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The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.
Published at Victoria, B. C.

HALL & WALKER

Agents

Wellington Colliery
Company's Coal

1232 Gov't St.

Telephone 83

VOL. X. No. 36

TENTH YEAR

THE WEEK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1912

TENTH YEAR

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

INDUSTRIAL PEACE—By common consent, the recent visit of the Duke of Connaught to Victoria has been an unqualified success from every standpoint. The ceremonial has been dignified, the common people have seen him gladly. The graciousness of the Duke, the Duchess and Princess Patricia has greatly impressed all who have come in contact with them. It could have been in the highest degree improper to offer any adverse comment until our illustrious visitors had left; but it would be equally improper to allow one regrettable incident to pass without notice. The gentlemen who assumed the responsibility of producing Mr. P. H. Scullin to the Duke and securing the patronage of His Excellency for the Industrial Peace Association committed an unpardonable breach of good manners, and one which calls for round condemnation. The phrase "Industrial Peace" sounds well. We are all in favour of it; but it is therefore not surprising that many of our most influential public men have readily acceded to the request to allow their names to be used in connection with the movement. But none of these gentlemen should have been made acquainted with Mr. Scullin's experience with the various trade union organizations of the United States and Canada can afford to allow their names to remain there. There can be no industrial peace unless both parties, represented by capital and labor, are agreed. Labor has denounced Mr. Scullin and all his works; labor has repudiated his organization. The Week, in a recent issue, gave the full history of the case, and of his formal repudiation by the chief American organizations. It also gave chapter and verse for the same repudiation by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council. Since that article appeared, the Annual Convention of the Labor Congress of Canada in session at Guelph, Ontario, reported in the Victoria Times of the 26th September, again repudiated both Mr. Scullin and the Industrial Peace Association. And yet a number of well-meaning gentlemen, from motives which were probably above reproach, but which credit them with little intelligence and no sense of fairness, take advantage of the presence of the Duke of Connaught in Victoria to secure his patronage. The act was indecent, and the gentlemen responsible for it owe an apology to the Duke and to the public. The Week will have much more to say on this subject; but meanwhile it ought to be sufficient, in pointing out the foregoing facts, to secure some reprimand for an unwarrantable action.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES—The militant suffragettes are evidently in a quandary. In London they interviewed Mr. Borden, probably expecting to draw him out. But they were dealing with a plain straightforward man who calls a spade a spade, even if he remains from calling a suffragette what he will. The result was that one or two of the middle-aged-to-elderly ladies who formed the delegation had their plumes ruffled and were injudicious enough to proceed to threats, or at any rate what even English papers chose to regard as threats. Mr. Borden must have had some such idea, too, because he retorted that the Canadian Government would be quite prepared to protect itself in the event of any such tactics being pursued in the Dominion and have disgraced the sex in England. He took occasion to remind the delegation that the women of Canada neither shared his views nor would be induced to adopt his methods. Hard on this one of the most militant of the militant suffragettes, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, came to Victoria for the benefit of her health and speedily left it for the same cause. She met with no response, for it is an open secret that she desired to initiate an active military propa-

ganda in the capital city of British Columbia, and it is believed that there were one or two ardent spirits recently imported from the old land who, having failed in other more or less laudable schemes, were willing to turn their hand to hatchet throwing. But Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is not altogether a fool, and she promptly appraised the value of their proffered services. Now we read that one or two of these militant ladies are about to start a tour for the purpose of enthusing their sex on the principles of militant suffragetism, and incidentally of taking subscriptions for their press organ. The latter is a perfectly legitimate object, and if it only proves a safety-valve for the pernicious vagaries of these mis-fire militants no will have cause to complain. It is greatly to be feared that their ambition will not be satisfied with anything so rational and peaceable. It is therefore the duty of every peace-loving citizen, whether man or woman, to discourage a propaganda which in England has brought the sex, or a large portion of it, into disrepute, has set back the clock of progress of a cause which many of the best men and women living are in favour of, and has notably increased the difficulties of a government which already has sufficient legitimate difficulties to grapple with. Canada is in the making; we have important problems of our own to face; it is intolerable that our public men should be hampered by the vagaries of a small crowd of irresponsibles who, as The Week has taken occasion to state before, want something but do not know what.

THE PEOPLE—The Week has been asked to voice an opinion, very widely held, with which it is in entire accord, and that is that the otherwise admirable arrangements made for the entertainment of the Duke of Connaught were marred by one "faux pas." The public reception in the Parliament Buildings on Monday night was restricted to those who wore evening dress. The result was that only 800 people enjoyed the privilege of being presented to the royal party. On Tuesday night the buildings were thrown open and the general public invited to view—what? The decorations and the remains of the feast. What happened? Five thousand people availed themselves of the opportunity. If there had been the added privilege of bowing to His Excellency, the number would undoubtedly have been even larger. The Duke is a man—every inch of him—with the finest instincts of a gentleman. He is a true democrat, willing at all times to meet the people in fustian or broadcloth, as the occasion demands. He is the last man in the world who would have wished to restrict the privilege of presentation to those able to purchase a dress suit; and in the judgment of The Week the arrangement is open to criticism. Under similar circumstances in Montreal, twelve years ago, when the present King visited the city, Colonel Maude issued instructions from Ottawa that the reception would be held in the City Hall, and that full dress was "en regle." The citizens raised an outcry, and were even so impolite as to inform His Excellency that there were thousands of folk in Montreal minus a dress suit who were just as loyal as those who had one, and who were equally anxious of showing their loyalty and respect. The punctilious Colonel was adamant, but the Prince intervened; the obnoxious regulation was withdrawn, and the common people attended in their thousands and were heartily welcomed by the Prince. Social distinctions are all very well in their way, but they may be carried too far, and in the opinion of The Week there was a little too much swallow-tail about some of the arrangements connected with the ducal visit.

HIS TRUE COLOURS—At last Sir Wilfrid Laurier has come out in his true colours. Speaking at Peterboro' the other night he advocated a Canadian Navy, built in Canada, for Canadian protection, and under Canadian control. This is the view which The Week has always attributed to Sir Wilfrid, and it is a hollow pretext and a profession of sham loyalty. It will hardly bear analysis, for no one knows better than Sir Wilfrid that it will take many years to establish ship-building works in Canada and bring about the construction of warships. In the opinion of the best judges, this could hardly be effected in a decade. Then, Sir Wilfrid would earmark his Canadian Navy for the protection of our own shores, and would retain control. All such stipulations are alien to the principle of effective assistance to the Imperial Naval forces, and they violate the essential principle of placing the fleet under the control of the British Admiralty if it is to be a unit in the chain of Imperial Unity. It is quite obvious that the programme thus outlined is one intended to catch the disaffected vote throughout the Dominion. It is a plausible appeal, and may serve its purpose in Quebec, and, to some extent, in the Prairie Provinces. It also indicates quite clearly the intention of Sir Wilfrid to oppose Mr. Borden's scheme, which will undoubtedly provide for the construction of warships with Canadian money in British yards. All of which goes to shew that the exigencies of party warfare and the chagrin of defeat have forced Sir Wilfrid to come out in his true colours, and demonstrates that his professions of loyalty were just as hollow as his naval proposals were visionary.

THE PAINTING CONTRACT—The school trustees have been singularly unfortunate in their dealings with the South Park school painting contract. They could hardly have made a worse mistake than to whitewash the contractor without analyzing the paint he used. The allegation of the Painters' Union which first drew public attention to the matter was that W. J. Barclay, the contractor, used an inferior article, and one not in accordance with the specifications. An investigation was held and the trustees reported that the material used conformed to the specifications. Now the specifications called for pure white lead and linseed oil; it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the delegates of the union applied the term "dope" to the paint actually used. No one will dispute the analysis of Government Analyst Carmichael, who reported that No. 1 sample contained only 4 per cent of carbonate of lead, No. 2 sample 5.2 per cent, and No. 3 sample 17.8 per cent. The daily press, in reporting the incident, naively remarks that it is understood that as a result the school board will be approached again. If the school trustees thought the Trades and Labor Council could be sidetracked so easily they obviously made a great mistake. So far as the ratepayers are concerned they will as usual have to grin and abide by it, because we are informed that the contractor is paid. But that does not excuse the ineptitude of the school board in failing to discover even by an investigation what it was so easy to ascertain by the application of scientific methods; though possibly it would be too much to expect that a board of school trustees should know anything of scientific methods.

SIR WILFRID'S LATEST—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, despite his advanced years and occasional threats to take a less active part in public affairs and seek that rest and retirement which would well accord with his age, is obviously on the eve of a political campaign. There are programmes and rumours of programmes, he

has commenced in the province of Quebec, he is slated to speak in Ontario, and later on even as far afield as British Columbia. Now Sir Wilfrid Laurier at his advanced age does not take trips to British Columbia for nothing, not even for his health. The last time he came was to make his calling and re-election sure. And the result was a "debacle" which has just been celebrated gloriously if not brilliantly in Montreal. It can only be reasonably assumed that the next visit is intended as an assault upon the citadel of the Solid Seven. It will therefore be interesting to know what direction the appeal of the veteran statesman to the suffrages of the Province will take. The local organ of the party in reporting the Cobalt speech makes use of a scare headline which tells the public that he will "STAND BY THE MOTHERLAND." This would seem to be rather equivocal in view of his attitude towards the Motherland when a neighbouring republic secured his support for a pact which was intended to make Canada an adjunct to the United States. Of course Sir Wilfrid may argue that he did not see it in that light, but that only goes to show how little Sir Wilfrid understood the mind of the Canadian people and the way they would regard Mr. Taft's proposal. It is now a matter of ancient history how the flamboyant utterances of Mr. Champ Clark which were said at the time to be nothing more than the vapourings of irresponsible frivolity have been confirmed by the disclosed correspondence of President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. Sir Wilfrid requires a very convenient memory if he is to forget and overlook these things. He must also have a more vivid imagination than even he as the silver-tongued orator has been credited with if he thinks that Canada will now forget it when he talks about "standing by the Motherland." But his organs may possibly think that the headline has some reference to his attitude on the Naval question, because in the Cobalt speech in a moment of unguarded enthusiasm he allowed himself to say: "If England ever be in danger,—may I will not say that—if she should ever be on trial, I, a Canadian of French origin, will be the first to go to the people and call upon them to assist with all our might." Now that is but a re-hash of something Sir Wilfrid said prior to the last general election when he offered to take the stump in every city in Canada if necessary to arouse enthusiasm for Imperial Defence in the event of war. But this declaration is a very cheap one, and always has been cheap on the lips of Sir Wilfrid, because his representatives at the last Colonial Conference were handicapped by the fact that the very moderate policy outlined by the Admiralty would cost more than they were authorized to sanction. The Week has previously referred to the page and section in the report of that conference where the Admiralty's suggestions were outlined, and where the Canadian representatives had to make the humiliating confession that the cost was greater than they were authorized to support. Whereupon the Admiralty modified its plan considerably. When Sir Wilfrid came to translate his rhetorical promises into practical aid he submitted a Naval measure to the House which satisfied nobody, not even the reasonable men among his own supporters. He failed to secure the support of the Quebec contingent and despite all Sir Wilfrid may now say, stamped himself and his party as Little Englanders. Just how little an Englander Sir Wilfrid is will be seen when Mr. Borden submits his Naval policy to the House. His recent declaration leaves no room to doubt that this will be done when Parliament assembles in November. Without knowing anything of the details of that policy The Week makes bold to say that it will be a very different

(Continued on Page 12)



It is not often that I have any pleasure in this world. Pleasure, like fleas, come to most men when they least expect them. We all do have a little pleasure, and, unfortunately, we all have a few fleas. The latter come to us as a divine dispensation; they are meant to show us that man's lot in this world is not laid in a bed of roses, but even from our fleas we can learn a little lesson which may help us to get to the end of our mortal coil with the minimum of difficulty. Mark Twain was the first person, to my knowledge, who showed the illimitable possibilities of the flea; in his book called "Tom Sawyer Abroad" he referred in glowing terms to the future of the flea, and showed, indisputably, that if the flea were a man he would certainly be the President of the United States.

But we have a higher ambition in life; the Presidency of the United States conveys nothing to those people who are fortunate enough to live in Victoria. We aim at better things; we realize that if a man is paying his way, is sure of a roof above his head and can count upon three meals a day he is in a higher position than a king upon his throne or a president on his feet. But I am wandering away from my muttons, and I started out to talk about the pleasure which I have had this week. I refer to the decorations which have graced Victoria during the visit of our Governor-General. It is not so much the flags and the general appearance of festivity which has impressed me but the illuminations. I plead guilty to a feeling which I have never experienced before, when I walked down Government Street and saw the way in which some of our principal buildings were so brilliantly lighted. Chief amongst them, of course, was the noble pile which rears its massive front on the south side of Belleville Street. The Government Buildings were a veritable fairyland and I take this opportunity of saying that it appealed to one citizen of Victoria at least.

Seven years ago, before I became the good Canadian citizen that I am, I wandered round the Mediterranean. A year before that my peregrinations took me to northern Spain and the Island of Mallorca.

It was in this gem of the ocean that I first became acquainted with olives in their natural state.

I got to know all about olives when in Mallorca and any news of them is, not unnaturally, of interest to me. I now learn that Mr. Bancroft, who runs the Palace of Sweets on Government Street, is also the owner of an olive farm in southern Greece. It appears that Mr. Bancroft has received results for the first time in twenty-five years and he is now in a position to let native-born Victorians know exactly what pure olive-oil and real olives are like.

There are about three jokes in this world. One is the mother-in-law; she is the never-failing standby of the man who has to fill up the comic column. There is the perennial small boy whose vagaries are an infinite source of satisfaction to the empty-handed newspaper man. The third joke is the extravagant woman; times without number we have seen her face in the paper overshadowed by an angry husband who seems to spend his time in brandishing bills in her face. But we never hear of an extravagant man; it would seem that men are not supposed to buy clothes, but they have to do it all the same, or else go naked, and there is one place in Victoria where they can buy them without running the risk of having their women-folk brandishing their tailor's bill in their face. The Commonwealth, who have for so long conducted a business at 608 Yates Street, have found that the men of

Victoria have had sufficient taste to appreciate their wares, and in consequence have been compelled to open a new store at the New Bellevue Block, 720 Yates Street. The proprietors of the Commonwealth took over the business when it was vacated by Messrs. Finch & Finch, and their rapid rise to success is due, not only to the excellence of their goods, but to the due appreciation which Victoria's men-folk have shown for good clothes when put out by a good house.

