected for increasing the output of the St. Lawrence Pulp and Lumber Corporation, another subsidiary of the North American Pulp and Paper Company, to 75,000 tons annually, against a present capacity of 37,500 tons of sulphite pulp annually.

* * *

The New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, have started work on their mill, and will do all the work themselves. The approximate cost is $150,000.

* * *

E. Bishop, an office boy of a London newspaper, enlisted at the age of 14 1-2 and won the Military Medal before he was 16. He has been twice wounded.

* * *

The Bathurst Lumber Company plan erection of a new paper mill. In this connection the company proposes to develop 10,000 horse-power at Grand Falls, on the Nepisiguit River, about eighteen miles from Bathurst, and the second largest water power in the province.

* * *

Haley and Sons, of St. Stephen, N. B., are rebuilding their lumber plant at an estimated cost of $30,000.

The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company propose to make improvements to the plant of the Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company, which they have purchased, and work will start immediately. Estimated cost, $250,000.

* * *

The British Government has placed an order with Portland, Ore., firm for 12,000,000 feet of spruce lumber for knock-down houses and aeroplane stock, for delivery within a year.

* * *

Paper bill of the United States Government for 1917 will be $2,350,000, against $1,371,000 last year.

* * *

Maine Press Association has appointed committee to investigate feasibility of forming co-operative agency for buying news print.

* * *

Union Bag and Paper Co. declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable February 15 to stock of record January 31.

* * *

Semi-official announcement from Ottawa says no action will be taken by Canada to reduce exportation into United States of newsprint paper. Any action taken by Dominion Government will be to govern prices within the Dominion.

* * *

Orders for lumber aggregating over 16,000,000 feet, exclusive of an open order for all the spruce available suitable for aeroplane manufacture, have been let by the Imperial Government to tide water mills of British Columbia within the past two or three weeks.

* * *

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, a subsidiary of the North American Pulp and Paper Company, will increase its pulp mill capacity to 130,000 tons annually, compared with 80,000 tons now of mechanical pulp. This mill is the largest exporter of mechanical pulp in America and the second largest pulp mill in the world.

* * *

British Columbia coast mills will divide an order for two cargoes, approximately 7,000,000 feet, of ties and large dimension timber, at the aggregate figure of $100,000, one cargo to be shipped in March and the other in May, the bottoms to be furnished by the Admiralty.

There is somethinng refreshingly independent about the protest made recently by the women of Whitehaven in Cumberland, England, against high prices. The opposition arose over a question of potatoes. Farmers from the countryside had been demanding exorbitant prices for their potatoes, in spite of the existence of a Government price of 1s. per stone; so the women took the matter in hand. The town bellman was first sent round to warn people not to pay more than the official price, and then, when the farmers had taken up their stand in the market place, crowds of women came a-marketing, and insisted on the potatoes being sold at the proper price and no other. The protest was effective. Such united action serves the double purpose of securing justice and, at the same time, removing a temptation all too frequently experienced by those who have anything to sell.

Can a Democracy Hold an Empire?

By the Master of Baliol

Our people are not spiritually dead as pessimistic observers thought before the war; they are only unawakened as yet. But war is a mighty awakener; it is making even the ordinary Englishman think and think hard, a thing almost incredible.

Plenty to Think About

And there is plenty to think about; the stream of emigration to the Dominions will set in, the vast regiment of superfluous women in this country, the claim of Indians to be allowed to settle in Africa or Queensland, the possibility of countering the alarming tendency of our home population to become stationary, the possibility of organized and co-operative use of the natural resources of the Empire as a whole, the enviable and therefore dangerous position we shall occupy after this war holding a large part of the world and the oceans.

This is a mighty trust of which we have to make ourselves worthy, and to help the masses of our population to make themselves worthy. On the

Old King James tried to stop smoking, as the Hamilton SPECTATOR would try to stop music and mirth. Did Jimmie succeed? No!

potentialities of Empire, on its duties, on its dangers we have to educate the people, to "educate our masters."

