

# THE PACIFIC CANADIAN

Weekly News Digest and Journal of Observation and Comment.

Vol. I.



NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1917.

Number 45

## TWO ELECTIONS PREDICTED.

Mr. H. S. Clements, M. P., member for Comox-Atlin, at a meeting held in this city, under the auspices of the local Conservative Association, last week, suggested that there might be a Dominion general election within three months, and another Provincial general election next summer. As to whether there would be a Dominion general election, he said, depended altogether on the Federal Opposition or Liberal party. As to the Provincial situation, Mr. Clements maintained that the Government certainly ought to bring on a general election, if true to constitutional practise, on account of the coming into force of woman suffrage on March 1st, and the consequent addition of a large body of new voters to the electorate.

Premier Borden and his colleagues, Mr. Clements had no hesitation in saying, thought there should be no election until after the war, and in this they were supported by the rank and file of the Conservative party. If there was any necessity for an election now, Mr. Clements is reported to have said, "the same necessity existed a year ago, when the Liberals were so anxious not to have one." Mr. Clements must surely have been misreported; for he knows, of course, that the Liberals consented to join the Conservative party in asking the Imperial Parliament to enact legislation extending the life of the Dominion Parliament for a year, which was done, the extended time expiring on October 7 next. If the Borden Government had wished to disappoint the allegedly "anxious" Liberals, all the Government had to do was to have refrained from asking for an extension and brought on the election.

If another extension is now refused by the Liberals and an election made necessary during the present year, the onus, we are told, will rest with the Liberals. All the way through, not only in the remarks of Mr. Clements, but in the comments of Conservative speakers and press generally on the subject, the impression is sought to be conveyed that the Conservative Government at Ottawa has been uniformly opposed to an election during the war, and that the Liberals have shaped their course on the question from political considerations. The fact may thus be obscured, but it will not be forgotten, that the Borden-Rogers Government deliberately determined to bring on the election before the war was a year and a half old, and to that end shipped tons of literature and ballot papers to England. If they called off that election and have not wanted one since, and more than ever shrink from one now, it is, evidently, from their very record in the matter, purely a question of apprehended political expediency, and not of patriotism at all.

When we have seen such a free criticism and overturning and turning inside out of governments in the Old Country since the war, and in the other great Allied capitals besides our own Empire centre—governments charged at first hand with the supreme issues of the war—one is led to wonder what peculiar delicacy, sacredness, or divinity doth hedge about the secondary politico-military plexus at Ottawa, that we should not dare disturb its repose or secret workings until after the war. In the interest of the war, the major war governments of the world have had, through the force of public opinion, to be reconstructed during the war. If our democratic institutions in this country are so immobile to public opinion that that can only be made effective through the periodical upheaval of a general election, there might be worse things for the country, even with a sole view to the war and the problems that must immediately follow, than to inject into the situation the healthy stimulus and thorough ventilation and stirring up of a general election—more especially as Canada's participation in the great struggle has admittedly not been satisfactorily maintained for some time.

While Mr. Clements, as representing the present Conservative attitude, would like to put the snuffers on any suggestion of a general election (though the last was in 1911) at Ottawa for the period of the war—presumably if the war should continue for years yet—he would, with a delightful inconsistency, like to see a fantastic interpretation of the constitution so as to plunge British Columbia into another expensive general election, a few months after emerging from one and a long and exhausting course of Bowserism, and when the Province more than anything else has much need to get down to reconstructive and recuperative work. The fact that there is a Conservative Government at Ottawa, that almost certainly would be dismissed from office as the result of a general election, and a Liberal Government in British

## FRANCIS JOSEPH'S SUCCESSOR.

When the aged Emperor Francis Joseph—that most interesting royal link between the twentieth century and as far back as the early Victorian period of the nineteenth—was finally gathered to his fathers, full of years and troubles, a few weeks back, there succeeded to the throne of the Hapsburgs a young grand-nephew of the aged monarch, the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, whose succession was brought about by the same tragic pistol shot, down in the Balkans, that, early in 1914, ended the life of Francis Ferdinand, an older nephew of Francis Joseph, cousin of the present Emperor, and exploded the powder magazine that started the war.

Whatever dark clouds may hover over Austria-Hungary nationally, speaking at the present time, the atmosphere of personal and domestic tragedy which invested the throne during the incumbency of the late head of the dual monarchy would appear to have cast no shadow over the lives of the young Emperor and his charming consort and cousin, known before her marriage by the euphonious and romantic name of the Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma. A true royal romance it was, of the same simple and ideal character as that which marked the union of our former Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, that culminated in the marriage of the Princess Zita, one of nineteen children of the Duke of Parma (the twelfth by his second wife) to the then Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, in October, 1911. Though a Hapsburg, the young Emperor, like his wife, would appear to be simple and democratic, rather than autocratic, in tastes and character. This was illustrated in their early married life, when the Princess followed the fortunes of her husband as simply an officer's wife, refusing to avail herself of any privileges above that station, and now, when raised to the throne by an accident, is described as "never happier than when in the nursery with her children," of whom she has four, though she "never forgets what she owes to the country and to the people" and "gives all her young heart to the duties of her exalted station." With personal beauty and charm added to her exceptional character, she is said to have won a remarkable place already in the affections of the people of Austria-Hungary.

