

THE PACIFIC CANADIAN

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Vol. I.



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WORTH LOOKING INTO.

We make no apology—none is needed—for devoting a large portion of the space in this issue to a report of the address given by Mr. John Oliver, at Mission City, on Friday last, in opening his campaign as the Liberal candidate for Dewdney riding. No man is better posted in Provincial affairs than Mr. Oliver, and none has made a more painstaking, thorough, and searching inquiry into the underlying facts of the questions he discusses. While his speech at Mission City only purported to deal with a portion of the indictment against the present and late Governments of British Columbia—which are one and the same thing—it contains more than enough, without going further than the record of the McBride-Bowser Government in C. N. R., P. G. E., and general financial mal-administration, to convince any elector who will take the trouble to peruse the evidence that it would be an act of criminal folly, of suicidal madness, to permit this Government to retain power a moment longer than is now necessary.

The address of Mrs. Ralph Smith, at the Mission City meeting, on Woman Suffrage and the relation thereto of the Bowser Government and the Liberal party, a summary of which will be found in this issue, is also well worth perusal.

BRITAIN'S SEA POWER.

Much misinformation, says the Toronto Globe, is conveyed to the readers of papers on this side of the Atlantic as to Britain's sea power. Even well informed New York dailies regarded the loss of three battle cruisers in the battle of Jutland or the Skagerrack as endangering Britain's command of the sea. It is therefore not surprising, adds the Globe, to find the London (Ont.) Free Press, which has an amazing capacity for twisting facts to fit its theories, spreading the idea that the British preponderance in super-dreadnaughts is scarcely sufficient for the work to be done by Admiral Jellicoe's fleet.

The chief anxiety of the Free Press, of course, was to work up an excuse for the Dominion Conservative party for having prevented Canada being in the proud position of the Australian Commonwealth, with its own navy, which has rendered such yeoman service in this war, and at the same time to cast discredit upon the Liberal party for having refused to sanction the lame Conservative alternative of borrowing \$35,000,000 in London to be used in building three dreadnaughts in British shipyards, ear-marked for Canada. To relieve the Free Press' anxiety, the Globe prints the following comparative list of British and German capital ships, furnished it by "one of the most eminent authorities concerning the world's naval armaments" and published the day after the battle of the Skagerrack:

British battleships of the dreadnaught type in commission when war was declared: Dreadnaught, Bellerophon, Temeraire, Superb, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vanguard, Neptune, Colossus, Hercules, Orion, Conqueror, Monarch, Thunderer, King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Audacious, Iron Duke, Marlborough. Believed to have been added since war began: Erin, Agincourt, Emperor of India, Benbow, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, Revenge, Renown, Repulse, Resistance, Canada—in all 38, or deducting the Audacious, which was unofficially reported as lost off the Irish coast, 37 battleships.

Battle cruisers: Indomitable, Invincible, Inflexible, Indefatigable, Lion, Princess Royal, Australia, New Zealand, Queen Mary. Added since the declaration of war: The Tiger. From the total of ten must be deducted the Invincible, Indefatigable, and Queen Mary, sunk in the North Sea, leaving the net battle cruiser strength seven ships.

German battleships of the dreadnaught class in commission when war broke out: Nassau, Westfalen, Rheinland, Posen, Ostfriesland, Helgoland, Thuringen, Oldenberg, Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiser, Kaiserin, Koenig Albert, Prince Lutpold. Believed to have been added since the war began: Markgraf, Grosser Kurfurst, Koenig, Kronprinz, E. Worth, "T," Frederick III., Victoria Louise—21 in all, of which the British report two to have been sunk.

Battle cruisers: Von der Tann, Moltke, Goeben, Seydlitz. Added since war began: Derfflinger, Lutzow, E. Herthe, of which the Goeben is now lost to Germany in Black Sea service, and the Lutzow is acknowledged to have been sunk in action, leaving five battle cruisers.

The total available strength of Britain, therefore, in capital ships is 37 battleships and seven battle cruisers; that of Germany 21 battleships and five battle cruisers. Instead of Britain's strength being in the ratio of 28 to 18 or 19 German ships, as the Free Press asserts, it is in fact as 44 is to 26. Britain's dreadnaught superiority has been increased rather than impaired during almost two years of warfare.

HERE AND THERE.

As a practical result of the great North Sea battle, most significant in the inferences to be drawn, nearly two hundred British merchantmen, it is stated, were immediately released for service. These ships had been lying idle in Petrograd, Kronstadt, and other Baltic ports since the outbreak of the war. Shortly after the battle of Jutland, they passed through the Cattegat without interference by German warships or submarines and arrived safely in British ports. Important military consequences detrimental to Germany may be expected to follow the opening of the Baltic to the British navy.

The Ottawa Citizen, a Conservative newspaper, in dealing with a recent speech made by Sir Richard McBride, in London, has the following to say: "Sir Richard McBride, a discredited politician from a Canadian province, and with no right to speak in the name of Canada, has lately made a speech in typical junker fashion, apparently threatening the Mother Country, unless it give more heed to the ideas of people like himself; hinting that, if the Overseas Dominions were not treated as they had a right to expect at the hands of the Mother Country, 'the solidarity of the Empire would be endangered.'"