The Question

The question has often been asked, Can a democracy hold an Empire? The question put in this form suggested that the answer should be, No. But we are rapidly coming to see that the truer form in which to put the question would be—Can an Empire be built out of a federation of kindred but separate democratic communities, or even out of a looser system of alliances between such communities? In either case, the answer depends, in the last resort, on the degree of intelligence and the moral character of the mass of citizens in these communities.

Democracy's Idealism

The instantaneous and spontaneous response of the Colonies in August, 1914, was more of a surprise to the politicians and official than to the man in the street. But we must assume that it was all from love of our "beaux yeux." "We have not come to fight for you," said an Australian, "but for what you and we have in common." . . .

"It is not merely the splendid physique, the splendid courage and initiative of the men from overseas that impress our people, but still more the deep feeling for Britain and British ideals that bring these men from across the oceans.

It must be remembered that the characteristic spirit of democracy, at once its inspiration and its besetting danger, is idealism. The classical example is the behaviour of the Lancashire cotton operatives in the American Civil War.

Atth eoutbreak of this war, what turned public opinion among the masses was the case of Belgium, involving the faith of treaties and the existence of small nations; it left no other way in honor than to stand by her. It is not too much to say that what is now rapidly turning thoughtful working men to an enthusiastic but sane Imperialism is the imaginative conception of the British Empire as a spiritual unity, as a step to a league of peace and the federation of mankind.

Idealism Plus Knowledge

But idealsim has its dangers; a tendency to take dreams for realities and to believe in the efficacy of mere good intentions. Working men are only too ready to talk of the equality of races, the common interest of industrialism, the brotherhood of man, the vision of a world-peace. This idealism requires to be balanced and sobered by knowledge of the facts such as the color problem in South Africa, the demand for a White Australia, the racial and religious position of the French-Canadians, the clash of interests between the Dominion and the Mother Country in regard to tariffs and immigration and labor. India by itself is a "terra incognita" to the ordinary Briton. He approaches it with a vague presumption in favor of Indian "self-government," and it is a revelation to him to find that there is no such thing as "India," but a complex of races and religions and stages of social and intellectual development.

The first thing required for the creation of that sound public opinion on which alone can a democratic Empire be based, is knowledge.

The ordinary working man is much more instructable on the Imperial question than he is on Foreign Policy, where he is hampered by the old English prejudice that foreigners are incalculable and somewhat ridiculous, and by the abysmal English ignorance of foreign geography, international relations and continental history.

To Get More Knowledge

If the chief need is more knowledge, a number of practical steps may be briefly suggested:—

Send out parties of working-class students to the Dominions, and from the Dominions to the Home Country, freely, regularly, as a recognized branch of education.

Stir up local education authorities to this work and many other forms of education in the duties of Empire; I say duties, that they may not dwell too much on the commercial side of such instruction.

Establish a system of exchange professors with the Dominions, and especially exchange the teachers in working-class centres and tutorial classes.

Make ample provision of books, books by the thousand, cheap, but the best writers and up-to-date; "Our men pick up their authorities from the second-hand bookstall, and therefore think of Australia as a land of convicts and kangaroos."

Deal frankly and boldly with the demands of India before working-class audiences.

Let Universities make the Empire a leading feature in their Extension Lectures and Tutorial Classes; it will be popular.

Let the Public Schools introduce courses on the Empire; it will be popular there too; one school has already led the way.

Let the same be done for the secondary and the elementary schools by the aid of maps and pictures.

Have Colonial exhibitions in the populous centres, and expositions given on the spot.

Above all, enlist many voluntary helpers in this educational work, this Crusade of Empire, helpers who must not be too academic, but must be prepared to learn as well as to teach, to study the mind and heart of the people beforehand.

This is one of the things which will not wait even in war. For the Imperial problem is already upon us."

OPEN HOUSE AT THE ROTARY CLUB

¶ Announcement has been pinned up at the War Dance Headquarters at 533 Pender Street West, where Assistant Secretary George S. B. Perry has his office, that the Rotary Club will hold open house at their luncheon, 12.30 noon, March 13, at Hotel Vancouver. At that time plans will be discussed for the further co-operation of members of the Rotary Club in assisting the work of the various War Dance Committees.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING FOR WOMEN

One of the most interesting experiments of the many which have been tried in England, in recent times, is the women's co-operative farm, established some time ago, at Heathfield, in Sussex. The latest account of the work which has already been accomplished, and of the prospects for the future, shows the great possibilities there are in such a movement, not only in the matter of immediate productiveness, but along the line of achievement through practical co-operation. Indeed, one of the most noticeable features about the work at Heathfield is the width and practicality of the co-operative idea as it has been worked out there. On a co-operative farm there is, of course, opportunity for the work of both men and women, and the aim of the true co-operator is to discover how to make the best use of both men and women.