The young Emperor—he is in his thirtieth year and the Empress five years his junior—is described as one of the most promising among the men of his time, upright, brave, true, and a man absolutely without sham. At the beginning of the war, he placed his sword at the aged monarch's command and entered into the struggle in no perfunctory manner, leaving home and family for the life of a soldier, and after a few months was made commander of one of the armies engaged in the mountains of the Southern Tyrol. Of late, the young Emperor has been heard of a good deal in connection with bringing pressure to bear upon the German Kaiser in the interests of peace, failing which he is credited with a determination to pursue a separate peace on behalf of his own country.

With tastes, dispositions, characters and sympathies altogether foreign to those of their present alliance—animated by a spirit of devotion and patriotism to their own unhappy country, which they must be perfectly aware Germany has been using and entralling and is prepared to sacrifice if necessary to her own selfish interests—and possessing undoubtedly a large measure of influence over the diverse peoples of the dual monarchy—the young Emperor and Empress of Austria-Hungary constitute beyond all peradventure a personal equation that is to be reckoned with in the ultimate, perhaps early, determination of great questions now trembling in the balances in the war-convulsed chancelleries of Europe.

Columbia, that might be hindered and embarrassed in its work, may be two reasons why Mr. Clements deprecates an election in the one case and demands it in the other.

While other neutral nations seconded the peace move of the United States, they showed much more restraint and discretion in their communications than President Wilson did in his famous "peace note." Switzerland was one of those, and Norway, Denmark and Sweden sent a joint note. All expressed a natural desire for peace, but none attempted to lecture the belligerents or to put them all on the same gross level as the Germans. Spain refrained from taking a hand at all, candidly and wisely expressing the view that the time was not opportune. There can be no doubt that the best opinion in the United States was misrepresented by President Wilson, both in the ill-timed effort and in the unfortunately expressed terms of the note. One wonders how he could have perpetrated such a faux pas, which does not even do himself justice,

## HERE AND THERE

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces on the western front, has now, it is stated, two million troops at his disposal, which can hardly be referred to as a "contemptible little army." In his recent review of the Somme and Verdun fighting since July 1st last, Gen. Haig points out that, as one important result of the serious reverses suffered on those sectors by the Germans, the latter will face the big Allied spring offensive with a distinctly weakened morale on account of the knowledge that has been forced home upon them this season of the ability of their opponents to drive them back.

M. Radistcheff, a pro-Russian member of the Bulgarian Parliament, and who had to flee on that account when Bulgaria threw her fortunes in with Germany, has reached London recently by way of Russia and Sweden. Speaking of his own unhappy country, which, in the loss of Monastir to the Allies, a few weeks ago, has begun to reap what it has sown, he says the people are sick of the war and never were in sympathy with Czar Ferdinand in his German attachment. A revolution, in which Ferdinand will lose his throne at least, he says may come at any time.

In reviewing a recent speech, at Prince Rupert, by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the Brewster Government, the Prince Rupert News remarks that Mr. Pattullo fully realizes the heavy responsibility which has been placed upon his shoulders, and adds: "The doing of wasteful or unnecessary work, simply that money may be distributed, will have no place in the plans of the new Minister of Lands. His aim, and the aim of the Government of which he forms a part, is to provide opportunities for the real development of the natural resources of British Columbia so that these resources may be allowed to support the population which is now here, and the increased population which must come here following the termination of the war."

President Wilson has been "slated" even more strongly, if possible, by public men and the press in the United States for his ill-advised peace essay than in the Allied countries. Col. Roosevelt naturally excels in picturesque characterization of the President's "bad break." Mr. Wilson "has taken a position so profoundly immoral," he says, "that high-minded and right-thinking Americans, whose country this note places in a roughly false position, are in honor bound to protest. \* \* \* It is wickedly false to say that Germany is fighting for the same thing as the Allies." The statement that the United States was eager to guarantee the peace of the world, Col. Roosevelt declared to be absurd, saying that "the spectacle of the President trying to guarantee the peace of any nation, with the aid of Messrs. Daniels and Baker, is as comic as anything ever written by Artemus Ward." A sample American press comment regarding President Wilson's attempt at premature peace-maker is the following from the Butte (Mont.) Miner, a good Democratic paper, too: "The very worst thing that could happen to civilization and humanity would be to stop this war while the German people imagine they have the best of it in any quarter, as to do so would simply add fuel to the militaristic element in that empire, and increase the swashbuckling and saber-clanking proclivities of the members of the warlike cabal in that nation."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party of Canada, expressed himself thus on the question of woman suffrage, in a speech at London, Ont., in October last: "No public man at this stage of Canadian development, witnessing the inspiring influence and part of woman in the greatest crisis of history, is justified in evading an earnest request for an expression of his conviction on the question of woman suffrage. There are signs, not a few, that Ontario will adopt it shortly. There is a two-fold advantage in the granting of woman suffrage; to remove the grievance of those who feel they are being denied generous justice, and to secure for the state in our new and important problems the dedication of larger thought, cleaner and clearer ambition and higher purpose. In this war, women in Britain have risen glorious and immortal to the greatest and most sacred duties of service and sacrifice. They have heroically and cheerfully assumed the heaviest burdens of the state. They have become the nobler part of the citizenship, and have well earned what some of them have long been asking for. I look for them to get the franchise at the next British Parliament. Woman is winning by service what she failed to win by argument or force, and as we witness in this Dominion the glorious part that noble woman is taking in the common sacrifice for the highest and best in civilization, my personal contention is that there is no reason why she should longer be denied the right of the ballot."