Those who are interested in the famous singers will be interested to learn, on the authority of recent Italian advices, that, should the war endure another year, Enrico Caruso probably will be called to the Italian colors. The singer to-day is back recreating at his summer villa in the Florentine suburbs. Caruso belongs to the class of '73. The men of '83 are under arms. Certain in-between classes even now are waiting and preparing for the call. The tenor had a touch of war on his recent voyage from America. He sailed on a French liner, which during the last day of its journey to Bordeaux, was busy avoiding German submarines. Caruso is most concerned at the present moment with the problem of reducing. He thinks he has solved it. Five pounds melted away from him in as many days. His plan is five hours of cross country walking in either rain or shine. "Use a march step and do not avoid hills or other obstacles. Look for them. "Do this," he says, "and you will feel like a 20-year-old."

While the great European theatres of the war engross chief attention, the work of driving Germany out of the last of her African possessions, German East Africa, continues to be vigorously and successfully pushed by the forces of the South African Commonwealth, under President General Botha and General Smuts, after putting down the German instigated rebellion in the Commonwealth and pulling down the German flag elsewhere in the Dark Continent. A War Office statement issued last week announced that General Smuts, in command of the British colonial forces in German East Africa, had occupied Tanga, the second most important port on the coast of German East Africa and the terminus of the railroad which the Germans were building into the interior at the outbreak of the war. The Germans, it was said, offered only slight resistance. Australia, with her navy, and Japan, accounted for other German colonial possessions, the loss of all of which to the Allies is going to be a big offset, when peace terms come to be discussed, to Germany's pretensions and claims on account of European territory overrun—should she be in occupation of any, which is unlikely, at the conclusion of the war.

There is a great deal of trying on, putting off, re-fitting, and making over of political old clothes in the Bowser Government junk shop these times. Complete suits of made to order candidates that were thought to be just the thing when hung up in the party closets, last year, in anticipation of a general election some time, are now being overhauled, discarded as moth-eaten in some cases, or put up at auction as damaged goods, to be bought in if no better bargains appear. It is no matter of surprise considering what's "coming out in the wash," that the Vancouver "solid six" have been hung up to dry—and bleach—in this manner. And now they are doing the same thing in North Okanagan as the Vernon News naively remarks: "One thing that will no doubt have an effect of stimulating local interest is the fact that it has been decided by the executive of the North Okanagan Conservative Association to hold a new nominating convention here on the 24th of this month. It is over a year since Mr. Price Ellison received the nomination from the Conservatives of this constituency, and nobody doubts that he will again be their choice at the approaching convention." Still there is an evident sense of uneasiness that prompts this unwonted shaking and dusting of old clothes in the Bowser political wardrobe.

MISSION CITY MEETING.

The general election campaign in Dewdney riding was opened by Mr. John Oliver, the Liberal candidate, with a rousing meeting in the Mission City Theatre, Friday night, the 14th inst., which was addressed by Mr. Oliver and Mrs. Ralph Smith. The full seating capacity of the theatre, about 250, was taxed by the very representative and interested gathering, which included a fair sprinkling of ladies and not a few Conservative electors. While the meeting was a most enthusiastic one and the points of both speakers were keenly appreciated and liberally applauded, there was a noticeable absence of disorder, interruptions or heckling, manifesting that the sympathies of the audience were entirely with the speakers.

The chair was taken by a well known Liberal war-horse, formerly of Vancouver, but now residing at Braebank Farm, Deroche, Mr. Maxwell Smith, who, in apt and humorous phrase, touched upon the salient features of recent Provincial political history, concluding by reading a short extract from that week's issue of the Fraser Valley Record, to the effect that John Oliver or his friends evidently did not want the support of the Record, since they had got the handbills announcing the meeting printed in New Westminster, and expressing the hope that Brewster, Bowser, Oliver, and Macdonald might strike the town together some time during the campaign, so that Mission City might have a real lively time for once.

Issues a Challenge.

"On behalf of the Dewdney District Liberal Association," said Chairman Smith, "we accept that suggestion, and challenge Premier Bowser and his local candidate, Mr. Manson, to meet Mr. Brewster, the Liberal leader, and Mr. Oliver, Liberal candidate for Dewdney, in a joint meeting at Mission City on some convenient date during the campaign."

With this parting reminder: "It is not simply a question of electing Mr. Oliver, instead of Mr. Manson. You have, in the interest of the country, to defeat the most extravagant, corrupt, and profligate Government that ever disgraced any Province of Canada," the chairman introduced Mr. John Oliver, with the humorous suggestion that, while he (the chairman) had given them the opening course of Scotch broth, Mr. Oliver would furnish the heavy and substantial part of the menu, after which they would have the best part, the dessert, served by Mrs. Ralph Smith. (Laughter and applause.)

Not Choice but Necessity.

Mr. Oliver, who was received with renewed and prolonged applause on rising, expressed gratification at seeing such a large audience at the busiest time of the year, and seeing that the Government evidently had not provided enough oil to keep down all the mosquitoes, "If I have to deal with heavy matters," said Mr. Oliver, "it is not of choice but necessity. I would much rather congratulate the people on their prosperity than tell them of the conditions under which the Province rests, the results of which every one realizes. These conditions are not of my making. I have striven earnestly for years as a public man to avert the causes which have brought them about, and you will bear me out that I have not failed to warn the electorate that the very conditions under which we are now suffering would inevitably follow as a result of the wrong and reckless policies that were pursued. The people are partly responsible. But they were deceived. They put too much confidence in the representations and promises of the Government, which is fully responsible for the financial and general condition to which the Province has been reduced."

Bowser the Supplanter.