In the early days of the employment of women on the land in England, it was often set forth by the farmer, who was averse to the movement, that a woman could not plow; and if this were admitted, it was invariably counted as a final proof of women's unfitness for the calling of a farmer. It has, of course, long since been shown that women can learn to plow, without any special difficulty, and that when they do learn they are often found to be able to plow better than men. It is, however, coming to be recognized that it is not women's work; that women have displayed a peculiar aptitude in many directions, such, for instance, as looking after stock, pruning fruit trees, and so on; and that to take a woman from these employments and put her to plowing is an entirely wrong apportionment of labor. It is the skilled work on farms, as one authority has put it, for which women are fitted. To set them to a laborer's job is simply to waste their capabilities.

Another notable feature of the work is the way in which the idea of the small holding has been developed. The small holder is quite independent. The only requisite is that she should cultivate her land. The produce is sold by the owner to the farm, which will take any quantity, no matter how small, and sell it along with the ordinary farm produce. Finally, the women farmers at Heathfield do not deceive themselves with the notion that farming may be picked up in a few weeks. They are very far from regarding it, as not a few do, as a last resort, to which almost anybody may turn his hand and be sure of achieving a certain amount of success. The farmers of Heathfield, it appears, reckon on "four seasons" as being about a just length for a satisfactory training.

TRANSPORTATION CLUB TO SUPPORT CARNIVAL

Decide to Do All They Can to Help Travellers' Scheme — Mr. C. E. Lang is Elected President for Year

Active support of the great carnival to be held by the Commercial Travellers' Association in aid of the different war funds, was promised at the annual meeting of the Vancouver Transportation Club, held in the club quarters. After the plan regarding the carnival had been outlined to the members, Mr. J. J. Forster moved that the club do all in its power to help the travellers make of it a highly successful function.

It is planned by the Commercial Travellers' Association to raise at least $100,000 by the carnival, which is to be held on the Georgia Street viaduct. The money obtained will be split up equally among the different war funds, such as the Patriotic Fund, and the Red Cross Society. The general scheme is to charge an admission fee of 50 cents, and every person who buys a ticket will draw a parcel or an envelope containing an order on some mercantile concern, the order or parcel lowest in value to be not less than 50 cents. Thus everyone who visits the carnival will get the money paid for admission refunded in the form of a prize.

The different prizes and orders are being given by the merchants of the city. The club was informed that the possibilities for those who entered ranged from obtaining a pound of coffee to a Ford automobile.

It is possible that some thing will be done by the different transportation companies in the way of giving reduced rates to Vancouver during carnival time. The carnival will be held early in May next.

The officers who were elected to the club for the year were as follows: president, Mr. C. E. Lang, Northern Pacific Railway; first vice-president, Mr. W. D. Power, of the British Columbia Electric Railway; second vice-president, Mr. J. W. Nutt, of the Allan Steamship Company; third vice-president, Mr. A. Whitnall, of the Canadian Northern Railway; secretary, Mr. D. Alexander, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; treasurer, Mr. J. Napier, of the Allan Steamship Company; directors, Messrs. C. E. Jenney, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, C. A. Whitelock, of the Donaldson Line, E. Parr, White Pass & Yukon Railway, A. W. Nase, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, J. A. M. Faulds, of D. E. Brown's Travel Bureau, C. H. Daniels, of the Great Northwestern Telegraph, and Mr. J. J. Forster, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The retiring president, Mr. Faulds, acted as chairman of the meeting. It was reported that the year had been a most successful one for the club, and judging from the outlook the coming year would be even better.

After the business of the evening had been disposed of, a delightful vocal entertainment was provided by the Exposition Jubilee Four, a colored musical quartette, from the Pantages Theatre.

