MILADY'S GOSSIP

(BY "LAURINA")

The coming month of June almost always turns the thoughts toward marriage and giving in marriage, because it is the most delightful month of the whole year, the true month of romance and youth. The trees, and fields, and hedges, are all in their freshest array of tender green, the birds singing their trills of thanksgiving for the sunshine, busy themselves over the building of their little nests, making them every bit as cosy and warm as we human beings can make ours. And what advantages has the bird of today over her ancestors of a hundred years ago, when everything was sacrificed for solidity; heavy furniture, heavy curtains, so little that was light, and dainty and cheery.

Of course it would not be amiss if a little more of the quality of solidity was retained in the furnishings of today, but at least the bride of 1917 can exercise her own individuality in her roms, and can make her home bright with the gayest of chintzes, and most up to date color schemes; while comfort can be found in the most luxurious of velvet carpets, and deeply padded and cushioned couches and chairs.

I was shown this week the very sweetest bridal dress, which was being prepared for an early June bride. It was not an elaborate affair, and had no court train, for the wedding is to be a comparatively quiet one, and the parents of the bride are not blest with great abundance of wealth, though in what is generally spoken of, as comfortable circumstances."

The underdress was of softly falling, beautiful quality satin, in a very specially lovely shade of palest cream, which is so much more becoming than pure dead white, while the overdress, which fell in straight lines, and the sleeves were of chiffon, also in a very good form quality.

The clever fingers of the little bride to be had been busy for quite a long time before, and the result was a most handsome border, several inches in width around the tunic, and on the sash ends and sleeves, worked in tiny white beads and silver thread. It was an exquisite gown, at the same time simple and girlish in effect. I love that old fashioned idea of many years past, when the marriage gown was embroidered and embellished with fine and beautiful work, by the hands of the bride herself. It has been made the subject for many a charming picture; but, nowadays we hardly have time for much sentiment, there is so much else to be thought of first.

I should like to tell you, too, of a trousseau of this same bride. It was linen dress included in the simple of pale rose pink, pleated in straight lines from a yoke, which with the cuffs was lightly braided in a small braid of the same hue, confined at the waist line with a beaded girdle. A large collar of white organdie, worked with wreaths of rosebuds in pink and green finished the neck.

To be worn with this frock was a large hat of white embroidered linen, also worked around the crown with larger wreaths of rosebuds in the same colors.

The new bathing gowns will be out for our inspection almost immediately, and we can only hope that they willl act as a charm upon the weather man and make him feel more kindly disposed toward us.

No longer is the bathing suit made of alpaca or serge; now it must be of satin, taffeta or silk jersey, in any of the bright glowing shades.

The one piece overdress is much to the fore, made in the prevailing straight lines, a sash or belt loosely about the waist, and having at the sides the inevitable big pockets, presumably for the collecting of shells and jelly-fish.

In many of the customs the bloomers are several inches below the overdress, this being made very much shorter for the pupose, though many wearers prefer the dress and bloomers to be of similar length.

MUSICAL NOTES

During the past few weeks, we have heard at the interesting series of lectures upon Shakespeare, many of his songs set to music composed by Henry Purcell, but probably few people know the interesting, oft-quoted and appropriate inscription above his burial place in Westminster Abbey. It runs as follows:

"Here lies Henry Purcell, Esq., who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place where only can harmony be exceeded.

Obit. 21 mo die Novembies, Anno Aetates 37 mo., Annoq Domini, 1695.'"

* * *

THE SMART SET

Mr. Mark Goldstein has just returned to the city from eastern Canada, where he has been managing, while on tour, Mr. Stuart White's pantomium company "Aladdin." this company played for the most part to capacity houses, having many times to give matinees and return performances. The company is now in Winnipeg.

Mr. Goldstein will on May 24 give the initial performance of his Marc Dale Smart Set Co., a pierrot troupe of eight members, at George Park, Victoria, where they intend to run throughout the summer season.

The talent will be good, also the mounting, as the old Victoria Stock Company has supplied Mr. Goldstein with plenty of charming scenery, so there is every prospect of a successful season for the troupe.

Miss Polly Redfern and Miss Peggy Lewis have already been engaged.

* * *

DICKEN'S RECITAL

Mr. Frank Speaight Charms Audience With Readings From Great Novelist

"We none of us know how funny we are, but—our friends do!" was the statement, all too true, made by Mr. Frank Speaight to his audience at the Hotel Vancouver last week. "Dickens,'" he declared, "never exaggerates, his characters are absoof the recital we all realized that lutely true to life," and at the close this was indeed so, and that Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Winkles, Mrs. Bardell and her friends were people that we met almost every day. When Mr. Speaight told us that he moulded his ideas of the character of Dickens on people whom he met, and closely studied all their little mannerisims and peculiarities, in order to faithfully portray them, also that he met Dickens people every day and every where, and that he had already seen three Mrs. Bardell's in the audience, we all began to think of—no, not ourselves—our friends; Mr. Speaight has indeed studied human nature.

I have heard several Dickens readers, but I have never before been persuaded that the characters were not slightly overdrawn. After the recital last week I am without doubt a convert.

Mr. Speaight"s command of facial expression, one might almost say contortion, is marvellous, for every character stood before us in its turn, even the tall horse, and his vocal command is the same, for the varying inflections of the voice, from the snores of the fat boy, the hysterical treble of Mrs. Bardell, the sonorous welcome of the owner of Dingley Dell, thetragic intensity of the counsel for plaintiff, when he points out to the jury the hidden meaning in the words "chops and tomato," in the compromising letters; were all alike wonderful, and assisted by a keenly developed sense of humor.

The proceeds of the recital went to the fund for The Prisoners of War, and the entertainer generously donated $70 of his one hundred dollar fee.

Mr. Speight, to his regret, was refused for the Canadian forces at Montreal, and also in England, on account of his excessive near sight. At a similar recital to that given here, held in Kingston, Ont., a clear profit of $489 was made for comforts for the 53rd Battery.

The recitals are always arranged that the parts chosen from a work should form a continuous story, leading up to an ending. Therefore they prove as entertaining to a non-reader of Dickens as to others familiar with his books.

The famous Helen Keller, who as we all know is blind and stone deaf, once told Mr. Frank Speaight how devoted she was to Dickens' works, and that Joseph Jefferson, the actor, would allow her to pass her hands over his face that she may learn by touch the facial expressions which he gave to the various characters.

