The Week

With which is incorporated

Week End

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.

Vol. XI, No. 4--Eleventh Year | VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, MARCH 8, 1913 | 5c. a copy, $2.00 a year

NAVAL DEFENCE

"No policy will be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia which does not include a substantial and prompt contribution and THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FLEET UNIT ON THE PACIFIC COAST."

President Wilson

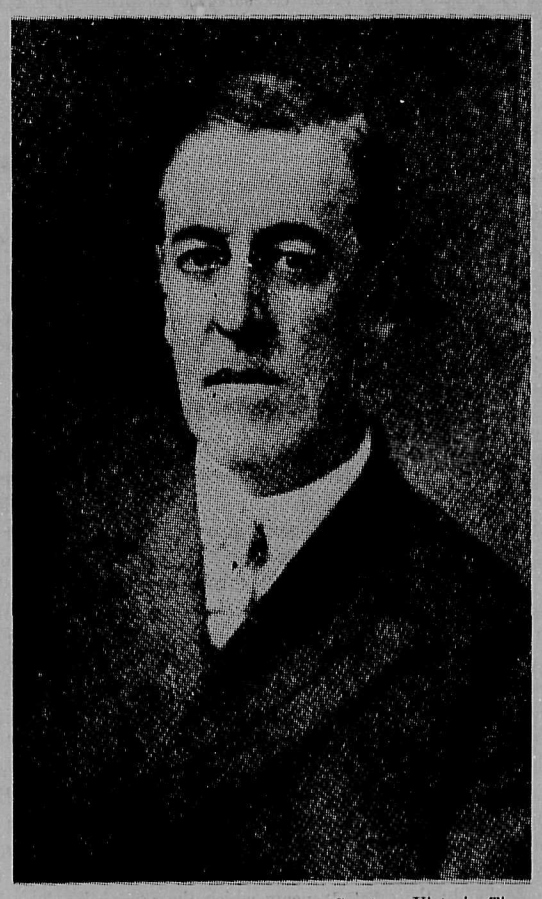
ON Tuesday last the eyes of the civilized world were focussed on the Capitol at Washington. It is just one hundred and twenty-seven years since the United States broke the fetters of British ontrol and made a Declaration of Independence. Since then twenty-ix Presidents have occupied the highest office in the gift of the ountry. They have been men of varied talents and qualifications. Nearly all of them have been men of high character, who have loyally ttempted to maintain the principles of the Declaration and the best deals of the race. Some have failed; others have succeeded. Among hem is the outstanding figure of the noblest and the greatest man of he nineteenth century, a man whose greatness went hand in hand vith simplicity and honesty. Abraham Lincoln will to the end of ime be the idol of all hero-worshippers. He shed lustre upon the American Presidency as he would have done upon the throne of any empire. A careful perusal of President Wilson's inaugural address vill show that in some respects he more closely resembles the martyred President than do any of that great man's successors. In loftiness of deal, in frankness of statement, in devotion to duty and in a keen erception of those weaknesses in the national life which should be edressed, President Wilson is looking out over the great nation which as called him to the Presidential chair with the vision of Abraham Lincoln. The question of the moment is not as to the nobility of hought and greatness of purpose which will animate him during the ears of his Presidency, but as to whether this scholar, thinker and dealist possesses the practical skill and executive force to convert his houghts into deeds. It is not necessary to doubt this, but it may be aid safely that if President Wilson proves to be as strong in action as n thought and design, he will reflect the genius of his greatest pre-ecessor and will win a place in the hearts of his people and in the espect of the civilized world second only to that of the simple, loving, rilliant son of the soil, whose memory is enshrined in every heart.

Laurel Point Bridge

THE project for a bridge to connect the old Reserve with the James' Bay District at Laurel Point is of paramount importance. If The Week mistakes not, there is a committee n existence which was appointed to further the project. Just what he committee has done does not seem to be generally known, but the natter should not be allowed to lag. It is a logical step in the develop-nent of our transportation facilities. The Week is advised on the ighest authority that it presents no engineering difficulties which annot easily be overcome. Meanwhile a respected citizen has vritten to the daily press suggesting a tunnel instead of a bridge. No oubt if this were practicable it would overcome the only serious oppo-ition likely to be raised to the bridge project, that of the steamship ompanies, but enough information has already been collected to show hat the steamship companies have nothing to fear, and it is certain hat a tunnel would cost at least four times as much as a bridge. There is the further point that in consequence of the depth at which would have to be constructed in order to leave sufficient depth of vater at low tide, it would not be possible to approach the tunnel at ither end by surface grades, but it would be necessary to install nachinery for raising and lowering traffic at both ends. Apart from ny other objection which might be raised this would involve a heavy ermanent charge for operation, much greater than in the case of a ridge. These are the preliminary objections which occur when con-dering Mr. McCurdy's proposal, but the main thing is for the com-nittee to agree upon a definite plan so that the whole matter may be rought within the range of practical politics.

The Lord's Day Act

EVERY sensible man is in favour of Sunday observance ,but not every sensible man is in favour of bringing the Dominion Lord's Day Act into operation in British Columbia. This atti-ude is not due to any lack of reverence for the day or sympathy with he enforcement of all reasonable laws governing its conduct. It is the esult of the experience of other parts of the Dominion and of a grow-ng conviction that it is not the enforcement of law, but the abuse of icense, which is being sought, the license to regulate the conduct of ther people in matters which are non-essential to the public weal. Hitherto British Columbia has enjoyed immunity from persecution f this kind, and such immunity has acted beneficially on the public emper. There is no Province in Canada where law and order are so uch respected and observed; where property is so safe; and where he individual is freer from molestation. There is a sound and healthy ublic opinion which like the magnetic needle, points unerringly to the enforcement of law. It is more than doubtful whether this healthy attitude would be maintained with the same sensitiveness and force if such an Act as the Dominion Lord's Day Act were applied. The reason for this is not far to seek. The promoters of the legislation have departed far from their original standards of conduct. Setting out to procure a day of rest for the toiler, their chief object now seems to be to prevent that day of rest becoming a day of recreation. Having secured the day for him, they demand the right to tell him how he shall spend it. The very basis of their original demand, toleration for the rights and privileges of others, is now utterly dis-regarded by them in their attempt to abolish the privileges and curtail the rights of others. The hostility which they have aroused in Ontario and Quebec is poor encouragement to give them recognition in British Columbia. Never was the wisdom of the Attorney-General in refusing to place the Province under the Act more clearly demon-strated than today, and the prescience and sound judgment which prompted that step may safely be trusted to protect the Province



—Courtesy Victoria Times.

WOODROW WILSON

Twenty-Seventh President of the United States of America.

from any violation of the Sabbath without invoking the aid of an Act which in doing some good has wrought much evil, and which would rank British Columbia with the other Provinces of the Domi-nion, that are willing to bow their necks to the yoke of intolerance.

A British News Service

THE Colonist has again called attention to the subject of a British News Service. No argument is necessary to demon-strate the urgency of this matter. Everyone is convinced, and it is only a question of co-operation. Some encouragement may pos-sibly be derived from the fact that the Canadian Chamber of Com-merce in London is now considering the matter. Probably this is the most influential body that could deal with it, since the complaint of the Americanization of our news reacts very directly on trade and commerce. It is an old story, that of the colouring of British news to suit American readers, and the inevitable tendency which this coloration has to discredit British institutions and weaken the faith of the people in the Motherland. In this day of Imperial movements, with the drawing closer together of all Imperial units, it is inconceivable that we shall long be content to tolerate in our midst an alien influence making for disintegration. The Colonist is right in this, that the day cannot be far distant when London will be the centre from which all Imperial news will be distributed. Meanwhile, a serious responsibility rests on the directors and editors of Canadian newspapers, and that is not to print despatches which are obviously manufactured, but to carefully edit all despatches of American origin. Discussing this matter with a leading editor recently, The Week was told that according to the correct ethics of journalism, any despatch reaching a paper from an accredited source, even though obviously improbable, should be printed, and then, if proved to be wrong, con-tradicted the next day. This is a mode of procedure which may be justified by the rules of newspaperdom, but it will not commend itself to the public or to "the man in the street." At the risk of being taken to task, The Week does not hesitate to say that any despatch bearing the earmarks of spuriousness or artificial colouring, should either be discarded or amended before publication. Many despatches are printed in the daily press which the average reader knows as he reads them to be absolutely false. Surely, no sound ethics demand that such despatches should be published for the mere sensational effect of the moment, and with the full knowledge of the fact that they would have to be contradicted.

The Fusilier Regiment

THE new Fusiliers, or 88th Regiment, is making satisfactory progress under the constant attention of its officers. The latest announcement is that one hundred khaki uniforms and one hundred rifles have arrived at headquarters, and are now being dis-tributed, and in a short time the first parade of the Regiment will be held. Major Beale and Capt. de Salis have been indefatigable in their efforts, and deserve no little personal credit for the interest that has been aroused in the new regiment. That so large a number should have joined already is the best evidence of its popularity. The officers' and sergeants' messes are in full swing, and are helping materially in attracting recruits and in building up the regiment to the desired strength.

An Imperial Statesman

DURING his term of office as Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey won golden opinions. He proved himself to be not only a statesman and a diplomat, but a thorough man of the world and a good fellow. He succeeded, possibly better than any of his pre-decessors, in understanding the Canadian people, and he sympathized with their aspirations. Since his return to London he has made many notable speeches dealing with Canadian affairs, in which he has shown an insight and a comprehension rarely found in English public men when dealing with colonial topics. This attitude has not been without practical results, and only those in the inner circle are able to judge of the benefits which have already accrued to the Dominion through the whole-hearted advocacy of Earl Grey. But he is much more than an ex-Canadian Governor; he is an Imperial Statesman, and is already casting about for some means of strengthening the bond which unites all the outlying parts of the Empire. One practical means of effecting this is the establishment in London of an Institute for the Over-Seas Dominions. He has secured a site at Aldwych, and suffi-cient money has been subscribed to guarantee the ground rent for twenty years. He is now consulting with the Over-Seas self-governing Dominions for the purpose of developing some scheme to utilize the site for Imperial purposes. This is practical work of the finest type. Probably no man is better able to undertake it than Earl Grey, and his genius and energy are an assurance that the project will be carried to a successful conclusion.