THE RUSSIAN CHARACTER

The chief feature in Russian character — I speak of the masses, for the classes are not unlike those of other countries, i. e., somewhat loose and cynical—is the presence of "Soul." The character is genuinely religious, and no one is ashamed of his or her religion, even though the intellectuals may qualify their belief with the conviction that anyhow it is politically useful. Few Russians omit to cross themselves when they pass a church or chapel. No one sits down even for a moment in a church, though a few stray seats are provided for the infirm. There is an easy coming and going all the time the service is going on, but there is no levity and no lack of genuine devotion. It is true that the huge majority of common folk are slenderly instructed, if instructed at all, and this was, of course, more so in 1882 than it is now. Every kindness or good-natured act of a Russian seems in an indefinable sort of way to come from spontaneous Christian impulse, and to be in no way associated with patronising condescension or national pride. Hospitality is extravagant, not to say wasteful. I cannot recall any self-assertive or boastful Russians; no doubt they exist, but it is not a national characteristic to be so. I hope I am not myself self-assertive and boastful in saying that the Russians display more than any other European nation our own best qualities, and possess a character that is naturally in sympathy with our own. The instinct of sporting fair play is not there, because liberty is only just being born; but the instinct of kindness and sympathy is always there. They possess their full share of defects, but those defects differ from our own. They are not suspicious and taciturn unless driven to it by political trouble and fear of the secret police; not contemptuous of foreign ways, not haughty or exclusive in their treatment of subject races. They are really much more democratic than we are, for all ranks, though careless, and indifferent, seem to have a brotherly feeling one towards the other and snobbishness in all its senses seems to be non-existent.—Professor E. H. Parker ("Fortnightly Review.")

A lady told me, as a true story of an Irish soldier's wit, that a soldier in a hospital on recovering consciousness, said: "Nurse, what is this on my head?"

"Vinegar cloths," she replied. "You have had fever."

After a pause:

"And what is this on my chest?"

"A mustard plaster. You have had pneumonia."

"And what is this on my feet?"

"Salt bags. You have had frost bite."

An Irish soldier from the next bed looked up and said:

"Hang a pepper box to his nose, nurse, and then he will be a cruet stand."

Water Powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

"Water Powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta," a well-bound and attractively illustrated volume just issued by the Commission of Conservation, forms a valuable contribution to the authentic literature respecting the natural resources of Western Canada. This report, by Leo G. Denis and J. B. Challies, comprises the results of special surveys by the Commission of Conservation and a compilation of records from other reliable sources. As a compendium of all available data on the subject, it is particularly valuable for reference purposes.

While the Prairie Provinces, as a whole, are not lavishly endowed with water-powers, the report demonstrates that the utility of their rivers for power development can be vastly enhanced through proper storage of flood waters. At present, in the absence of conservation dams, and of adequate natural regulations, the great volume of flow is lost during high water seasons. Methods of development to ensure the maximum utilization are now being carefully worked out on the Winnipeg, Bow and other large rivers. The more northerly regions possess numerous sites of great potential value for pulp, electro-chemical and other special industries.

The report just issued is the second in the series of water-powers in Canada to be published by the Commission of Conservation. The third volume, "Water Powers of British Columbia," which is now in the press, will complete the Commission's general inventory of this item of the Dominion's natural wealth.

In olden days the Church provided the people with Festivals, and the Master of the Revels was an important personage

Judge: "How far did the thief carry your pig?"

Complainant: "Fully 'two miles away from my house."

Judge (to prisoner): "What have you to say to this charge?"

Prisoner: "It was only a joke, 'yer worship."

Judge: "Well, six months because you carried the joke too far."

* * *

During the impanelling of a jury in Philadelphia the following colloquy ensued between the judge and a talesman:

"You are a property holder?"

"Yes, sir."

"Married or single?"

"Married three years last March."

"Have you formed or expressed any opinion?"

"Not for three years, your honor."

* * *

Him: Darling, I would ask you to be my wife, but I'm afraid my income of only $2,000 a year would not be sufficient for us to get along on.