I wonder if the Mayor and Council know how very funny they appear to the average rate-payer. Over in the Hollywood Estate they are spending more money in laying out side-walks and boulevards. This is presumably for the benefit of real estate men; but the public is being badly left, in that the conditions of the roads at Ross Bay Cemetery is such that all the hackmen in town are complaining every time they have to go to a funeral. It is all very well for the City to look ahead; it is all very well to spend money on future improvements, but it is not all very well to leave the cemetery in such a state that it is almost impossible to get a corpse to its grave. I have no intention of dying young, but I do hope that when the Dread Reaper comes to mow off my little head, it will not be the Ross Bay Cemetery which receives the recumbent figure of Lounger.

I know what it is to be mean, and have been mean myself lots of times, especially in regard to money. In fact, when I come to talk of meanness I am inclined to think of the novel which made Marie Corelli's name. She started "The Sorrows of Satan" with a few remarks about hunger, and she pertinently queried whether the average man in the street was in a position to judge of the actions, or to recognize the temptations, of the man who was walking down the street with the worm of hunger gnawing at his vitals. Because I myself am mean by nature I may be in a better position than that of nice, fat, substantial citizens, whom we daily see parading our streets, to judge the little case of meanness which was brought to my notice on Thursday. It would appear that there is a firm in Victoria doing business under the name of the National Sales and Importing Company. Exactly what the real business of this firm is I do not know, but it would seem that they include debt collecting amongst their other occupations. I have a letter in my possession which illustrates how they go about this invidious business. There is a man, whom we will call John Smith, because that is a name which identifies nobody, and he owed a small bill, something under \$20. The enterprising firm above referred to sent a letter to a prominent business house in Victoria, and in this letter they said that they were anxious to locate Mr. John Smith. They also stated that they were in a position to give him information which would be of immediate benefit to him, and insinuated that this information would lead to employment of a profitable nature. Mr. John Smith, as I prefer to call him, was in the possession of a temporary job. He lost a day's pay in attending to this, and when he reached the business house, to which I have referred, he found a writ awaiting him. Now if this is not the

height of meanness I should be glad to have Mr. J. D. Challes, Victoria manager of the National Sales and Importing Company, come up to the office of The Week and give me his point of view.

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GOSSIP FROM THE STALLS

Victoria Theatre

On Monday last the boards of the Victoria Theatre were occupied by a company which presented David Beascoe's latest success, "The Woman." Prices were fixed to suit every purse and the rendition scored a well deserved success. Later in the week the same theatre gave Victorians the opportunity of seeing real Old Country Pierrots. The Versatiles made good, special mention being due to the light tenor whose voice won him much merit and applause.

Princess Theatre

It is not often that I have time in the evenings to go so far afield as the Princess Theatre, which is at present located in the old A. O. U. W. hall on Yates Street, but last Wednesday night I had both the time and the inclination, and I was well paid for it. If laughter really does make a man fat, I am afraid that my list line will necessitate my buying another pair of trousers. For I certainly laughed; the play was entitled "Billy" and the Williams Company contrived to introduce more humour into two hours' entertainment than I have had the pleasure of witnessing for at least five years. I am not going to mention any names; where all were good it is, to my mind, wrong to mention individuals, and space forbids that I should mention the whole company by name.

The Empress Theatre

My colleague "The Bohemian," has made a few pregnant remarks with respect to the rag-time played at the Empress Theatre this week. For myself I will say that it is the best show which has appeared on the local vaudeville stage during the past six months. I would like to make special mention of Messrs. Neuss & Eldred, who put on a really amusing act. If "Klass & Bernie" would confine themselves to good music, and the beginning of their turn proved that they could play, their appearance might be less popular, but it would certainly be more appreciated by those members of the audience who have been sufficiently well educated to realize the difference between decent music and rag-time. Robert Hildreth & Co. produced a "playlet" which was well above the average. I sat in a good seat and laughed myself hoarse while this was going on. I do not think that I can pay any better compliment. Of the Bohemian Quartette I would say that they are fine; they have good voices, every one of them, and if we had a few more visitations like this our vaudeville house would be all the better for it. The star feature of this week's performance was "the Verona troupe." It was not their first appearance in this city; they were here about a year ago, and if they continue to improve in proportion, they may safely reckon on being one of the star aggregations on the Considine & Sulvan Circuit.



Crystal Theatre

Any time that there is a gala week in Victoria, moving-picture frequenters will find that the Crystal Theatre is well ahead of the game. There is no need to dwell on the specialties which the management gave the public; they fully came up to the standard which the Crystal has always maintained since it possessed the idea of vaudeville-Cum-Moving-picture.

Romano's Theatre

"The Cadger Family" was the title of one of the most amusing pictures which has been flashed on the Victoria screen in any Moving-Picture house. Romano's, who are always ready to give the best show to the

public for their money, put this most amusing comedy on their canvas during the early part of the week.

Majestic Theatre

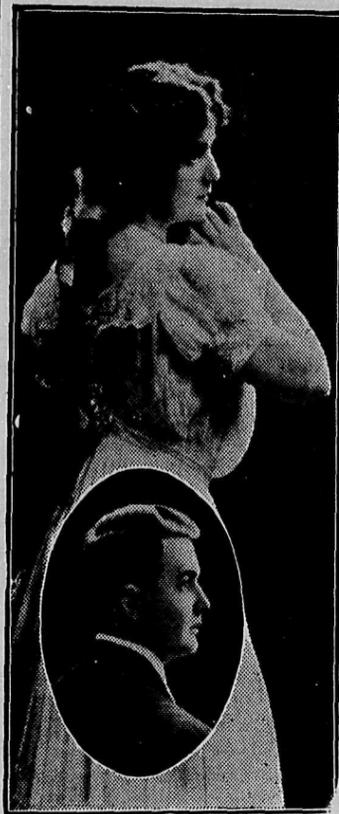
I do not know exactly what I saw at the Majestic this week, but I do remember leaving the house with the feeling that I had enjoyed myself more than on any previous occasion that I had seen Moving Pictures. The management has contrived to assemble a series of pictures which eclipsed all their past efforts, and I, for one, would like to say how much I appreciated the result.

A Coming Attraction

Miss Eva Mylott, who is shortly to appear here in concert, was the recipient of the most distinguished honours on her visit to her native land, Australia, last summer. The home coming of Australia's famous contralto was a great event, of which even the government took official notice.

When the R. M. S. "Makura" steamed into the docks at Sydney, the ship was gay with flags from bow to

stern. Captain Gibbs, recognizing the importance of the day, had ordered the "Makura" to be decorated in honour of Miss Mylott, and the flags remained aloft until she walked ashore.



TWO PICTURES OF JULIAN ELTINGE IN "THE FASCINATING WIDOW"

stern. Captain Gibbs, recognizing the importance of the day, had ordered the "Makura" to be decorated in honour of Miss Mylott, and the flags remained aloft until she walked ashore.

The distinguished singer was welcomed by the Minister of Education (Mr. C. A. Carmichael), the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. J. Trefe), the Governor of The Commonwealth Bank, the Lord Mayor and other officials, as well as by hundreds of old friends. In fact, Miss Mylott was besieged immediately the people from the shore were allowed on board.

In an interview granted the musical critic of the Sydney "Evening News," Miss Mylott remarked that in Europe, Canada and the United States, she appeared before the most select and critical audiences and sang in nearly all the finest concert halls throughout the world. The critics everywhere had accorded her the highest tribute and she has now an established place among the world's greatest artists. Her charming personality has won for her a wide popularity and a large circle of excellent friends.

She has never suffered the painful experience of many artists, namely, that of delayed recognition, for on her first appearance in the city of Philadelphia, one of the leading critics said: "We have heard nothing finer

in grand opera than this unheralded singer."

Miss Mylott also said, "I have always found plenty of kind friends and sincere appreciation, especially in Canada and the United States, and these audiences most responsive. There may be a great difference of opinion among artists as to the musical taste of the American people—but they have always given me such a good reception, that of course, I think their taste is excellent.

"With reference to life in America, I found it decidedly strenuous, both socially and professionally. I have been especially rushed with engagements the last year, having appeared in every state in the Union, and in all the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, appearing as the soloist with the famous Theodore Thomas Orchestra, and on an extensive tour with Jan Kubelik, a long tour as soloist with the Russian Symphony Orchestra, the Apollo Club of Chicago, and many other leading organizations in oratorio and concert."

After a delightful visit to the principal cities of Australia, where she gave concerts, Miss Mylott returns to the new world for her winter season. This will include a tour of Canada and the United States, the first concert to be given on November 14th. From this date, she has engagements to the end of March next year.

Miss Mylott has made a complete success of her chosen career. Blessed with a most charming presence and a glorious voice, she studied under the world's best teachers and faithfully worked to be what she is today, the most popular and most sought for contralto on the concert stage.

Miss Mylott is equally at ease in concert and oratorio work, her magnificent voice carrying to the innermost parts of the largest churches and halls.

Her repertoire includes all the well known oratorios as well as a rare collection of the classics in French, German and Italian as well as English.

The music lovers of this city are assured a musical treat when Miss Mylott appears here in concert.

"Baby Mine"

William A. Brady, Ltd., will again present "Baby Mine," Margaret Mayo's laughing success, for a return engagement at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, October 10th, with the same company and production that made a pronounced success in this city last season.

As a laugh producer, "Baby Mine" is said to be the greatest success the stage has ever known. It is the radiant and glorious fun and hilarity that obtrude at every point throughout the play that holds an audience all the way, and justifies the verdict that "Baby Mine" is the most eminent mirth-impelling comedy present generations of theatre-patrons have ever seen. Most enthusiastic admirers of the play, whose opinions are considered those of experts, emphatically assert that "Baby Mine" is the very best comedy that has been offered.

It is not incredible that a tireless and continuous run of legitimate enthusiasm occasioned by an earnest and forcible demonstration of realistic possibilities, utterly human, is responsible for the world-wide approval of this immense comedy success. The human interest in it touches and concerns all mankind, and when it is of a character that invokes the close and faithful attention of a complete audience, without pause, strictly by reason of its deep fun and laugh-making qualities, its universal popularity and success are readily explained.

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theme of the comedy, makes it entirely fascinating and attractive at every moment.

A year in New York, eight months in Chicago, and nearly two years in London, is but a brief record of the comedy's run in the larger cities.

Julian Eltinge Will Display
Marvellous Wardrobe

When Julian Eltinge steps upon the stage at the Victoria Theatre Wednesday, October 9, in the star role of "The Fascinating Widow," the gentler sex may be prepared to be thrown into a panic of admiration, for word has gone forth that in his impersonations of beautiful women in "The Fascinating Widow," Julian Eltinge will wear and exhibit gowns which mark absolutely the last word in the modiste's art. It is estimated that his wardrobe, jewels, etc., this season represent an outlay of \$10,000.

Princess Theatre

Formerly A.O.U.W. Hall
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OCTOBER 7

The Williams Stock Co.

Will Present
Comedy Drama
"Because She Loved Him So"
Prices 10c, 20c and 30c
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
10c and 20c
Curtain, 8.30 p.m. Matinees, 2.45
Reserved Seats on sale at Dean & Hiscock's, cor. Broad and Yates Sts.

Empress

BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE
OCTOBER 7
Three Times Daily
3.00 p.m.—7.30 p.m.—9.00 p.m.

First Vaudeville Appearance of
BARNEY GILMORE
Presenting
"A Jolly Ramble Thru' Ireland"

The Sensational Dramatic Triumph
WALTER H. BROWN
Presents
"His Father's Son"

The Globe-Trotting Mimic
ALF. HOLT

Cecile—WESTON & LEON—Louise
Two Winsome and Magnetic Maids

Tommy—LONG & LING—Mamie
Present
"Fun in a Gymnasium"

TWILIGHT MOTION PICTURES

The Week

A Provincial Newspaper and Review
published every Saturday by

"The Week" Publishing
Company, Limited

Published at 1208 Government St.,
Victoria, B. C., Canada

WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, Editor

Life's Little Worries

By Bohemian

I hope that I may be forgiven for borrowing a title which originally came from a London Magazine. I make this journalistic "break" with the greatest pleasure, because I realize that life, as we grow older, is still more full of "Little Worries."

Take such a thing as our amusements. How often do we leave the theatre discontented with the show which we have seen, and how often is this discontentment due to some little item, which is not worth mentioning in a theatrical criticism, but which has the effect of leaving a spectator, vaguely annoyed at a show which he has otherwise enjoyed.

Let me give an instance: this week the local vaudeville house has been running the best show they have put out during the last five years. But there was one fault, and that fault does not lie in the performers; it lies right in the heart of the audience. We have reached such a depth of depravity that it seems impossible for the people who occupy the front seats in our leading theatre to appreciate what is best in musical art.

The Empress Theatre seats, roughly speaking, five hundred people. Out of those five hundred at least seventy-five per cent. gave Victoria a bad name by vociferously applauding a turn, which, though good, presented those worst features which have done so much to disfigure the music of the present day.

I may be wrong in saying this; I may, possibly, not be the ideal critic; but I did have an education; I did learn to appreciate what was best in art; I did learn that lesson which taught me to hate and despise rag-time, and so long as rag-time wends its wicked way, through this sinful world, just so long will I continue to hurl blasphemy at it.

So much for my specific grievance. We now come down to those "Little Worries" which occur to each one of us, and which each one of us cannot avoid. Consider the little matter of "keys." We all of us carry keys, but how many of us ever put our hand on the right key when the occasion calls for it? I myself carry a bundle of keys in my pocket; I call in at the post office every morning at eight o'clock; how often does the right key slip out of my pocket into my eager fingers? Not once in a hundred times; every key which has been produced in Victoria seems to fall into my clutch. But the key I want eludes it.

Have you ever noticed the worry and trouble which the modern electric light causes the private individual? The latter goes home, probably late at night; he wanders up to his room, his land-lady being safely in bed. He wants to find a light, and he puts forth a tentative finger in the direction of the place where the light ought to be; his finger misses the spot and for five minutes he claws the air, and at the end of this period he finds his nose bumping against the bulb.

This is just another example of those "Little Worries" which make us think that life is a farce, and existence a mere bubble.