Mr. Speaight requested the same test, being anxious to try his own ideas of personality, so, first making known to those standing around the name of the character, he allowed Miss Keller to pass the tips of her super-sensitive fingers over his face, and in every case she correctly gave the name, being delighted with her own success, as was Mr. Speaight with his ability to portray.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Federal Government Urged to Extend Voting Principle to Federal Elections

Otawa, May 17—The entire sitting of parliament yesterday was given over to a discussion upon the question of the desirability of extending the franchise to women. The debate was based upon a resolution moved by Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, stating that it was desirable that action should be taken to consider the matter this session. Hon. William Pugsley discussed from another angle and urged that steps be taken to make certain that in the provinces where women now have the right to vote at provincial elections they should be given a similar right at the federal contests. He expressed right in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia but not in Alberta and the legal view that they have this Saskatchewan because the Dominion elections' act refers only to male voters.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, did not agree with this view. He argued that the word "person" had always meant male and that legislation would have to be introduced and passed before women could vote in any of the provinces.

Sir Wilfrid in Favor

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared himself in favor of the broad principle that the franchise should be a local matter and that where the provinces grant the franchise to women they Dominion as well as provincial elecshould be allowed to vote in the tions.

COLLOSSAL GRAFT IN COAST PROVINCES

(Continued from Page One)

overseas. I think we have a right, having been pressed by large delegatoins both for and against the measure passed last session, subject to referendum, and in compliance with the statements made by these delegations, to issue a statement to them and the general public as to the attitude of the government on this question at the present time.

Alleged Irregularities

"Delegations have represented that grave irregularities took place, whereby was caused the defeat of the spirit of the referendum, that is, that these irregularities had caused a sufficient number of votes to be cast against the measure to bring about its defeat and that were these checked and the illegal ballots discarded, the referendum would have carried and the act passed by the late government be in force on July 1.

"I say these alleged irregularities have been reported to the government and in substantiation of them, a large number of documents, affidavits and lists checked by officers overseas, presented by the official acting for the prohibition forces.

"Against that, we have had delegations from those opposed to prohibition, pointing out that there was no truth in these charges and affidavits, stating that other affidavits given in behalf of the charges were not properly obtained and that the voting was irregular.

Conflict of Evidence

"This constitutes a conflict of evidence, and it is the duty of the government to cause a full and complete investigation, it being charged with the duty and responsibility of seeing that the sanctity of the ballot should be maintained whether the vote be taken in Canada or overseas.

"In this connection I want to go one step further. Having received information from the prohibition party taken place and that we should have that these alleged irregularities had a thorough and absolute check, the government moved in the matter and cables were sent to the agent-general It will not be out of place to point out that as soon as reports were made out and when we had complaints that there were irregularities —we had also complaints that there were no irregularities but simply a lack of energy on the part of the provincial authorities in England in getting out the full vote—we at once took steps to have that matter gone into. Those complaints were made before the returns of the referendum and the government sent telegrams to the agent-general asking for a full and complete investigation.

Action Was Taken

"A little later, in order that there should not be any opportunity for a claim of irregularities to be set up and to safeguard as much as possible the counting of the ballots and check as closely as we could the reported irregularities, I wired the agent-general on March 29:

"A claim has been made that a large vote was counted where it was not possible for the number of B.C. men to have been present. The government had asked the agent-general to engage competent counsel to see that the law was carried out, and in that connection Sir Richard secured the services of such an eminent counsel as Sir John Simon. The reply to the cable of March 29 was rather slow in coming, and we again cabled on April 4: 'Please advise at once if our order-in-council excexluding from count ballots and receptacles not sealed was submitted to Sir John Simon before opinion given. Also if in your official count repeaters and if so how many were included.'

Looking for Brief

In the act it was provided that orders-in-council to implement the measure where defects were found could be passed which did become a portion of the act itself. On April 7 the following cable was received by me from the agent-general: "All orders-in-council submitted Simon on whose advice all ballots counted and objections noted. Cannot say how many repeaters. Brief to Simon and his opinion mailed you some time ago."

Up to the present time the brief to Sir John Simon and his opinion have not reached this government.

"We were looking anxiously for the receipt of Simon's brief and decision; this has not arrived although we have knowledge of what it is from other sources. This was a disappointment as we hoped that the ballots and all papers would be available for consideration while the house was still sitting."

Urges Heavy Income Tax

Incomes of more than $100,000 should be taxed to the disappearing point in war time and continue to be so taxed just as long as the war debt lasts, in the opinion of the American Committee on War Finance, a self-appointed organization headed by Amos Pinchett, with offices at 60 Broadway, New York. The Committee has, since the entry of the United States into war been active in an attempt to influence Congress in the enactment into law of certain war measures bearing on finance.

Chief among these measures advocated is one which would levy an annual war tax on all net incomes in excess of $2,000 (for unmarried persons) and in excess of $3,000 (for married persons), beginning at 2 per cent. and increasing on a sliding scale to a point which will permit of no individual retaining an annual net income in excess of $100,000.

"A tax of only 40 per cent. on $1,000,000 incomes," writes Mr. Pinchot for the Committee, "leaving the poor multi-millionaires with only from $600,000 a year up to shuffle along on, seems, in a war-pinched country, a travesty of justice and of the pay-as-you-go war finance plan. The war will not be popular until the people feel it is carried on with justice to all classes."

ALBERTA LIBERALS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Calgary, May 17—The Liberal campaign was opened here last night when a mass meeting held in the Grand theatre was addressed by Premier Sifton, Mrs. Nellie McClung and W. M. Davidson, the candidate in North Calgary. The meeting was enlivened by a large number of returned veterans who had many questions to ask the speakers. The premier was the soldiers' target.

Mr. Sifton said the election was being held because the government had completed its course of five years as laid down by the constitution and because for the past sixteen months the Conservative newspapers and politicians have been crying for an election. He reviewed the legislation put forth by the government and intimated that a similar course of action would be maintained if returned to power.

Mrs. McClung commended the government for its legislation and said she intended to vote for the premier because he was the first premier to give the people fair play on the prohibition question.

Woman suffrage was in Mr. Davidson's opinion one of the greatest achievements of the freedom which Liberalism now meant as the outcome of the old policy of Liberalism. Progress and freedom, henceforth would be synonymous with Liberalism.

Teddy's Great Desire

"Let us without one hour's unnecessary delay put the American flag on the battle front in this great world war for democracy and civilization and for the reign of justice and fair dealing among the nations of mankind."—Theodore Roosevelt.

Did you ever notice how solicituously patronizing a man can be when he takes a girl into a swell restaurant, and how sheepishly lost he is when in the same place by himself.

* * *

He who hesitates is a slacker.

AMONG WOMEN MAY AFFECT CHILDREN

(Continued from Page One)

are no longer satisfied to merely watch the smoke.

Attention has been directed to the physician of al arge English munitions factory that he has found fourgrowth of the smoking habit among women by the report of the official fering from "smokers' heart." Some teen young women employees suf- of them are quite young girls. "All of them," he says "are women to be regarded naturally as potential mothers. There never was a time when babies were of such vital importance astoday, yet at the very time we want strong and strudy babies, children are likely to come into this world in a weak, weedy and rickety condition, paying the price for their mothers' devotion to tobacco."