"I am a candidate here," continued Mr. Oliver, "not of my own choosing. I was freely offered the nomination, and I shall esteem it an honor to represent this riding. But I shall tell you the truth. I may go down to defeat again, as I have on other occasions, but I would sooner go down to defeat than to gain the election by deceit or wrong doing or assent to wrong doing. (Applause.) The people of Dewdney are to be congratulated on the expenditures that have been made on public roads in the riding, which are among the best in the Province. Sir Richard McBride had a warm place in his heart for Dewdney, which gave him his political start and stood by him, and he did well for the constituency, as the constituency did for him. Sir Richard McBride, when all was said, was a likeable personality, and he had large ideas. I predicted on the floor of the House, some years ago, that Mr. Bowser would seek to supplant Sir Richard McBride as Premier, and that it would be a bad day for British Columbia when he did. That bad day is now upon us."

"There are natural resources and conditions in this as in other districts making for prosperity. You have good fruit growing lands. Is fruit growing prosper-

(Continued on Page Two)

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MISSION CITY MEETING.

Continued from Page One

ous? You have good dairying lands. Is dairying in a satisfactory condition? There has been large expenditure for reclaiming flooded lands, but that expenditure has been largely wasted. I am casting no reflection on dyking commissioners. There is not a proper Dyking Act on the statute books. These works have been mismanaged, debts have been piled up, till owners of these lands don't know where they stand, on account of the waste, extravagance and mismanagement. But we are supposed now to have a 'new business government.' Reminds me of a third-rate hash house which changed hands, made a few shuffles, threw in a few French names on its bills of fare—dirty bills at that—and went right on serving the same old hash! (Laughter).

Spirit of Human Greed.

"The nation just now," said Mr. Oliver, "the world, is passing through a period of stress and trial, the dire calamity of a war unprecedented in human history. What is behind it all? The spirit of human greed. (Applause.) It is that same spirit of greed that accounts for the war graft which has disgraced Canada, and which is at the bottom of the condition of this Province of British Columbia to-day. It is as much our duty to fight that spirit in the administration of British Columbia as to fight it on the battlefields of Europe. But there is another spirit, exemplified by our soldiers at the front and by the women of the Empire, and right here this same self-sacrificing spirit has been shown nobly by the women of British Columbia. It is the spirit of Lucifer on the one hand, both in Europe and here, and the spirit of self-sacrificing devotion and patriotism on the other. We have need of this last spirit to combat and overthrow the other in the administration of our Provincial affairs. Some years ago, I came before you and endeavored to show what should be done. I may not succeed in convincing you now. That is your responsibility."

A Sordid Transaction.

Reverting to the supplanting of Sir Richard McBride by Premier Bowser, Mr. Oliver said: "I believe it was Mr. Bowser's deliberate determination to supplant Premier McBride, and he framed up the excuse to break with his leader that it was because of the proposal of Premier McBride to give further aid to the Pacific Great Eastern. Here is the proof of the plot: Premier Bowser is going through the Province now saying it is an absolute paramount necessity that further aid must be given to the P. G. E. After Mr. Bowser's plot within the party to depose Sir Richard McBride as leader had succeeded, he framed up the plot for the translation of Sir Richard McBride to London, and Sir Richard McBride and Mr. J. H. Turner, the former Agent-General, were necessarily made parties to this conspiracy, utterly regardless of the greatly increased cost to the people. Ten thousand dollars was the whole amount which this office cost the people of British Columbia annually when Mr. Turner went to London in 1903. As the price for Bowser supplanting McBride as Premier, and the three-cornered deal which followed, what do we have to pay? In the first place, a cash bonus of \$5,000 to Mr. Turner; a life pension of \$6,000 per year to him, and \$2,500 to Mrs. Turner after his decease; \$35,000 for maintenance annually, and \$15,000 as salary for the new Agent-General. That is the price. I don't think there has been a more sordid transaction in the history of Canada! (Applause.) And a London paper lately has said Turner was more active in the office than McBride."

Railway Guarantee Liabilities.

Enlarging on the serious financial condition of the Province, Mr. Oliver referred to the enormous railway guarantee liabilities that had been saddled on the people, and which were already, contrary to all the assurances of the Government, becoming a charge on the treasury. We had guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern Pacific to the amount of \$47,970,000, on which the annual interest charge would be \$2,053,875. All these bonds were not yet issued, but the interest on those which were issued amounted to \$1,668,031. As Premier Bowser had announced in a recent manifesto that he proposed to push all railway enterprises already started with all expedition, the remainder of the bonds guaranteed would speedily become a charge on the Province. We had heard Conservative criticisms of the cost of the Transcontinental, but the C. N. R. had received in guarantees from the Dominion and the different Provinces \$2,000 more per mile than it had cost to build the Transcontinental. Just for bare track, the C. N. R. had had \$77,863 per mile, exclusive of terminals. Former Premier McBride had assured the people they would never be called upon to pay a cent on account of these bonds, and Mr. Bowser had given the same assurance. The Dominion Government had been giving this company \$6,000,000 a year in cash subsidies to enable the company to pay the interest on these bonds, so that it should not become a charge on the different Provinces that had guaranteed. But Finance Minister White announced lately, at Ottawa, that the provinces would have to begin paying from July 1st inst. British Columbia's share, which she will have to pay from this date, will be \$1,467,890, which, with \$900,000 that the P. G. E. guarantees are now costing, amounts to \$2,367,890 annually.

What the P. G. E. is Costing.