Liquor Act

EVERYONE should read the report of the debate in the local House on the Amendment to the Liquor Act and especially the remarks of the Attorney-General in reply to certain amendments propsed by the member for Nelson. The latter asked the House to enact that liquor vendors should be furnished with photographs of interdicts and also that any interdicted person enter-ing a bar should be fined or sent to gaol. Mr. Bowser opposed both proposals in words which were weighty and well considered and which undoubtedly reflect the opinion of the community. He said that no class of person should receive more sympathy than the man who had acquired a habit in the use of liquor that was practically a disease. The amendment suggested would be for the assistance of the hotel-keeper and not for the protection of the victim. There was no demand for the protection of the man who was making a profit out of the unfortunate, and the Legislature should hesitate before doing anything to afford such protection. Society demanded more strictness in the conduct of the traffic and there were many men not temperance cranks who believed in restriction to the utmost limit. The placarding of the photograph of interdicts would degrade the position of a man who was in a bad enough plight as the result of his disease, as well as of the family who were already suffering enough because of his infirmity. To propose that if a man would not have his photograph taken he should be sent to gaol intensified the degradation. As to such a man entering a bar-room, it was but to be expected that he would try to do so, attracted by the odour of the liquor, or urged by friends. In either case he should not be made to suffer for that by fine or imprisonment, nor should the licensee be protected by such an Act. It was for the licensee to see that interdicts were not allowed to hang around bars and were not served with drinks. These words breathed the true spirit of humanity and should be carefuly considered by everyone interested in the regu-lation of the drink traffic.

When the Breezes Blow

ACCORDING to that veracious chronicler, Sir W. S. Gilbert, the captain of the "Pinafore" made a rule of going below whenever the breezes blew. If the people who live within a radius of a mile of so of the Victoria Chemical Works could follow so excellent an example, this article would not have to be written. But unfortunately, chemical odors are so penetrating and so pestifer-ous that they refuse to be shunned and there is no place of retreat where they will not penetrate. The man who comments on the Victoria Chemical Works is placed in a delicate position; his duty calls him to advocate the establishment and encouragement of indus-trial enterprises, but not less peremptorily to voice a public complaint and denounce a public nuisance. No one wishes to see the Victoria Chemical Works go out of business; at least, no one whose opinion need be considered, but the directorate of an institution which is easily the most profitable in the vicinity and which has made large fortunes for those interested in it, may reasonably be expected to do all that science will admit in the direction of minimizing the nuis-ances which they create. This the Victoria Chemical Company has not done. It may not be possible to destroy noxious fumes entirely,

but it is possible at a reasonable expenditure to minimize the evil. Now that we are talking so much about the development of Victoria and the attractions of our city and now that the rate-payers are spending millions in its beautification, it is surely a reasonable request to make on the Victoria Chemical Company that they should adopt some of those appliances which are imperative in Eastern cities. to minimize the evils of an industry which is barely tolerable and which can well afford to grant the public greater immunity from sulphurous fumes. The Week makes this appeal in no spirit of antagonism, but in the public interest and for the good of all concerned.

Bother Logic

IN the correspondence columns of the current issue of The Week will be found an all too lengthy letter from an esteemed lady corrspondent. Portions of the letter have had to be excised to render it suitable for publication, but let that pass. The point is that in an avowed attempt to demonstrate that there is such a thing as "feminine logic," the writer breaks down with the expression, "Oh, bother logic!" One wonders what would happen to the dear sex if men also said, "Bother logic." What would have happened during the last week at various suffragette meetings, when the speakers had to throw themselves on the protection of the police because they were threatened with a "spanking" at the hands of a hostile mob if men had not been swayed by the logical deduction in which in all ages they have acquiesced, that being physically weaker woman was entitled to the protection of man? But why pursue the subject? It bristles with difficulties and, alas, with feminine inconsistencies. Perhaps the most gratifying information to hand recently is that the British Government is at last awake, and has determined to abandon its illogical course of trying to reason with suffragettes. It now proposes to deal with them, and it is not too much to say that public opinion had just reached the point when the very existence of the Government was imperilled through its failure to grapple with criminal conduct because it had been resorted to by the "gentler" sex. If the provisions of the Bill now before the House of Commons become law something substantial will have been done towards suppressing a dangerous public nuisance. If they fail, there is nothing left but deportation.

British Born

"A citizen of a British land, born of British parents anywhere, or born in a British land of **any parentage** is as much British born as if he he came into the world under the shadow of Westminster Abbey of ancestors who came across the North Sea with Hengist and Horsa, or whom those adventurers encountered when they landed."—Victoria Colonist, Marth 2nd, 1912.

THE Colonist has laid the public under a heavy debt for its scholarly and detailed exposition of the term "British born." It is right in saying that people have arrogated to themselves altogether too much credit because, thanks to circumstances over which they had no control, they first saw the light in the purlieus of Westminster Abbey or within the sound of Bow Bells. Indeed, there are some people so inconsiderate as to have travelled all over the world with their noses in the air because they were born in England. They have even gone so far as to despise their less fortunate brethren, a truly wicked and detestable failing, and one particularly out of place in these latter days when everywhere Jack is recognized as being as good as his master. In view of the important ruling of the Colonist, the savants must get together and re-write such poems as those which have immortalized the names of Scott, Burns, Tennyson and Kipling. Indeed, English literature will have to be edited and revised from a British-born standpoint, for it is obvious that in an Empire in which a citizen born in a British land of any parentage is to be recognized as "British born," the ideals to which we have been accustomed to look must be abandoned; and the offspring of the Chinaman or the Jap, the Hindu or the Hottentot, the Kaffir or the Zulu must in the future be regarded as belonging to the great family of the "British born."

Mormon Activity

THE WEEK again directs attention to the increased activity noticeable in Mormon circles throughout the Dominion. It is quite evident that a general movement has been undertaken for securing adherents to the Church of the Latter Day Saints. News comes from all parts of Canada that emissaries of the Church are conducting evangelistic services. In every instance they disavow any intention to stir up strife or ill will; they declare that their sole object is to preach the Gospel and to go in peace wherever they visit. In a recent issue The Week gave particulars of their operations in Victoria and later in Lethbridge. It is now in receipt of a communication dated Cardston, Feb. 21st. This is the headquarters of the Mormon settlement in Alberta, a settlement which numbers more than 20,000 souls. The communication states that a big programme has been marked out for the city of Calgary. A special dedication service was held, when four elders were set apart as missionaries. Mr. Card, the leading elder in Alberta, and the one after whom the town of Cardston is named, announced to the press that he hoped this would be the beginning of a permanent organization in Calgary. Of the activity of the Mormons there can be no doubt, nor can it be questioned that the movement is general and well organized. What is the Dominion Government going to do about it? Is the Minister of the Interior content that this sect, which masquerades under the name of religion, but is in reality an organized system for procuration and white slavery, should be allowed to thrive under the protection of Canadian law, and that at a time when, all the world over, the arm of the law is being strengthened and public opinion is demanding that these abominations should be crushed out? The Government may be indifferent, but public opinion is not. An influential organization has been formed in the East, under the title of the Social Service League, the main object of which is to fight Mormonism in Canada. The Week is proud to know that a distinguished Victoria lady, Mrs. R. S. Day, has been invited to join the organization. There can be doubt that if a judicious educational campaign be conducted by this League the days of Mormonism in Canada are numbered.

Regeneration By Silence

REMARKS in the last issue of The Week on "regeneration by silence" have been widely commented on, and many requests have been made for a fuller discussion of a fascinating topic. It is a subject hardly suitable for full discussion in the public press, demanding, as it does, a careful study of psychological conditions. But it may not be out of place to emphasize the outstanding fact that the value of silence and the great increase of wisdom and power that comes through the attainment of serenity is being more and more appreciated by all awakened minds. There are indications throughout the civilized world that men are satiated with the pampering luxuries of modern life, and that they are determinedly looking for some means of securing a retreat from which distraction may be banished. But the problem is how to attain this silent state. An eminent writer, Mr. C. B. Larson, in a recent article published in "Efficiency," pointed out that "all the actions of the universe move in circles, and that while those actions are in harmony the centre of each circles continues in a state of absolute calm." This illustrates the movements of human life, for in like manner all the forces in the being of man move in circles, and gravitate about an inner centre, the centre of conscious being. This centre does not move, but continues always in a state of absolute existence which implies peace, order and serenity. All the forces in man come from and return to this centre, but the centre itself is still, it is in absolute silence, and it is into the consciousness of this centre that we enter when we are in a perfectly silent state. When disturbed, the only remedy is to turn attention towards this inner centre of serenity, and learn that that inner state of being is an absolute silence, the great calm of the soul. It is the power of the mind which alone can force us to realize that there is in the very heart of our being an unplumbed depth of stillness and quiet. When this is realized, the will can easily dominate confusion and banish it. The speedy and certain attainment of this serenity of confidence and conviction is a matter of mental training. It grows in influence like the repeated exercises of motive power. Continual practice will constitute it a permanent part of our system. It is the most powerful attitude that the mind can occupy and as men understand more of psychology they will know that it is not their universal heritage but their natural antidote for disquiet and unrest. When this lesson has been learnt, "regeneration by silence" will become an easy matter.