Smoking after lunch is now permitted among the women workers in several of the most conservative government offices in London, and, in other departments where official permission is lacking, systematic smoking among the women employees is winked at. In the offices of private firms and factories of all kinds the same condition exists.

A London newspaper says that many women workers admit smoking an average of a hundred cigarettes a week.

An army surgeon, who, in the last days of 1914, declared that excessive smoking among boys was the cause of so many men proving unfit for general military service, has just stated that "one of the "greatest evils produced by the war is the growth of the smoking habit in women."

* * *

The big soul saving campaign on the old courthouse square is about to start with a hip hip hurrah.

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NOTICE

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

Richmond Craig's Weekly Message

"WOMAN IS THE SECRET"

My Dear Friend,—

I am informed that you have given up going to church. I wonder why. I will not insult you by supposing that you have quarrelled with anyone in your church. Nor do I suggest that you have taken offense at anything that the minister might have said from the pulpit. Little troubles and differences of opinion, I know, do arise in all churches, as they arise in everything else in life, but I am not one who can believe that there are in this world people so small mndied and purile, as would allow these petty personal squabbles and jealousies to influence their attendance at church. And yet one of the interestina things in life is just to watch how some little grievance, real or imaginary, will sometimes alter men's entire relation to the universe. There is no doubt that "the shoe may have fitted you" as I have no doubt it has at some time or other, fitted all church goers. but don't you think it is stupid of you to snap a Church fellowship tie, simply because the minister chanced to speak a truth, that you evidently needed to hear. After all, the world is wide, and if they persecute you in one city, you can flee to another. You may have ceased, for good enough reason, to go to one particular church; but however good the reason, do not, I ask you, be so illogical as to allow it to keep you from going to church at all.

The Nature Worshipper?

It may be that you are a Nature-worshipper. Your church is situated in Stanley Park, Capilano or Bowen Island. You spend a little fortune every year in transportation, getting to and from your place of worship. You have no use for soul-less corporations on week days, but you have no hesitation in allowing them to exploit you and yours on Sunday, so long as you get to your church. The worship of God in Nature is an elevating and august devotion, but it requires, as you well know, more sincerity and reverence than the average Sunday pic-nic parties put into it, and the transportation corporations make provision for. A baseball bat, or a dime novel are after all, poor substitutes for the Bible. The revelation that God gives of His presence in Nature is best understood by those who are diligent in their search for the wisdom that He has preserved, in marvellous ways, for humanity. It is really not worth while making terms with hypocrisy in order to cover up a departure from an ancient tradition.

The Petty Party Politician

I hope you will not tell me that you are so engaged in petty party politics, that you have no time for the church or religion. I am sure, if this is your position, that you are finding out how utterly hopeless it is. The recent revelations and investigations are proving to us that we need a higher standard of morality in our Province. And how is it to be obtained? Your study of history has doubtless shown you, that you cannot legislate men honest. We want to try a new way, and yet it is the old way. We want justice to flow over our Province line a river, and righteousness like a mighty stream, and it will not do so until we put the things of God first. The Sermon on the Mount has never been surpassed as a code of ethics, and if properly interpreted and understood would certainly raise the moral tone of our community. After all, the church is a stronger force than the party, and its atmosphere is purer, and more health giving and sustaining, than the intrigue fetid, and nauseating medium of the average ward club room. The Kingdom of God is a bigger thing than the biggest Political Party.

The Honest Doubter

You may, however, be seriously doubting the whole basis and authority of religion, and you may be doubting your need of any religion. Is this the reason why you have given up the practice of religion? Is this the reason why the pew where your father and mother sat knows you no more? You are aware, of course, that scientific materialism is dead. No one with any claim to be called intellectual will dare to hazard a denial of the supernatural now-a-days. So that you are really behind the age in your agnosticism. You are out of date. All men are feeling after religion. They are realizing how needful contact with the spiritual is in war times like these. You may have lost taste for religion. You may have lapsed into a dumb yet dissatisfied practical atheism, which has no intellectual basis whatsoever. You have thousands of companions, if this be your case, and I am profoundly sorry for you. It may be that you are not wholly to blame. You have found the Christian Church unsympathetic in the hour when you most needed sympathy, and seemingly selfish in the day when a real vision of unselfishness might have saved your soul. You will, however, remember that Christ is more than His Church The needed sympathy and vision is always to be found in Him. There are some kindred spirits around somewhere, and if you did not find them, just the moment you looked for them, it does not follow, that they do not exist. I would ask you to remember the whole situation. You are losing a great deal by standing aloof. If we are to maintain an average level in character and ideal, and keep our lives from becoming prosaic and drab, then we must worship.

A Church in Every Community

But you say that you are disgusted with the outcome of all these years of preaching and teaching. So are we all, but it is not "Christianity" that is at fault. We are to blame. We have allowed our commercial instincts and our thirst for wealth, fame and pleasure to take possession of us. Our souls have become depressed and benumbed because of the material considerations of life. We need more than a market-place in the community. The picture-show and the dance do not give the satisfaction we long for. Great literatures are not created, heroic characters shaped, and strong nations founded, upon evanescent chimeras. We need the Church in every community. For two thousand years it has stood for purity, integrity and sacrifice, and upon it, and around it, have grown the lasting institutions of life. The simple practice of going to church has brought in its train untold blessings to our land and people. "Where two or three are met together in My name, there am I in the midst of them."

Our Influence and Responsibility

One other consideration, What of your influence upon others? Consider the perplexity into which your actions may throw others,—the younger members of your family, for instance. You would not deliberately advise a younger brother, or your own child, never to enter a church. But how in the world, are they to reconcile your disposition and your practice. This revolt of yours from organized religion may be a deadly thing to them. Your present conduct is liable to re-act upon yourself. By your attitude to the Church you are shattering one of the moral safeguards of the rising generation. If you do that with a clear conscience, so be it. To your own conscience you must stand or fall. But I believe you would shrink from doing anything that would injure the life of those you love. Will you not give this business of church going another trial? It will mean a little trouble to get back to the old ways, but it is worth while. It is men and women like you to stand for the spiritual realities of life, in these strenuous war days. May I expect to hear of you being at your own church next Sabbath morning?