Referring to the guarantees on behalf of the Pacific Great Eastern, Mr. Oliver said that both Sir Richard McBride and Mr. Bowser had declared that the promoters of the road were multi-millionaires, and

that the guarantees were never going to cost the Province a cent. The original guarantee in 1912 was for \$35,000 per mile, and Mr. Bowser said the Government were not going to leave the door open for any come back, the guarantee would be for \$35,000 per mile, and no more. In 1914 they came back and got \$7,000 more per mile—\$20,160,000 altogether. We had also undertaken to guarantee \$11,000 per mile—\$11,627,000—for the Prince George to Peace River extension, and that would be found to be only about half enough. And, with all these guarantees to this company of multi-millionaires, Premier Bowser had to admit, this last session, when excusing his admitted violation of the law on their behalf in paying them over \$6,000,000 trust funds to which they were not entitled and paying \$316,000 defaulted interest out of the public treasury—that the company had broken down, become bankrupt, when only eighteen miles from salt water at Squamish.

Challenges Bowser.

The \$25,000,000 authorized capital stock of the P. G. E., Mr. Oliver continued, instead of being used, as by act provided, for construction, had been put into the private pockets of the promoters, Foley, Welch & Stewart, and not one dollar had gone into that railway but what had been raised on the guaranteed bonds of the Province. The Government newspapers were representing that Foley, Welch & Stewart had put \$9,000,000 into the railway over and above the proceeds of Government guaranteed bonds. The Government newspapers had sold themselves to the work of deliberately deceiving the people of this Province. "If Premier Bowser will meet me here," said Mr. Oliver, "I'll tell him to his face that his statements with regard to the P. G. E. are untrue, and that they are knowingly untrue, and I'll donate \$10 to the Red Cross if I do not prove it to the meeting, in spite of anything that Premier Bowser can say." As giving the lie to some of the Government misrepresentations of fact, Mr. Oliver quoted from reports of not only Government engineers, but P. G. E. engineers. The Government had guaranteed bonds on account of the P. G. E. to the extent of \$20,160,000, and the whole amount put into the road so far was \$19,000,000. And fifty-four and three quarter miles of that road had not yet been touched.

System of Construction.

What, asked Mr. Oliver, had been the system of construction on the P. G. E.? How had they expended the money raised on the credit of the people and on which the taxpayers were already paying interest to the amount of \$900,000 annually, having already paid defaulted interest to the tune of \$316,000? Foley, Welch & Stewart let the contracts to Pat Welch, without competition, at exorbitant prices. They were deliberately robbing the people, with the connivance of this Government, and putting the money into their own pockets. It was well named the P. G. E., which means: "Pat Grafts Everything." A proper investigation into the affairs of the P. G. E., which the Government had refused, though Mr. Brewster had tried in various ways to have such an inquiry instituted, would show, continued Mr. Oliver, that over one-half of the money expended on construction had gone into Pat Welch's pocket, in exorbitant prices for work over and above the costs of contracts had been let by competition. In support of this assertion, Mr. Oliver quoted from a comparative statement of the costs of railway construction on the C.N.R. and P.G.E. respectively, extorted from the Government by questions from the Opposition, last session. The C. N. R. also robbed the country, with the connivance of the Government, in the same way, by letting contracts to a construction company within their own company, but they had not proved such consummate grafters as the P. G. E. Here were some of the figures of comparative costs: Clearing, per acre, C.N.R., \$84; P.G.E., \$150. Grubbing, per acre, C.N.R., \$180; P.G.E., \$300. Solid rock, per yard, C.N.R., \$1.04; P.G.E., \$1.45. Overbreak, per yard, C.N.R., 60c; P.G.E., \$1.25. Trestles, per m. B.M., C.N.R., \$30.60; P.G.E., \$45. Tunnels, per lineal foot, C.N.R., \$75; P.G.E., \$85. Track laying, per mile, C.N.R., \$440; P.G.E., \$750.

Enormously Increased Liabilities.

Touching on the general financial condition of the Province, Mr. Oliver traced the enormous growth of the Provincial liabilities since the McBride-Bowser Government came into power in 1903. Then, the gross liabilities of the Province were \$13,534,440. Now, they had risen to the huge sum of \$121,513,390, which, with a population of 400,000, including women and children and Indians and Chinamen (which this Government classed together as being unfit for the franchise), was an intolerable burden of interest bearing debt, which would absorb the greater part of a man's property or earnings. As another instance of reckless Government extravagance, said Mr. Oliver, take the salary list expenditure increases of this Government. In 1903-4 the total under this head was \$363,000. The late Capt. Tatlow was Finance Minister up to 1909, when he resigned like an honest man rather than be a party to the Government's reckless railway policy. The salary list had increased somewhat moderately up to that time, to the sum of \$560,000. Another six years, during which the brakes were off entirely and prudence thrown to the winds, and what do we find? The salary list increased to \$1,775,000, and during these hard times they had only managed to cut it down to \$1,770,000!

Extravagance and Deficits.

And while this criminal saturnalia of Administrative extravagance and railway guaranteeing was going on, involving the country in a hopeless quagmire of liability and debt, the deficits between current revenue and expenditure, Mr. Oliver showed, were piling up annually at such a rate that the deficits for six years past aggregated no less than \$23,000,000. During the present year, the estimated revenue fell behind the estimated expenditure about \$6,000,000. Another \$10,000,000 loan was put through the last session of the Legislature, most of which is to be given to the P. G. E. This was general election year, and the Government was spending lots of money on the roads—borrowed money. What, asked Mr. Oliver of the meeting, was your representative doing? Telling you the facts about the financial condition of the Province, at this time? Or going round the district trying to use the expenditure of Government borrowed money to further



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his election?