The collar stud is an old subject, usually reserved for the cub reporter. I do not plead guilty to belonging to the cub reporter class; I am nothing if I am not egotistical and inevitably believe that I have a few more observations to make public, with respect to that same collar stud. I have found a new place for it to hide; it

used to have a knack of falling underneath the dressing table; it has now found a new place, one which occasions intense annoyance to the unfortunate bachelor who has to try and find it in his soap-box.

There is one more thing which makes life so hard and that is the action of the street car. The B. C. E. R. gives excellent service and have done much to make Victoria what she is.

But we have all noticed a difficulty which exists in every town of getting to the given spot in a hurry. Cars never seem to run just at the time when you want them; they have a horrible habit of always stopping at the corner when you want to cross the road. Cars, like other modern conveniences, are very apt to prove nuisances.

But, for all my "grouching," I am a very happy member of a Society and if it were not for "Life's Little Worries," there would be no living for

Bohemian.

The Mystery of Life

Written Specially for The Week
by J. Arthur Hill

The annual meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held this year at Dundee, have just come to an end. Scientific men from all parts of the world have congregated in the busy Scottish town, and, instead of jute and jam (the city's chief products) the conversational air has been full of electrons, ether, protoplasm, and the differential calculus. On the financial side—a side not overlooked in Scotland—a sensation was made by the generous gift of £10,000 by a Dundee jute manufacturer—Dr. Caird—to the funds of the Association.

Scientifically speaking, the centre of interest has been the Address of the President, Professor Schaefer. This is always a great event. The custom is for the President to deal exhaustively, yet in a popular manner, with some interesting problem in his own particular branch of science, or—alternatively—to give a kind of summarized description of recent scientific advance in other departments—in short, a scientific stock-taking, showing where we are.

Professor Schaefer, being a biologist, took as his subject "The Nature, Origin, and Maintenance of Life," and practically confined himself to it. Beginning with the claim—which surely must be allowed—that the phenomena of life, like all other phenomena, are the legitimate objects of scientific investigation, he proceeded to show that these phenomena are of a chemical or physical nature. Hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, with minute quantities of a few phosphates and chlorides, combine in various complicated ways to make up a complex molecule; these molecules have the various properties which we sum up in the term "vitality," as the molecules of water, composed of hydrogen and oxygen, manifest the properties of "aquosity." There is no need to assume any metaphysical or mysterious "vital force" or "vital principle." Given the molecule, its properties appear. *Voila tout.*

Where Did Life Come From?

Consequently, such a question as this should not be asked, any more than "where does aquosity come from?" Many absurd answers have, nevertheless, been given. Lord Kelvin surmised that life-germs might perhaps have landed on our planet from other parts of space, brought by a meteorite. But this is a wild and improbable guess. It would take about sixty million years for a meteorite to travel from the nearest stellar system to our earth, and it is inconceivable that any form of life could be maintained during such a period. Even from the nearest planet, 150 years would be required; and the heating of the meteorite in passing through our atmosphere, and its impact with the earth, would in all probability destroy any life which it might have contained. Moreover, such a guess does not solve the pro-

blem of life's origin; it merely pushes it a stage further back. Even if life arrived here in a meteorite, we should still want to know where it came from, and how it arose. How did it start in the first instance?—that is what we want to know.

Spontaneous Generation

The most scientific theory is that life arose on our own planet, when the chemical and physical conditions were suitable. This is an hypothesis, not a dogma; but it is a truly reasonable and scientific hypothesis, and the objections that have been urged against it are mostly baseless. *E. g.*, it has been said: "Why, if life arose from non-living matter, do we not find it so arising now?" There are two answers. First, the temperature and general conditions of the earth's crust and atmosphere are now different and perhaps less favorable. Second, are we so very sure that life is not so arising, even now? Quite probably we have not been looking for it in the right place. It would be absurd to expect to find stones changing into animals, and it is only a little less absurd to expect to find dead matter changing suddenly into a substance so comparatively highly organized as a cell. Life, at its first appearance, whether in remote times or now, probably begins in pieces of unorganized matter, much lower in the scale than a cell; mere colloidal watery slime which, if we could examine it, would seem on the borderline between living and non-living, difficult to classify in either category. It is quite likely, now that we realise what to look for, that we may find this substance—may find life, in very low forms, emerging from the non-living.

The Misty Boundary Line

The hypothesis is supported by recent researches which have caused the dividing line between living and non-living to become vague and indistinct. Formerly it was believed that a sharp line separated the two. We now know that it is not so. Take, for instance, the most obvious manifestation of life, *viz.*, movement. We watch a small mass of low living matter—*amoeba limax*—and see it changing its shape, throwing out projections of its structureless substance, creeping from one part of the field of the microscope to another; and we say it is living, and give it a name. But physicists now show us movements of precisely similar character in substances which no one can regard as living; movements of oil drops, of organic and inorganic mixtures, even of mercury globules, which are indistinguishable in their character from those of living organisms, yet obviously produced as the result of purely physical and chemical reactions causing changes in surface tension of the fluids under examination. And as to the supposedly characteristic phenomena of assimilation and disassimilation—the taking in of food and its elaboration—we now find the same process in the osmotic phenomena presented by solutions separated from one another by semi-permeable membranes. In fact it is becoming every day more apparent that the chemistry and physics of the living organism are essentially the chemistry and physics of nitrogenous colloids. There is no sharp boundary between living and non-living; we may find the latter turning into the former—perhaps in deep-sea dredgings—or may even be able to do it artificially in the laboratory. But in either case the life-form will be low—will be on the boundary line. We need not expect to be able to manufacture dogs or cats or even cells. The first appearance will be in colloidal slime. But, of course, given plenty of colloidal slime at a distant period, the other and higher forms of life follow, according to the inevitable laws of evolution. As the French proverb has it, "it is only the first step that costs" (*ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*).

Religious Aspect

It was formerly thought that any such scientific advance as this would undermine Religion. We now know that nothing is farther from the truth. Philosophy and Religion can never be undermined by Science. They deal with things from different sides. Science enquires into the "how" of things; finds out what happens in the

phenomenal world, and links those happenings together by laws; but Science has nothing to say about *why* they happen, nothing to say about the ultimate explanation of the whole universe, which is inconceivably greater than the tiny part of it at which the various sciences scratch and dig with their tiny implements. As Carlyle said, we are like minnows in a creek; they know their immediate surroundings, but what do they know of the vast ocean-currents, and tides, and Moon's Eclipses, by all of which their little creek is affected? Such a minnow is Man; his creek this planet Earth. Science will never explain everything. Philosophy—the rational explanation of the Universe—and Religion—the emotional attitude of the soul towards the whole of cosmic law—will still hold their place. And indeed Science, from an apparent enemy, is turning into a friend; for, the more we learn of this wonderful universe, the more there is for Philosophy to explain, and the more there is for Religion to contemplate with wonder and awe. We are lifting the veils of Nature one by one; and with each removal her face becomes more grandly beautiful, more awe-inspiring. Man-made dogmas may crumble and vanish, being only temporary vessels for the holding of Truth; but the Truth remains, and as we learn more of it we shall learn to make more fitting vessels for it, shall learn to worship it more worthily, by lives of service to the common good, and by humility and adoration towards the inconceivable Source of All.

Some Reminiscences of Victoria

An Appreciation of Mr. Edgar Fawcett's Latest Work

One of the most delightful surprises I have enjoyed for a long time was furnished when my good old friend, Mr. Edgar Fawcett, handed me a copy of his book, just published by William Briggs of Toronto and entitled "Some Reminiscences of Old Victoria." It is just the work for which I have been looking—the production of a man who has lived in Victoria for more than half a century, and has been able to watch the Capital City of British Columbia making history. During this time, Mr. Fawcett has not only been a keen observer of men and affairs, and an intelligent student of contemporary history, but has been able to prepare a volume with high literary quality and interesting illustrations. In his book will be found authentic portraits of most of the great men who have been associated with the public life of the Province, from Sir James Douglas to the present brilliant native son, Sir Richard McBride, who has directed its destinies along the path of success.

In addition to many interesting reminiscences of the roll of great men who have handled our affairs, Mr. Fawcett presents a number of exceedingly interesting views of Old Victoria, starting with the Hudson's Bay stockade, the old bastion and fort. As a compendium of old-timers, many of whose descendants are today leading citizens, the book is invaluable; indeed, in every walk of life there are some of our citizens who will find a branch or a root of their genealogical tree in Mr. Fawcett's compendium. His work is well and carefully done, as might have been expected of one who is a lover of literature and a master of English. Wherever historic documents are referred to, the proper references are given, and, as far as I am able to judge, the book is likely to become a classic. Not the least interesting feature will be found on page 236, where Mr. Fawcett gives a complete list of the survivors of the 20,000 people who arrived in Victoria from San Francisco in 1858, the first year of the gold excitement. The book is so full of valuable matter that it is impossible in the brief space of this review to do more than to indicate its general excellence and reliability, and to advise every reader of The Week to purchase a copy. W. B.

Canon Barnett and Toynbee Hall

By Charles Gribble

(Reprinted from T. P.'s Weekly)

All the world knows Canon Barnett, of Bristol, and remembers that he was the first Warden of Toynbee Hall, itself the first of those so-called "Settlements," instituted in the eighties; to brighten and diversify life in the East End of London. The present writer is old enough to remember the day and the hour when the Canon, then Vicar of Saint Jude's, Whitechapel, and already known to the few as a man of parts, ideas, and energy, swam, like a new planet, into the ken of the community at large.

The Oxonian Conscience

The place was Oxford, and the time was the time when Oxford was getting tired of the Aesthetic Movement. There had been, it was then felt, too much posing and posturing before blue china, and sunflowers, and peacocks' feathers; too much writing of languorous, sensuous poetry in imitation of Dante Gabriel Rossetti; too affected a profession of "intensity and 'utterness'; too great a readiness to "exist beautifully," instead standing up to life in the warrior spirit. So, in due course, all of a sudden, and almost without warning, the Philistines rose in revolt against the Aesthetes. They forced their oaks and ragged their rooms, and made hordes of their precious possessions, and tried to improve the characters of the Aesthetes themselves by means of cold-water cure under the college pumps. The hint was taken. The Aesthetes had their hair cut, and put on high collars, and did their best to behave like other people. But the disappearance left a gap. Oxford felt the need of a new cult—a new enthusiasm—to take the place of that which had been lost; and so, somehow or other—for the precise process might be difficult to trace—Oxford began to interest itself, in the true missionary spirit, in questions relating to the condition of the people. It might be hard to say who set the ball rolling; but one may name three books, none of them by Oxford men, which appeared to prick the Oxonian conscience. The first was "How the Poor Live," by Mr. G. R. Sims; the second was "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," by an excellent Congregational divine; the third was Walter Besant's novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." The two former works pictured the misery of the destitute; the last-named dwelt rather on the monotony of life in the mean streets east of Aldgate Pump.

The Guide

All three of them inspired eloquent sermons, and the sermons moved the hearts of undergraduates. The vague feeling that something ought to be done gradually took shape as a feeling that something ought to be done by Oxford men, and that Oxford men ought to go to the East End to do it. Exactly what they ought to do was not, at first, so clear as it might have been. An inspired and experienced guide was needed to point out the precise path of usefulness; and the hour brought forth man in the person of the Reverend Samuel Barnett of Saint Jude's, Whitechapel, who had been watching this outburst of humanitarian enthusiasm, and thinking out a way of turning it into a profitable channel.

Imagination and Action

A memorable debate at the Oxford Union furnished him with his opportunity. It was hardly a debate in the proper sense of the word, for there was no opposition, all the speaker being on the same side. Perhaps one should call it a demonstration rather than a debate; and it was a demonstration of which Canon Barnett, himself a Wadham man, was the outstanding figure. He confronted his audience with a gravely friendly face—a man of imagination who was also a man of action—and told them, with a pleasing sympathetic voice, of the plan which he had thought out for them. It was very hard, he pointed out, for the East-Enders to civilise each

(Continued on Page 7)

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

REAL ESTATE STOCKS TRUSTS INVESTMENTS

BUILDING PERMITS

SEPTEMBER 24 TO OCTOBER 1

September 24—	
J. Carr—Joseph St.—Dwelling	\$ 2,800
W. B. Young—Hilda St.—Dwelling	2,550
J. T. MacLagan—Olive St.—Dwelling	4,000
W. J. Maher—Menzie and Niagara—Apts. and Stores....	15,000
September 25—	
Mrs. Allen—Niagara St.—Dwelling	2,000
Beaumont & Drummond—Chamberlain St.—Dwelling....	5,600
September 27—	
Misses Brown—Fairfield St.—Dwelling	5,500
Jas. Atkins—Simcoe St.—Dwelling	3,800
C. Caplen—Fifth St.—Dwelling	1,000
Seventh Day Adventists—Grahame St.—Church.....	3,000
W. C. VanMunster—Howe St.—Dwelling	2,500
J. L. Wilson—Howe St.—Dwelling	4,000
September 30—	
H. M. Parker—Clare St.—Dwelling	2,500
Harry Mann—Victor St.—Dwelling	1,200
C. E. Pearsons—Fifth St.—Dwelling	2,200
Chee Kang Gong—Fisguard St.—Add. to Dwelling.....	5,200
Jas. Purdy—Robertson St.—Dwelling	2,450
W. Robertson—Pembroke St.—Dwelling	3,000
P. Criddle—Dallas Rd.—Add. to Hotel.....	1,000
W. S. Maher—Niagara St.—Store	1,000
Jalland Bros.—Wellington St.—Dwelling	2,600
P. E. George—Mars and Highwood—Dwelling.....	1,000
A. McCrimmon—Linden Ave.—Dwelling	3,500
October 1—	
T. Kirkpatrick—Lee Ave.—Dwelling	2,400
Lee Woy—St. Charles St.—Greenhouses	3,750
Wm. Rochert—Davie St.—Dwelling	2,400

CANADA AND THE PANAMA CANAL

(By Fred. W. Field)

Canada's Pacific Ports, Their Facilities and Shipping

Supposing that the necessary harbor facilities are provided by our Pacific ports, we may reasonably expect expansion in the shipping patronizing those harbors. The railroads may be expected not only to provide a certain amount of terminal elevator and dockage facilities, but also further steamship lines. It was feared at one time that legislation proposed at Washington would prevent Canadian steamships owned by Canadian railroads from using the Canal. This was denied by Judge Adamson, the author of the legislation. The doubtful section of his bill applied only to the coastwise commerce of the United States and to railroads which are common carriers under the Interstate Commerce Act.