J. RICHMOND CRAIG.

Cementing the Empire

We British people have many ways of expressing our appreciation of the valued services of our great men. The conferring of the Freedom of the City of London, the heart of the Empire, is one of the most historic and significant methods we have of paying honor to whom honor is due. This unique and interesting ceremony is possible a relic of the days when the Londoners passed "their own laws by their own citizens without a reference to a king at all." The "territorium' of the city in those days was its special property. By those days we mean the days of the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts. But we are getting into the realm of ancient history, and that is, we assure our readers, not our sphere We leave that field open to the very versatile and vivacious writers of our evening contemporaries. What we especially want to call attention to, is the fact that, this signal honor of the Fredom of the City of London was presented the other day to several distinguished colonial representatives of the Empire. At that ceremony General Jan Christian Smuts, one time rebel, and now minister of defence of South Africa, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, Sir James Meston, the Maharajah of Bikanir, and Sir Satyendra Pasrsano Sinha, of India, delegates to the imperial war conference, spoke in reply to the several addresses presented to them. Parts of two of these inteesting speeches will bear reprinting, viz, that of General Smuts, and also that of the Maharajah of Biknar

General Smuts in his speech referred to the great historic traditions of the city of London, and showed that it was the bulwark of liberty and the refuge to which all oppressed could turn, and never in vain. In acknowledging the confidence shown in him, and the people from which he came, at such a critical time in our nation's history, the gallant general said:

"I will not suppose that any poor merits of mine have justified the distinction of being enrolled among many of the greatest and most illustrious names of history; but I confess that I am very proud and grateful, and the people of South Africa, especially the small Boer people to whom I am proud to belong, will also feel greatly pleased and honored. A decade ago you similarly honored my leader, General Botha, who ever since, through storm and sunshine, has led the people with a firm, wise and kindly hand, under whose guidance the enmities and antagonisms of the past are disappearing and a new nation is slowly but surely being built up in that great land. No one will be more pleased with the honor you have done me than my friend and companion in arms, whose heavy task in the far south has prevented him from atending the imperial conference. I know your best wishes accompany him in his great work of statesmanship."

Loyalty of India.

The Maharajah of Biknar, in the course of his reply, said:

"Those who say that India is held by the sword do a grave injustice both to Great Britain and India. British rule in India rests on firmer foundations. It is based on the principles of justice, equity and fair play. In the process of a constructive evolution it is inevitable that differences should arise, but these are not more than a family quarrel, to be settled between the mother country and the younger members of the imperial household."

After all the attempts that have been made, by our German enemies and their allies, to stir up insurrection and revolution in these two great parts of the Empire, it must be galling to them, to be thus so plainly told that we are a united and loyal people, willing and eager to make every sacrifice, that our own Freedom, and that of all weaker nations, may be preserved. We may be great scrappers among ourselves. We may even go the length of civil war and open rebellion, when we feel that we have serious grievances, but when civilization is menaced, and the honor of nations trampled in the dust by an arrogant and blood-thirsty autocrat, then the great British Empire is a unit. Every difference is forgotten, and every grievance disappears when the integrity of the nation is menaced. We have only one desire, and one ambition, at the present time, and that is, to lay the proud usurping Hun low in the dust. We must teach him the lesson of his life, and for this end, we have subordinated everything. In this spirit, and in this spirit alone, we expect to win and we will win.

"The Slacker in Khaki: A New Parasite."

The slacker in uniform is the latest form of parasite that syncophates with cozening hope upon the gullibility of the general public. He is of the political species generally, and was reared, with other blood-sucking animals in British Columbia, during the twillight hours of the last political regime.

He has flourished with increasing fertility during the period of this great World War in other parts of Canada also. This species of animal is easily recognized. He has no vertebrae, and is of a sickly look and cowardly meen. His gastronomic propensities are, however, sometimes prodigious, and he has a capacity for whisky and cigarettes that is beyond comprehension. He usually lives, as his name denotes at the expense of another, and that "another" is chiefly His Majesty"s Government He is of the hybernating species also. He is clothed in royal robes, but he sleeps considerable, especially after he has secured his usual daily allowance of nutritive juices. He neither works nor exercises himself. He is usually found during the evening hours, in dance halls, harems and recruiting meetings. He is loquaciously and lecherously eloquent. He can expatiate upon the glories of the war with amazing enthusiasm. The success of the allies is to him a foregone conclusion The need of recruits is his favorite theme, and it is simply wonderful the faculty this lepidoper has for fascinating fair women and weak men They hang upon his breath and his arm, and gyrate around with him at all the patriotic terpsichorean functions. He is ubiquitous. We find him in the church, the court room and the hall of medicine; at the desk in the counting house and in city councils, as well as in the lodge rooms, parliament halls and other munition factories, in fact, everywhere we find this indegenous war protozoane. His name is legion and it is found upon the pay-roll of every public and philanthropic institution in the land, as well as upon the list of the "home guards." This peculiar commensal has one characteristic by which he is easily recognizable. He never leaves his natural habitat. He is always around home, keeping the "Home Fires Burning." His victims are shipped off periodically to the seat of war but he never goes. It is not good for his health that he should go. He might soil his uniform and his female mates could not bear the strain of being parted from their fawning flatterer and friend. What would they do without his shoulder upon which to recline, and his hand from which to sip the juice of the grape, paid for by the blood and sweat of the "common herd." How would our politcians get along without their khaki clad supporters? And what would our churches and our Red Cross societies do without the distinguished members of the politico-militar-parasite family, to grace their whist drives and their raffles with their crustacean presence? How ever could our secret societies hold a seance without the help of their time honored and worthy brothers? It is impossible, and yet this class of blood-sucking insect is doomed to die an ignominious death. And for this reason. They are especially obnoxious to ax men of the returned soldier type, who are accustomed to exterminating vermin of the anoplura type. For over two years these R. S. have been practising their manly art upon the Hun with extraordinary success. They have become experts and have returned home to wage war upon the enemy within their "Home Guards and Gates." The public generally is delighted at the new turn of events and will doubltess give the swaters

TIMBER SALE X 956.

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

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

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

1w—1

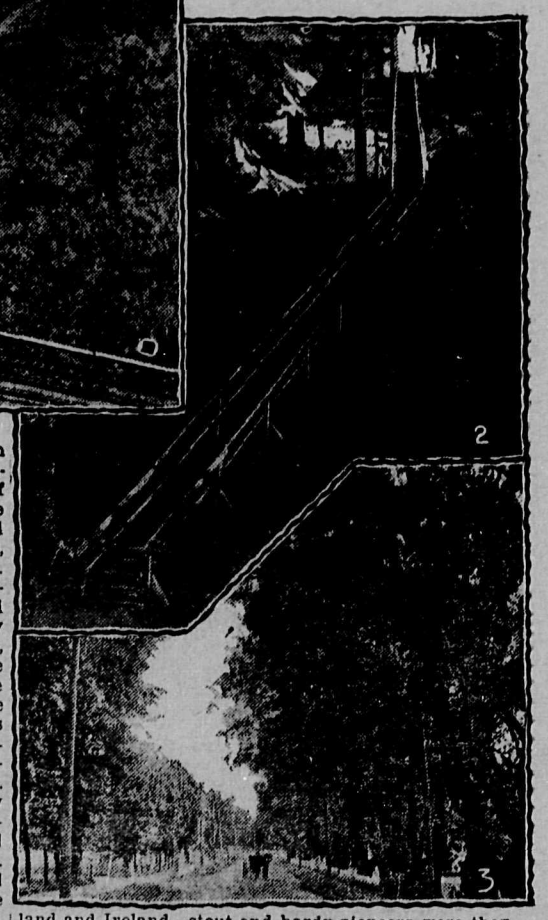
TIMBER SALE X 938.