Coming Back Again.

There was much more to tell, continued Mr. Oliver, but, as he was coming back again, he was not going to take up any more time on this occasion, as it would not be fair to Mrs. Ralph Smith, who was to follow him, or to the audience, who wished to hear her. As illustrating the evident attempt of Premier and Attorney-General Bowser to serve two masters, Mr. Oliver read (copied from the original) a letter from Mr. Bowser's legal firm in Vancouver, recently received by a Prince George man, and signed "Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, Solicitors for P.G.E." and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the electors of Dewdney to conscientiously do their duty to themselves and their country, in this election, as before God and man. (Loud and prolonged applause).

The chairman then introduced Mrs. Ralph Smith, a summary of whose forcible and eloquent address will be found elsewhere.

They had a by-election in North Perth, Ont., last week, for the Provincial Legislature, and Hay, Liberal, beat Makins, Conservative, by 573 majority. In the general election of 1914, the Conservative candidate beat the Liberal by 1,117—some turn-over! The Cons. aren't Makin' Hay this season—not that you could notice. Bowser papers please note.

"Which will you believe," asks the Merritt Herald, "the big dailies which get paid for supporting the Government, or the little weeklies which represent the thoughts and desires of their constituents? Think it over."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. H. A. Belvea has returned home from Seattle, where she spent the last week visiting friends.

The annual Mission City Flower Show will be held on Thursday, Aug. 17. A good prize list is being prepared.

The Boy Scouts of the city are preparing for their annual summer camp which will this year be held at Boundary Bay instead of at White Rock.

Mr. D. C. Patterson, of Edmonds, returned home, Sunday, from Glasgow, Scotland, where he has been engaged for the past year in munitions work.

Lieut. Oscar Orr, son of Mrs. A. Orr, of this city, was, Tuesday, reported as having been admitted to a casualty clearing station suffering from a wound in the head.

Fort Langley merchants have decided to take their weekly half-holiday on Wednesday afternoons instead of Saturdays, a trial of the latter day not having proved satisfactory.

Members of St. Paul's Church and their friends will picnic to-morrow afternoon by taking a trip to Pitt Lake on the steamer Skeena, leaving the B.C.E. R. wharf in this city at 2:30 p.m.

Sergt. Fred. F. Wells, returned prisoner of war from Germany, has entered the Edith Cavell Ward of the Vancouver General Hospital, to undergo another operation on his left arm which was amputated above the elbow while he was in Germany.

It is estimated that about thirty carloads of berries will be shipped out of the Hatzic and Mission districts this year, exclusive of the carload lots and those going to the King-Beach and the Empress jam factories.

There were 244 families cared for in New Westminster during June by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the total number of dependents being 602. Disbursements for the month were \$4,647.53, while receipts totalled \$3,860.76.

Pte. Chas. H. Rennie, son of Mrs. G. H. Rennie, 365 Kearny street, who was wounded in action at the front, a few weeks ago, is now convalescent and is visiting relatives in Scotland. He writes that everything possible is being done in England for the care of the wounded.

When you buy merchandise for your home, you patronize the merchant who reduces cost and gives careful service. Buy your insurance on the same principle and insure with the office that reduced your rate. Alfred W. McLeod, the Insurance Man.

We are still doing business at the old stand. If there is anything we can do for you in the plumbing, heating or sheet metal line, phone 586. Mannering & MacKenzie will give you needs their immediate attention.

Beginning the fiscal year with a deficit of \$6,072.67, and ending with a credit balance of \$1,235.31, the Royal Columbian Hospital had a most successful year from a financial viewpoint, according to the financial statement presented at the annual meeting of the Board of Management, Wednesday afternoon.

Special reports for The Pacific Canadian of the addresses delivered by John Oliver and Mrs. Ralph Smith, at Mission City, on Friday last, appear in this issue. Better campaign material in fighting the Bowser Government to a finish it would be hard to find. Extra copies of this paper may be obtained at reduced rates by ordering at the office.

Word has been received by Miss G. J. McKenzie, of this city, of the death of her brother, Pte. James McKenzie, who was killed in action "somewhere in France" on June 13 last. Pte. James McKenzie is the youngest of the five sons of the late Mr. John McKenzie, of Kincardin, New Brunswick, all of whom are serving their king and country.

Of some of the local men with the 29th Battalion who were wounded at St. Eloi last April, Pte. McCormack has recovered from his wounds and has returned to the trenches; Pte. Willis Patchell is improving but shrapnel is still being taken from several wounds which are healing slowly. Jack Bruce was quite ill following his wounds at last reports.

Word has been received in the city that a draft of 500 men from the 47th Battalion in training in England, has been sent to France to reinforce Canadian battalions at the front. It is expected that the balance of the battalion will be used as reinforcements and that the 47th will never take the field as a unit.

News reached the city Tuesday that Sapper Francis Bradley Cunningham, 6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, was killed in action on July 3. He was the third son of Lieut.-Col. F. H. Cunningham, 104th Regiment, Dominion Chief Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia and was only 19 years of age. His two elder brothers are also with the overseas forces.

Rev. A. M. O'Donnell, pastor of Gordon Presbyterian Church, Edmonds, for the past three years, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday prior to leaving for Trail, B. C. Rev. M. G. Melvin of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, New Westminster, will take temporary charge of the Edmonds church pending the appointment of Rev. Mr. O'Donnell's successor.