The section in question provides that after July 1st, 1913, it shall be unlawful for any railroad or other common carrier subject to the Act to regulate commerce, to own, lease, operate, control, or to have any interest whatever in any common carrier by water with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic. It would vest the Interstate Commerce Commission with jurisdiction to determine questions of fact, as whether there is competition between rail and water carriers as contemplated in this section.

The Canadian Pacific Railway already has steamship services to the Orient and to Europe. The Canadian Northern Railway also has an Atlantic steamship line. When the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways have completed their roads from coast to coast, we may reasonably expect the establishment by them of Atlantic and Pacific services, as the case may be. Both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific have services along the coast of British Columbia.

Shipping at Vancouver—Even without the Panama Canal, Vancouver shipping has grown rapidly. The following figures, showing the total number of vessels and tonnage inwards and outwards, including coasting, illustrate this fact:—

Year	Vessels	Tonnage
1896	4,871	1,496,827
1906	10,763	3,563,342
1911	16,775	8,038,913

Activity in regard to the Canal is noticeable in all important shipping centres. The Compania Trasatlantica, of Cadiz and Barcelona, principal of the Spanish steamship concerns, will establish a service via the Canal to the North Pacific Coast ports. This company operates a fleet of modern passenger and freight steamers from Cadiz and Barcelona to New York, South American ports and in the Mediterranean. The company expects to handle large emigrant traffic to the Pacific coast ports by way of the Canal.

Establish at Vancouver or Victoria—The special representative of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, who has already visited our Pacific Coast and the Panama zone, may recommend that the head-

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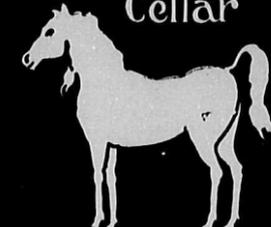
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Optometrist and Optician

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apl 20 S oct 26

quarters of the line from Europe via Panama on the North Pacific be placed at Victoria or Vancouver. When he was in Victoria, he stated that if proper railroad connections were provided and cargoes could be assembled and distributed there at the same expense as at other coast ports he would favour that port being made the terminus of the line.

Construction has been commenced in Germany of the first passenger and cargo steamer specially designed for the trade to the North Pacific ports via Panama Canal. This steamer, a vessel of about 8,000 tons register, is being built at the Weser shipyards for the Hamburg-Amerika line. The Holland-Amerika line has announced that it will shortly order two steamers for this business, and the Swedish-Johnston line of Christiana is preparing to construct vessels.

Many Lines Interested—The Blue Funnel Line, which is now operating a fleet of the largest freighters in the Pacific trade from Liverpool and the Orient, will add two new steamers to the line. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have announced the construction of two new steamers, to be known as the Yokohama Maru and the Shidzouka Maru. Another Japanese line has been investigating ports on the Gulf of Mexico with a view toward inaugurating a line from Japan through the Panama Canal.

The Kosmos line has announced four new steamers for the Pacific trade, each to be of about 12,000 tons. This company has already a large fleet of freighters in the service, and is planning on making use of the Panama Canal with an extended service.

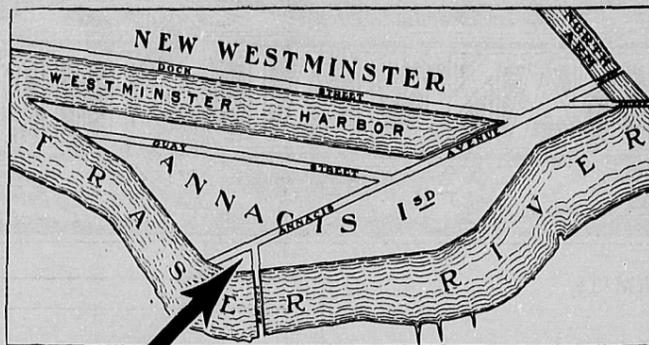
The Harrison line, which inaugurated a service to Puget Sound a few months ago to be early in the field to secure traffic which will develop via the Panama Canal, is building three large steamers.

London to Vancouver—From the Tyne comes the interesting news that not a few of the steamships now building on the north-east coast are designed for the navigation of the Panama Canal. The orders for these vessels have been placed quietly, and in many cases it is not yet known for which particular branch of the Pacific trade they are intended.

A leading English shipping concern controlling two hundred steamers is said to be making preliminary arrangements for a regular cargo service between London or Liverpool and Vancouver. Grain from Alberta and timber and fruit from British Columbia will constitute the chief home-bound cargo at low freight rates.

Investigating Pacific Ports—In New York maritime circles, representatives of important British shipping interests are reported to be investigating Pacific ports to discover where the best terminals for steamship lines between Great Britain and the ports upon the North American Pacific coast can be located.

—Monetary Times.



For Sale

497 feet of waterfrontage on main channel of Fraser River, with 369 feet on Annacis Avenue, and near the proposed bridge shown on official map of Westminister Harbor.

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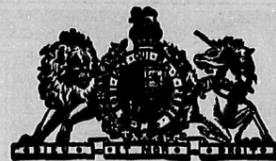
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TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa and marked on the envelope "Tender for the purchase of the 'C. G. S. Georgia'" will be received up until noon of the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1912, for the purchase of the Canadian Government Steamer "Georgia" now moored at the Government wharf at Sapperton, B. C.

The leading dimensions of the steamer are as follows:

Length of keel 60 ft.
Breadth outside 11 ft.
Depth moulded 6 ft.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian Bank equal to ten per cent. of the total amount of the tender, which cheque will be forfeited should the successful tenderer decline to purchase the steamer at his tender price. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tender will be returned.

All tenders must be made with the distinct understanding that the successful tenderer will pay for the steamer in cash when he is notified that his tender has been accepted.

All tenders must be for the steamer as she now stands and no apparel or equipment will be furnished by the Department with the exception of what is now on board.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries

A. JOHNSTON,

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

—28529. Ottawa, September 19, 1912.

oct. 5 oct.

WATER NOTICE

For a Licence to Take and Use Water

NOTICE is hereby given that The Portland Cement Construction Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use 0.2 cub. feet per sec. of water out of China Creek, which flows in an easterly direction through Lots 73, 118, 143 and 144 and empties into Saanich Inlet near opposite China Creek. The water will be diverted at 100 yds. west of bridge over China Creek and will be used for industrial purposes on the land scribed as Lots 118, 73, 74, 75, 95, 127.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 18th day of September, 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

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By F. A. Devereux, Agent

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CANON BARNETT
(Continued on Page 4)

her. They must be civilised from outside. It was specially desirable that they should be civilised from Oxford, possessing the secret of culture, must communicate it; but Oxford men were to do their work effectively they must live at the scene of their labours. A hostel—a Settlement—something of the nature of Oxford College, must be established in the midst of the mean streets. A steady succession of Oxford men must spend a few years here, on leaving the University, learn to know the people whom they proposed to help, enter into their lives, and make personal friends among them. They might go forth every morning to their labours in Fleet Street or the City, but they would return every evening to Whitechapel, instead of Earl's Court or Wimbledon, and take part in the social and educational activities of the place, teaching, lecturing, attending public meetings, helping the clergy, organising and directing rational kinds of entertainment. Such was the scheme; men cheered it as they might be cheered. A call to arms. Left to itself, no doubt, the enthusiasm would have died away like all undergraduate enthusiasms; but Canon Barnett knew human nature too well to give it a chance of doing that. He selected his money, and started his settlement, and found men to settle in it. It was called Toynbee Hall, after Arnold Toynbee, the brilliant Oxford economist, who died so young; and it was the first of many Settlements of the same kind. Here the Broad Churchman had led the way the High Churchman followed, founding the Settlement at Abchurch Lane, over the destinies of which the present Bishop of London long presided. Then the Congregationalists took a leaf out of the book of the Church, and established a Settlement which had Mr. W. T. Stott as its Principal; and presently the mean streets were further studded with Settlements direct from Cambridge, and from sundry other public schools. Some of them were more specifically devoted to social work, and others to religious work, but all of them have, in their several ways, done work which needed doing. Canon Barnett, in short, had, on that memorable evening at the Oxford Union Debating Society, inaugurated a Movement, sometimes spoken of as the last, or latest, of the Oxford Movements—a Movement which still continues, though he himself is a veteran who has well earned his right to retire to a less laborious office.

The Amende Honorable
The present writer (if he may refer to himself again) has pleasant memories of a visit which he paid to Toynbee Hall in its comparatively early days. It was his privilege to attend a reception there, and afterwards to write an article about that reception for the "Sun," in the days when that journal was edited by the present Editor of this paper, with Mr. Louis Tracy—the Mr. Louis Tracy who now writes the sensational stories of crime and mystery—for his second-in-command. He afterwards heard that his article had given more satisfaction in the newspaper office than at the Settlement. Perhaps there was some reason why it was likely to do so. Perhaps he did devote too large a proportion of his space to the complimenting of a charming daughter of culture whose acquaintance he then made, and whom he has never seen since, but whose frank friendliness and affable conversation caused him to pass an extremely agreeable evening. Perhaps he ought not to have mentioned the fact that he was privileged to escort the lady as far as her doorstep. Or, perhaps, someone in the "Sun" office ought to have struck that passage out. His excuse is that he and the editor and the assistant editor of the "Sun" were all a great deal younger then than they are now, and that youth, with a pen in its hand, is rather apt to rejoice in this sort of audacious impertinence. Now that he is married and middle-aged—of a sober habit and a grave demeanour—he not only admits that his earlier levity was unbecoming, but grasps at the chance offered to him of making the amende honorable. For the work which he could even then perceive to have been done at Toynbee Hall was a very fine piece of work indeed. In the midst of a very horrible part of London a new atmosphere had been, as it were, created. Just round the corner was the Whitechapel Road—a foul and blatant thoroughfare in which the struggle for life proceeded with disgusting coarseness. Within, albeit the guests were mostly the sons and daughters of the people, there was culture, and good manners, and an intelligent appreciation of what is best in art, and music, and literature. The transformation, truly, was a marvellous achievement, exalting one's belief in the possibilities of human nature, and filling one with the desire to sing Canon Barnett's praises, and to adorn the walls with a tablet in his honour bearing the inscription: "Si Monumentum Requirit, Circumspice."

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Tooth Paste

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your service in Royal Vinolia Tooth Powder—which means that every tiny interstice of the teeth, every nook and corner of the mouth is searched, cleansed and purified as never before. In boxes of attractive shape, with patent top so that there is no waste in applying the Powder to your brush. Price 25 cents.



Fluid Dentifrice

The exquisite and refreshing flavour of this liquid dentifrice will be the most welcome thing about your daily ablutions, once you commence its use. A perfect tooth and mouth cleanser though it is—its action goes much further, for germs of disease as well as tooth-decay are daily eliminated from the mouth. Children delight in Royal Vinolia Fluid Dentifrice; there is no trouble in teaching them the habit of tooth cleanliness with its use. Price 25 cents.

VINOLIA COMPANY LIMITED, London, Paris, Toronto
By appointment Soapmakers to H.M. THE KING. 132



TAX SALES

SALE OF LANDS FOR DELINQUENT TAXES IN THE VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, on Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., I shall sell at public auction the lands in the list hereinafter set out, of the persons in said list hereinafter set out, for delinquent taxes unpaid by said persons on the 31st day of December, 1911, and for interest, costs, and expenses, including the cost of advertising said sale, if the total amount is not sooner paid.

Name of Person Assessed	Short Description of Property	Taxes	School Rates	Interest to Date of Sale	Costs & Expenses	Total
ESQUIMALT DISTRICT						
Mitchell Innes, R. G.	Lots 5 to 25, 29 to 34, of Suburban Lot 24, and that part of Suburban Lot 24, known as Lot 46, Reg. Map 316A	\$ 15 00	\$ 4 90	\$ 95	\$ 1 00	\$21 85
Mitchell, John, Estate	Part Suburban Lot 40, that portion south of Albert Ave., as per Reg. Map 1056	6 00	1 95	35	1 00	9 30
Shop, Geo.	Lot 5, Suburban Lot 43, Reg. Map 446	2 50	80	15	1 00	4 45
Grant, T. J.	Lot 13 and W. 1/2 Lot 14, Subdiv. of Suburban Lots 37 and 45, as per Deed Plan 54	3 00	15	1 00	4 15	8 15
aylor, J. H.	Lot 11, Reg. Map 822 of Suburban Lot 48	2 00	10	1 00	3 10	6 10
owers, Mrs. Lizzie	Lot 9, Reg. Map 822, of Suburban Lot 48	2 00	10	1 00	3 10	6 10
Curdy, H. B.	Lot 13, Reg. Map 822 of Suburban Lot 48	1 50	50	10	1 00	3 10
amilton, R. J.	Lot, Bk. B, Reg. Map 772	1 50	50	10	1 00	3 10
urrrington, M. J. L. and G.	Lot 6, Bk. B, Reg. Map 772	2 25	75	15	1 00	4 15
andras, F. A.	Lots 23, 24, Bk. C, Reg. Map 772	8 50	2 80	50	1 00	12 80
Donald, Jas.	Lots 12, 13, Bk. D, Reg. Map 772	3 50	30	15	1 00	6 80
ale, A. W.	Lot 24, Reg. Map 326	5 25	30	25	1 00	8 05
C. Junk & Hardware Co.	Lot 24, Reg. Map 326	7 00	30	30	1 00	8 30
rtton, Geo. S.	East 55 ft. of Lot 19, Bk. E, Reg. Map 195	14 00	4 60	85	1 00	20 45
h, Theo. Alex.	Lot 11, Reg. Map 946	6 50	2 15	40	1 00	10 05
ewart, Alex.	Lot 18, Reg. Map 946	3 25	1 05	20	1 00	5 30
oth, W. H.	Lots 16 and 17, Bk. B, Reg. Map 292	6 35	2 05	40	1 00	9 80
obson, A. H.	Lots 22 and 23, Bk. C, Reg. Map 292	4 75	1 60	30	1 00	7 65
bleman, Mr.	Lot 24, Reg. Map 265	7 50	2 45	45	1 00	11 40
ocker, Florence Agnes	Lot 5, Bk. A, Reg. Map 1071	2 75	1 05	10	1 00	3 85
anigan, J. W.	Lot 6, Bk. A, Reg. Map 1071	2 75	1 05	10	1 00	3 85
alton, G. M.	Lot 15, Bk. A, Reg. Map 1071	1 75	60	10	1 00	3 45
erard, Lamerta	Lots 4 and 5, Bk. B, Reg. Map 1071	3 75	1 50	15	1 00	4 90
alton, G. M.	Lots 1 to 4, Reg. Map 424	6 00	1 95	35	1 00	9 30
ild, E. Constance	Lots 39, 40, 43, Reg. Map 424	3 50	1 15	20	1 00	5 85
een, Mrs. Dora	Lot 44, Reg. Map 424	4 00	1 30	25	1 00	6 55
orbes, Fredk. H.	Lot 49, Reg. Map 424	2 00	65	10	1 00	3 75
ooks, Mrs. Mary	Part Sec. 35, as described in Indenture No. 11911 at L. R. O., 14.9 ac.	20 00	1 20	1 00	2 00	24 20
osse, Capt. J. T.	Part Sec. 69, as per Deed No. 14591 at L. R. O., 1/2 ac.	3 50	25	15	1 00	4 90