The Water Question

THE Mayor and Council are to be congratulated on the promptness with which they have accepted the inevitable and decided to connect the city water mains with those of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company at Harriet Street. Any other course would have laid them open to severe censure; the conditions at Elk Lake are notoriously unsatisfactory; the water is lower by many feet than is usual at this time of the year; there is no possibility of replenishing our supply in any other way than that suggested, and as it has been so forcibly recommended by the City Engineer, there could have been no excuse for refusing, as there was no excuse for delaying, compliance with his request. The course now being pursued is the on recommended by The Week three years ago. It will ensure an adequate supply of water for all purposes, and will probably be required permanently. At any rate it is not likely that the Sooke water will be available for three or four years, and by that time the demands of Victoria will have increased so greatly that it will probably be considered the course of wisdom to maintain a connection which would have been established long ago, but for inconsiderate prejudice.

Turned Back

ON Sunday afternoon last a strong, burly man with a stentorian voice might have been seen walking up and down in front of the Victoria Theatre, inviting all and sundry, in a whisper which would easily be heard for a quarter of a mile, to enter the theatre and hear an address to working men. He invariably wound up with the cheerful announcement, "there's a few seats left." The attraction was Mr. Joseph Ettor, a prominent official of the I.W.W.'s, who had been tried for a serious crime in the States, and who having been deemed by the Immigration Department an unfit and improper person to enter Canada, had been turned back at the boundary. Consequently the audience in the Victoria Theatre had to put up with a substitute, who no doubt proclaimed the doctrines of the I.W.W., with the same vehemence and lack of reason which would have marked the address of Joseph Ettor, had he been present. It may be a little thing, but the Immigration Department has rarely done a wiser one than in turning back this blatant demagogue who thrives on anarchy, who represents nobody but a band of professional agitators, and who is undoubtedly the greatest enemy which the cause of Labour has. There was a time not so long ago when the members of the I.W.W. were noisy; the cool and determined reception which they met with at the hands of the Attorney-General of this Province has proved effective in cooling their ardour, despite the hysterical predictions of Miss Agnes Laut, who had "bad dreams" about the future of the movement. It has not taken long for British law firmly administered to demonstrate its entire adequacy to suppress the vagaries of an anarchistic movement. In fact there is only one movement which up to date it has not proved itself able to suppress.

William Blakemore,

THE VICTORIA PROGRESSIVE CLUB — "Victoria, It's the climate."

THE line-up of workers for the increase of membership was made at the weekly luncheon on Tuesday last and should produce results. Almost every man present pledged himself to devote from an hour to two hours daily to working for new members. If they live up to the pledges there should be some smoke arising very soon. What's wanted is a little more good hot Jamaica Ginger. Too many of us think that we have done all our duty by the Club and by the city if we form an opinion of some kind about the municipal administration and pay ten dollars into the Progressive Club treasury. There are others of us who suffer from Chronic Guestitis; we look upon ourselves at all times as guests. We applaud heartily when it is suggested that it would be a good thing if Somebody should do So-and-So. But do we ever consider ourselves as Somebodies? Not in that particular and especial sense! When every member regards himself as the one upon whom the greatest individual effort should fall and tries to bear up manfully under the burden, then, you may depend, there will be an accomplishment that will lift Victoria out of any rut she ever slipped into and keep her out.

The luncheon next week will be a real live affair. Mr. F. Napier Denison, of the Meteorological Bureau, a scientist of considerable note and a man who is making a name for himself and for Victoria, will be the principal speaker. In a brief address Mr. Denison will give some interesting facts about Victoria's wonderful climate. Every member present last Tuesday promised faithfully to bring at least one friend who is not a member next Tuesday. Let every member do this and there will be a gathering that will be able to do something.

The actual work of the club is going ahead in good shape. Secretary Hutchison manages to devote considerable time to club affairs in spite of the fact that he is a busy man with his own work. The executive are giving of their time and effort and, with every member pulling properly there will be no stopping the onward rush. Find something to do, all you members, AND THEN DO IT.

Correspondence

Post Office Service

Editor, Week.

I have unfortunately not time at presnt to write you fully, but I want to catch your next issue.

Mr. Forsythe's letter deserves the most serious attention, and if you will lead a crusade demanding Government inquiry into the utter breakdown of our postal arrangments, I shall be glad to appear and give evidence to show that it is of such a serious nature as to warrant that step. I shall call upon Messrs. Fletcher and Shakespeare to justify my contention. For both these gentlemen I have a very considerable regard, which has induced me so far to confine my complaints to them, but I am now convinced that further steps are necessary. A wholesale revision is urgently needed, and you will find that the public will endorse this opinion.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOOLLEY
The Grange, Somenos, B.C.,
March 4, 1913.

OLD BOYS

ALL old boys of British publi schools now in Vancouver Is and, B.C. are requested to commun cate the following information to th secretary of the association:

(1) Name. (2) Present address. (3 Old school and date of residen there. (4) Present occupation.

A copy of the constitution and b laws of the association will be sent every old public school boy who is n already a member thereof.

It is hoped that all may join so th a complete register of old publ school boys now in Vancouver Islan may be obtained.

Old members who have not done are requested to notify the secreta of any change of address.

Address to the Secretary, A. Sherwood, Box 812, Victoria, B.C.

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Carnival Week, Aug. 4 to 9, 1913

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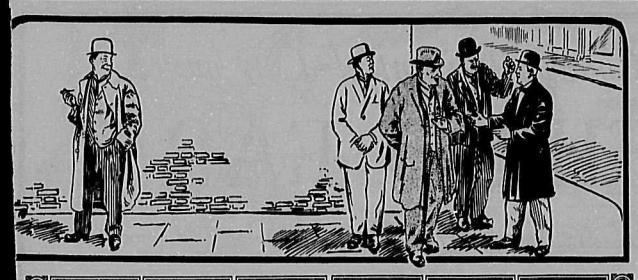


At the Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

WE are informed by the poet that it is better to have been pierced by the shaft drawn from the quiver of the amatory god and in the agony caused by the wound to have pursued the object of an adoration, even though such pursuit be unsuccessful, than never to have come with the range of divine weaopns. This may be true. I am not judge of such matters, having lounged throughout my life untroubled by gods—or goddesses. Poets are entitled to speak of love with the authority of experts, and it is but fitting that their dictum on all matters connected with their particular branch of study should be received with due consideration. I venture to think, however, that in other things the analogy does not hold good. For instance, it is far better for a sailor that a light-house should never have been built on a perilous promontory than that such a lighthouse, having been built, should cease to exercise its functions, and to come nearer home, it would be better for the residents in the neighborhood of Ross Bay if an arc light had never been established at the corner of Ross and St. Charles Streets, than that such a light, once placed in position and kindled, should be allowed to do its work at spasmodic intervals. I am credibly informed that the light in question fails for two or three nights together about three times a month, which is infinitely more annoying than having no light at all.

⁂ ⁂

It is one of the curses bequeathed to his descendants by the original Adam that the majority of them should go through life misunderstood. I think that I have mentioned once before that charming book "Misunderstood," which was one of the best tear-producers that I ever enjoyed. I find that I, too, have to plough my lonely furrow with this curse shadowing my existence. Last week I wrote a paragraph in which I questioned the "bona fides" of men tea-drinkers. On Monday I received an anonymous letter requesting me to mind my own business. Now, does not that show how completely I am misunderstood? Why, if I set out to mind my own business, I should soon have no business to mind. I earn my daily bread by poking my nose into other people's business. If I did not I should soon get out of touch with those charming persons who complain to me every time their drains get out of order, or every time they have a grievance, real or fancied, against the numberless corporations and institutions which control our modern life. No, my anonymous friend, seeing that I have not yet accumulated sufficient real estate in Victoria to warrant my retiring to a Sabine farm, I shall continue to mind other people's business, secure in the consciousness that my pachydermatous hide is stout enough to withstand the probes of unsigned contributions.

⁂ ⁂

What a blessing it is to find one man of importance today who is bold enough to confess to needing nine hours sleep. The average great man who gives his experiences to a bored and unbelieving world bases his rise to fame on a strict adherence to the cardinal virtues. He tells you that he never drinks, eschews tobacco, rises early and works late. Not so the new president of the United States. He is a great believer in sleep and wants his nine good hours of it. The modern tendency is to relegate sleep to infants and old people, and the man who finds four or six hours sleep sufficient is regarded as having the makings of a successful man. Sleep is looked upon as a waste of time. Tut, tut. If some of us slept more and talked less it would be a happier world. I, for my part, am only sorry that President Wilson did not add another three hours and say that he preferred to sleep the clock round. One of the great charms of Victoria is in the fact that one does not have to get up the night before in order to make an appointment on the following morning.

⁂ ⁂

If the Real Estate Exchange is successful in putting a stop to the smoke nuisance of the city, it will indeed have earned the eternal gratitude of the citizens. Last week at a meeting of the Executive of this body the nuisance in question, concerning which many letters have been written to the Exchange, turned the matter over to its Legislative Committee, with instructions to report to the General Committee. I can think of nothing which needs attention in the City of Victoria today more urgently than this same smoke nuisance. Readers of this column will bear me out when I say that I have attacked the abuse many times, but it will never cease to exist until an influential body, such as the Real Estate Exchange, forces the owners of the offending buildings and steamers to sit up and take notice. It should be an offence against the city by-laws punishable with a heavy fine for a modern city to be inflicted with such a perennial nuisance. One morning it is some vessel in the Inner Harbour which belches forth dense clouds of suffocating smoke; another day one of our latest buildings is seen to be poisoning the atmosphere in the heart of the city. I believe it is a fact that smoke consumers can be installed at moderate cost, but whatever the cure, for there is one, it should be put into operation at once.