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### CONSISTNET INCONSISTENCY.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, ex-Premier and Attorney-General of British Columbia, would evidently rather be consistent and wrong than inconsistent and right, especially when by maintaining the former position he can gratify at the same time a perhaps not unnatural political grouch. With regard to the constitutional question, affecting the validity of all legislation passed by the Provincial Legislature after the 14th of March last, raised by Mr. (now Premier) Brewster's writ against then Attorney-General Bowser, it suited Mr. Bowser, on account of political exigencies apparently, to take up from the start the fundamentally false position that the constitutional difficulty had been created by the writ which called attention to and aimed to determine it, whereas, of course, it was caused by circumstances of Mr. Bowser's own contriving, or lack of contriving, anterior to and altogether independent of the writ.

Without pressing further the clear responsibility for the trouble upon the late Government, the doubt as to whether the last Legislature was legally constituted after the 14th of March last undoubtedly arose, and still exists. Mr. Brewster's writ aimed, among other things, to set that doubt at rest, so that it could not be raised by possibly interested parties, some time in the future, to the possible prejudice and detriment of the public interests. Mr. Bowser, however, for reasons suggested or others, took the view, and has stubbornly adhered it, that, because he was personally satisfied of the validity of his eleventh-hour emergency extension of the last Legislature, therefore it was valid, and, consistently with that view, he persistently refused, while Premier and Attorney-General, to co-operate with Mr. Brewster in any one of various reasonable proposals for resolving the doubt and setting the question at rest.

To be perfectly consistent with himself, Mr. Bowser has just turned down another reasonable proposal, this time from his successor in the Attorney-General's office, Hon. M. A. Macdonald, to lay the invalidity ghost which haunts the dying hours and the belated galvanized resuscitation period of the late Legislature. To exorcise the spectre once and for all, with neatness and despatch, Mr. Attorney-General Macdonald, by letter, invited the co-operation of the late Attorney-General, and now presumptive leader of the Opposition, in securing the consent of the Imperial House of Commons to an act validating all legislation passed between March 14 and May 31 last. But Mr. Bowser declined, referring to his previously expressed opinion that there was nothing to validate, and characteristically adding: "I can see no reason now for taking an inconsistent position with reference to that view by assenting to Imperial legislation."

The Brewster Government may now either put the writ against Mr. Bowser through the courts or apply to the Imperial Parliament for validating legislation, without Mr. Bowser's assent.

### HERE AND THERE

A very important and significant war council composed of representatives of the main Entente Powers was held in Rome, early this week, under the presidency of Premier Boselli, of Italy. Premier Briand, Gen. Lyautey, Minister of War, and M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions, represented the French Cabinet; Premier Lloyd-George and Viscount Milner the British Government, and Gen. Palitzin the Russian army staff. The conference, which among other things is reported to have drafted an ultimatum to Greece, was regarded in Rome as a sign of closer union of the Allies and as marking the beginning of more vast and formidable efforts, demonstrating that the Entente, instead of being weakened by Germany's peace manœuvre, is resolved firmly to continue the war until the objects of the Allies are attained.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, in an address at Montreal, the other day, in connection with an appeal in behalf of National Service, is reported to have said that he did not think that conscription would be a wise or proper thing to put into effect in Canada at the present time. He added, however, that he would not oppose conscription if it were found that this was the only way to preserve the country's liberties. Hearty applause, it is stated, followed this last remark. Mr. Burrell said further that Canada had not risen to her full obligation, and he attributed this to a large extent to the mixed population. This was a round about way, we may suppose, for suggesting that recruiting had not been up to the mark in Quebec Province. For which, it might be added, as has already been pointed out, mistaken and perverse tactics and methods of the Dominion Government's military administration have to a large extent been responsible.



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The death of Senator J. B. R. Fiset, at Rimouski, on Sunday last, makes the fifteenth vacancy in the Upper House, notes an Ottawa despatch, and reduces the Liberal representation in that body from 42 to 41. Conservatives number 31, and, when all the vacancies are filled, the Government will have a majority of five in the Upper Chamber. Immediately after the dissolution of the present Parliament, the Government will have authority to name additional Senators from the Western Provinces, bringing the Western group up to 24, or the same as the Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces groups, which was provided for in the bill passed several sessions back. The desire to have leisure to fill the Senate vacancies and get certain legislation through a Government-dominated Upper House, that could not be made law while the Liberals controlled that Chamber, has not improbably something to do with Conservative anxiety for another extension of the Parliamentary term.