Name of Person Assessed	Short Description of Property	Taxes	School Rates	Interest to Date of Sale	Costs & Expenses	Total
Allen, Edward	Part Sec. 69, as per Deed No. 15298 at L. R. O., 10.81 ac.	22 50	1 35	1 10	2 00	26 95
Holt, Thomas G.	Section 75, 100 ac.	17 50	80	2 00	20 30	
Grant, Alexander F.	Part Section 117, Esquimalt, and part Sections 1 and 2, R. O. W., Highland, as per Deed No. 1750, L. R. O., 35 ac.	17 50	80	2 00	20 30	
Weller, Geo.	Lot 23 of Suburban Lots 19 and 20	1 15	95	1 00	2 20	
Sims, J. R.	Lots 19, 22, and 23, Reg. Map 446	2 60	10	1 00	3 70	
Burrowes, G. J.	Lot 3, Bk. C, Reg. Map 772	65	1 00	1 65		
Ferguson, R. N.	Lots 7 and 8, 10 to 12, 14 and 16, Bk. C, Reg. Map 772	4 90	20	1 00	6 10	
Scott, W. M.	Lots 9, 10, 17, and 18, Reg. Map 326	5 70	25	1 00	6 95	
Appleby, Wm.	Lot 5, Reg. Map 267	95	15	1 00	2 00	
Mann, Mrs. Isabella	Lot 23, Bk. E, Reg. Map 195	2 95	15	1 00	4 10	
Ashton, Mr.	Lot 74, Reg. Map 265	80	95	1 00	1 85	
McIntyre, D. N.	Lot 85, Reg. Map 265	5 40	25	1 00	6 65	
Williams, J. Edw.	Lot 27, Reg. Map 424	50	1 00	1 50		
Taylor, W. A.	Lot 8, Reg. Map 1071	65	1 00	1 65		
Thomas, Ben.	Lots 9 and 10, Reg. Map 885	20	1 00	1 20		
Davies, Tom C.	Lots 7 and 8, Reg. Map 1050	60	1 00	1 60		
Young, J. J., & Cooper, F. H.	Lot 15, Reg. Map 1050	40	1 00	1 40		
Glading, C. J.	Lot H, pt. Sec. 70, Reg. Map 1118, 3 ac.	10	1 00	1 10		
Cameron, Alex., Estate	Lots 6 and 35, pt. Section 98	30	1 00	1 30		
Braine, Frank	Section 107, 106 ac.	2 10	10	2 00	4 20	
GOLDSTREAM DISTRICT						
Gerard, W. Burdette	Section 118, 640 ac.	80 00	1 80	3 85	2 00	87 65
MALAHAT DISTRICT						
Wilkinson, John S.	Lot 18, 98 ac.	5 00	25	2 00	7 25	
Malahat Sand & Gravel Co.	Part Lot 79, 34.6 ac., as per Deed No. 1470, L. R. O.	6 00	30	2 00	8 30	
Henshell, Anna L.	Lots 1 and 4, Bk. 35, Reg. Map 218B	1 75	10	1 00	2 85	
Butler, John	Lots 8 and 9, Bk. 15, Reg. Map 218A	2 25	10	1 00	3 35	
Christiansen, Walter T.	Lots 11 and 12, Bk. 15, Reg. Map 218A	2 50	10	1 00	3 60	
Tite, Julia	Lot 45, Reg. Map 728	1 00	05	1 00	2 05	
METCHOSIN DISTRICT						
Roberts, Mrs. Clara	Section 25, 100 ac.	6 00	1 20	30	1 00	8 50
Carter, Arthur	Lot 9, Reg. Map 846, 11.82 ac.	7 50	1 50	40	2 00	11 40
Holford, Geo.	Section 17, 100 ac.	4 00	80	20	2 00	7 00
Green, Frank	Section 113, 100 ac.	4 00	80	20	2 00	7 00
SOOKE DISTRICT						
Gastley, Harry W.	Sections 30 and 31, 271 ac.	52 00	1 20	2 50	2 00	57 70
Gallagher, S. F., & Ellis, L. H.	Section 107, 150 ac.	16 00	75	2 00	18 75	
Wilson, A. E.	Section 130, 212 ac.	6 00	30	2 00	8 30	
Dale, Bonnycastle	Lots 31 to 34, Reg. Map 217	65	1 00	1 65		
White, A. D.	East 10 ac. of Sec. 20, as per Indenture No. 16393, L. R. O.	30	2 00	2 30		
RENFREW DISTRICT						
Butler, Audrey	Section 84, 135 ac.	20 00	95	2 00	22 95	
Sargent, H. P.	S.W. part of S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 12, Tp. 11, as per Deed No. 6114, L. R. O., 12 ac.	75	05	2 00	2 80	
Stewart, G. and J.	N. 1/2 of Sec. 7, Tp. 14, 286 ac.	56 00	2 60	2 00	60 60	

Victoria, B. C., September 17th, 1912. E. E. LEASON, Assessor and Collector for the Victoria Assessment District.

CANADA

Her Rights to be Mindful of Her own safety--An Outline

Written for The Week by C. B. S.

"The French Revolution annihilated, at a single blow, the scrupulous hesitation to make war feed war, to annul civil rights when the cannons roar, and to live from the country in which the campaign takes place." ("Nation in Arms," Vonder Goltz.)

Whatever scruples may influence the non-militarism conscience of a large proportion of the people of Canada, they must surely be awake to the fact that the Dominion must be safe-guarded against aggression from powers holding republican principles based on the lines here quoted. Successful naval wars have always fed war; this may be a vanishing principle, but it has hitherto been an invariable fact which all past history can support. If command of the sea has ever been of any value to Britain it is vital to the very existence of the British Empire of the future and it can only be upheld by:—(a) Good policy; (b) Preparation for war; (c) Wealth.

In the world's struggle for (c) we already have it and fortunately more than our share perhaps, so why not employ a proper proportion of it towards its increase by means of (a) and (b)?

Where there is no necessity for war-like disagreements there is none for peace compacts and agreements, and since the latter seem to be coming more fashionable every day between the civilized great powers, it would seem that the state of peace stability is tottering prior to a fall. The sooner Canada realizes that the more efficient the forward policy towards her prosperous development the earlier will the wolf appear at her door, unless she safeguards herself, the better. The conquest of the air as a means of transport in these days of such rapid improvements in machinery render cut and dried defence schemes out of the question, we must look to something different from the stationary forts and armaments of the past and work even our heaviest land, both coast and interior defences, on our railways, tramway systems and roads. In all future projects the laying out of communications must be considered to some extent with a view to their protection; happily these can be so easily reconciled that even now very little modification would render the position of the existing and projected railway systems almost perfect for the efficient mobilization of the necessary military at any threatened point along the enormous length of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We must realize the fact that it is of the utmost importance to keep open complete overland communication in Imperial interests and that the more serious the war-like disturbances on the Atlantic and Pacific may become the less will be the chances of our utilizing the two canals; they could be so easily closed or blocked at any time. One very important point in connection with a mobile system of defence is that enormous scope is given for the holding of camps of exercise on fresh ground and opportunity given to personnel to familiarize themselves with artillery armaments and the up-to-date equipments, instead of wasting time playing about with the old fashioned weapons now only fit for the scrap-heap. If Canada has given the other Dominions a lead and convinced the Mother Country of her loyalty on the road of peace and progress, she can far more easily continue and complete the role by securing what she has already accomplished in arranging for her defence on the lines suggested.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to part 10 acres of Section 35, Esquimalt District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Kate Jenkins on the 28th day of October, 1908, and numbered 18932C, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 23rd day of September, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

sept. 28 oct. 26

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that Twosie Robertson, of Chicago, Ill., occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains north and 80 chains west from the south-west corner of T. L. 42601; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencing, containing 480 acres, more or less.

Dated July 8th, 1912.

TWOSIE ROBERTSON,
Stanley Wood, Agent.

aug. 10 oct. 5

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that Nellie Robertson, of Chicago, Ill., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east and 20 chains south from the north-east corner of Lot 49; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated July 8th, 1912.

NELLIE ROBERTSON,
Stanley Wood, Agent.

aug. 10 oct. 5

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that Lily Heisterman, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east from the north-east corner of Lot 49; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

Dated July 8th, 1912.

LILY HEISTERMAN,
Stanley Wood, Agent.

aug. 10 oct. 5

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that Olive I. Heisterman, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of Lot 580; 80 chains west from the north-west corner of T. L. 1746; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated July 10th, 1912.

OLIVE I. HEISTERMAN,
Stanley Wood, Agent.

aug. 10 oct. 5

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that Elize Ely, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Lot 580, being T. L. 1747; thence north 80 chains; thence west about 60 chains to the south-east corner of Lot 56; thence south 80 chains; thence east 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

Dated July 10th, 1912.

ELIZE ELY,
Stanley Wood, Agent.

aug. 10 oct. 5



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th of December, 1907, over a parcel of land situated on Princess Louisa Inlet, New Westminster District, formerly covered by Timber License 30564, which has lapsed, is cancelled; and that such lands will be thrown open to pre-emption, under the provisions of the Land Act, at midnight on Tuesday, October 15th, 1912.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
16 July, 1912.

aug. 10 oct. 19

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of South Saanich

TAKE notice that Victor Alexander George Eliot, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Stock Broker, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the foreshore at the north-west corner of Lot 9 of the Sub-division of part of Section 12, Range II West, South Saanich, thence following the shore line of Lots 8 and 9 in an easterly direction about three chains; thence north-westerly 20 chains; thence westerly 3 chains; thence south-easterly 20 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated August 9, 1912.

VICTOR ALEXANDER GEORGE ELIOT
By his Agent, Francis Joseph O'Reilly.

aug. 17 oct. 12

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Sooke

TAKE notice that Henry Reece Ella, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at or near the south-west corner of Section (19) nineteen, Sooke District; thence south five chains; thence east sixty chains, more or less, to the south-west corner of Section (18) eighteen; thence following high water mark in a northerly and westerly direction eighty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

Dated 5th August, 1912.

HENRY REECE ELLA.

aug. 10 oct. 5



NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing over the lands included within Special Timber Licences Nos. 39318 and 39319, situated on the North Thompson River in the Kamloops Division of Yale District, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on December 27th, 1907, is cancelled and that the said lands will be open for entry by pre-emption on Thursday, December 19th, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
10th September, 1912.

aug. 10 oct. 14



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 25th February, 1909, being dated the 23rd February, 1909, relating to a parcel of land situated on the Eastern shore of Masset Inlet, Graham Island, is cancelled and that the vacant lands included therein will be thrown open to pre-emption at midnight on Friday, October 4th, 1912.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C., 2nd July, 1912.

aug. 10 oct. 5



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing over Crown Lands on Lasqueti Island, formerly covered by expired Timber License No. 40779, by reason of the notice which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled, and the said lands will be thrown open to pre-emption only, on Friday, November first, at 9 o'clock a.m.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
19th July, 1912.

aug. 10 oct. 26



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th of December, 1907, over a parcel of land situated on Texada Island, formerly covered by Timber License 22841, which has lapsed, is cancelled; and the said lands will be thrown open to pre-emption under the provisions of the Land Act, at midnight on Tuesday, October 15th, 1912.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
16 July, 1912.

aug. 10 oct. 19

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Cowichan

TAKE notice that Washington Grimmer of Port Washington, B. C., occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east end of the larger of three small islets situated in Port Washington Bay, and lying to the west of Section 23, the said small islets containing one acre more or less.

Dated August 6th, 1912.

WASHINGTON GRIMMER.

aug. 17 oct. 12

RENFREW LAND DISTRICT
District of Jordan River

TAKE notice that Alvin W. Steinmetz, of Oakland, California, occupation Stationer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Lot 77, Renfrew District, being A. W. Steinmetz' south-west corner post, north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, and containing in all 320 acres more or less.

Dated August 26, 1912.

ALVIN WOOLVERTON STEINMETZ,
By W. W. Steinmetz, Attorney.

aug. 14 oct. 9



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing, by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th December, 1907, over a parcel of land situated on Stuart Island, Range One, Coast District, formerly covered by Timber License No. 17652, is cancelled and that such lands will be open to entry by pre-emption under the Provisions of the Land Act, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on Friday, November 29th, 1912.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
August 27th, 1912.

aug. 31 oct. 19

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that I, James Horace Wilson Salmon, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at or near the S. E. corner Post of T. L. 396; thence south 44 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to Cheewat Lake; thence north 4' chains, more or less, along Lake Front; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement.

Dated 12th August, 1912.

JAMES HORACE WILSON SALMON,
Louis C. Y. Doerr, Agent.

aug. 24 oct. 19



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Applications for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

sept. 21

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 10, Block "P," Oak Harbour, Victoria District, (Map 848).

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention, at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Simon Prins on the 24th day of March, 1910, and numbered 22812C, which has been lost.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 17th day of September, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General of Titles.

sept. 21 oct. 19

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Metchosin

TAKE notice that I, Amy Travers, of Chateaugay, Que., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section number one, Metchosin District, thence along the boundary of said Section N. 73 deg. 15 in. W. (Ast.) eighteen chains and fifty links to the shore of Lagoon, thence following the shore line of the Lagoon and Pary Bay to the place of beginning; containing ten (10) acres, more or less.