⁂ ⁂

I wonder why it is that so many people, mostly men, insist on being so certain that they know everything that they refuse the kindly offices of the theatre attendants and persist in finding their seats for themselves. I am aware that this is a characteristic of my own sex. I know that the average man hates to ask his way anywhere and prefers to risk walking a mile or so in the wrong direction to betraying his ignorance, and I know that this reluctance is intensified if their happens to be a lady with him. But nothing really excuses the crass folly of blundering into the wrong seat at a theatre, thereby placing one's companion in an uncomfortable position, to say nothing of causing extra annoyance to the other seatholders when the rightful occupant comes along. Within the past two weeks I have seen three instances of this folly close to my own seat, and I have not the slightest doubt but that it happens every night in some part of the theatre or other, where it affords a glaring example of the awful results of conceit.

⁂ ⁂

It is astonishing to me that so few people seem to appreciate the glorious possibilities of the walk along the cliffs of the Dallas Road beyond Beacon Hill. On a fine Sunday afternoon, when one might expect to see all the world and his wife enjoying the view and the fresh air on the open space along the shore, the place is comparatively deserted. Last week a walk around the headland revealed but few and even the Park failed to attract more than a slight proportion of the populace. No one cares about going anywhere now-a-days unless there is some object in view. It should not be necessary to call upon a band to attract people to Beacon Hill Park; its own natural beauty, hampered though that be by the abominable menagerie maintained there, should be sufficient. Even a blood feud amongst the swans passed unnoticed by more than half-a-dozen and the

Lounger.

PERSONALITIES

A WELL-KNOWN Victoria business man was holding a grand clean-up of his desk and personal belongings in his sanctum one evening last week. It had been many a moon since he had performed this task, and the amount of trash and dust that had collected was tremendous. The business man got interested in his job and vowed he'd have the place neat if it took him all night. His face grew moist and muddy; his linen wilted and darkened; his hands and wrists 'way up his sleeves were dirty as could be.

"Never mind," he comforted himself, gazing at the disordered sanctum with his hands outspread gingerly to keep them away from his light vest, "I'll take a bath tonight."

And he plunged into the fray anew.

At five after midnight his job was done. The office he wouldn't let anyone clean up but himself was spick and span. A big heap of trash stood outside the door ready for oblivion; and the tired business man went to his hotel. His room was on the top floor.

Carefully, so as not to smudge his clothes, he undressed, and with a towel over his arm entered the bathroom. An anticipatory smile illuminated his dirty face. A nice hot bath now, after all that work—!

He turned on the faucet.

"Ho-o-o-h!" said the faucet dryly.

He turned on the other faucet, the cold one.

"Ha-a-a-ah!" remarked the cold faucet resonantly. It was dry, too.

"!!!———!!!" said the man, and kicked the tub with his bare toes in childish anger.

"Boo-oo-oong!" replied the tub, hurting his corn dreadfully.

The tired business man went to bed and dreamed of angry citizens lynching Victoria's water department officials, and tossed in his sleep and rubbed off some of the dust on the counterpane and pillow, and woke up with a grouch.

Something like this happens every night in Victoria.

⁂ ⁂

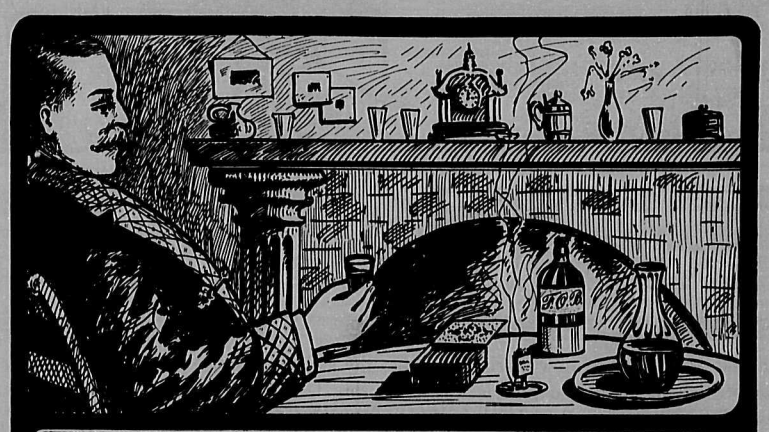
AMONG the most interesting men who have drifted into Victoria recently is Mr. C. E. Simpson, who represents a wealthy Dutch syndicate. It is not with any idea of adding to his wealth that Mr. Simpson came here; he just "blew in," attracted by reports of Victoria's loveliness. He put up at the Empress and after a few days in the city decided that he wanted to remain. But a Dutchman is nothing, if not enterprising, as all the world knows. So now Mr. Simpson is seriously thinking of establishing a manufactory in the neighborhood of Victoria for the production of a special fertilizer, which has been manufactured in Holland for many years past and has produced wonderful results. Mr. Simpson is a gentleman of charming personality and is now dividing his time between an endeavor to explore all the beauty spots near the city and at the same time to acquire a nodding acquaintance with our language. His business interests have been placed in the hands of that enterprising firm, the Hutcharm Advertising Company.

⁂ ⁂

THE familiar form of Mr. J. S. H. Matson is once more to be seen on our streets. He is one of the men most easily missed in Victoria, for it is not possible to walk a block in the business section without running across him during business hours. "Sam," as he is familiarly called by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, has made a unique position for himself in the community. The head of three or four large businesses, the proprietor and director of four daily newspapers, the guide, philosopher and friend, to say nothing of helper, of more struggling young business men than anyone knows of but himself, "Sam" has, since emerging from the chrysalis stage of an insurance agent, developed into a man of affairs and something very nearly approaching a "deus ex machina." Some people hate him; that is because they don't know him. A good many like him; that's because they do. In any event nobody can ignore him and however much opposing politicians may decry him, his influence in the community is such that he can afford to ignore them. Mr. Matson looks hearty and well after his trip to Europe and it will not be long before the boys know that he is round again.

⁂ ⁂

THE WEEK takes off its hat to the lady who adorns our Society columns in the current issue. The name of Mrs. Jenkins is a household word in Victoria. It is synonymous with ability, integrity, kindliness and industry. For Mrs. Jenkins is spending the last years of her busy life in going about doing good. There is hardly an hour of her day that is not devoted to public service. As a School Trustee she has earned a reputaion which any School Trustee, man or woman, might well envy; she possesses the confidence of the people and is both admired and loved by the parents and children. She infuses an element of womanly gentleness into the discussions of the Board and furnished one of the more rare instances of a lady trustee who is a "persona grata" to her colleagues. But Mrs. Jenkins activities are not confined to the educational department, as many a poor girl in need of advice and help can testify. Her work is carried on so quietly and unostentatiously that it is no euphemism to say that her left hand knows not what her right hand does. If there were more women like Mrs. Jenkins there would be no demand for woman's suffrage, because a demand would not be necessary. It is the devotion and sane usefulness of lives like hers which convince the world that women—of the other kind—should not be entrusted with the franchise.

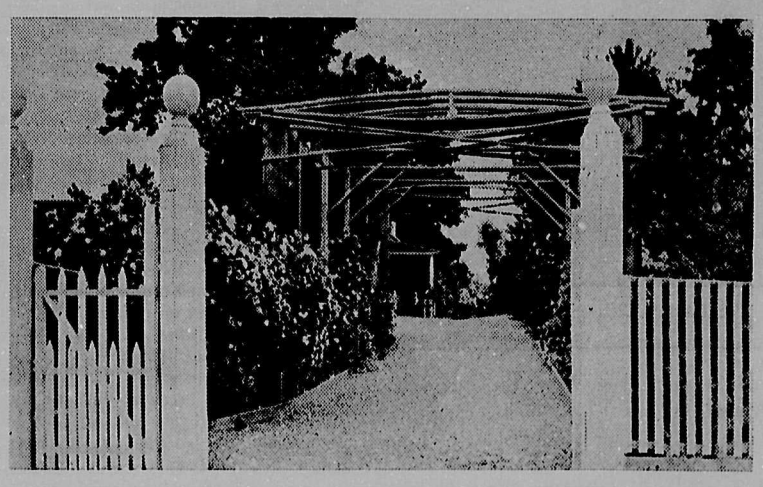


FINEST
OLD
HIGHLAND WHISKY

· BOTTLED · IN · SCOTLAND ·
FOR
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

B C Engr'g Co.

Malahat Beach



IN THE ROSE GARDEN, MALAHAT BEACH

The picture above will show you what a lovely Seaside home you can have at

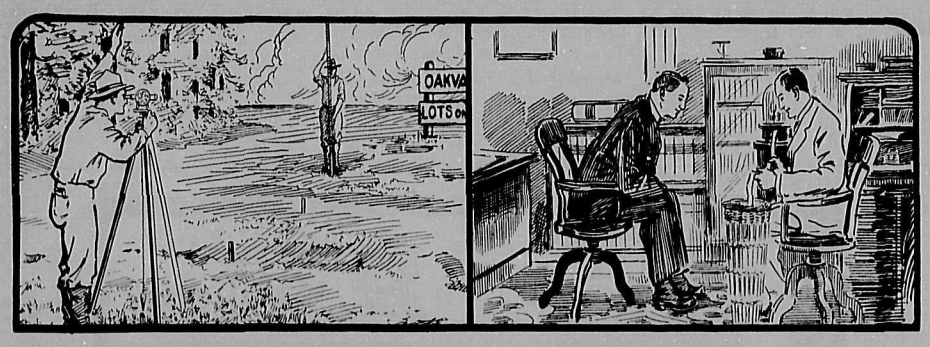
MALAHAT BEACH

The soil is excellent, the climate is mild, there is plenty of pure spring water, trees if you want them, and a safe bathing beach. Remember there are only thirty-eight Waterfront Lots, over one-third of these were sold on Monday last.