The extra adventurous and hazardous nature of the aerial branch of the war service may be gathered from the following review in a late London despatch of aeroplanes brought down each month since June last, on the western front. Incidentally it illustrates as well the superiority of the British air service over that of the enemy particularly. Owing to the suspension of fighting on a large scale, on account of recent bad weather, says the despatch, the number of aeroplanes destroyed or driven down more or less damaged, on the western front, in December, was 94, a smaller number than in any month since June. In that month 73 British, French, and German machines fell. In July the total was 165; in August, 189; September, 322; October, 171; and November, 112. Of the 94 brought down in December, 10 were British, 63 German, and 21 French. Of the 63 German machines 35 fell to British airmen and 29 to the French. Virtually all of the 63 fell in aerial fighting.

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Greece, as controlled by Constantine, the puppet of the Kaiser, has been constantly, through all professions and pretensions, shufflings and turnings, gravitating surely to one bad end, and that is to find herself committed openly and hopelessly to the Kaiser's lost cause. Things have been speeding up to the inevitable denouement lately, until it reached the situation, as reported in recent Paris despatches, that "the Greek royal army is only awaiting orders from Germany to attack the Allies." With the reservists, recently mobilized under German direction, Constantine, it is said, will have an army of seventy-five thousand. The Allies, meanwhile, have been tightening the naval blockade of Greece, and, it is reported, issued a joint note having the effect of an ultimatum from the Allied war council at Rome, early this week, requiring prompt compliance with all the previous demands of the Allies and notification of the acceptance of those demands by the Greek Government within a period stated to be not longer than forty-eight hours. If Germany is not yet ready, with her Balkan allies, to strike in concert at the Allied position at Salonica, Greece may be expected to pretend compliance again, pending the favorable moment to do the knifing act.

## THE OPERA HOUSE

### Friday & Saturday, Jan. 12-13

Under the auspices of the Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot Chapter I. O. D. E., the management of the Edison Theatre will present

## MISS MARGARET CLARK

The International Favorite, in

### "Miss George Washington"

A story about a Girl who couldn't tell the truth

## MISS MARIE OSBORNE

The World's Cleverest Child Actress, in

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Evening Performance (doors open at 7:30) — from 8 to 10:45

Two Shows Daily--Special Music Afternoon & Evening

Prices--Matinee, 15c; Children, 5c; Evenings, 25c; Box Seats, 35c



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. George T. Wilson and children left on Saturday on a trip to Southern California.

Court Registrar J. J. Cambridge has been granted two months' leave of absence on account of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Belyea have returned from Victoria, after spending a few days as guests at the Empress.

The report of the Provincial Mental Hospital for December showed a total of 1,272 patients under treatment here and at Essondale.

Mr. F. H. Cunningham, Chief Inspector of Dominion Fisheries for B. C., left last week for Ottawa to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Fisheries Advisory Board.

Market Clerk McKenzie reported to the City Council Monday afternoon that, during the month of December, 1916, the receipts totalled \$241.

The Allies' reply to President Wilson, which has just been made public, is even more emphatic and explicit as to the impossibility of peace at this juncture than the previous answer to Germany.

Corp. G. K. Burnett, of the firm of Burnett & McGugan, civil engineers of this city, left, Monday, for the East, with a draft of the 6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, for overseas service.

The two local Orange lodges, at a joint meeting last week, unanimously endorsed the National Service cards which the Dominion Government are asking to be filled in and returned to Ottawa.

Dr. C. S. McEwen left Monday for the East to visit Rochester, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York and take post-graduate work. He will be absent for two months. Mrs. McEwen will visit relatives in Philadelphia.

The next regular meeting of the City Council will take place on Monday morning, January 15, at 11 o'clock, when the business for the present year will be wound up. This will be followed by the first meeting of the new Council.

In the Edison Theatre, Sunday afternoon, a concert will be given by the Returned Soldiers' Association. In addition to an excellent musical programme, addresses on interesting topics of the war will be delivered.

The funeral of the late Patrick Bowler took place this morning at 9 o'clock from the family residence to the Roman Catholic Church and was largely attended. Interment was made in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

The marriage took place on Saturday, January 6, in St. Mark's Church, of Miss Jeanette Marian Julia Peele, daughter of Mrs. Adolphus Peele, of this city, and Mr. John McIntyre of Powell River. Rev. Canon Hilton, chaplain of the 225th Battalion, officiated.

Mr. James A. Rennie has tendered his resignation as manager of the Westminster Trust Company, the position he was just recently appointed to. At the present time, Mr. T. J. Trapp, president of the directors, states that a committee from the board will look after the duties of manager until a new one is appointed.

The local postal authorities, who have charge of the distribution of the National Service cards, have been notified that the cards must be filled in by Chinese, Japs and Hindus, the same as other men, between the ages of 16 and 65. The cards are now coming in fast, already about 2,000 having been received.

The City Council, in regular session, Monday afternoon, adopted the report of the Harbor Committee, which stated that the city tug Hero had been leased to the Pacific Dredging Co., Ltd., at a monthly rental of \$125, the contract being the same as the one for the dredge John A. Lee, under lease to the same company.