Her: Oh, yes, it would. I can dress on $1,500 a year and we would have all the rest for our living and household expenses.

* * *

"What do you suppose has come over Mr. Blank this morning?" asked Mrs. Blank, astonished. "I never saw him so happy. He started out of the house whistling like a bird."

"Maybe I'm to blame ma'am," replied the new maid. "I got the packages mixed up and gave him birdseed instead of his breakfast food.'

* * *

Minnie: So sorry to hear of your motor accident!

Lionel: Oh, thanks; it's nothing. Expect to live through many more.

Minnie: Oh, but I hope not.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL AS A COMMUNITY CENTRE

NATIONS are built in the public schools. The ideals set up by the school teacher remain very largely the ideals of the pupil throughout life, and his conception of patriotism will be what he has been taught during his school years. It is not too much to say that the present world war is due to a difference of ideals fostered by different systems of education.

Great as is the importance of the public school in old and well established countries, this importance is even greater in the new lands which are being called upon to assimilate populations from the more congested countries. It is worthy of note that in Western Canada, which may be cited as a case in point of a country which is called upon to assimilate a population of many races. Some of the most strenuous political and constitutional fights have hinged upon the systems of public education. These fights, however, were not without their purpose, and it is out of them has arisen a public school policy well calculated to meet the needs of a new and rapidly growing country. In such a country the public school has to take on functions not usually associated with it in the older and more densely settled communities. The prairie schoolhouse is not merely a centre of education; it is also the religious and social centre of the district. ● During the week days the school teacher furnishes education to the children of the neighborhood, but on Sunday the missionary holds his services, which all attend regardless of creed or nationality, and on week nights the building is used for meetings of farmers, for the various community societies; for the Red Cross or Patriotic Club, and for purely social events such as debates, concerts and dances. To facilitate the latter, it may be noted that many country schoolhouses use removable desks which the willing hands of the farmers' boys quickly dispose of whenever there is a dance in prospect.

Another phase of community work associated with the rural school which has been coming into prominence during the last few years is the supply of books to settlers in the district. This work is encouraged and assisted by the central Department of Education, which provides catalogues of books suitable for such purposes, the actual selection being left to the teacher. The number of books allotted to a school district is based on the report of the inspector of schools. In the Province of Alberta, although this school library movement is only in its infancy, no less than 110,000 books were supplied for this purpose last year, at a cost of some $30,000.00. Educationists of the province look forward to the time when every school district will be a library centre, giving to the settlers the facilities now afforded to residents of cities and towns through their public libraries. The prosperity which has almost overwhelmed rural Alberta in the last two years, when farmers have been reaping enormous crops and selling them at the highest figures in history, promises to contribute still further to the importance of the rural school as a social centre. With every farmer driving his own automobile the opportunities for social gatherings are greatly increased, and the country school is the natural meeting place.

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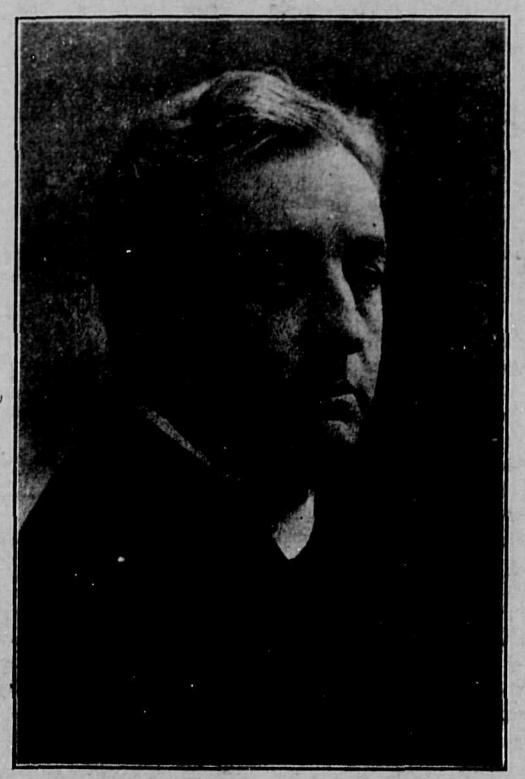

Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines in the British Columbia Cabinet, whose speech on the progress of our premier industry will be one of the events during the present session.