Dated September 16th, 1912.

AMY FLORENCE TRAVERS,
Charles Herbert Ellacott, Agent.

sept. 21 nov. 16

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Section 13 North, Range 3 East, and part of Sections 16 North, Range 2 East, District of North Saanich.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Wilson Joseph Armstrong on the 13th day of July, 1875, and numbered 1393A, which has been lost or destroyed.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of August, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General of Titles.

sept. 14 oct. 12



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Crown Lands in the Peace River Land District, notice of which bearing date April 3rd, 1911, was published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 6th of April, 1911, is cancelled in so far as the same relates to Townships 111, 113 and 115, Peace River Land District.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
22nd July, 1912.

aug. 10 oct. 26

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to part 24 acres, 2 rods and 9 perches of Section 16, Range 2 East, North Saanich District, and Section 02, Victoria District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Caroline Elizabeth White Birch on the 25th day of July, 1910, and numbered 23643C, which has been lost or destroyed.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of September, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

oct. 5 oct. 26

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 3

TAKE notice that I, Susan Conkey, Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted near the mouth of the Nossasock River, marked South West Corner Post, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less to South East Corner Indian Reservation, thence West 40 chains thence South 10 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 28th, 1912.

SUSAN CONKEY
nov. 10

RENFREW LAND DISTRICT
District of Jordan River

TAKE notice that Elmer E. Crane, Berkeley, California, occupation book-keeper intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Lot 77, Renfrew District, being E. Crane's south-east corner post, north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to place of commencement, and containing in all 160 acres more or less.

Dated August 26, 1912.

ELMER EVERETT CRANE,
By W. W. Steinmetz, Attorney.

sept. 14 oct. 9

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 9, Block 2, Sub-Lot 71, Fernwood Estate, Victoria City, (Map 420).

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Lilian Goward on the 7th of February, 1895, and numbered 97C, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 23rd day of September, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

sept. 28 oct. 16

WATER NOTICE

For a Licence to Store or Pen Back Water

NOTICE is hereby given that The Port Cement Construction Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B. C., will apply for a licence to store or back 31 acre-feet of water from China Creek, a stream flowing in an easterly direction emptying into Saanich Inlet, near opposite Tod Creek. The water will be stored in small reservoirs, of 8,500,000 gals. capacity or to be built on Lot 144 on China Creek and will be used for Industrial and Domestic purposes under application for a licence take and use water mentioned in permit No. 182 herewith, on the land described Lots 118, 73, 74, 75 and 127, 95.

This notice was posted on the ground the 18th day of September, 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

The above reservoir sites are situated as follows:

- No. 1—Half a mile N. W. of bridge China Creek.
- No. 2—Three-quarters of a mile N. W. bridge over China Creek.
- No. 3—Five-eighths of a mile N. W. bridge over China Creek.

THE PORTLAND CEMENT CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
By F. A. Devereux, Agent.

sept. 21 oct. 9



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve covering the parcel of land formerly under Timber License No. 40026, situated on the Columbia River in the vicinity of Arm Park, by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th December, 1907, is cancelled; and that the vacant lands formerly covered by the before mentioned licence will be open to pre-emption only on and after the 28th day of December, 1912.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
24th September, 1912.

sept. 28 dec. 16

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 23, of Sub-division 76 to 81, both inclusive, of Section 10 (Yates Estate, Map 88), as delineated on Map 389, Victoria City, British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to James Leslie McVicar on the 17th day of April, 1909, and numbered 12 which has been destroyed.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 12th day of September, A.D. 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General of Titles.

sept. 14 oct. 12



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over the lands included in Special Timber License No. 14830, situated on Upper Rendezvous Island, Sayward District, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled, and that the said lands will be open for entry by pre-emption on January 15th, 1913, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
25th September, 1912.

oct. 5 oct. 19

FULLBROOK-SAYERS STATIONERY COMPANY

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FIVE CASES OF NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Little Tin Gods

by Junius

Very Much Junior

Solomon in all his glory never loved better how close his hand was to the pulse of human nature than when he wrote a chapter in "Ecclesiasticus" starting with the words "Let now talk of famous men." Too many people at the present day are acquainted with this book which is the canonical book of the Bible. There is an old time superstition, which, still survives, that the books of Apocrypha spell eternal damnation to the souls of those unwary people who dip into their pages. This is not true of the Apocrypha; some of them are which should not be about on drawing-room tables, "Ecclesiasticus" contains within its pages the finest summing up of the wisest man of his day, and through the pages of all days, has ever given of the virtues, the vices and the frailties of human nature.

I have chosen to start this little article with a reference to King Solomon, because it seems to me that, in this chapter referred to, he has touched on that one weak spot which is often observable in public men, the love of notoriety. When I refer to "public men" I do not refer to the men who are most in the public eye, I refer to the men who are well known in their city and whose great attraction it is to figure in the public eye more prominently than they do. I have headed this article "Little Gods" because the longer I live the older I grow I realise more fully that there is a section of the community which wishes to pose in a desirable capacity. To be a little notable is the height of some men's ambition. To strut down the street with a proud stomach and a lofty demeanour conveys to them all the assurance which life can afford. But they entirely fail to realise that they are merely little puppets; that they are being pushed about on wheels making a show to the men who stand on street corners.

But if their ambition lapsed at this; if they were really content to strut down the streets and display their proud machinations and to afford the populace the opportunity of observing their demeanour, there would be no objection for an editor to call in the pages of a carping critic and a local observer to expose their little foibles. Unfortunately, my little tin gods are not so easily contented; they are so filled with the self-conceit which so often accompanies successful business that they aspire to a little notoriety in their own territory and conduct themselves that their secretaries and help generally attend them with all the deep depression which is their due.

And the very mention of the word "notoriety" reminds me of another grievance which I must lay at the door of my little tin gods. Work is noble and dignified; no man or woman who is worthy of his or her salt can get through this world without working. There are, who have, to their misfortune, succeeded to the position which their fathers have made; the history of the world tells us that if the grandfather makes the fortune the third generation dissipates it and the great-grandchildren are left up in want. But my little tin gods have prostituted the word "work"; they call it "Help." There is a smack about this latter word which is enough to make any decent man or woman disinclined to go out to work in an office or a home. Every day that we read our papers we see the cry going up that men are

scarce and that women cannot be found to take up positions in the home. At the same time, we see men walking the streets with their boots out at heel and their clothes in rags; we see women who have thrown decency to the winds, and yet our little tin gods with their smug little noses turned up in the air tell us that labour is a drug in the market and that indiscriminate charity is the curse of the present generation.

Well, Mr. Tin God, may you prosper in your insincerity. Junius Junior does not wish you very much harm; you provide the money for which he draws a scanty pittance; you hurt few people, and feelings don't count these days, so go on in your content; continue to strut the streets, displaying that proud stomach; play about with that lofty demeanour, but remember that there is a hell, Presbyterian Convocations dissenting as much as they like; it may come in this world or it may come in the next, but wherever it is you will find a resting-place there. So, good-bye, Mr. Tin God, good-bye.

WORK FOR THE EDITOR

It is said that anyone can be an editor. All an editor has to do is to sit at his desk six days in the week, four weeks of the month, and twelve months of the year, and "edit" such stuff as this:

"Mrs. Jones, of Lost Creek, let a can opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry."

"A mischievous lad of Matherton, threw a stone and struck a companion in the alley last Tuesday."

"John Doe climbed on the roof of his house last week looking for a leak, and fell, striking himself on the back porch."

"While Harold Green was escorting Miss Violet Wise home from a church social Saturday night a savage dog attacked them and bit Mr. Green on the public square."

Isaac Trimmer was playing with a cat Friday when it scratched him on the verandah."

"Mr. White, while harnessing a broncho last Saturday was kicked just south of the corncrib."

THE MODERN WOMAN

What Is She?

She is a thing to love, and she is a thing to lose.

She is the most illusive member of society that can be found.

She is playful, and she is cat-like.

She may resemble the tigress in her lair, or she may recall the kitten in her playfulness.

She may be fair.

She may be dark.

But, whatever she looks, and even if she has suffragette tendencies, we love her all the same.

We wouldn't be men if we didn't.

Truly has it been said that the world is full of willing people. Some are willing to work, and the rest are quite willing to let them.

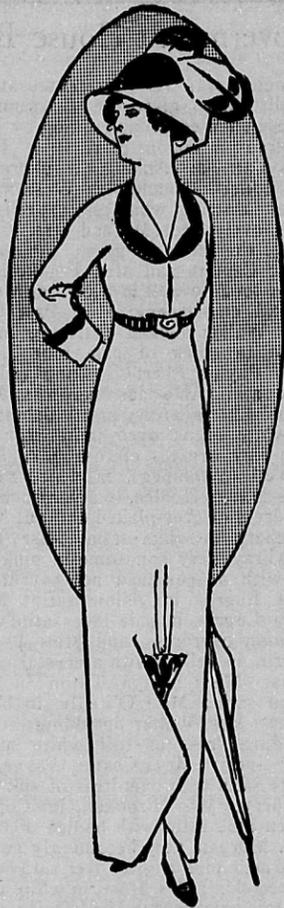
The man who looks ahead keeps going ahead.

Anybody can give advice, but only a wise man knows when to take it.

Some women tell fortunes—all help spend them.

The Cat—"I wish that Marconi had given his time to inventing a wireless birdcage!"

A company is known by the men it keeps.



à la Grâce
CORSETS

are designed in many models, each closely following the lines of some particular type of figure.

Each model is made in a complete range of sizes.

Rarely indeed do we find a woman who cannot be fitted "just as if the corset were made for her alone."

The important thing is to get the model that suits your figure.

If your dealer hasn't the right one he will get it for you. If you are interested in the new models, write for our free style book.

Crompton Corset Co., Limited
Toronto

BOOK NOTES

At the Victoria Book and Stationery Co., 1004 Government St., Victoria, B.C.:

"Sign of the Six," Stewart Edward White. \$1.50.

"Over the Pass," by Frederick Palmer. \$1.50.

"The Lighted Way," by E. Phillips Oppenheim. \$1.50.

At Fullbrook-Sayers Stationery Co., 1220 Government St.:

Five cases New Books just received.

Of course a man must take himself seriously or no one else will—but don't take yourself too seriously or you will be a joke.

It is not how much you make for yourself, but how much you make of yourself that counts.

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A first class stock of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Prunes, Plums, Peaches, Apricots and small fruits.

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Orchestra 6.15 to 7.30—9 to 11

MENU

A LA CARTE

Celery 25 Olives 20 Almonds 20 Green Onions 10
Scotch Relish 25

CANAPE

Caviar 25 Pate de Foie Gras 25 Tuni Fish 25 Anchovy 25
Canape Lorenzo 50

SHELL FISH

Olympia Oyster Cocktail 35 Eastern Oysters on Shell 40
Little Neck Clams on Shell 40 Crab Cocktail 25
Dungess Crab: Half 25, Whole 40

SOUPS READY

Consomme Mozart 20 Chicken Broth with Rice 15
Boston Clam Chowder 15 Puree of Tomato Florida 15

SOUPS TO ORDER—5 minutes

Eastern Stew Double Cream 50 Barszcz a la Cracovienne 25
Tomato Bouillon 20 Clam Broth with Whipped Cream 25
Cream of Tomato 20

FISH

Supreme of Flounder Marguery 50 Tenderloin of Sole Colbert 40
Boiled Smoked Halibut Drawn Butter 40 Finan Haddie Grille 40
Smelts Saute Doria 45 Filet of Red Snapper Orly 40
Broiled King Salmon on Steak Mirabeau 45
Norwegian Mackerel Steamed Potatoes 40

ENTREES

Poached Eggs Benedictine 45 Hungarian Goulash with Spatsen 40
Braised Shoulder of Lamb Potatoes Delmonico 45
Sweetbreads with Green Peppers a la Wiegel 75
Breaded Lamb Chops Stuffed Tomatoes 45
Eminence of Chicken a la Chaffing Dish 75
Crab Meat Cutlets Victoria 50

ENTREES TO ORDER—From 5 to 15 minutes

Chicken Livers Brochette 50 Planchet Sirloin Steak Westholme \$1.00
Rack of Lamb Casserole Bouchere: For one 75; for two \$1.25
Whole Squab Chicken Casserole with Vegetables \$1.25
Stuffed Tomatoes au Duxelle 25
Stuffed Green Peppers 25

ROASTS

Half Roast Milk Fed Chicken Stewed Plums: Half 65; Whole \$1.25
Prime Ribs au Jus Yorkshire Pudding 45; Extra Cut 75
Roast Young Island Goose German Apple Dressing 75

VEGETABLES

French Artichokes Hot or Cold 35 New Peas 25 Haricot Panashe 20
New Wax Beans 15 Fresh Corn on Cob 25
Fresh Spinach au Naturelle 15

SALADS

Head Lettuce 30 Tomato 35 Cucumber 25 Combination 50
Lettuce and Tomato 35

DESSERT

Vanilla Parfait 25 Peach Melba 25 Assorted Fruits 25
Chocolate Eclair 10 Nuts and Raisins 25 Cup Custard 10
Tapioca Custard 10 Vanilla Sago Ice Cream 20
Parfait d'Annanas 35 Cabinet Pudding 10
Iced Canteloupe: Half 15, Whole 25

PIES

Mince 10 Green Apple 10 Lemon Cream 10
Raspberry 15 Banana 10

CHEESE (Per Person)

Camembert Elite 25 Roquefort 25 Gorgonzola 25
Coffee per Pot 20 Tea per Pot 20 Demitasse 10

apl 20

L

oct 20

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Society

Mrs. Stephen Phipps of Cowichan is the guest of Mrs. Tilton, Foul Bay.

Mrs. C. S. Coulson of Douglas Street spent the week end in Seattle.

Mr. T. C. Bolton of Cowichan Station spent a few days in town during the week.

Mrs. F. G. Walker of Fairfield Road is leaving shortly on an extended visit to friends and relatives in the Old Country.

Mrs. A. S. Gore of 910 Cook Street have now taken up their residence at 930 Maclure Street.

Mrs. John Nicholas has returned to town after spending the summer months in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ian Mair of Hill Island came down to Victoria during the week in their motor launch.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones and Mrs. Rome were among the recent Victorians holidaying in Seattle.