Under the auspices of the Admiral Arbutnot Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, special moving pictures will be shown at the Westminster Opera House this (Friday) and Saturday evenings. Miss Marguerite Clark will be seen in "Little Miss George Washington," while Baby Osborne will take the leading part in "Shadows and Sunshine." Part of the proceeds goes to the I.O.D.F.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Liberal Association will take place next Monday evening in the Liberal Club rooms, Westminster Trust block. All women are urged by the president and secretary to come prepared with paper and pencil, also with a question to be answered and to be ready to take a question home with them to study up for the next meeting.

### City Market.

The bright weather brought out a better market to-day, attendance, produce, and trading being fully up to average for this time of year. Meats were in fair supply, and the demand, for pork especially, sent the price up a little, to 15 1/2 to 16c. Beef held at 7c to 10c, and veal at 14c to 17c. Poultry showed up better, and prices were maintained, hens selling at 22c to 25c per lb, springs at 25c up, and ducks at 30c. There was a fair supply of eggs, the ruling price being 50c per doz retail and 45c to 47c wholesale. Butter held at 50c per lb. Potatoes were firm at \$25 per ton and \$1.25 per sack, with but little movement. Onions brought \$2.25 per sack and cabbages \$1. Apples sold at 75c to \$1.25 per box.

### SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Junk," will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1917.

The junk can be seen in the basement of the Court House, New Westminster, on application to the Janitor.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. CAMPBELL,  
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Government Agent's Office,  
New Westminster, B.C.,  
10th January, 1917.

### Liberal Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New Westminster Liberal Association was held in the Liberal Club rooms on Saturday evening, when officers were elected and delegates selected for the Federal Association meeting on January 19. R. C. McDonald, retiring president, reviewed the work of the past year and thanked all those who had assisted in making the local campaign a success. He referred especially to the campaign manager, Mr. L. B. Lusby, and to the work of the Young Liberal Association. He paid a tribute to the work and integrity of Mr. David Whiteside, the Liberal member for this city.

Resolutions of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion; Premier H. C. Brewster of British Columbia, and Mr. David Whiteside, M. L. A. for New Westminster, were passed, the various speakers expressing appreciation of the work of these leaders. Officers elected were as follows:

Honorary presidents, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. C. H. Brewster, and Mr. David Whiteside, M. L. A.; president, J. H. McDonald; first vice-president, Ald. J. B. Jardine; second vice-president, Alex. Matheson; third vice-president, L. B. Lusby; secretary, David Douglas; treasurer, Robert Buckland; executive, Messrs. R. C. McDonald, Capt. Fenton, H. M. Streight, E. Mercer, W. H. Elson, H. Ryall, and Ald. Johnston. The president and secretary of the Young Liberal Association were made ex-officio members of the executive.

Delegates to the Federal Association meeting on January 19 are the members of the executive, with Messrs. Ald. Goulet, J. P. McMurphy, A. Menzies, J. J. Forrester, J. McClughan, Ald. McAdam, W. E. Fales, P. J. O'Connor, George Adams, Andrew Halcrow, T. A. Barnard, Hugh Gunn, Alternates, J. W. McDonald, K. K. Reid, W. J. Johnson, A. Hardman, H. T. Kirk, W. C. Curtis, A. R. Deans, B. Lovering, J. B. McDonald, and W. Philpott.

### Council Endorsed - Holiday Changed.

As a result of yesterday's civic elections, every member of last year's Council who offered—and all did in one capacity or another—was re-elected—with the exception, of course, of Ald. Bryson and Eastman, who, having entered the Mayoralty contest with Mayor Gray, will be missed from this year's Council Board, through the re-election of Mayor Gray, who won out by a big plurality and a substantial majority over both his opponents, the vote standing: Gray, 1,126; Bryson, 614; Eastman, 246. Ald. Johnston took the senior honors for Aldermen held by Ald. Bryson last year, the votes for the various contestants yesterday standing thus: Johnston, 1,255; Jardine, 1,230; Dodd, 1,077; Mathers, 1,018; Lynch, 1,000; Goulet, 914; McAdam, 833 (all elected); Mark, 762; Stuart-Wade, 687; Lavery, 606; Hardman, 537.

Judge Bole got the bumper vote of the day for School Trustee, the vote standing: W. N. Bole, 1,363; T. J. Lewis, 964; Mrs. J. R. Gillev, 914 (elected); S. Bowell, 700; W. B. Blane, 989.

The half-holiday plebiscite declared for a change to Wednesday from Saturday, by 1,086 to 689. The change, it is said, will become operative Feb. 1, though in Vancouver, where they also changed to Wednesday, yesterday, by 5,280 to 3,934, Mayor McBeath interprets the act to permit the coming into effect of the Wednesday half-holiday next week. Nanaimo also declared for a change to Wednesday, by about 500 majority. Victoria did not raise the question this year, and so retains Saturday.

Don't miss Charlie Chaplin, to-day and to-morrow, at the Edison, in his greatest and funniest stunt, "The Rink." Fannie Ward will also be seen in her great success, "The Gutter Magdalene," a story of how the Salvation Army saves a girl from downfall and brings her up to state others.

During the absence of Premier Brewster in the East, Hon. John Oliver, Minister of Agriculture and Railways, is acting-Premier, and he's making the railways stand round.