ACRE LOTS WITH A VIEW OF THE SEA, THE ISLANDS AND MOUNT BAKER FROM $500 UP — ACTUAL WATERFRONT LOTS $1200 EACH
The terms are remarkably easy, only quarter cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 7%

For Sale by A. S. BARTON

Exclusive Agent, 215 Central Building. Phone 2901, or any recognized Real Estate Agent



REAL ESTATE & FINANCE

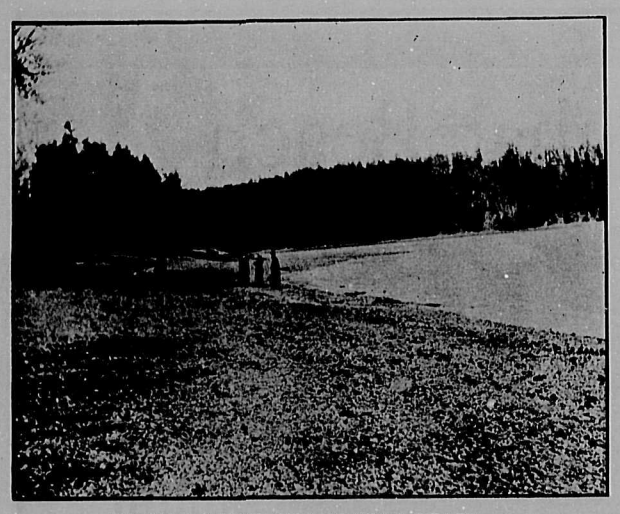
THE real estate business in Victoria is in a healthy and active condition. There are some people who doubt this, but they come from cities where there has been a boom which has subsided, and connot quite understand a city in which real estate is not a speculation but an investment.

Some cities start in with the expectation of having a rush sale of lots for a year or so; they lay their plans accordingly, and by the end of that time they have successfully killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. It is easy enough for a couple of hundred real estate agents to effect this happy dispatch. They have only to follow the lead which has been set in many Eastern cities, and, unfortunately, in a few Western. By over-valuation, exaggeration and misrepresentation it is possible to get things going and keep them humming—for a little while. But the bottom is soon knocked out of a movement of this kind.

The only real estate boom worth the name is one based on business principles. To carry such a movement to success you must have the "goods." If it is a case of selling swamps and muskegs for townsite lots, then fake methods may be necessary, but if you have the "stuff" to sell in a solid, progressive city with a future before it, then the less exaggeration the better. The "stuff" speaks for itself, and steady trading year in and year out produces the best results.

This is exactly the character of Victoria. Here is the most conservative city in Canada, with the finest climate, the most beautiful scenery, and the greatest possibilities of any. As to the two former, there is no room for argument; the latter may fairly be questioned, but not by anyone who has taken the trouble to ascertain the facts. A few of them may be briefly summarized as follows:

In five years the population of Victoria has increased from 23,000 to 60,000. With it all the evidences of commercial success, such as bank clearings, custom house receipts, and shipping returns have kept pace. The area of the city has expanded about four-fold and is still expanding. Last week the Hudson's Bay Company put their first subdivision on the market. How did they conduct the sale? There was no advertising; no pictorial display; no magic lantern; no publicity. But for 24 hours a line of people sat outside



TYPICAL SCENE ON MALAHAT BEACH

the offices of the company on Wharf Street throughout a rainy day and a chilly night in order to have the first chance of procuring a lot. No agent was allowed to purchase for himself. The sales were made exclusively to "bona fide" investors who put up their own money. No person could buy more than two lots. The result was that on the first day half the lots were sold and the balance are going off rapidly.

Moreover, and here is the most remarkable feature of all, no fancy price was asked, and no attempt was made to force the price. The lots were priced well below the market rate for similar stuff, and could easily be turned over within a week for advances ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. Some people may think that this was not smart; that it was not good business. The Week holds that it was the best of good business, because it showed a spirit of fairness and outlined a policy not short-sighted but far-seeing, and this is the Victoria policy.

Since the Hudson's Bay sale, Mr. William Sloan, ex-M.P. for Atlin, has sold his well-known property on the Carey Road for over $100,000. This property is three and a half miles out, and yet will be required for subdivision in the almost immediate future. There is not much land within three and a-half miles of the City Hall remaining to be subdivided.

What is the explanation of this wonderful development? Is it simply "hot air"? Is it nothing but a speculative craze? Is it due to the clever manipulation of expert sales agents? Not by any means. It is based, first, on the natural conditions and surroundings of Victoria; next on the certain effect on our shipping and commerce of the opening of the Panama Canal next year, and lastly to the fact that the Provincial Government has been able to effect such agreements with the great transcontinental railway companies and the Dominion Government as to ensure the expenditure of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year for some years to come. And the work has only just commenced. If an investor wants any better guarantee than this he must seek it elsewhere. This is all that Victoria can offer him, but it should be enough.

THE outstanding topic of the week is the announcement that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company are to extend the power plant at Jordan River. When the plant was first established it was confidently expected that it would serve the needs of the community for many years, but the development of Victoria and of the Saanich Peninsula in general has necessitated improvements, extensions and alterations which will increase the total appropriation by close on three-quarters of a million dollars.

The full capacity of the Jordan River plant is 12,000 horsepower. This is now being obtained, the repairs necessitated by the accident of December last, when lightning struck the works, being completed. It is now proposed to double this capacity and the installation of another 12,000 horsepower plant is being rushed ahead. New reservoirs for construction purposes have been constructed, new flumes and other similar works have been installed and the buildings almost doubled in capacity. In addition, the improvements provide for the installation of units bringing the ultimate capacity to between 36,000 and 40,000 horsepower.

By May of this year it is expected that the line which will supply light and power to the residents in the Peninsula on the route of the suburban tramway line will be erected, and by the end of that month such residents will be enjoying the privileges now confined to the dwellers in the city. Branch lines will run east and west from the main feed line at all points where the demand warrants construction.

* *

MESSRS. Leeming Brothers of this city were responsible for one of the largest sales of acreage put through in Victoria for some time on Monday last. The property in question comprises about seventy-two acres and was the property of Mr. William Sloan, formerly Dominion Member for Comox-Atlin, and the consideration was in the neighborhood of $135,000. The purchasers are understood to be an English syndicate but up to the time of going to press it has not been found possible to learn with what specific object the property was bought. In all probability it will be sub-divided and if this is the case it should find a ready market.

* * *

A. S. BARTON, agent for the Malahat Beach property, is delighted over the way the public have taken interest in the proposition, sixteen waterfront lots being sold already, though the property has been in the market but a short time. Malahat Beach is situated on Mill Bay at one of the Island's prettiest and most sheltered inland shores, and makes an ideal home-site for Victorians, being accessible to the city, possessing beautiful waterfront suitable for bathing, boating, and fishing, and capable of access by water in, of course, any season of the year.

Negotiations for a fine modern hotel are now under way. It will be situated on the property, and Mr. Barton says it will be one of the finest of its kind in the Northwest, thoroughly modern in every respect. Arrangements have also been made for a wharf for launches and pleasure boats, which may be expected to swarm around Malahat Beach as thickly as flies around treacle next summer, judging from the statements of yachting enthusiasts who have either bought, or who plan buying, property in this ideal and sheltered waterfront subdivision.

EVE

When Eve had so rashly succumbed to the wiles
Of the serpent, she pouted and grieved;
But when she appeared in the newest fall styles,
There's no doubt she felt slightly releaved.

—Cornell Widow.

BUILDING PERMITS

FEBRUARY 26—MARCH 4.

February 26.	
G. E. Rees, Second Street—Dwelling	$1,200
C. A. Steele and J. G. Porteous, Moss Street—Dwelling	$3,500
C. A. McAllister, Fisguard Street—Stable	$5,000
February 27	
Mrs. C. A. Gardner, North Park—Garage	$150
Sehl & York, Esquimalt Road—Sand and gravel bunkers	$1,500
Modern Homes, Ltd., Amphion—Dwelling	$3,200
R. Miller, Leonard St.—Garage	$200
H. Dunnell, Beach Road—Dwelling	$2,000
F. Green, Irving Street—Dwelling	$2,500
S. E. Matthews, Chambers—Dwelling	$5,000
G. H. Deepner, Belmont and Haultain—Store	$500
February 28	
Lee Due, Pembroke Street—Barn	$600
A. G. Holding, Bank Street—Dwelling	$2,500
March 1	
E. E. Wootton, Richardson—Storage	$400
E. H. Anderson, Johnson St.—Store front and office	$1,200
John Hall, Battery Street—Garage	$100
R. Humphreys, Steel St.—Alterations	$350
March 3	
Mrs. M. C. Dumbleton, McClure St.Verandah	$400
A. C. McDonald, Oak Bay Ave.—Store	$4,000
C. H. Oxdale, Fort and Broad—Alterations	$150
J. Kingham, Belmont—Garage	$425
Mrs. T. C. Smith, Moss Street—Dwelling	$2,900
H. M. Cowper, Lee Street—Dwelling	$2,000
Postgate Fowler, San Juan—Alterations	$1,000
Court & Fullam, Haultain—Dwelling	$2,600
G. P. Vant, Haultain Street—Dwelling	$1,500
Victoria Phoenix Brewery Co., Discovery Street—Addition	$500
J. L. B. Graham, Gladstone—Dwelling	$1,800
Mrs. Mary Houston, Harriet Rd.—Dwelling	$2,500
W. Baylis, Fairfield—Garage	$150
E. V. Bodwell, Rockland Ave.—Addition	$800
Harper & Trew, Craigflower—Dwelling	$2,800

A Few Choice Residential Lots on
VIEWFIELD FARM
Are Still Available for Purchase at
The Hudson's Bay Company's Land Department Offices
WHARF STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

USE
Royal Household Flour
For Bread and Pastry
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Arena Skating
3—*Daily Sessions*—3
10 to 12 3 to 5 8.15 to 10.30
ADMISSION
Evening—General Admission 50c
Morning—Children ....15c Adults 35c
Afternoon—Children ...25c Adults 35c
R. G. Rowland's Band Every Evening

London Bakery and Cafe
907 GOVERNMENT ST.
Now under management of past masters of the culinary art. Our Special Merchants Lunch at 35c served daily from 11.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. is eliciting remarks of approval from a highly discriminating class.
Short Orders served at all hours
Duckwith Bros.
Proprietors
All pastry and bakery products made on the premises.