John T. Scott, whom the Bowser Government were so mortally afraid of in connection with the "plugging" investigation that they kept him out of the country by issuing and advertising a warrant for his arrest, is reported to be under detention in Seattle by the immigration authorities, who are investigating the manner of his entry into the United States. Scott's general character will determine whether he will be deported back into Canada. It has been hinted that the Liberals have instigated this action of the U. S. immigration authorities, so as to get Scott on this side of the line and make him tell who furnished the money for his "irregular" political activities.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and the Princess Patricia, reached Vancouver Wednesday, on their farewell tour of Canada, and yesterday went to Victoria for a week's visit.

Brewster and Macdonald have been pulverizing Bowser's defences in the North country, Oliver's levelling the enemy's trenches on the Island, and Ralph Smith and Weart have been exploding the Government gas works in Greater Vancouver.

While engaged in fighting a fire in the plant of the Iowa Lumber Co. in Sapperton, shortly after noon Wednesday, two firemen from No. 3 Firehall, Captain George McDonald and James Watson, were severely burned about the face and hands. They were removed to the Royal Columbian Hospital, and later to their homes, Wednesday. Their injuries, while painful, are not considered serious.

Death of John Hendry.

Mr. John Hendry, formerly one of the best known and most prominent pioneer residents of this city, founder of the historic Royal City Mills, the site of which was bought by the C. N. R., and one time mayor of the city and president of the Board of Trade, passed away unexpectedly at his residence on Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, Monday afternoon. He had been unwell for some time, but his condition was not considered serious, and, only a few days before, last week, accompanied by Mrs. Hendry, in their auto, he paid a visit to New Westminster.

The late Mr. Hendry, who was a native of Gloucester County, New Brunswick and 73 years old at his death, came to British Columbia in 1872, but spent about two years thereafter in the Pacific Coast States, returning to this Province in 1874, and working at first as foreman millwright in the construction of a sawmill at Moodyville. The year 1876 found him at New Westminster and shortly afterwards the Royal City Mills was established by Hendry, McNair & Co. This was merged some time later into the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., which embraced besides the Hastings Sawmills and other large milling and timber interests both on the Island and Mainland.

Besides being president of the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Mr. Hendry was president of the Pacific Coast Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association, and was honored by the presidency in 1909 of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Eric Hamber, of Vancouver, and by a nephew, Mr. R. D. Hendry, of this city.

Bowser Must Go.

That the Liberals and Oppositionists generally to the Bowser Government, which includes many Conservatives, are warming up to the fight in earnest in the Royal City, was manifested by another rousing working rally in the Liberal Club Rooms, Westminster Trust Building, last night. Mr. I. B. Lusby is proving himself a splendid campaign organizer, and under his leadership the greatest eagerness and enthusiasm are shown in getting everything in shape for the winning fight that will end, Sept. 14th next, in redeeming British Columbia from the blighting curse of Bowserism.

Though the meeting last night was primarily a business or organization one, the proceedings were varied and enlivened by a brief but inspiring address from Mr. David Whiteside, the Liberal candidate, who referred especially to the splendid new planks just adopted by the Liberal Advisory Committee, in session at Ottawa, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, presiding—including control of the capitalization of incorporated companies, a Federal bankruptcy act, and old age pensions. The criminal frauds and terrible wrong perpetrated in this Province, both at home and abroad, with the connivance and backing of the McBride-Bowser Government, through the over-capitalization and non-regulation of companies, were touched on by Mr. Whiteside, who roused the audience to enthusiasm by his denunciation of such practices and his outline of the reform and reconstructive work which the Liberals will carry out, both at Victoria and Ottawa, shortly.

Until further notice, these meetings will be held every Thursday night in the Liberal Club Rooms, which are open every day and night except Sunday.

A Scandalous Appointment!

The investigation before Mr. Justice Murphy into the sordid doings of the Vancouver School Board, which already has been proved to have been run incidentally as a sort of sub-station and campaign fund feeder for the Bowser political machine, is still going strong—"strong" is the word—after opening on the 3rd inst., being blocked by a School Board injunction for a week, and getting down to business on the 10th. A sordid stew of soap-grease, jobbery, petty graft, Government patronage, and political leg-pulling—and all at the public expense—it certainly is which has been disclosed day after day in this Vancouver School Board investigation, since the so desperately held down lid was pried off.

Only one thing was wanted to complete the infamy attaching to the Government in the matter—and that one thing has been supplied: The translation by Premier Bowser, while the investigation is yet going on, of F. W. Welsh, the chief defendant in the discreditable evidence so far—with the bad odors of the School Board disclosures hanging thick about him—to London, to assist in "working" the soldiers' vote provisions of the amended Provincial Elections Act, in the Old Country, in connection with the forthcoming Provincial general election!

If the public had doubts—which they had good reason to have before, in the general character of the Government and the provisions governing the taking of the soldiers' votes—of the possibility of an honest handling of this vote by the Bowser Government, what is to be inferred now, from this cynical declaration of defiant indifference to decent public opinion involved in such an appointment for such a purpose?

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THE CITY COUNCIL.
Continued from Page Four.

main be connected up with 6-inch main at Begbie street and 3 inch main to old cold storage plant, and that a hydrant be placed at Begbie and Front. Estimated cost, \$760, which, with previous appropriation of \$1125, will make \$1885 for complete permanent installation of water supply for the new water front; also that the application of E. Traves for a water service to his premises on Pitt River road be granted. Report adopted.