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Armour's Concentrated Mince Meat; regular 60c pails; special..... 35c

Heinz Mince Meat; regular 30 and 50c tins; special..... 20c and 35c

Gold Seal Milk; reg. 15c tins; special, each ..... 10c

Oval Glycerine Soap; reg. 2 cakes for 25c; special 3 for 25

### Jap Oranges

Per box..... 60c  
Extra large Naval Oranges, per doz..... 25c

### Royal Crown

Castile Soap, per box..... 30c

# C. A. WELSH

LIMITED

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According to cable despatches from England, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Taylor, M. P., who went overseas in command of the 131st Battalion, is on his way back to Canada, the 131st having been broken up into drafts to reinforce battalions at the front.



SCENE FROM "SHADOWS AND SUNSHINE," PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY, PRODUCED BY BALBOA.

Which will be seen at the Opera House Friday and Saturday

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Women's and Misses Winter Coats. Two Big Specials. Priced at..... \$7.50 and \$12.50

Every garment worth almost double the sale price. Made of excellent grade all Wool Fabrics, in medium and dark colors. With or without belt; with lots of fulness in skirt and good length.

Cloth Skirts—regular values to \$8.50. Sale price..... \$5.85

Many styles are in new models. Serges in pure all wool quality. In shades of Brown, Navy, Green and Black, and Black and White Fabrics.

Wool Dress Fabrics priced for quick selling. Lots at..... 33c, 48c and 98c

Many half usual price and less. See these bargains early.



### Eyestrain and Wrinkles

Go together—both are brought on by attempting to read or work WITHOUT Glasses when Glasses are NECESSARY!

We can fit you with becoming Eye-glasses that will enable you to see clearly without Eyestrain or Wrinkles. Let us supply the Glasses to-day.

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at prices that are RIGHT  
Quality, Quantity and Service is our motto

Phones: 150-732

## Belyea & Company, Ltd.

827 Carnarvon Street

## A THERMOS BOTTLE

Will keep your tea or coffee warm and you will enjoy your lunch.

We can sell you Thermos Bottles and Lunch Kits.

## T. J. TRAPP & CO., Ltd.

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# COAL

New Wellington,  
Lump, Nut, pea  
and Slack

## JOSEPH MAYERS

Foot Sixth St. Phone 105

## EDISON FRIDAY - SATURDAY

## CHARLES CHAPLIN

—IN—

## "The Rink"

Charles' Greatest Comedy. His antics on roller skates are very funny

## FANNIE WARD

—IN—

## "The Gutter Magdalene"

Story of Salvation Army Life



## AN AVIATOR'S DEATH.

Passed Unscathed Through Thrilling Encounters with Huns in Mid Air, to Meet Death in Practice Accident.

Last week, Mr. T. J. Trapp, of this city, received by mail particulars of the aeroplane accident on the Somme front which resulted, on Dec. 10th last, in the death of his son, Flight Sub-Lieut. Stanley V. Trapp, an aviator at the time with the British naval air service. The letter containing the detailed information is from G. Rhodes, Bennett, officer commanding R. N. A. S., attached to 22nd Wing R. F. C., and is as follows:

"I regret to inform you that your son, Flight Sub-Lieut. Trapp, was killed in an aeroplane accident, yesterday afternoon. He went up to test his machine, and, in doing a very steep nose dive low down, tried to pull her out of it too suddenly, with the result that the machine collapsed in the air at about 150 feet. Your son was killed instantly and could have suffered no pain. He was buried this afternoon with naval honors, and we have erected a cross made out of propeller blades to his memory.

"I cannot express in words how deeply I feel his death, and in this I am voicing the feelings of all his squadron mates. Your son came to me at Dover for a final course, before proceeding on active service, and I never had a whiter man or a better pilot through my hands. That is saying a very great deal, but it is no idle tribute, I assure you. The promise he showed at Dover was more than justified when he went abroad, and at the time of his death he had several Germans to his credit and was universally considered one of the finest and most lion-hearted pilots in the air service.

"Apart from his pilot's duties he was a splendid officer and a perfect messmate. No matter what the weather, what the duty or what the game, he was never anything but absolutely 'full out.' Popular alike with officers and men, and with a distinguished future before him, the Naval Air Service has lost in him a very gallant officer and a true type of gentleman."

Flight Sub-Lieut. Stanley J. Goble also wrote, tendering the deepest sympathy of the officers of "B" flight, and saying: "He was in my flight, and we lived in the same hut together. He has repeatedly proved his worth, and was a very gallant officer and a splendid messmate."

Messages of sympathy and regret have also been received by the family from the Keeper of the Privy Purse on behalf of the King and Queen, from the Lords of the Admiralty, and from Rev. P. H. Wilson, chaplain of the 22nd Wing.