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Shoe Repairing done as it should be.
Best English Leather used.
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IF all grandmothers were such as May Robson it would be a happier and a wiser world. I think that that may be taken as the moral to be learnt from the farcical play, "A Night Out," which was presented with great success on Monday last at the Victoria Theatre. Miss Robson plays the part of the old lady who has not lost sympathy with the joys of youth, and who has no patience with the Calvanistic tendencies of her married daughter. She typifies that ideal elderly relative, so seldom met in real life, the one who understands and rather looks forward to a harvest of wild oats reaped by the younger generation.

May Robson excelled in the part. In "A Night Out" she is the play and the whole play. The other characters are merely vehicles by means of which she may portray her outlook on life, but they were good vehicles on Monday, and rendered first-class support. As Mrs. Haslem, the strait-laced mother, Miss Conrad did good work, and looked the part exactly, and Miss Parrish gave an equally good representation of the busybody neighbor full of all uncharitableness. Of the men, Mr. Paul Decker took first honours with his boisterous rendering of the care-free scapegrace.

"A Night Out" certainly fulfils its function in stageland; it was written to dispel dull care and raise a laugh, and as played by Miss May Robson and her company it certainly does its duty.

James Blackburn, Ray M. Ripley, as Jack Worthington, were all unusually efficient compared to others who have played the roles. Miss Etta Farnsworth as Sadie, the pert maid, and Miss Josephine Rice as the lovable old lady, Mrs. Lee, were happily cast and in fact the play from beginning to end left nothing to be desired.

❖ ❖

THE last three turns at the Empress Theatre this week are really very good. Nat Carr, the Hebraic comedian, in "The End of the World" puts on some pantomime work at the close of the play which is far above the average of vaudeville acting, and though the sketch itself is feeble in the extreme, and the support is weak, his unassisted climax is well done. Wallace Galvin is a magician of ability, and though the rings introduce an old trick, he manages to invest them with a new magic and manipulates them more skillfully and gracefully than most of his rivals. The bill ends with an acrobatic extravaganza by Knapp and Cornalla, one of whom is the inevitable clown, who always makes good. The two are clever and amusing, and wind up a trio of good performances. The first two turns are not particularly strong, Hilda Gylder making up in abandon what she lacks in art, and the Philippino Quartette compensating, presumably, for the monotony of their instruments with the originality of their personal appearance. The Gaumont Graphic, however, this week deserves a special word of praise, the Delhi pictures and that of the meet of the fox-hounds being excellent.

❖ ❖

ADVANCE notices last week told of the coming of a film to the Crystal Theatre of more than usual interest entitled "The Mills of the Gods." This proved to be a drama of exceptional interest and of a most powerful type. The vaudeville turns at the Broad Street house have been maintaining the high reputation that they have always enjoyed and the word still goes forth that for an evening's entertainment for the modest dime the Crystal Theatre cannot be beaten in town.

❖ ❖

ON account of the hundreds of Victorians who have been turned away from the Victoria Theatre during the engagement of the Durbar, Manager Denham has arranged for a return date for next week, for the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, also Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Thousands of delighted patrons have thronged the Victoria Theatre nightly and attested the strong stamp of approval set on this most wonderful entertainment which preceded the Durbar to this city. Besides the evening entertainments, two popular price matinees will be given, one on Thursday and the other Saturday.

❖ ❖

JOE WEBER'S musical sensation, "Alma, Where Do You Live?" is the attraction announced to appear at the Victoria Theatre, Wednesday, March 12th. Nothing so mirth-provoking, nothing quite so rich in comedy and so happy in its musical setting has been seen in this country for some years, which is the reason, no doubt, why its rage among the knowing ones of the East has been so pronounced and lasting as was the "Pinafore" craze that began in 1877 and lasted for years. The play was originally termed a French vaudeville, and was written by Jean Briquet, who certainly has a keen sense of what the public desires in the way of popular song, and whose invention of fascinating melody seems limitless. The entire work was adapted for the American stage by George V. Hobart, who is responsible for so many of our big musical successes.

The title role will be played by Miss Grace Drew, the prima donna who scored a success last season in the leading role of the No. 1 "Chocolate Soldier" Co. The comedy role will be played by Carlton King, the well-known Broadway comedian. Charles F. Orr and a carefully selected New York cast will interpret the other parts.

❖ ❖

DISPLAYING their usual keen interest in suplying the latest and best of theatrical offerings, the Williams Stock Company will next week offer a scintillating society comedy, "A Widow's Whims," one of the season's few genuine successes in New York City.

It tells an all to common story in that a fascinating widow's charms succeed in luring a young married man from his allegiance to an unusually lovable wife, but it differs vastly from the usual both in treatment and in the finale. From the beginning of the play, which opens in the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stanton, to the final curtain, the interest is sustained to the point of intensity.

Mrs. Blackmore, the widow with a penchant for married men, indulged in the delight of an auto ride with Mr. Stanton, the ride ending in an accident in which neither were hurt, but from which each emerged anxious to keep the story of the escapade from the daily papers. Mr. Stanton was recognized but the identity of his companion had not been established, though the shrewdest of the reporters, Mr. Lynch, is so close to the truth that Stanton and the widow are very uncomfortable.

Wise for her years, young Mrs. Stanton knows that her husband's predilection for the gay widow is just a passing fancy, and determines to win him away from his captor. This she easily accomplishes by force of her own sweet self, aided by firm determination and very clever action.

Miss Page will show her talented versatility as the young wife of Stanton, and Miss Farnsworth will have a role which will fit her like a glove, in the character of Mrs. Blackmore

A Reformer

WHEN Edith takes her daily walk,
She wears a skirt in fit
And finish irreproachable,
That has the modish slit.
She also dons the latest fad
On folks of fashion seen—
Silk hose adorned with serpents wrought
In pink and blue and green.

Her slender ankles flash in sight
At every step she takes,
With terrifying glimpses of
Those variegated snakes;
And every time she promenades,
To her delight immense,
A dozen drunkards sign the pledge
Of total abstinence.

Minna Irving in Judge.

JOSEF LHEVINNE
Famous Russian Pianist, at the Victoria, March 19

NOTES OF MUSIC

KINEMACOLOR is the triumph of the moving picture world. When it is used to depict such an event as the Durbar, which was itself a pageant without parallel in history, the result is almost bewildering. India seems to afford an ideal setting for the use of Kinemacolor, or else Kinemacolor is the only real way in which to describe India. It seemed impossible on Tuesday night to believe that we were really all sitting in the Victoria Theatre watching an event which took place in a far distant land well over a year ago. So striking were the colors, so exact the detail, so natural was the "tout ensemble" that it was easy to thrill with real excitement as each different climax was reached. It is good to know that the pictures will be repeated again next week on every evening except Wednesday, and I sincerely hope that no one who can possibly attend the theatre will miss seeing the most unique pictures which have ever been seen in the city.

During the course of the evening the pictures are explained by Mr. Harold B. Meade, who makes a first-class lecturer. He is able to call attention to every detail of interest before it is seen on the screen, and his running commentary does much to increase the interest of the audience.

MOMUS.

❖ ❖

WHILE differing greatly from the usual play, "Jerry, the Noble Outcast," has proved a winner at the Princess Theatre this week, the Williams Stock Company producing it in their usual flawless manner. Although each member appeared in characters hard to interpret, everyone won the applause of the audience. As Jerry (Gerald Weston), Mr. Val. M. Howard won new laurels in a role hard to maintain. Miss Mildred Page as his daughter was a picture of filial devotion, glad to renounce luxuries for an erring father, Byron Alder as Col. Lee, Arthur Belasco as his nephew; Joachim. Zigeunerweisen, most famous of Sarasate's works, was given with a briliancy that made the audience marvel; and the encores, which were coaxed one by one from the retiring genius by an audience reluctant to leave, included Kreisler's arrangement, Liebesfreude; Meditation, by Massenet, and, of course, Humoreske, the Dvorak melody that is ranked by many enthusiastic people as fully equal to their favorite "Beautiful Doll." Elman did not seek to be much struck with Humoreske, and played it a little carelessly; but at that, it was exquisite. There is a wonderful versatility to the tones Elman creates; they range from the insolent clarion-note of a forest-horn to the divine huskiness of a perfect contralto. There is no describing them; they express the most delicate shades of emotion felt by a strong and fine fancy, free from all physical limitations of technique.

GREATLY to the surprise and delight of music-lovers, there was an excellent house at the concert of Mischa Elman last Saturday night; and those who in previous times had been compelled to sit shamefacedly while a famous artiste's eye ran dispassionately down rows of empty seats, were spared this mortification. Not only was there a large audience, but an appreciative one. At least, those who applauded only because they felt it was the thing to do watched the others carefully and made mistakes only once or twice, as when a storm of plaudits indicated to the violinist that the elite of Victoria quite approved of him—right in the middle of a concerto. As usual, the gallery, composed of rare and temperamental souls with lean pocket books but keen appreciation, was the mainstay and gulding voice of the house.