Mrs. and the Misses Archibald of North Vancouver have been guests in this city at "Glenshiel Inn."

Miss Monica Hunt, who recently arrived from the Old Country, is the guest of her brother on Merzies Street.

The Victoria Musical Club have issued invitations for an opening concert to be held in the Alexandra Ball Room on Tuesday, October 10th.

Mrs. McCallum, Sampson Street, motored up to Cowichan Bay on a visit to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Campbell McCallum.

Mrs. Dodie Leighton of Vancouver spent a few days in this city last week, the guest of Mrs. Philip Brooks at the Empress Hotel.

Mrs. George Johnson has returned to the city after a very enjoyable holiday spent in Vernon, the guest of Mrs. Edward Dewdney.

Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford of Duncan spent a few days in town early in the week and were guests at the "Glenshiel Inn."

Commander W. B. Macdonald of H.M.C.S. Niobe, Halifax, who has been visiting his parents in this city, has returned to the East again.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd left by the afternoon boat for Vancouver and thence to Banff, the bride travelling in a Scotch tweed suit and felt hat.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Simpson and Mr. Donald D. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson's mother, Mrs. W. E. Phelps, have recently arrived here from Kamloops and have taken up their residence at 1626 North Monterey Avenue.

A recent wedding of interest was that of Miss Florence Jennie Forin, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Forin, to Mr. William Henry Hunt, son of the Colonel and Mrs. Hunt, Preston, Lancashire, England, which took place at the Presbyterian Church at Edmonton, Alberta.

On Wednesday, September 26th, a very pretty wedding was performed by the Rev. Mr. Green at the Centennial Methodist Church, Gorge Road, when Miss Foyel Thomas became the bride of Mr. Allen B. John, both of this city. Miss Lillian Winslow of Vancouver acted as bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by Mr. Harold P. John. After the honeymoon, which is being spent in the Sound, Mr. and Mrs. John will take up their residence on Lillian Road, Foul Bay.

The marriage of Miss Dorothea Catherine Mummery, daughter of Mr. J. Howard Mummery of Islip's Manor, Northolt, Middlesex, England, to Mr. Thomas Jones Lloyd of Silverton, Slovan Lake, B.C., was solemnized September 26th at Christ Church Cathedral by the Dean of Columbia. The bride was given away by Mr. A. H. Lawder and wore a very dainty dress of white crepe de chine trimmed with old rose point lace, and instead of the conventional wedding veil she wore a smart white hat with a white osprey. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. D. P. Lockhart, a cousin of the bride. After the cere-

mony the wedding party repaired to the Empress Hotel, where they sat down to a delightful wedding breakfast. Those present were: Mrs. P. Digby Roberts, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lawder, Miss Lawder, Mr. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. James Ellis, Mrs. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Brindle, Mrs. Collis, Miss Collis, Miss Hawthmaker, Miss Schmitz, Miss Walbrau, Mr. D. P. Lockhart and Mr. E. Jacobs.

Last Tuesday a very pretty wedding was performed at St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt, when Mary Hendry, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Crocker, became the wife of Mr. Harry Oscar Austin, late of Hawkshurst, Kent, England. The Rev. W. Bangle Allen officiated. The bride was tastefully gowned in a handsome dress of brocaded silk with a train of ninon caught up with sprays of orange blossoms and roses, the bodice being draped with handsome Carrick Macross lace (the gift of the groom). She wore a very dainty bridal veil (lent to her by Mrs. J. B. Sewell) with a pearl chaplet and orange blossoms, and instead of a bouquet she carried a white prayer book. Miss Sophie Lars was maid of honour and wore a very pretty white embroidered Marquissette dress and a pearl Juliet cap. Miss Vera Kenoit acted as bridesmaid and was gowned in pale blue satin and ninon trimmed with gold lace and a gold filet lace cap. Both bridesmaids wore pearl necklaces, the gift of the bridegroom. The groom was supported by Mr. Arthur Crocker. After the reception, which was held at the home of the bride's mother in Victoria West, Mr. and Mrs. Austin left on a honeymoon trip to the Sound cities, the bride travelling in a navy blue tailored suit and black picture hat faced with yellow with plumes of the same tone. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Austin will make their home at "Maidavale," Old Esquimalt Road.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized last Wednesday at the residence of Alderman and Mrs. Dilworth, when their daughter May Pearl became the wife of Mr. Charles Leslie Thompson. The house had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with ferns and chrysanthemums. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a very handsome gown of cream satin Nuide draperies and touches of lace held with handsome pearl ornaments. Her maid of honour, Miss Effa Mawhinney (cousin of the bride), wore a dainty pink dress, and the bridesmaid, Miss Ferne Dilworth, wore white mull. Little Eva Dilworth made a very pretty flower girl. Mr. Lewis Thompson of Vancouver supported his brother. The happy young couple left in the afternoon for California, the bride's travelling costume being a bronze serge suit with mink hat and furs. The groom presented the bride with a very handsome diamond and emerald ring and pearl brooches to the bridesmaids. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Robson.

Mrs. I. W. Powell was hostess on September 26th at a most delightful garden party given at her beautiful home on Vancouver Street. Her two daughters, Mrs. L. Cuppage and Mrs. Bridgewater, assisted her in receiving the following guests: Sir Richard and Lady McBride, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Devereaux, the Misses Devereaux, Mrs. Eberts, Mrs. Tom Poole, Miss M. Eberts, Mrs. Rant, Miss Hickey, Mrs. Butchart, Miss Butchart, Mrs. Hugo Bevan, Mrs. Robert Bevan, Mrs. W. Roper, Mrs. Maclure, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Solmer, Mrs. H. Robertson, Mr. Loenberg, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Foote, Miss Solmer, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Raymur, Miss Raymur, Judge Lampman and Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. A. S. Gore, Mrs. C. Roberts, Mrs. King, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Gaudier, Mr. Foulkes, Major and Mrs. Dupont, Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. J. Stevenson, Miss Mason, Mrs. McPhillips, Mrs. McMicking, the Misses McMicking, Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mrs. Gavin Burns, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. W. Holmes, Mrs. Dennis Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Cookson, Mr. Earl, Mrs. Peters, Mr. S. Wootton, Mrs. Heyland, Miss Mesher, Mrs. Walter Langley, Mrs. Victor Eliot, Miss Tilton, Mrs. Hasell, Miss Jessup, Mr. Jessup, Mrs. Church, Miss Williams, Mrs. R. S. Day and many others.

Government House Ball

Society was well represented at the small dance given at Government House on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Paterson in honour of H. R. H. Princess Patricia. Among those present was noticed Mr. and Mrs. Weston, the latter wearing white satin, relieved with lovely lace; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Eliot, the latter in green, figured in gold; Captain and Mrs. Foulkes, the latter looking well in white satin with crystal embroidery; Mrs. Pascal de Noe Walker looked charming in an exquisite gown of pale blue satin; Miss Phyllis Eberts, looking well in pink satin with a lace overdress; Miss Mabel Eberts, a very pretty debutante in white ninon over satin, trimmed with tiny wreaths of rosebuds; Miss Howell (Winnipeg), in white satin; Miss Madge Holden, in a very becoming dress of grey-plaited chiffon; Miss Butchart, in white satin; Miss Tina Mowbray, very handsome in pink satin with a sequined net overdress; Miss Lugin, in yellow satin; Miss Nora Lugin, in pale blue satin with a ninon overdress, and Miss Louise Lugin, in yellow with a crystal overdress; Miss Evelyn Tilton in leaf green satin; Miss O'Reilly, in black ninon; Mrs. Walter Spaulding, in her wedding dress of soft white ninon over satin; Mrs. Chator Payne, in white satin with overdress of silk embroidery; Mrs. Brooker, in Copenhagen blue satin with bodice of lace; Mrs. Morgan, very becomingly gowned in pale pink chiffon over satin with draped skirt; Mrs. Hose, in white with crystal embroidery; Miss Cross, very pretty in white ninon; Miss Marion Dunsmuir, in a pink Dresden gown, veiled in white; Miss Muriel Dunsmuir, in white with touches of black velvet; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crease, the latter in white satin; Miss Mara, in copper-coloured satin; Miss Eunice Bowser, in pink; Miss Maude Bowser (Vancouver), in white taffeta; Mrs. Roger Monteith, in pale blue chiffon; Miss Vera Mason, in white satin; Mrs. Walters, in cream, edged with brown fur; Miss Jessop, in Royal blue with black chiffon overdress; Miss Thel Bruce, in black chiffon over white satin; Mrs. Sayward, very handsomely gowned in white satin with a black lace overdress; Miss Elsie Dodwell, in a graceful gown of cerise chiffon over white satin; Miss Dupont, in apricot ninon over white; Mrs. Hebdon Gillespie, in pale green satin; Miss Rowley in cerise over white, edged with ermine; Miss Jessie Prior, a charming debutante, in a pompadour gown of pink chiffon over pale blue satin; Miss Little, another debutante, in pale blue; Miss Phyllis Mason, in white satin; Mrs. G. C. Johnson, very pretty in a picturesque gown of flame-coloured satin with a green chiffon overdress made in pannier fashion; Miss Pitts, in white satin with a black and silver overdress; Miss Marion Pitts, in pale yellow satin, trimmed with pearls; Miss Gladys Pitts, in white satin with crystal embroidery; Miss Macdowall, in white satin with a pale pink ninon overdress; Miss Daisy Macdowall, in white satin, and Miss Annie Macdowall, another of the evening's debutantes, also in white satin with the bodice draped with ninon; Miss Cecilia Green, in mauve with ninon; Miss Cecilia Green, in mauve brocaded silk, trimmed with pearls; Miss Wickey (Kaslo), in pink ninon over satin; Miss Battle, in blue. Among the men present were: Commander Brooker, Commander Hose, Commander Walters, Lieut. Bury, Lieut. Milne, Capt. Harker, Messrs. Byng Hall, Jessop, Bromley, Hills, Trewartha-James, Monteith, Johnston, Garrett, Jayne, Arbuckle, Dunsmuir, Sayward, Jenkins, Spaulding and others.

The spacious ballroom was gracefully festooned with trailing smilax and masses of palms, while the dance music was dispensed by Miss Thain's orchestra, which acquitted itself well.

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"Sotto Voce"

The Week's Rumours and Humours

(By The Hornet)

That Punctuality is the soul of business.

That if more people in Victoria were punctual, there might be less business done.

That a good many business men in our beautiful Capital City have about as much regard for punctuality as they have for punctuation.

That a stop at the end of a sentence may mean a dot; but a stop in the business day does not mean a "Dot" for the business man's daughter.

That the Duke has come and gone, and if he has enjoyed his trip to Victoria as much as Victoria has enjoyed his visit, he is going away more than moderately well pleased.

That "Better late than never" is an excellent motto and Victoria just came through in time with her decorations.

That as long as we continue to put things off to the last moment we shall remain the dear old city which we all love.

That Yankee haste has not yet found favour in Victoria, and praise be to our gods for it.

That the editor of The Week has received a letter from the writer of a letter which appeared in the last issue of this paper; but his second communication is so unintelligible that the Week has to refrain from printing it until it can find out exactly what the writer means.

That correspondents are a great help to any paper, but their correspondence is apt to become a nuisance when it cannot be read.

That the letter in question was submitted to the "Hornet," the "Lounger" and "Bohemian," and not one of them could make head or tail of it.

That the Federal Government is instituting much needed alterations at the Court House.

That it is not the first time that enlargements have been made in a building which badly needs them.

That the citizens sincerely hope that this time sufficient room has been made in a building which badly needs them.

That if they find they have been "fooled" again it is probable that even Victoria can find sufficient representative citizens big enough to make a row.

That the Exhibition has been a success.

That, so far there have been fewer "kicks" than usual.

That Victoria business men hope to see future exhibitions devoting more space to local products.

That stock is all right, but we want to see something which our own city can produce.

That congratulations are in order to the Victoria Country Club.

That in spite of what the losers may say, the general public thoroughly appreciated the races.

That pleasures which we have are nothing until we lose them.

That if we lost our climate we should then begin to appreciate it.

That there is not one man in a hundred living in the city today who realises the full value of the breezes which blow on to the Dallas Road.

That if this were not true there would not be so many vacant lots, and "rooms to let" signs displayed on the water-frontage.

That "Hornet" does not hold a contract for the Dallas Road property—he wishes he did.

That the Suffragettes have invaded Canada.

That they have invaded worse places, but it is very doubtful whether they will ever receive a warmer reception.

That when they are through with Canada, if they are still alive, there will still be a place left for them—but we don't talk about it in polite society.

That sometime the British Government will take a lady at her word; she won't like the compliment, because it will mean starvation.

That no woman worthy of her name has yet had the slightest difficulty in managing mere man.

That it is only when they get up in public and talk about it that "Mere Man" objects.

That it is a pity that one cannot be buried in peace.

That it is better to be buried in peace than in pieces.

That our City Fathers don't seem to think so.

That they are willing to consign the helpless corpse to a voyage which is calculated to cause some disintegration.

That even the live man objects to being disintegrated when he does not feel like it.

That in all probability a corpse objects still more.

That if the Municipal Authorities are not more careful with regard to the "Dear Departed" they are liable to reach their Council Board and find it surrounded with hoary headed ghosts.

That the gentleman who so ably represents the United States in our town is entitled to the name of "Consul."

That it is a pity that our leading morning paper should refer to him as "Counsel."

That there is likely to be an investigation with regard to a Dominion Government Official and his dealings with Sims, Levy and Co.

That the investigation might also take into consideration the connection between "Shanghai Jack" and the local branch of the Seaman's Institute.

That the Attorney-General's dictum to the effect that all automobiles were to have a similar kind of horn is still being neglected, and the police are doing nothing.

That the modern marvel is—not how many men are killed, but how many men escape destruction.

That the average man hears a noise which goes any way between a fog-horn and a penny whistle; it may be an automobile or it may be a boy riding on a tin bicycle; in any case his chances of life are small.

That Victoria still has salvation in sight.

That there is one small boy who doesn't know what "chicken-feed" means.

That he was so averse from the idea of making money, that, when he was told to get chicken-feed for a bill, he asked which poulterer he should visit.

That as long as there are such boys in the city Victoria need not despair of her future.