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

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

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

A Beauty Spot in Nova Scotia



MOST centrally located town in Nova Scotia with a population of between eight and nine thousand, meeting place of railroads and home of large manufacturing industries, Truro is also a place of beauty and a joy to the visitor in its tree-shaded streets, its parks of winding pathways and waterfalls, its surroundings of rich and beautiful farm lands. Here is the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Dominion Atlantic Railways, the home of a huge and ever-growing wool industry with a name nationally known, a condensed milk plant, hat and cap factories, machine shops and wood factories—all on a large scale and all prosperous. But here too are fine churches, normal and agricultural colleges, handsome public buildings, in beautiful settings of green lawns and shrubbery, on streets shaded by rows of spreading maples. Truro is a unique and most happy combination of material prosperity and aesthetic charm.

Settled first by the Acadian French, and later by sturdy colonists from New England, and hardy soldiers who had fought and won under Cornwallis and Wolfe, Truro is rich in its historical associations. Quick to realize the richness of the soil here—washed as it was by the tides of Cobequid, terminus of the fickle Fundy—the French Acadians built their dykes, erected a chapel, and settled. With the passing of the years, the tiny settlement grew and grew, becoming not only a community of rich farms, but also a resting place in the long trek from Port Royal to Louisburg or Quebec.

And then came the expulsion of the Acadians, their homes were burned, their flocks driven off and their lands made waste. Even to this day, pieces of farming or kitchen utensils are turned up by the plow, treasures hastily buried there by the French Acadians in the hope that some day they might return, reclaim them, and live again those happy and peaceful days so dear to the habitant farmer.

Years passed by and there came such men as Alexander Miller, Matthew Taylor, Capt. William Blair, Eliakim Tupper, Charles McKay, Adam Dickey, James Gourlay, Samson Moore, James Downey, Joshua Lamb, James Whidden, and Charles Dickson from New England, Capt. John Morrison and Col. Jonathan Blanchard from New Hampshire; Dr. John Harris from Philadelphia; and soldiers from England, Scotland and Ireland—stout and hardy pioneers were they all. So strongly were they in sympathy with the American Revolution that when two justices of the peace tendered them the oath of allegiance in 1777, but five were willing to take it. Yet their descendants by the hundreds are now giving their blood and their lives in the great battle being waged for civilization.

No less delightful than the lawns and groves of the town itself, than the natural park with its paths winding in and out among trees of fir, spruce and pine, its miniature cliffs, its bridges over bustling and tumbling rapids, its sparkling waterfalls, and its rustic benches overlooking them all—no less delightful than all these are the driveways through a country picturesque in rambling farm houses, huge barns, spreading fields of hay and oats; with afar off the waters of Cobequid, muddy from racing over the long flats, and dotted with ships, lumber laden and bound far south to the United States or east to Great Britain.

Charmed with its beauties and soothed with its cool breezes, the seeker after rest and ease will find in Truro a

Dogs of the Midnight Sun

DOGS are a versatile breed. The bloodhound will never live down his record as a policeman; the Pekinese always suggests his career as a Sunday supplement favorite; the mere mention of a gun serves to evoke memories of the dogs of sport; the trained mongrel wags his tail on every vaudeville stage; the Red Cross dogs of the French front bring a lump into the throat the world round. But after all, save and except the role of "friend" which is what all dogs are born for, there's no trade in dogdom so useful as that of the Northland canine who thinks he's a horse.

We can't go to the open ice of Greenland or the Labrador to see the dan-shaped teams whirling their sleighs along under the aurora. Most of us can't go anywhere north of steam heat in the bitter weather.

But all of us plan some time or other to run up to Alaska in the summer, and when we think of midnight suns and totem poles, Yukon nuggets and Jack London yarns, let's not forget that Skagway is the entryport to the land of Alaska Sweepstakes, the greatest event of its kind in the world, and the one sure road to immortality for "the dog who works."

Nome to Candle and return is the distance—412 miles. The prize is $5,000. The time is April. The weather disdains to rise to zero. Teams are entered by owners living from California clear to the pole. And every dog who runs in a collar is eligible to compete—husky, malamute, Siberian wolfhound or plain wonderful all-enduring mongrel.

In Alaska and the Yukon, hotels are sleeping places and meals are taken in side-street cafes with Chinese cooks. Last summer the writer travelled the thousand miles from Vancouver to Skagway in the Canadian Pacific Steamer "Princess Charlotte," took train a hundred and ten miles over the old "trail of '98 to Whitehorse and was preparing myself by an excellent dinner to catch the Yukon river boat for Dawson City. I was sitting with my back to the screen door of the little restaurant when I had that odd sensation of "being watched" which comes to everyone with eyes in the nape of his neck.

Turning I saw the biggest silver-greyest, softest furred dog you ever set eyes on. I dropped my knife in amazement.

The restaurant waitress came smiling out with a plate of fish refuse.

"Never seen a malamute before?" she asked. "Some dogs, ain't they, and they do say they can live on air. I don't see how the ones in this town always look so fat in summer unless they fish in the rapids."

"Why, yes, you could buy him if you liked. Guess you could just run away with him, and nobody'd bother you. But, of course, you know he'd eat up your own dog when you got him down home. Then he'd jump the tallest fence you could find, and go clean up the neighborhood."

Grey Brother had finished his fish course. His eyes were as yellow as topazes and the fur on top of his head stood up in a silver fluff an inch thick. He was laughing all over with good nature and the idea of such murderous exploits as the waitress suggested seemed impossible.

Down the street came a tingle of bells and a tangle of dogs. In the middle was a team—Jersey, Sport, Blackie and Shep—and surrounding them like sportive comets was an assortment of unattached canine energy sufficient to run a mill. The boy who drove the dogs from his little cart was about thirteen.

"Mush on Mush on! he cried to his team, unmindful of the cameras of the tourists as of the gyrations of his satellites.

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BARRED

Numerous Publications Excluded

FIFTEEN LANGUAGES

Represented in the List—Total of 127 Papers Barred From Circulation in Canada—Pearson's Magazine Not Allowed.

A circular sent out this week by the Chief Censor of Canada calls attention to a list of 127 books and magazines which are barred from circulation in Canada. About half these publications have been placed under the ban during the last three months.