New Business.

Tenders for 500 feet of fire hose and for painting Lulu Island bridge were received and referred to Fire and Bridge Committees respectively.

Ald. Johnston presented a communication from Chief Watson of the Fire Department, suggesting the desirability of his attending the Fire Chief's Convention at Windsor, Ont., Aug. 8-11—as it was the only way to keep in touch with modern fire apparatus and methods—and offering to stand all costs of trip over \$150.

Ald. Johnston approved. Ald. Coulet and Eastman also were in favor, suggesting that the Chief would find how the staff might be cut down and thus expense be saved to the city. Ald. Bryson, in the circumstances, was opposed, on the grounds of economy.

City Market.

Owing to the combination of hay making with wet weather, berry picking, and mosquito fighting, the weekly market today fell below the average a little. Meats particularly, as last week, were in poor supply, veal (wholesale) ranging from 8c to 15c, and pork 8c to 15c, while lamb sold at 15c to 20c. Poultry was in fairly good supply, hens bringing 16c to 19c and springs 18c to 21c; young ducks, 20c per lb. Eggs were selling at 33c wholesale and 35c retail, while dairy butter brought as high as 40c retail, 35c wholesale. Red raspberries were plentiful, bringing \$1 to \$1.25 per crate; cherries, 10c per lb; black currants, 2 boxes for 25c; red, 10c per box. New potatoes sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a sack.

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THE CITY COUNCIL.

Regulations for Small Dairies Recommended—Chief Watson to Go to Windsor—A Slight Internal Disturbance.

For the first time in weeks there was a full board present at Monday night's Council meeting. His Worship Mayor Gray in the chair. City Clerk Duncan's agenda of the business to come before the meeting promised to be rather barren of entertainment, but a fairly warm discussion ensued over the proposal, introduced by Ald. Johnston, to send Fire Chief Watson to the Fire Chief's Convention at Windsor, Ont., and a small civil war was threatened for a time over the question of taking money out of one municipal pocket and putting it into another—in other words, charging expenditures to one committee that it was claimed ought to be charged to another.

Communications.

From the Market Clerk, report for June, enclosing cheque for \$221.15, amount received for stall rentals, commissions, etc. Received and filed.

From the commander of Cadet Battalion 72nd Highlanders, Vancouver, asking permission to hold a tag day in this city on Sept. 15th next. Granted.

From T. R. Pearson, enclosing copy of a letter from the Mainland Board of Underwriters re insurance ratings. Referred to Insurance Committee to report.

From the secretary of the Civic Employees Association, asking that a deputation be heard by the City Council in reference to Saturday half holiday. Granted and next Council meeting, July 24th, fixed as date.

From the regent of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, asking permission to hold a tag day on August 4th in aid of the French Red Cross. Granted.

From Sister M. Vincent, St. Mary's Hospital, asking assistance for several poor women now in that hospital. Referred to the Finance Committee to report.

From C. A. Slaney, asking permission to sell tea and coffee at the City Market. Referred to Market Committee to report.

The Small Dairies.

From the Medical Health Officer and Building Inspector, containing the report asked for by the Council some weeks ago as to the requirements for bringing the small dairies in this city under the Milk By-law.

In regard to three of these small dairies, consisting of only one cow each, and where the surplus milk after the family supply (a few quarts) is sold immediately after milking to neighbors, during the summer months, two of the cow stables, the report states, "require some changes, while the other one we found in fairly good condition."

"The other places visited," says the report, "have three cows each. In neither case did the dairy meet the requirements of the by-law, and the stables both require some alterations to improve the sanitary conditions."

In the case of the one-cow dairies, the report recommends that the milk "be delivered to the consumer in a covered container, directly after being strained—no cooling being necessary," and that the person, when applying for a permit, state in his application the condition of the premises, the system which he will follow in handling the milk, and the way in which he cleans the cans, bottles, or measures in which the milk is contained.

With regard to the three-cow dairies, the report says: "We would recommend that a dairy must be provided according to the by-law, having a minimum area of 80 square feet and in all cases 11-2 superficial feet must be provided for each gallon of milk handled in 24 hours."

On motion, the report was referred to the Health Committee to report.

Reports.

The various committees reported, recommending payment of the monthly payrolls and accounts of each committee. Adopted.

Ald. Goulet, chairman of the Harbor Committee, in reporting for that committee, objected to expenditures which were really for street and not harbor improvements being charged to the Harbor Committee. Any revenues received on harbor account were paid in to the Finance Committee, which ought to be charged for any expenditures not specially belonging to some other committee.

Ald. Bryson, chairman of the Finance Committee, didn't think the Finance Committee had any business to pay for the building of streets. This street (Front street) had been standing for two years now. Why were these expenditures not foreseen and put in the Board of Works estimates for the year?

Ald. Eastman was heard to interpolate at this juncture something about "the lamentations of Jeremiah," and the question was finally settled for the time by the adoption of a motion that the matter of future improvements of Front street be taken up in committee of the whole Council.

The Mayor reported for the Police Commissioners that Officer Ferguson had resigned, and that it was decided not to fill the vacancy. Adopted.

Ald. McAdam reported having received a letter from Mr. W. J. McDonald, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner, stating the Government had decided to continue compulsory testing of cattle for tuberculosis, and payment of compensation. Adopted.