The Countenance

It is a question whether the modern girl or the modern man acquires popularity from the countenance alone; it is becoming more and more a question of whether personality and general acceptance of other peoples' feelings are not more calculative to find appreciation in the average citizen than a handsome face or a cultivated manner. The public is growing shy of the painted face, of the smooth upper lip, and of the general characteristics of those people who do not contribute to its general good. The public is gradually becoming wise and is realising that Satan is still walking up and down the earth seeking whom he may devour.

Unless the public really "gets wise" to this fact, Satan is apt to have his own way. We are easy-going in these days of much money and little work for it. We do not fully realise the temptations which we are putting forward in front of our young girls and our young boys; we are too apt to send them out to help to fill the exchequer and we are too little apt to remind them of the temptations that await them in the world. Thus it is that tragedies occur in families; thus it is that daughters grow up to their fathers' shame, and thus it is that boys grow up in the present day injured to those vices which wreck every young constitution.

The Death of Help

In another column of The Week a contributor has spoken about the death of help, which at present exists in the labour market. We have to face this contingency, and, when all is said and done, we cannot do it better than by facing the matter square in the face.

We know that there are places open in our offices and in our homes for men and women. We also know that men and women are tramping our streets, wearing out the soles of their shoes and eating out the hearts of their souls, in the effort to find that work which a divine Providence has placed in their sight, but denied to their need.

ORCHESTRA EVERY EVENING, FROM 6.30 TO 12.30, MR. M. NAGEL MUSICAL DIRECTOR

Balmoral Cafe

The Management Begs to Announce the Opening of the Balmoral Cafe.

Your Patronage is Solicited

Opposite Opera House -:- Douglas Street

A. PETCH

The Douglas Street Watchmaker

Begs to notify his customers that he will be located at 707 Pandora Avenue, just around the corner from Douglas Street, on and after the 4th October next, where he will be pleased to meet his numerous customers.

You'll Need One

You'll need a new Fall Hat. We have them in all the latest shapes. Prices \$3.00 to \$6.00. Drop in and see them at

STORE OF

"Fashion-Craft"

F. A. GOWEN, Managing Director
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"For Tea You Can't Beat Lipton's"

The Tea that discriminating housewives always want an encore of is

LIPTON'S TEA

Goes farthest for the money

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CHAS. PERRY, MGR.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
IN THE HEART OF THE CITY
135 Rooms With Bath - 50 Sample Rooms

There is no need for us to think that Providence is at fault. Providence is never at fault, and it is only human incapacity whose ill working makes the fault appear that of Providence. Providence has decreed that every man and every woman shall obtain their fair share of this world's goods. When they fall short of obtaining their share, the fault is either due to their own incapacity or to the shortcomings of the society under which they have the misfortune of dwelling.

BUST AND HIPS



Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt-waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying-on-method," with herself for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"HALL-BORCHERT PERFECTION Adjustable Dress Forms" do away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and render the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 50 different shapes and sizes; bust raised or lowered, also made longer and shorter at the waist line and form raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. Very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

Write for illustrated Booklet containing complete line of Dress Forms with prices.
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Husband—What are you going to give me for Christmas?
Wife—Well, I thought of a bronze figure for the mantelpiece and a Persian rug. What are you going to give me?
Husband—I think I'll get you a smoking jacket and a new shaving brush.

BRITISH WOOLENS

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TWO STORES

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EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

proposition in scope and extent from that submitted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It will be vastly greater in cost, because Mr. Borden had an opportunity to ascertain exactly what the position of affairs is in the Mother Country and because he has more correctly gauged the strength of public opinion in Canada. He knows that the halting, hesitating, picayune policy to which Sir Wilfrid was reluctantly forced by the best men in his own party smacks too much of parochialism to satisfy the judgment of a self-respecting nation, and that what Mr. Borden will have to propose will be something more commensurate with the importance of the Dominion and the needs of the Empire. In two months or thereabouts the world will know whether or not Sir Wilfrid really means to "stand by the Motherland" or whether he intends to seek a party advantage by attacking the details of the scheme against which he may be able to rally some sectional opposition.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The address of the Hon. Dr. Young at Aberdeen school last week will have awakened a responsive echo in many a heart. Dr. Young, who is himself a brilliant scholar, and who has made his work in the Education Department a labour of love, correctly sensed public opinion when he pointed out the growing necessity for more technical education, and when he praised the invaluable work of the night schools, he might have gone a little further, and doubtless would if he had said all that was in his heart, and criticised the unpractical character of Canadian education generally. This subject is being forced to the front, The Week has

had a great deal to say about it, and has been blamed for saying it. But things are coming our way, and when the Minister of Education takes the stand he did The Week cannot but feel encouraged to persevere in its course. Not that it has a right to claim by any means that the Minister approves of the advanced stand it has taken in roundly condemning the absurd curriculum which has been adopted in this Province; but it is quite obvious that if more time is to be given to technical training less time will be given to abstruse and useless studies. The demand for night schools is largely due to the fact that education is so unpractical. Those who have passed through the day schools still feel that they need something supplementary, of a more practical nature. Dr. Young is going to establish a high-water mark in University education, this will redound to his personal credit as well as the immense benefit of the Province, but he might well go a step further and do what in the opinion of The Week would be even more beneficial, and would increase the chances in life of a far greater number; that is, improve education at the other end. Universities will only provide directly for the education of about five per cent. of the population; the common school touches the other ninety-five per cent., and it is far more susceptible of improvement today than is higher education. A judicious revision of the curriculum, a scientific excision of purely pedagogic ideas, the infusion of a little sanctified common sense are all sadly needed, and if Dr. Young has the courage, as The Week is certain he has the intelligence and good judgment, to tackle reforms such as these, he would not only deserve but would receive the heartfelt thanks of the present generation and the blessings of many generations yet to come.

Shall We Be Strong?

(By One Who Has Been in the Ring)

It was a surprise to me when a representative of The Week, came and caught me at home; I had been interviewed before, but I did not expect that when I came to Victoria for rest and recreation that I should be surprised by a member of the press. However, The Week found me out, and, though they are not going to give away my name, they are welcome to some of those feelings which I have experienced during a long course in the sporting ring.

I well remember my first experience behind the ropes; I was matched with Billy —. He was then in the pink of condition. I was merely a Tyro. I had been well coached, and I was in fairly good condition to meet a man whose name was in the lips of the sporting public, but I must say that a feeling of nervousness reached my heart when I met the aforesaid champion in front of five thousand vociferous people.

I well remember the night; I had reached the hall with the wind howling in my tracks; that was the night when the "Hilda" went down in the Channel, and there was a magnetic feeling pervading the hall when I stood in the ring with Billy —.

How did I feel? It is hard to say, but there is a feeling which is, I believe, known to every man who has done boating. It is a feeling which they describe as "having the needle," and that is exactly the feeling which I had when I faced my opponent in the ring.

Of the fight I say nothing; I may have got the better or I may have got the worse; I have a recollection of sweating seconds standing by with steaming towels; I seem to recall the faces of an enthusiastic throng, but of the actual fight I remember nothing.

There was a time when I came to, in the corner, and my seconds told

me that I had won, but I was hardly conscious of the fact. Victory had lost its sting for me, as it had for my opponent, and I was only conscious of the fact that I had pulled off a victory which gave a great deal of satisfaction to the spectators.

This is an imaginary account of a purely imaginary combat which is contributed to the paper by a purely irresponsible individual.—Ed. Week.

BETTING

(By a Plunger)

Is betting wrong? Whether it is or not, the public is going to stand by it. I, myself, regret that we have reached the day when the pari-mutuel has superseded the day of the book-maker who, with his loud check clothes, his extravagant waistcoat and his flaring umbrella delighted the crowds which were only too glad to come and leave their money with him and learn exactly what the odds were.

But we have grown too respectable for the book-maker and he has been banished to the limbo of those things unrecognisable to which we have consigned so many of our friends—or enemies—of the past. No longer does the race-course shine with the check clothes; no longer does the flowered waistcoat flaunt its gaudy front in the eyes of the expectant throng, and no longer does the big umbrella shade the eyes of an expectant book-maker.

No, we have grown respectable, and if we have to bet, we have to do it by machinery. Gone is the good old time, when we went to the race-course and called a man Dick, Tom or Harry, as the case might be; gone is the time when we could see for ourselves what the odds were on a given race, and we have reached an epoch when we have to depend upon a mechanical contrivance to get that little pleasure which the race-course affords the man who regards not the

lilies when they toil nor appreciates them when they spin not.

And yet, with this new mechanical system of betting, the papers remain full of accounts of young lads employed in banks who go wrong. It may be the fault of the banks, who do not pay a living wage; it may be the fault of the boys, who exceed their salary, but the Plunger will be inclined to say that the odds are in favour of the bank clerk, and that it is unfair to expect any young lad to work fourteen hours a day with no extra pay and with a very small salary, and to handle all kinds of money, and then to expect him to keep straight. Human nature has its limits, and when the bank clerk shows that he has reached that limit he is the last person in the world who ought to be blamed.

A COLOUR SCHEME

Madge—"Why are you going to change your shirt waist?"

Marjorie—"This one is too light colour. I'm going to sit in the hammock with Char this evening."

UNGRATEFUL GUEST

Brown—"So you spent Sunday with the Sububs, eh? How far is their house from the station?"

Towne—"About two miles, as the d flies."

NOT HER FAULT

Mr. Newlywed—"Doesn't this omelet seem rather tough, my dear?"

Mrs. Newlywed—"I don't see why should, darling. I'm sure I ordered the best egg coal the dealer had to cook it with."

BUSINESS

"Mirandy, Mirandy! Git up! They's automobiles gone by a'ready this mornin', th' chickens ain't been turned out into road yit!"

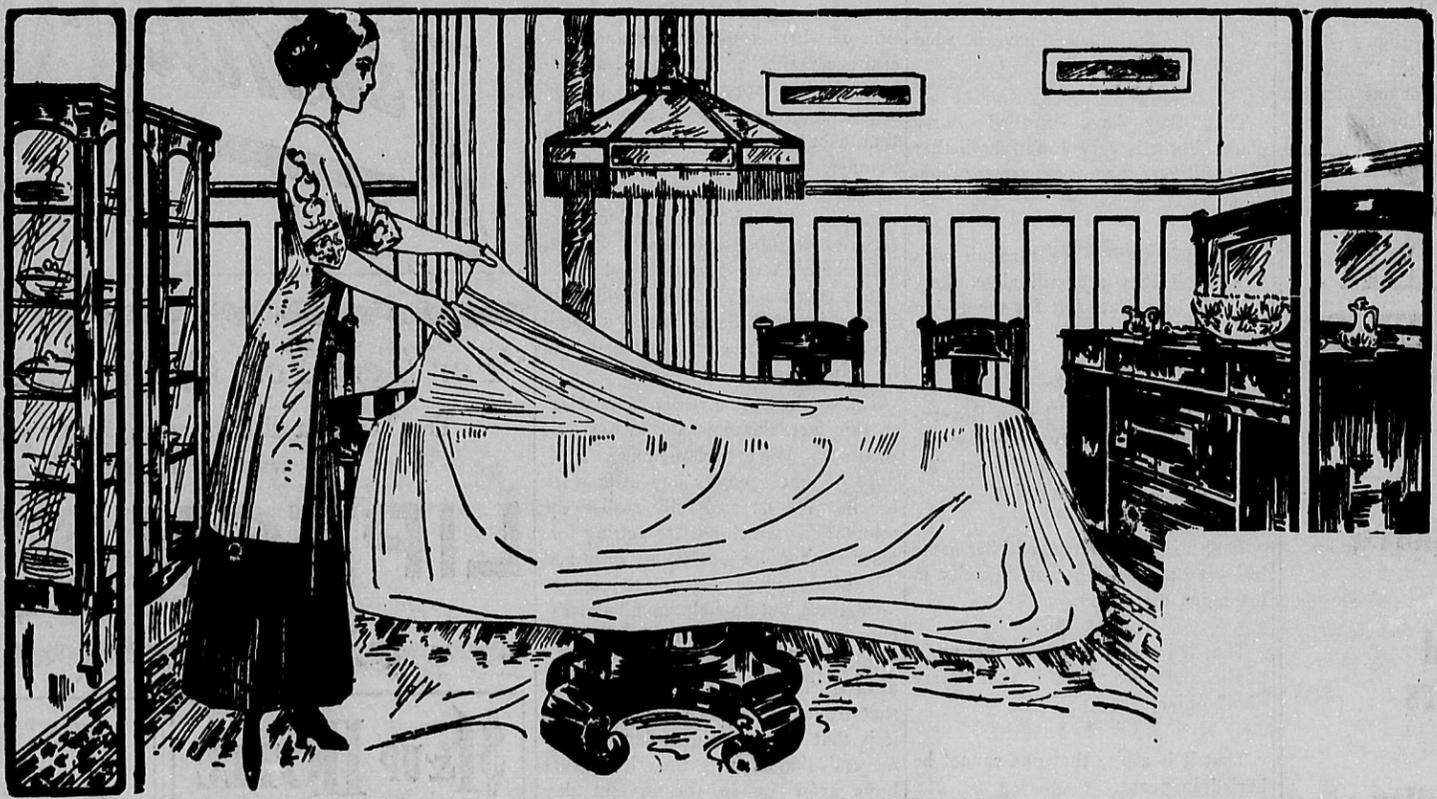
SAME THING BOTH WAYS

New—"It's tough to think a man can't a job unless he's got a new suit."

Ted—"No, and he can't get a new suit unless he's got a job."

Shortleigh—"My Uncle Frank is a verita Klondike."

Longleigh—"Why, how's that?"
Shortleigh—"Plenty of wealth, but cold a distant."



Strong Quality Offerings Covering the Whole Range of Modern House Furnishing

New Mahogany Dressing Tables

With triplicate mirrors and chair to match in the dull golden oak, at \$45.00 complete, and in the fumed oak, complete, \$49.00

Telephone Tables

With stool to match which slides out of sight below table when not in use, in the dull golden or Early English finish or fumed oak, size 15x18, complete, for \$10.00

New Hall Seats

The very latest and most attractive designs. We regret not having pictures of these, but come to our furniture floors and see them. In the fumed, Early English and golden finish, \$25.00; with mirrors to match measuring 19x46, at \$20.00

New Hall Trees

Never has this new design been shown in Victoria. In the golden and fumed oak with large full size British bevel mirror, 20x54. For, each, \$50.00

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