Practically all the newspapers and magazines are published in the United States, though one, a tri-weekly called "The War" is published by Otto Selks in Shanghai, China. In the same city is also published a German paper called "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd."

Naturally, newspapers and magazines printed in the German language are in the majority in the censor"s list. There are forty-seven German publications, and thirty-one English. The balance are divided among thirteen other languages, as follows: Greek, 3; Jewish and Yiddish, 6; Syrian, 1; Polish, 3; Ruthenian, 5; Hungarian, 2; Roumanian, 1; Hindustanni, 2; Croatian, 1; Finnish, 5; Russian (Socialist) 1; Ukrainen, 1; Estonian, 1. Three weekly papers circulate exclusively among Irish malcontents.

Religious Papers Excluded

Three religious publications have fallen under the ban, one a Lutheran weekly published at Columbia, S. C.; a newspaper called "St. Joseph's Blett," printed in German and published by the Benedictine Fathers at St. Benedict, Oregon, and the "Josephinum Weekly," edited and published by the Pontifical College Josephinum, Columbia, Ohio. This last named was barred a year ago, but the other two have only recently come under the ban of official disapproval.

The German books forbidden circulation in Canada includes "Blatter und Bluten," published in St. Louis, and the famous "Hindenburg's Einmarach in London," published in Philadelphia. This book had attained tremendous popularity in Germany, where the fictious accounts of the German general's triumphant march to London were accepted as literal truth by the more credulous Fritzies, though admitedly written in a prophetic vein.

Books Under the Ban

With the excepiont of "The Truth About Germany—Facts About the War," which was banned in November, 1914, all the books and pamphlets printed in English have been barred during the last couple of months. These include "Why Germany Will Win the War," by George Humphrey, published in Detroit; "The War Plotters of Wall Street," published by the Fatherland Corporation of New York, in which the blame is placed on England and Big Business; "The Vampire of the Continent," by Count Ernst zu Reventlow, a book which has had a wide circulation, especially in New York, where it was established; "Secrets of German Progress," by Frank Kooster, and published by the Fatherland Corporation; Dan Wallace"s "Revelations of an American Citizen with the British Army," brought out by the American Truth Society, of New York, and which is said to be replete with misinformation and libels on the British soldier; "The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom," by James McGuire, and published by the Wolfe Tone Publishing Co. of New York; the notorious "Baralong Atrocity," by James J. Curran, issued from the presses of the American Truth Society; and "America,s Relations to the Great War," by John William Burgess.

In England, Yes; Canada? No!

The Canadian book trade and all concerned, are cautioned against importing for sale or free distribution in Canada books printed in Great Britain which by order of the Home authorities are allowed free circulation in the Mother Country but are forbidden the right of exportation. No less than sixty-four publications which are allowed circulation in the United Kingdom are forbidden exportation by the Home authorities, and a considerable number of these contain matter which is distinctly "Objectionable" within the meaning of the term as defined in the Consolidated Orders Respecting Censorship.

One of these English books is "Defeat? The Truth About the Betrayal of Britain,'" by Arthur Mee and J. Stuart Holden. The book was written to support an aggressive moral reform movement in the mother country, and its circulation was allowed on account of the exposure in its pages of certain grave local conditions susceptible of improvement. The people of Canada have no voice in the ameloration of these conditions, and consequently the circulation of the book in the Dominion would serve no useful purpose, so, for this reason, and because it contains many caustic reflections likely to adversely affect recruiting, it has been prohibited.

Among other phases, "Defeat? The Truth About the Betrayal of Britain" deals at great length with the Prohibition question, and predicts the downfall of the present government unless the liquor traffic is immediately stopped for the duration of the war, though absolute prohibition is of course preferred by the writers.

Well Known Writers.

Arthur Mee, who colloborated with J. Stuart Holden in writing the book, is perhaps one of the most widely read authors of Great Briaitn. Probably his best known work is "The Children"s Book of Knowledge,'" a work found in almost every well-to-do Canadian home where there are young children. This work also had an immense circulation in Great Britain, where it is known as "The Children's Encyclopedia."

J. Stuart Holden, M. A., of Keswick convention fame, is the editor of "The Christian," an undenominational paper which has a circulation approaching the million mark.

It will be a surprise to many former readers of "Pearson's Magazine" to learn that it has been under official disapproval for the past sixx months. This is the American Pearson's, not the C. Arthur Pearson, London magazine. Its pre-war Canadian circulation was around 20,000.

One censored American newspaper bears the appropriate name of "Bull."

The Proverbs of Malcolm McBeath

Between two stool pigeons we come to the ground.

* * *

Enough of this bunk is as good as a feast.

* * *

It's a bad cause that none dare support without disguisei

* * *

Many a false word is spoken 'twixt the cup and the re port.

* * *

Put no faith in tale bearers.

* * *

When spies enter, justice departs.

If the warm weather keeps up, many an acquatic youngster will receive the order of the Bath at English Bay.

* * *

The News-Advertiser says that the "vast majority of women are under thirty-seven." If we take the word of the dear girls for it, that's so. But women's ages move slowly on the upgrade.

* * *

Brooks, the ballonist here for the War Dance, went over nine thousand feet in the air. Even at that he did'nt come up to the present cost of living.

* * *

These are the melancholy days when the Vancouver man catches it coming and going. He has to shake up the furnace in the morning, and turn on the hose in the evening.

* * *

How would it do to beat some of those stay-at-home officers' swords into ploughshares?

Of two evils choose them both.

VANCOUVER

CANADA'S FOURTH CITY

(By HORACE D. DAVIDSON, Acting Industrial Commissioner.)

THE local centre of Western Canada is Vancouver, for those who look westward. The trend of transportation is toward this tide-water terminal. Commerce converges her chief lines at this Pacific portal. Not only are the great basic features centered here, but the lesser, though essential features that make community welfare also sit side by side with the elements of great power to make the city by the sea a complete community, one of the most attractive cities on the continent, commercially, industrially, physically, climatically, scenically, residentially luxuriously—and hopefully. In some of these features Vancouver stands pre-eminent; in all, conspicuously high by comparison and in the aggregate of natural attractions is probably unequalled in America.

Locally Vancouver is situated at what is one of her proud boasts, one of the three best natural harbors in the world, English Bay and Burrard Inlet, which extend inland a little more than thirty miles, two-thirds of this distance beyond the City of Vancouver. Beside this double salt water habor, empties the great fresh-water Fraser River.