THE TARIFF AND LAND SPECULATION

To the Editor of the STANDARD:

Sir,—We hear a great deal these days about the high cost of living; with the exception of the war it seems to be the uppermost subject in the public mind. It is being discussed in letters to the newspapers and in private conversation, and numerous remedies, most of them futile and foolish, are being suggested. It has been investigated by the government and ponderous reports issued which arrived at on definite conclusions because they failed or refused to consider the two principal causes, the tariff and land speculation.

Speculators in wheat and other food products sometimes get the blame for the increase in the cost of these commodities, but the difference between the speculator in food and the speculator in the land from which food is produced is only one of degree and the latter is by far the worst offender.

It is estimated that in the three prairie provinces, 100,000,000 acres of land is being held out of use by speculators. Instead of going after the food speculator who really does very little harm, why not lift the embargo on production?

In order to get the people back to the land and keep them there the land must be made as cheap as possible and farming must be made more profitable and attractive than it is now. The writer's belief is that more land value taxation and less tariff taxation would go a long way towards accomplishing these results. We must change our present insane policy which encourages speculation and discourages production.

In addition to directly increasing the cost of living, land speculation is responsible for many of our economic ills. In our western cities, in order to get land within their means, people were forced to locate in outside subdivisions with the result that the population of these places is scattered over several times the area that it should be; this has caused enormous and needless expenditure on streets, sewers, waterworks, etc. The same thing has occurred in the country only on a much larger scale; we have far more railways than we should have needed for our present population if the settlement of the country had taken place in a normal and orderly manner.

Now that we have the railways, the only way to solve the difficulty seems to be to get settlers on the unoccupied land and the period of readjustment after the war should be the time to make a good start. But as soon as there is a prospect of an increased demand for land, prices will rise unless we adopt the policy of taxing land values and thus make it unprofitable to hold the land out of use.

It has long been regarded as a sound economic principal that the land should bear the cost of defence and to pay our share of the cost of the war, including pensions, etc., by means of a tax on land values would not only be eminently fair and just, but it would tend to promote the development of the country.

Agriculture is now and will long continue to be the basic industry of Canada as it is of all young countries; it needs and asks for no protection, all it needs is free access to the land and with the development of agriculture, manufacturing industries wil soon follow without any other encouragement. Manufacturing is the result, not the cause, of increased population and wealth. With free access to the land the problem of land settlement will be found to be no problem at all.

We all believe that Canada is going to be a great country. We have immense natural resources in agricultural land, timber, minerals, etc. By adopting the proper policy we can develop and utilize these resources for the benefit of all the people of Canada, otherwise the benefit will go to a few individuals, and in a short time we will be like older countries with a few very rich people and the great majority either miserably poor or making only a bare living.

A writer has defined democracy as "a form of government under which the resources of a society are exploited by a few individuals for their own benefit." If we want that kind of a democracy in Canada we can have it by keeping right on the way we are goin; in fact the definition fits us very well now. Being a self-governing people we are free to choose which course we will take, and a great deal depends on our decision, much more than most of us realize.

Until recently we have had so much free land that we have been fairly prosperous, but the rapid concentration of wealth in a few hands accompanied by constantly increasing poverty is a danger signal we cannot afford to ignore. There is no reason why anyone in Canada should be in want, there is enough and to spare for all. Let us take the taxes off consumption and industry and put them on the land and Canada will progress rapidly and along sound economic lines.

Yours,

H. STAINTON.

NEXT WEEK AT THE THEATRES

PANTAGES THEATRE

"Johnny's New Car" is a real live little farce with more than the usual amount of real comedy interwoven. The Pantages circuit of theatres is especially fortunate in being able to secure the services of such a noted comedy troupe as the Langdons, and that this offering will be a success in Vancouver is a sure thing. An act that causes everyone to scream and a troupe that is able to present that act so as to get the maximum amount of value from it, is plenty good enough to hail with all due ravings as a coming success for this city. The Langdons are well known throughout the profession as excellent comedians and their appearance on a bill is sure to place at least one bright spot before the public that week.