At first Elman, apparently a moody young man with eye glasses and a judicial air, displayed only a flawless and crystal technique in the opening selections of Beethoven's Sonata in F Major. His next offering was the beautiful F Sharp Minor Concerto of Ernst, encored with Chanson et Pavane by Couperin. The delightful Rondo Capriccioso familiar to lovers of Saint Saens came next, then Chopin and Wilhelmj's Nocture from Opus 27. Typically German were the Waltzes by Hummel and Burmester, and Elman showed a relish in the pastoral swing with which he played them. His own arrangement of Sammartini's Love Song was also enjoyed; but not so keenly as the voluptuous Hungarian Dance of Brahms-

JOSEF LHEVINNE, the Russian pianist, is noted for his enjoyable recital programs. With rare skill he contrasts gems of the ancient and modern school, offering selections of such beauty that they appeal to all tastes, to layman and musician alike. Under the magic of this great artist's touch the piano sings, and shows charms that are a revelation to all unfamiliar with Lhevinne's recitals. The famous Russian has recently added to his many previous triumphs brilliant succeses in Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Hamburg, and Bremen. His local appearance in the Victoria Theatre, Wednesday, March 19, will be a musical event long to be remembered.

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Week Commencing March 10th

The Society Comedy

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Wednesday, March 12th
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Published Every Saturday by

The "Week" Publishing Company, Ltd., at

1208 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada. Telephone 1283

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office in Victoria, B.C., Canada.

Appears every Saturday on all stands in the City of Victoria, also at Thompson Stationery Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.; A. C. Van Houten and Whitty Cigar Store, Nanaimo, B.C.; C. M. Pineo's Stores, Alberni and Port Alberni, B.C.; E. F. Prevost & Co., Duncan, B.C.;

Subscription: One year, in advance, $2.00; six months, $1.00; three months, 50c. Single copies, 5c. Foreign subscriptions to countries in Postal Union, $3.00 a year. Payments must be in advance and should be made by Cheque, Postal Order, or Registered Letter, and payable to The Week Publishing Co., Ltd.

Advertising Rates on application. Inquiries within city limits will be responded to by a personal representative of THE WEEK.

News-matter, correspondence, advertising copy and changes must be in by Wednesday morning of each week. Unsolicited manuscript must be accompanied by stamps sufficient for return if found unavailable for publication. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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The Ear of the World

BY BOHEMIAN

I AM tempted to pursue the train of thought launched last week as a consequence of Miss Harriet Monroe's remark that "the world has grown too big for anyone to write a masterpiece, that no one can catch the ear of the world, as writers did in the days gone by."

With this statement as a general proposition I entirely disagree. There is a sense in which it is partially true. The trend of twentieth century civilization is in the direction of cosmopolitanism. The telegraph and telephone, to say nothing of the steamship and railway train, have demolished all barriers. The pulse of the world is under everyone's finger. As it throbs at the Antipodes it is felt throughout the whole of civilization.

Where a hundred years ago one man could read and write, today there must be at least a hundred who can do so. The cheapening of publication and the development of newspapers and magazines have brought literature of every kind under the public ken. People now read and judge for themselves.

A hundred years ago, in England, for instance, the village sat at the feet of the parson or the squire, and their dictum was accepted on nearly every subject. In the city there were leaders of thought to whom the masses listened, but half understanding, yet all accepting. That day has gone for ever, and the people now judge for themselves and their verdict it is which carries.

With the spread of education, not only the number of readers, but of writers, has enormously increased. The statistics of printing houses will show that that increase has been almost fabulous. The effect of this is to render it more difficult than of yore for a writer to make his mark, and for his book to catch "the ear of the world." But only more difficult because there are so many more suppliants for the favour, and so many more judges.

Even of the classics and ancient literature it is the people who are the permanent judges. We say that a writer lives not because his works are found in the collection of some great scholar or antiquary, who has stamped upon them the seal of his approval, but because they may be sought upon the shelves of our public libraries.

I know that fame is ephemeral, and that a book may get a vote today and lose it forever tomorrow, but I also say that the recognized great books of the world, the books which have "caught its ear," the books that are included even by bibliophiles in the lists of the "Hundred Best," etc., are the books which in the end have won out and which the people buy and read.

If this test be applied to Miss Monroe's statement, it will have to be admitted that she is misleading. All that may be conceded is the difficulty of arranging the perspective. Few books can be judged near by. It is true of a book as of a man, that it takes time to get rid of the superfluous, and to settle down to an estimate that will abide.

If Miss Monroe thinks that it is possible today to register final judgment on books written within the last decade, I should greatly doubt the correctness of such a judgment. Admitting that some authors come to their own quicker than others, and that a really great book may strike home quickly, it still remains that he would be a very bold man who would venture today either to slaughter or to enshrine a single book written since the twentieth century dawned.

For this reason I hesitate to be in the least degree dogmatic when speaking of recent productions; but we are supposed to be considering masterpieces, and a masterpiece is in a class by itself. It is not merely a big book, a clever book, or a good book. It must be a book of towering supremacy which appeals to the people of all nationalities, to the race rather than to nationalities, and to the elementary principles which underlie all human understanding.

Such books were written by Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and the Brontes. There I stop. Whether such books have been written by any subsequent English author I hesitate to say. Time alone can tell. Personally, I think Meredith and Hardy may come to be classed with the Immortals. But of this there is no doubt, that Valera in Spain and Turgenieff and Tolstoi in Russia have written masterpieces, which have caught the ear of the world.

It would be an easy and a pleasant task to demonstrate this, especially in the case of Tolstoi, who already stands out as the most heroic figure in the nineteenth century. A man who dipped his pen in blood and wrote of the flaming wrongs of his countrymen until the world rose to force the righting of these wrongs. A man who wrung reform from reluctant Czars and corrupt bureaucrats. A man who created the Douma. A man who was so powerful that the most autocratic and cruel government in the world dared not lay a finger on him. A man who lived the life he preached, and in dying left his land to the peasants whom he had taught and for whose privileges he had fought. And all this with his pen and alone; for he never went to Court; he had no allies but the goodwill of the people who loved freedom. He used no weapon but that which is mightier than the sword and as book after book reached the outside, Tolstoi came to be recognized as a world power.

It is not two years since he died, and he was writing till the day of his death, and today there is not one man with the slightest claim to appraise the value of literature who would deny that Tolstoi wrote more than one masterpiece and that he caught "the ear of the world."

If this has any meaning for us it is that a literary style, and Tolstoi undoubtedly possessed that, for he was a brilliant word-painter, if vitalized by a living, burning message, is as sure as ever of being heard and of securing a response. There are men writing today whose work evidences the literary style, but it lacks the ring of conviction which made Tolstoi's sentences fall like a sledge on an anvil.

No, the ear of the world is not dull, that it cannot hear; nor is its arm shorter, that it cannot save. The truth is that it is keener than ever to discern the false and the true.

Bohemian.

OLD BOOKS
AND THEIR PRINTERS

By J. Arthur Hill

Member of the English Society of Authors

Written Especially for The Week

IT is rather startling to think that so recently as 500 years ago there were no books, at least in the modern sense of the world. The literature that existed was small in amount, consisting chiefly of volumes in Latin, laboriously copied in manuscript on the prepared skins of animals (calves, kids or lambs), chiefly by monks, who carried the art to a high degree of perfection. One of the most famous of these books is the "Book of Kells—a Latin version of the Gospels," written in the seventh century. In the elaborate ornamentation of initial letters, etc., this book reaches the high water mark of human craftsmanship. It is written on vellum—the leaves are 13 1-2 x 9 1-2 inches, and is now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It was preserved at Kells until the seventeenth century, and afterwards belonged to Archbishop Ussher. Its writer is, of course, uncertain, though some have thought it probably the work of St. Columba, who was certainly a good scribe. He is said to have transcribed 300 vols. Some of these elaborately ornamented volumes, however, must have taken their writers almost a lifetime to produce.

The germ of the idea of printing is, no doubt, to be found in the stamps with which the ancients impressed patterns or names on vases or other objects. But these stamps were only for pressing into some soft substance such as clay, and could not be used for ink. Apparently printing as we understand it, was first invented by the Chinese, who used engraved wooden plates in the sixth century A.D., but Europeans seem to have made the discovery independently, later on. In Europe, as in China, the first printing was done by means of a block, that is, a slab of wood on which the design (pictures of saints in the early instances) was carved in relief, and inked, paper or other material being then applied. The earliest specimens of this block printing were produced in Germany, and date back to about 1423. Gradually a descriptive or explanatory text began to accompany the picture of the saint, in Latin or German, and in Gothic characters. The only block book without illustrations was Donatus' Latin Grammar, printed in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

The wooden block, however, was only a stepping stone to the greatest of all events in the history of printing, the invention of movable types; that is, of letters formed separately, which, after being grouped into words and sentences and paragraphs, could be redistributed and used again for all sorts of books. Who made this great invention we do not know. Many names have been put forward, and much controversy has raged around the subject; but no certainty is attainable. The most that can be said is that the evidence is, on the whole, in favour of Johann Gutenberg of Mentz, in Germany, who was born in 1400, and from whose press came some Letters of Indulgence in 1454, issued by Pope Nicholas V, which are still extant. They are on single sheets of vellum, 11x7 inches, and printed on one side only. The first real book to be printed was the Bible, of which the "Mazarin Bible" is a surviving copy—so-called because this copy was in the library of Cardinal Mazarin.

Probably all early printed books were printed one page at a time, owing to scarcity of type. This would cause great delay, and the printing of a long book would be a tedious process.

From Mentz the printing press spread in all directions, and before the end of the fifteenth century, eighteen European countries were printing books. Italy heads the list with 71 cities in which presses were at work; Germany had 50; France 36; Spain 26, Holland 14, and England only 4—London, Westminster, Oxford and St. Albans.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to what the early types were made of. Some think that Caxton's were of lead, others that they were of some hard wood such as box. We cannot be sure. One curious thing is, that whatever the material was, these early types were of remarkable excellence. They were quite as good as anything that can be produced today.