General features indicating the condition of the city commercially may be quoted in the Inland Revenue which increased for the month of January, 1917, as compared with January, 1916, by one-quarter, or to $75,234; the building permit values which were nearly quadrupled and in February under normal operations reached $96,780; the postage stamp sales which were increased by one-fifth and the customs returns which decreased by one-fifth for January, indicating a greater consumption of local and Canadian produced goods. As an indication of the growth of population in the city recently as closely allied with the commercial conditions the water rates collections for the first two months of the year 1917 may be quoted. These returns were nearly six per cent. greater in these two firsrt months of 1917 than 1916 and were greater than the corresponding period in 1913 when Vancouver was still enjoying a boom period, or in any previous year. The population of Vancouver estimated conservatively from a variety of forms of data and by two unrelated methods was, in 1916, 156,000 people within the area which may be described as commercial or residential Vancouver, that is within a eight-mile radius of the centre of the city.

The two great obstacles to industrial development, high transportation rates and high costs of metals appear about to be dissolved. The entry of several lines and branches of railroads to Vancouver within the past two years has already had a marked effect in reducing transportation charges and it is confidently expected with good cause that further and more marked reductions will take place in the near future.

The homes of Vancouver and its suburbs, built generally of wood, are attractive and in some instances magnificent. The surface of the city is rolling providing easy transportation and complete sanitation and drainage. The water of the city is almost chemically pure, is delivered under excellent pressure and in unlimited quantities. In all Vancouver is a luxurious city in which to live for in addition to her natural attractions there are added the advantages of a great gateway of travel and commerce through which the celebrities of art and oratory pass, and pause to participate in the life and lend their aid.

The spirit of the people of Vancouver and British Columbia generally is one of optimism, and confidence in the prosperity and happiness of the future.

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Canada Now an Exporter

"For the time being, at any rate," the London "Statist" reminds the English reader, "Canada has changed from an importing to an exporting country of no small magnitude. Whereas she had an adverse merchandise trade balance of $195,000,000 in 1913, and of $53,000,000 in 1914, she exported on balance $203,000,000 worth of goods in 1915, and no less than $325,000,000 worth last year."

Uncle Sam spent three thousand million dollars and more to free the negro. He spent three hundred million and more to give liberty to Cuba. Now he will spend seven thousand million dollars—and probably more—to save the high seas, if not the whole world from Prussian domination.—Boston "News Bureau."

During the seven closing weeks of the British fiscal year, which terminated March 31, the Chancellor of the Exchequer figured England's average daily public expenditure at $ 6,300,000. In the same weeks of the fiscal year before the war, the daily average was about $4,000,000.

The world's production of silver in 1916 was less than in any year since 1907, and at present the price is higher than the average for any year since 1890. This has stimulated production in the Cobalt district to some extent, but the procuring of labor has proved so great a difficulty that for the first three months of the present year the value of the output will not be more than $3,000,000, as compared with $2,750,000 a year ago. The production of gold has increased during the same period by $620,000, or from $2,019,000 in 1915 to $2,639,000 in 1916.

Manufacturers Urged to Release Employes for Farm Work

Urging members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to take all possible measures towards providing adequate farm help for the coming season, and suggesting that they release employees who have a knowldge of farm work, the Executive Committee of the C. M. A. has come to the assistance of the movement throughout the country for greater food production. In an appeal sent out by the committee, and signed by G. M. Murray, the secretary, it is stated that additional farm labor is necessary in order to ward off the menace of a world-wide food shortage

The appeal is as follows:

"In the face of the steadily accumulating evidence that we are threatened with a world-wide shortage of food, it plainly becomes the duty of every one of us to assist, to the utmost of our ability, in obtaining a greater production from the soil. We owe it to ourselves and to our employees, as the one obvious and effective means of dealing with the high cost of living; in a more vital sense we owe it to the Mother Country, and to the armies of the Allies, who are hopefully looking to us to do our share in maintaining their food supplies. We know that the farmers of Canada are doing their best to meet the situation, but they are seriously handicapped by lack of help. They need help now, for the seeding; they will need more later on, for the harvest. Moreover the help they need is trained help, men who have had some experience on the farm, for in an emergncy such as now confronts us we require men who can make themselves immediately useful, not having to be taught.

"Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as employers in the aggregate of probably a quarter of a million men and women, are in a peculiarly favorable position to render valuable aid if they will only do so. Among their employees there must be a great many who were brought up on the farm, and who could now most effectively serve their country by returning to the farm, even if only for short intervals at seed time and harvest. It is recognized that anything that is done in that direction must be done voluntarily; the employer must be willing to release his men for such times as they are required; the men, on their part, must be willing to make the change as their contribution to the cause of freedom. It is earnestly recommended by your Executiv Committee therefore, that you give immdiate and serious consideration to the possibility of sparing some portion of your staff for this pressing work. The Committee fully appreciate the fact that in some lines factory help is already all too scarce; they also recognize that the materials some manufacturers are producing may be just as essential to the prosecution of the war as food. All they ask is to weigh the matter carefully with a mind single to the best interest of our common cause, and then do the best you can.

"The procedure suggested is to make an immediate canvass of your working forces, with a view, first, to ascertaining the names of those in that class who would be willing to return to the farm temporarily, say, for a month now and a month during harvest. As a means of placing such men quickly in touch with nearby farmers who could use them, you are asked to forward their names and addresses to the Director of National Service for your district, who will gladly do what is needful. It may sometimes be found that men who have had farm experience, and whom the manufacturer could spare for a time, will be reluctant to make the change because of the wage sacrifice it would involve. Where that difficulty arises, it may perhaps be overcome by a direct appeal to the man's sense of patriotic duty. I am desired to state that some manufacturers, from a keen appreciation of the importance of this movement, have adopted the plan of equalizing wages for the first employees, up to a certain number, who volunteer for farm work; that is to say, they undertake, for a period of two months, to make up the difference between the wages paid on the farm and the wages that would have been earned in the factory. If it were done by employers generally, it would effctually solve this years's farm labor problem very effectually, and serve the double purpose of increasing our food supply and adding to the general prosperity of the country, in which manufacturers, of course, would share. he Committee do not urge such action upon you: circumstances in your case may make it impossible or impracticable. But the Committee do appeal to you to lend your best effort towards helping the farmer to help his country and his Empire, firm in the hope that you will respond according to your means and ability."

Unique Suggestion for Increasing Live Stock in Alberta

The Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, has the unique suggestion by which it is hoped to largely increase the production of cattle, sheep and hogs in that province. The idea is the formation of neighborhood associations of five men each. These five may back each other"s notes to the extent of $500 each and secure further backing to that amount from the Government. This money is to be expended in livestock, $100 in hogs, $200 in sheep and $400 to $500 in cattle, but no amount more than $500 by any one man. The livestock will be inspected by a commissioner.

Mr. Marshall said he expected the money could be gotten from the banks at 6 per cent. The faremr may sell the steers but females must be kept on the land and the Government takes a chattel mortgage on the stock. It is expected that at the end of five years the farmer will have sold enough steers to pay off the loan and have a good sized herd.