However in this case the Pantages theatre can boast of a bill replete with BRIGHT spots. There is Miss Elizabeth Otto, a clever young musician who has made a big hit upon the circuit; there is the Kline Bros., who talk and render screamable parodies; there is a clever team by the name of Reynolds & Donegan, who dance; and also Mahoney and Auburn, "Extraordinary Club Jugglers"; and last, but not least, Feeley and McCloud, in some acrobatic dancing and tumbling.

The 2nd episode of "Pearl of the Army" is full of action and interest for everyone. This serial promises to become one of the most popular movie serials ever presented in Vancouver. It deals with army problems, secrets, and plans in a scientific manner at the same time a clear and thrilling plot being interwoven and presented with all that action and excitement which is so popular with theatre-goers.

ORPHEUM THEATRE

Two slips planted, in the greenhouse of vaudeville, have budded and bloomed to the complete satisfaction of everyone. This applies to an exceedingly young couple, Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, recognized headliners in vaudeville, who are coming here next week in a repertoire of restricted numbers, singing and dancing an entirely new programme of almost exclusive songs.

Lydia Barry is coming next week with a repertoire of songs. Her songs are always of the superlative kind, and she sings them perfectly. Miss Barry is a fine example of heredity. Her father before her was one of the best comedians of the day, and his daughter after him is following in his footsetps.

Mlle Una, who is billed next week, is said to be the youngest premiere danseuse in America. She is a skilful interpreter of Lyric and Classic dances, and with a corps of eight of the daintiest dancers she will be presented here by Hans S. Linne, the composer in a series of classical impressions. Two special sets of scenery are used and thirty-four costumes, creations in colors, and historically correct.

A comedy sketch, called "The Cure," wil be offered in a cast headed by Ralph Locke, with four others supporting. It is the story of a physician and his jealous wife, who thinks every lady patient of her husband must be an inamorita. The belief is dangerous to the doctor and disastrous to his peace of mind. He finally manages to strip her of her faults. The play abounds in comedy.

Youth, combined with appearances and ability, has made Newhoff and Phelps an exceedingly popular vaudeville combination. The material they have collected for their skit is bright, and is delivered with snap and vim. They are billed as "somewhat different singers."

Fred and Adele Astaire, a youthful brother and sister, will be here in distinctive songs and dances. In appearance, method and material, they qualify at expert markmanship, always striking the bull's-eye of public opinion.

Rice, Elmer and Tom are a trio of trampoline artists and bar experts. They are also clever knockabout comedians. In their work they assume the character of a Rube, a Chinaman and a Clown. There is lots of laughter to go along with this act. Their gymnastic work is par excellence.

The curtain rings down for the screen and the Travel Weekly will show scenes from Europe. These pictures are always a feature of the Orpheum, and have gained much praise.

BRITISH FLAG ON THE JOB

Twenty Americans Rescued at Tampico by British Navy

In a letter Captain William J. MacDonald, of Mariners' Harbor, tells a plain story of the escape of twenty Americans from the Mexican mobs at Tampico in April, 1914, when American bluejackets were taken from a launch on the Panuco river and war with the United States seemed to be only a question of hours. Nowhere in the harbor could Captain MacDonald see the flag of his country afloat, not a warship being in sight, when he arrived with his party at the water front after a perilous journey of seventy-five miles from the interior. "But the British and German flags," the old sailor says, "were on the job," and then he tells us: "By good fortune we had the son of Captain Turner, of the Cunarder Lusitania, with us. Our flag had deserted us, but the flag of Britain sticks by its nationals. Through Turner we had the flag of the British navy carry us to safety." Twenty Americans saved by the "meteor flag of England," the flag that protects its nationals; and Old Glory nowhere in sight! Saved by the son of Captain Turner of the Lusitania that was to be sent unwarned to the bottom off Kinsale Head, with 102 Americans, men, women and children, in about a year by a German submarine, whose commander was to be decorated for the achievement and the atrocity! What bitter memories the recital brings up again!

HOW MANY WILL GO BACK?

Here are the representatives from B. C. in the House of Commons — Messrs. Burrell, Shephard, Clements, Green, Stevens and Colonel J. D. Taylor.