Ald. Dodd, for Water Committee, reported, recommending that 358 feet of 8 inch steel pipe be added to already proposed main on Front street; that

Continued on Page Three

SPEAKS FOR HER SEX

Eloquent Plea by Mrs. Ralph Smith, at Mission City, for Extension of Electoral Franchise to Women.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, president of the Women's Equality League of British Columbia, who, appropriately enough, as the Liberals have declared for woman suffrage, is speaking from Liberal platforms in this campaign, addressed the

meeting called by Mr. John Oliver, at Mission City, Friday evening last, for the opening of the Dewdney district campaign.

Mrs. Smith, who is a very pleasing and effective speaker, disclaims all politics, save as the policies and records of the different parties bear upon the one question to which she has devoted her public activities. "I am here," she said, by way of introduction to her subject proper, "to speak on behalf of my sex, to make a plea for the extension of the franchise of this Province to women. I am stronger than ever in my conviction that women are entitled to the franchise equally with the men. There has been a great advance in educated sentiment on this question lately," said the speaker, "so that the average man was now ashamed to say he was opposed to woman suffrage."

Touching on some of the time-worn arguments that had been used against the giving of the franchise to women, Mrs. Smith said some men expanded their chests and declared: "I represent my women." But how about the many women who had no attachments and had to represent themselves? And there were many men who had no attachments and did not represent any one but themselves. She was very sorry for any men who were in this position, and would advise them to get attached. (Laughter.)

Some people were afraid that women would lose their charm if they were given the franchise and took an interest and a part in public duties. This argument the speaker thought about the most ridiculous of all, and cited the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, who had just visited the Province, in connection with the great work she was doing for the Empire. "I don't know," said Mrs. Smith, "any woman who has more grace or more charm than Mrs. Pankhurst," and it had been universally recognized on the occasion of this visit, she continued, whereas, six years ago, when Mrs. Pankhurst visited the Province, owing to prejudice, she was very poorly received. Dr. Proctor, of Vancouver, who had recently returned from the front, said the women of the Empire were winning this war. Any one after this who denied the franchise to women, exclaimed the speaker, was a coward!

Mrs. Smith read an extract from the Listening Post, published by some of Canada's boys in the trenches, of the date of Jan. 17th last, containing a most cordial and touching tribute to the devotion and work of women in this war, and expressing hearty approval of the then recent action of Manitoba in extending the franchise to women.

"God knows," exclaimed the speaker passionately, "we need the franchise in this Province. I am not going to talk politics. When I get the franchise, I will. (Laughter and applause.) But I will say that the Government of British Columbia knew better than to grant the women the franchise, because they have dealt falsely and unfairly with the women of B. C. for the last thirteen years. I have been told I should not criticize the Government of Sir Richard McBride and Mr. Bowser, but they have added insult to injury in their treatment of the women of this Province. Three years ago the Liberals put an unequivocal woman suffrage plank in their platform, and they have maintained it and will carry it out in legislation when they have the power. We have asked the McBride-Bowser Government for the past thirteen years for an act granting equal legal guardianship of the child to both parent, in place of the present law in this Province, where the mother is given no rights at all, and they have flouted us. We asked the leader of the Liberal party, if they were returned to power, would they give us an equal guardianship law, and he said: 'Most assuredly we will.' Under the present law, if a girl is unfortunate, she is recognized as the legal guardian of her child. But a married woman has no rights. Is it any wonder that the iron has entered into women's souls? Is it any wonder that we go into the public arena to proclaim these things?"

"To the credit of the Liberal party," continued Mrs. Smith, "they have promised to give us these things, including the franchise. I believe they will. If they don't, they will hear from us." (Laughter.) Manitoba and Alberta had already given women the franchise. The Liberals promised to do so in the last general election campaign, and made good that promise in the first session after they came into power. British Columbia was the only province or state on the whole Pacific Coast that did not have woman franchise. Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California all had it. It was because the Government of British Columbia did not want the conscience of women in public matters that they had refused to give them the franchise. It was not necessary to go to Europe to fight. There were battles to be fought right here.

The demands of the women, said Mrs. Smith, were not for the vote alone. That would carry with it power and responsibility. They wanted better laws for the home; for the protection of our boys and girls; pure food laws; sane and good government generally; laws making this a better country to live in; making it easier to do right and harder to do wrong for everybody. They also wanted to do some national house-cleaning. God knows it was needed. (Applause.) Women liked house-cleaning. Men didn't. (Laughter.) Could conditions be any worse than they were in this Province? Could they not be a great deal better? (Applause.)

Instead of giving the women the franchise, the Government at Victoria had put them off with a referendum. Virtually told them they would have to work for it. Have to go up and down the country pleading with the men to give them the franchise. And this at a time when the energies of the women were all devoted to necessary work in connection with the war and in providing for the needs and the comforts of our boys at the front. Mrs. Smith here spoke feelingly, from experience, of the supreme sacrifice which so many thousands of mothers had been called upon to make in giving up their sons for the great cause being waged on the battlefields of

Europe. "And yet we women, with our hands and our hearts fully occupied with work for the soldiers, have to get out and plead that you men will do your duty by voting for the party that will give the women of this Province the franchise. Men of Mission," said the speaker in conclusion, "will you do your duty at the polls on Sept. 14th?" (Cries of, "We will, we will," and loud and prolonged applause.)

The chairman, before calling for the National Anthem, which was heartily sung, reminded the assembled electors that they had made a solemn promise to the last speaker, which he trusted the counting of the ballots would prove they had kept.

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possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

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our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

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