A letter received by Mr. Trapp a few days after receipt of the cable announcing his son's death, illustrates the daring and hazardous work in which the gallant young aviator and native son of the Royal City was engaged up to the time of his tragic death. The letter described a thrilling battle in the air over the enemy lines somewhere in Flanders, as follows:

"Yesterday was the most exciting day I have yet experienced in the air. With a number of other machines, I was patrolling in 'Cohoe,' a considerable distance behind the enemy's lines. While so doing I noticed three enemy machines flying in formation about three thousand feet below me. Not being able to attract the attention of my chums I picked out the last one of the bunch and getting the sun directly in line behind me I dove for him and came up under his tail at a terrific speed, probably near 150 miles an hour. My indicator only shows 130, but it was well past the end of the dial and part way round again.

"The Hun was in a big two-seated machine. They are fitted with a gun fixed solidly to the centre of the top plane, which is directed by the pilot by the steering of the machine, and which shoots directly through the propeller, being synchronized so that it does not fire when the propeller blades are in the direct line of fire. They also have a gun which is fitted with a turret mounting aft, in which the gun layer or observer sits, and which has a very wide range of fire, as it can be shot in practically any direction. When a scout attacks one of these machines this turret gun is the one to be most carefully watched, as the gunner has nothing else to do but get his sights on you, while you have to manoeuvre your machine as well as handle the gun. Well, Mr. Hun apparently thought he was safe because he was with two others, and before he had time to realize what was coming I was within fifteen yards of him and under his tail so that he could not get at me without shooting away his own tail. I got my sights square on him and felt that he was as good as dead and pulled the trigger. My gun fired one round and jammed, and I was so close to him that I nearly cut off his tail with my propeller. I just managed to clear him and shot past so close that he ought to have filled me full of lead, but I was going so fast that I must have completely unnerved him, for he didn't get a single bullet into me.

"I got my gun working again in about half a second and found myself directly behind the next one, so I got under his tail before he could get his sights on me, and this time my gun fairly spurted lead, and I put about 100 rounds into him at point blank range in less than a quarter of a minute. Well, this finished that poor beggar, and I shut off my engine and slowly circled round following him down, so that I could be sure he wasn't shamming. I took my eyes off him for an instant and saw the third one coming straight for me. I prepared to fight this one when I saw there were two more with him, one on either side. I then turned around and saw three of a different type coming for me from the opposite direction. This began to look like a rather unhealthy spot, as I was in the centre of a circle with Huns closing in in all directions.

"Cohoe" surely stayed by me in good shape, and I bluffed one fellow by charging straight for him, and when it looked as though we were going down in a crash I pulled back on my 'joy stick' and my bus just climbed over their heads

and right away from them into the sun. I shook them completely, and then went around till dusk looking for bunches that didn't have quite so many in them.

"Well, I am mighty proud of my little machine, as she took some strains that ought to have broken most any machine in two, and I will certainly go into my next fight with a much greater confidence than I have ever done before, and, if it is my luck to be the goat next time, I'll feel that I'll at least have taken two Huns with me."

## Death of Pat Bowler.

A pioneer in electric lighting on the Pacific Coast passed away early Saturday morning in the person of Patrick Talbot Bowler, City Electrician of New Westminster for almost a quarter of a century, and the man who installed the first electric street lighting systems in this city, Vancouver and Victoria.

Born in Ireland, Mr. Bowler came to Canada as a child and grew up in Montreal. He came west 26 years ago as electrical engineer for the Royal Electric Company of Montreal and installed systems in the three coast cities, remaining here as City Electrician, where he built the city's own lighting plant and also installed a domestic lighting system. He had a considerable reputation in electrical engineering circles from coast to coast, and more than once was sent for by other cities to advise in difficulties to their lighting systems.

Since the death of Mrs. Bowler, some years ago, he had been in failing health, and a year ago resigned the post of City Electrician on that account, being succeeded in the position by his assistant, M. J. C. Digby. Last week, he went to St. Mary's Hospital, where he was operated on, and died Saturday morning.

The late Mr. Bowler is survived by a cousin, Mrs. Jas. A. Bailey, a sister-in-law, Mrs. Kerfoot, both of this city, and a cousin, Mr. Thos. Talbot, of Montreal.

## Sir Frederick Borden Dead.

Sir Frederick William Borden, who was Minister of Militia and Defence in the Laurier Administration from its formation in 1896 until its defeat at the general election in 1911, died at his home at Canning, Nova Scotia, on Saturday, January 6.

The death of the ex-Minister of Militia did not come as a surprise at the Capital, as it had been known for some time past that his health had been failing rapidly. Sir Frederick spent but little time at Ottawa since the defeat of the Laurier Government in 1911, and his own personal defeat in Kings County, being only an occasional visitor. Despite his failing health, he was a candidate for re-election.

Sir Frederick Borden was born at Cornwallis, N. S., in 1847, and, after graduating from the Harvard Medical School, settled down at Canning to practice medicine. This was in 1868. Next year, he became assistant surgeon of the 68th Battalion, and in the general election of 1874 he was elected to the House of Commons for King's County. He was re-elected in 1878, but defeated in 1882. In 1887 he was re-elected and remained a member of the House until defeated during the reciprocity campaign in 1911. He joined the Laurier Administration on its inception in 1896, and retained his portfolio until the defeat of the Ministry a little over five years ago.

Sir Frederick was credited with the efficient organization of the Canadian contingents to South Africa, and for this was knighted on the occasion of King Edward's coronation. He attended the Imperial conferences in London in 1907 and 1911 and the Imperial Defence Conference in 1909. He leaves no children, his only son having been killed in South Africa.