The coal output of Alberta for the year 1916, according to the statistics compiled by the Provincial Mining Department, amounted to 4,648,604 tons, compared with 3,434,891 for 1915 and with 4,306,346 for 1913, the record year so far in the history of coal mining in Alberta.

Car Shortage

Figures made public by the American Railway Association show that the railroads of the country are facing the most serious car shortage ever known. This is in spite of all efforts that have been made to remedy the situation and is contrary to all predictions that were made a few weeks ago. The statement of the association brings out the fact that on April 1 there was a freight car shortage of 143,059 cars, an increase of 12,2977 over March 1. Three factors are blamed in the association's report for the growing shortage: (1) Shippers order more cars than they actually need, in the anticipation that their entire order will not be filled; (2) the practice of shippers in filling identical orders with several railroads, thus causing a duplication in the report of shortage; (3) manufacturers receiving orders call for cars regardless of whether they have materials to ship.

London Foreign Trade

Canada's foreign trade figures for the fiscal year ended March 31 show an increase of $800,000,000 over the previous year. The total trade for the fiscal year just ended amouned to $2,249,170,171, of which $225,000,000 was in coin and bullion. The total trade for the previous year was $1,424,916,665, of which $140,000,000 was in coin and bullion. The exports for the year just ended amounted to $1,151,375,768, as against $741,610,638 a year ago; imports increased from $507,783,381 last year to $845,330,903 this year. Increases were shown in each of the various classes of exports, but the great growth in the Canadian trade was due to the wonderful increase in manufactures and the agricultural products shipped from Canada to other countries.

All modern policies now have a provision that allows loans of money to be made upon them. To borrow money on a life insurance policy is, however, a pernicious practice, for it defeats the very ends for which the insurance was taken out.

The case is recalled of a prominent Brooklynite who died recently. Although his business affairs had been run on a close margin, no difficulty was anticipated for the widow's welfare, for it was known that her husband has invested a considerable amount in life insurance.

When the insurance came to be paid, however, it was found that instead of the $25,000 anticipated, but $10,000 was forthcoming, since he had borrowed income of $1,250 per year and a bare annual pittance of $500. The result was that in her declining years she was forced to work for which she had no parmeans the difference to the widow between a living up to the limit of his capacity from the company. It ticular training.

"A farmhouse that has been insured right along for thirty years," says a farm weekly, "has never burned, but during that time seven ceople have died in that house. Yet some people that insure their houses do not insure their lives."—Exchange.

India exported 600,000 tons of jute in the year ended March, 1916, against 500,000 tons in the previous twelve months.

Are You a Careless Father

"One of the greatest crimes of which I know is the crime of bringing a family into existence, and then failing to make proper provision for its members. If I were not a preacher I would be an insurance agent. I have heard men joke about life insurance, but life insurance is not a joke. I have, in the line of my profession, visited sorrow-stricken homes, and across the door of one I have seen written, in glittering sunbeams, the words 'Provided For,' and across the door of another I thought I could trace the words, 'Not Provided For.' Oh, what suggestions of debt, doubt, distress, uncertainty, anxiety, gloom. I said to a woman, whose husband was dying, 'Suppose, suppose he should die'? And she answered, 'Our home is almost paid for, and we have an insurance policy."

"A marriage license and an insurance policy ought to go together. I carry every dollar's worth of insurance which my income will permit. The handsomest compliment which a poor man can pay to his wife is wrapped up in an insurance policy, the payments of which are kept up. The preacher who said he had no time to waste on book agents or insurance men was doing his best, unwittingly, to insult the two advance agents of an advancing civilization. Literature means intelligence. Insurance means satbility, permanency and security.

"There are three things which a dying man ought to know when he is dying. He ought to know that he is at peace with God. He ought to have the satisfaction of knowing that he has accomplished something for humanity. He ought to know that his loved ones are provided for to the best of his ability.

"Within the realm of human need, comfort, foresight and kind provision for loved ones, insurance is the most practical form of applied Christianity of which I have any knowledge. A poor man's best investment is an insurance policy. And that home possesses one strong anchor, at least, which can boast of such a document among its archives."—*Extract from Sermon on Subject "The Crimes of Careless People," by Rev. James L. Gordon, D.D., Pastor Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, Man.*

Thoughts for the Workers

Be alive all the time, and especially when you work. Enthusiasm creates energy.

The honest worker demands more of himself than his employer ever expects of him.

However poor your work is, it is never hopeless. You are a success if you make it a little better each day.

The best remedy for failure is plenty of hard, conscientious work.

Think success, but that is not enough; think so hard that it becomes action.

Everything is free to the hand that can grasp it. —*Emerson.*

The Property Owner and Fire Prevention

What can the property-owner do individually to reduce the fire-waste beside co-operating in all good community action for fire defence?

He can guard his premises against outside communicating fires.

He can correct any existing defect in building construction liable to spread fire within.

He can study the hazards of the particular business or industry occupying his property.

He can make sure there are no defects in his heating, lighting, ventilating or other equipment liable to cause or spread fire.

He can assure himself that the management of the property is such that no accommodation of rubbish or other fire breeding condition can exist.

One Way to Save

If a man is naturally saving, I have nothing to say to him; he'll get along.

But the people who need some plain talk about laying up money are the people who are not saving, the good fellows, the good livers and spenders.

I like these people (I am ashamed to say why). They are generous, warm hearted and lovable. But some day they are likely to awaken with a sudden jolt and realize that this world is hard, forgetful, ungrateful, and has insides that are solid brass.

Guard against yourself. If you are making $40 a week, put away $5 of it, whether you can or not. Don't tell me it's impossible. Do it anyway. Shut your eyes and make yourself think that you don't own that $5. If you are earning $3,000, save $500 of it.

I know it sounds trite and worn and preachy, but just the same it will save you some day from a nasty, bitter time. It is the first reader, primer, elemental lesson in self-respect.

If you cannot possibly manage it by your own will, reinforce your will. And one of the best known devices for stiffening up a wabbly will is life insurance.

I speak from experience. Personally I am one of you, and never could lay by anything unless some kind of club was held over me. I did get ahead once, and a slick thief, whose name I should like to advertise, but can't, took it away from me.

But a suave life insurance agent came around one day and wheedled me into taking a policy. Then every year I had to pay on it. No words can describe how hard it was, and how I objurgated said agent and all his ancestors. But I had to pay it.

And I lived long enough to turn from cursing to blessing. I discovered that the thing that agent had persuaded me into was one of the few sensible tuings I had ever done. The policy after a while ceased to milk me and began to give milk.

I was so tickled I took out some other policies. And now they have, most of them, turned into money in my pocket. They have helped me over many a ditch. They have driven the ghosts away from my bed and let me sleep. They have sent me on vacations

Hence, I say if you are insurable, get insured.

Dr. Frank Crane.