Sir Frederick was a first cousin of Sir Robert Borden, both men being great-grandsons of Perry Borden, a native of Rhode Island, who settled in the Cornwallis Valley in 1760.

## New Westminster Assessment District.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the statutes, all Assessed Taxes Assessed and Levied under the Taxation Act and the Public Schools Act and amendments are now due and payable for the year 1917.

All Taxes collectable for the New Westminster Assessment District and School Districts of Hatzic Prairie, North Nicomen, Nicomen, Dewdney and Abbottsford, are due and payable at my office at the Court House, in the City of New Westminster, B. C., and this notice in terms of Law is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at New Westminster, B. C., the 2nd day of January, 1917.

J. W. CREIGHTON,  
Assessor and Collector,  
New Westminster District.

## New Westminster Assessment District.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Revision and Appeal under the provisions of the 'Taxation Act' and 'The Public Schools Act' for the New Westminster Assessment District, and for Abbottsford, Dewdney, Nicomen, North Nicomen, and Hatzic Prairie will be held as follows:

The Court House, New Westminster, B. C., on Tuesday, Thirtieth day of January, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated at New Westminster, B. C., This 4th day of January, 1917.

W. F. HANSFORD,  
per J. W. C.  
Judge of Court of Revision and Appeal,  
New Westminster Assessment District.

## The Panther Pursued Her.

Cowichan, the paradise of panthers, has furnished another hair-raising episode, which the Leader thus relates: Mrs. C. H. Thompson encountered a panther on Tuesday afternoon, December 26th, in broad daylight, near Mr. Nuttall's gate. She backed through the gate, which was open, and the panther leisurely followed her for about ten

yards, keeping its eyes on her the whole time. Though she made noises and waved her basket, the animal was quite unconcerned. She shouted for Mr. Nuttall, and he and Mr. Forrest came with guns. In the meantime, the animal had quietly glided through the fence and disappeared. The panther, from the description given, was a young one and Mrs. Thompson did not feel so much fear at the time as she did after the encounter.

## GENUINE

Eastern Salt Codfish, per lb. at ..... 12 1-2c

Dill Pickles, doz ..... 15c

Cream of Wheat, pkg ..... 20c

Dr. Price's Baking Powder; the best on the market; tins at ..... 20c, 40c and \$1.15

Lard Compound; fine quality; lb ..... 20c

Heinz Pure Vinegar, Malt, White Wine and Cider; 40c bottles for ..... 30c

Apples—Winesaps, Spitzenburg, Rome Beauties; heavy pack; every apple sound; of good color, and wrapped. Per box ..... \$1.75

Seeded Sultana Raisins; note weight; 16-oz. pkgs ..... 15c

Monarch Bread Flour, 49-lb. bags ..... \$2.50

Edward's Dessicated Soups; 15c tins; 3 for ..... 25c

Broder's Pure Jams; 4-lb. tins ..... 75c

Oatmeal Soap; 8 cakes ..... 25c

## Model Grocery

Matheson & Jacobson

308 Sixth St. Phone 1001-2  
East Burnaby, 2nd St. Phone 598  
Edmonds, Gray Block Phone 1111L  
Sapperton, Guhr Block Phone 1012

## 45 Pairs of Reyniers Kid Gloves 95c Pair

A careful going-over of our Glove Stock during stock-taking operations brought to light these few Gloves, which are slightly mussed and soiled. They are all good sizes from 5 3-4 to 7 1-4, in tan, grey, brown and other shades, our regular \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 Gloves. Your choice of the lot for ..... 95c

## Women's Handbags, 95c Each

Clearing some two dozen only odd leather, silk and mesh bags; regular values up to \$2.50.

## SMALL PURSES, 15c EACH

Three dozen only Boys' Leather Change Purses; small knitted silk and other odd lines.

## Big Reduction on All Dress Goods Remnants

Look for the red price mark on every remnant on the bargain table. The January Sale re-marking means reductions from 10 to 50 per cent. off regular prices; 95 per cent. of the pieces are old qualities and old dyes. Your best buy is among these remnants.

## Knitting Wool, \$1.85 Per Lb.

Our Special Scotch Fingering is firm; strong and durable; it knits up into a splendid sock, which the wearer finds stands the rough use; shown in four shades of grey.

## W. S. Collister &amp; Co.

The Store for Women's Wear

P. O. Box 933

## Westminster Iron Works

JOHN REID, Proprietor

General Machine Work, Engineering and Blacksmithing

Manufacturers of Structural and Ornamental Ironwork  
Agents for REGAL GASOLINE ENGINES

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PLUMBING

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Auto Tires & Accessories

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## Let Us Do It?

You needn't do your own Washing or send it to a Chinaman

The Royal City Laundry

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## TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

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IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

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.

## THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA &amp; EDISON

## VICTROLAS

No. 4 ..... \$21.00  
No. 6 ..... \$33.50  
No. 9 ..... \$66.50  
No. 10 ..... \$102.00  
No. 11 ..... \$137.00

## Pianos

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