The choice of subject for the first books was, of course, limited. The Bible and theological works took a leading place, along with the classics, particularly in Italy. Caxton (1422-1491) had a wider range, including in his productions Aesop's Fables, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, the Adventures of Reynard the Fox, and various other romances with books on good manners, chess, etc.

It is curious to find that the idea of a title page, which to us seems so obvious, did not occur to the early printers. The books started straight off with "Incipit" or "Here beginneth," without author's or publisher's name. This causes us much difficulty in attributing early work to the proper sources. The colophons, or notes at the end of books, sometimes contain the required information, but not often. The idea of a title page, with names, seems first to have occurred to a Cologne printer named Therhoernen, about 1470; but it was not generally adopted until fifty years later. Therhoernen also began the practice of numbering the pages; but he placed the figures in the middle of the right hand margin instead of at the top corner as is now the custom.

Perhaps the greatest advance in printing, after the invention of movable types, was the introduction of the sloping Roman letters which are still in use, and known to everybody as Italics. This innovation was made by Aldus Manutius of Venice, in the latter part of the 15th century. He was the most famous printer of Italy, and perhaps of the world. The books he printed, known as Aldine editions, are much sought after by collectors. His first volume in the new type was a Virgil, published in 1501. It had 228 leaves, and was 6 x 3 1-2 inches. Its price was about two shillings of our money. Aldus in fact was the pioneer of cheap literature. The Aldine mark is a dolphin twined about an anchor, with the name ALDVS divided by the upper part of the latter. If any reader of this article finds a cart-load of old books with this mark in his attic or lumber room, he is duly advised not to use them for lighting the fire. They would buy many good city "lots."

The Elzevirs, another famous printing firm, came later. Louis Elzevir was the founder, establishing a bookshop in Leyden, Germany, in 1580. His sons and successors set up presses and established branches in many towns, and extended their trade all over Europe. The last of the race, Abraham Elzevir, great-great-grandson of Louis, died in 1712. Leaving no heir, the press and apparatus were sold. Elzevir editions are about as valuable as Aldines, in the bibliophile's market.

Another well-known name is that of Wynkyn de Worde, a Dutchman who at one time was assistant to Caxton. His "Polychronicon," by Higden, published in 1495, was the first English book containing printed musical notes, and he also issued the first book printed on English-made paper. Paper, by the way, had been introduced into Europe by the Arabs in the tenth century; it was known and used in China at a much earlier date. But though occasionally used for Western manuscripts, the material generally used was still vellum (skins of animals prepared with lime baths and burnishing) and paper did not come into universal employment until after the invention of printing.

The vicissitudes of old books furnish a romantic chapter in the history of literature. About the end of the 18th century the library of an old Lincolnshire house was overhauled by someone who weeded out a lot of what he no doubt considered rubbish. These were destroyed, except a few which were begged by the gardener, who probably wanted them to use as stands for plant pots, or to give a false air of literary distinction to his cottage. At the gardener's death his son threw away some of the rescued volumes, but retained a few. At the son's death, his widow sold them in a batch to a pedlar for the sum of ninepence. The pedlar re-sold them to a chemist in Gainsborough for shop-paper; but the chemist, noticing some curious wood-cuts in one of the books, thought it might be worth something, and offered it to a local stationer for a guinea. The stationer declined the adventure, preferring steady business to perilous paths of speculation, but agreed to show the book in his window. A local gentleman saw it, and offered five pounds for it. The astute stationer, perceiving that the book must be valuable, declined the offer. He then interviewed the chemist, and wanted to buy the book, but apparently the latter had his suspicions, for he put his price up, eventually accepting two guineas. The stationer then sold it to a bookseller for seven guineas, and this bookseller sold it to the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville for seventy pounds. Grenville ultimately bequeathed it to the British Museum, with the remainder of his magnificent library. The book in question was the famous "Book of St. Albans." It is the only copy in the British Museum, and is almost or quite unique.

Nowadays if a man is described as able it means that he is able to make money.

Correspondence

Post Office Service

Post Office, Victoria, B.C.,
March 4th 1913.

The Editor The Week,
Victoria, B.C.

Sir:—My attention has been directed to a letter in the last issue of your paper from a Mr. Charles A. Forsythe of this city, in which he makes a violent attack on the Victoria Post Office. I would have taken no notice of this letter, but for the fact that it contains statements which are misleading and incorrect. I would be the last one to assert that this or any postal service is perfect: mistakes will occur in spite of every effort to prevent them; but I have no hesitation in saying that more than fifty per cent of the complaints against the Victoria post office are caused by incorrect addresses on the correspondence delayed or undelivered. Mr. Forsyth bases his complaint upon four cases, as follows:

The first refers to a letter posted by him on the 8th of December last to Scotland, which he states had not been delivered on the 28th of January. Without one shred of reason or evidence he appears to assume that the fault lies here. It is manifestly absurd for the sender of a letter to conclude that because it did not reach the office of delivery promptly, the office of mailing is at fault. In the absence of direct evidence to prove it, the Victoria office cannot be held to blame for the delay, as it is only one of many offices through which the letter must pass before it is delivered.

The second refers to a notice-card from the Dominion Express Company, which he states to have been mailed to him, correctly addressed to his post office box. Apart from the fact that the notice-cards referred to are rarely addressed sufficiently or correctly, I may say that Mr. Forsythe does not and never did possess a post office box in this office.

The last two cases refer to letters mailed in the city, to what he alleges to be his correct address. As Mr. Forsythe states in his letter that "he could make any allowance in case of insufficient address or change of address, but there is no such thing in any of these cases," I would call his attention to the following facts: The greater part of his mail is received addressed to a number on Fort Street. Mr. Forsythe left this address about three months ago, and neither then nor since has he seen fit to supply this office with a change of address for his mail, and his present whereabouts are a matter of surmise only. Further, I find that some of his mail arrives addressed to "Inglenook, Newport Avenue," outside the limits of this city. This mail has been sent to the Oak Bay Post Office, as the proper district office, and no having been called for there, has been sent to the Dead Letter Office.

In conclusion I would suggest that it is a pity Mr. Forsythe should have represented to the public a complaint based upon vague and intangible grounds, and supported only by unwarrantable assumptions. As to the general tone and want of taste exhibited in his communication—to say nothing of the caricature of the system of handling enquiries—I will simply say that these represent a style which I would be very sorry to imitate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. SHAKESPEARE,
Postmaster.

Love may die of over-feeding but nerve of starvation.

A woman is so unreasonable; she wants to be loved and understood. Surely she must see that no man could do both at the same time.

A beautiful woman has all the honors, and a plain one has to make good by tricks.

A man seems to think that by marrying a woman he acquires the right to her companionship whenever he wants it and forgets that this carries with it the penalty of her companionship when he does not want it.

There are beautiful, saintly women a man might die for but could not live with.

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The Cyclist

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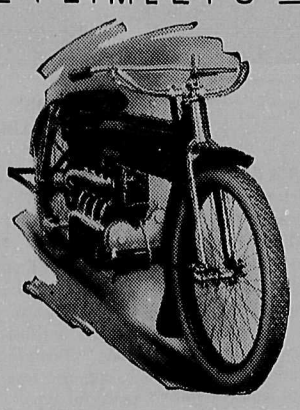

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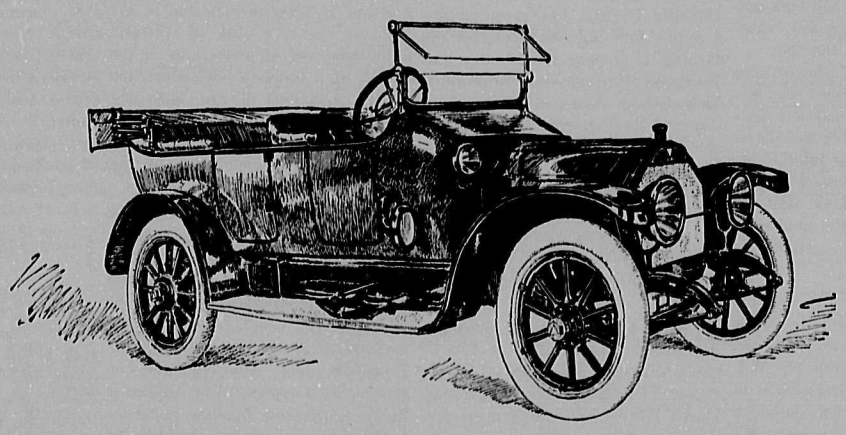

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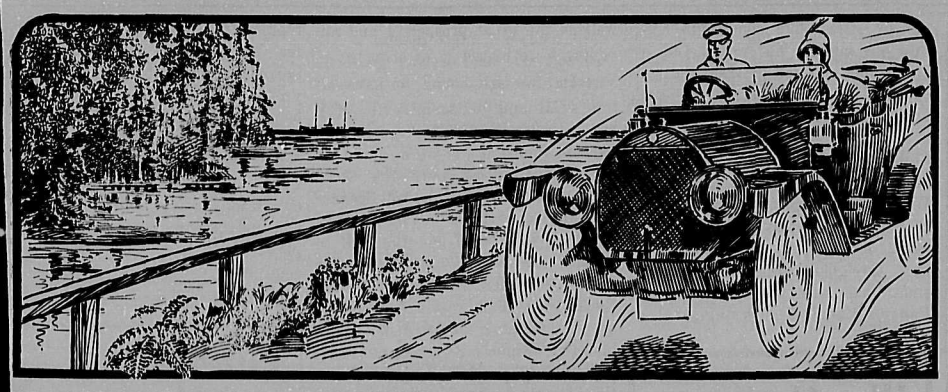


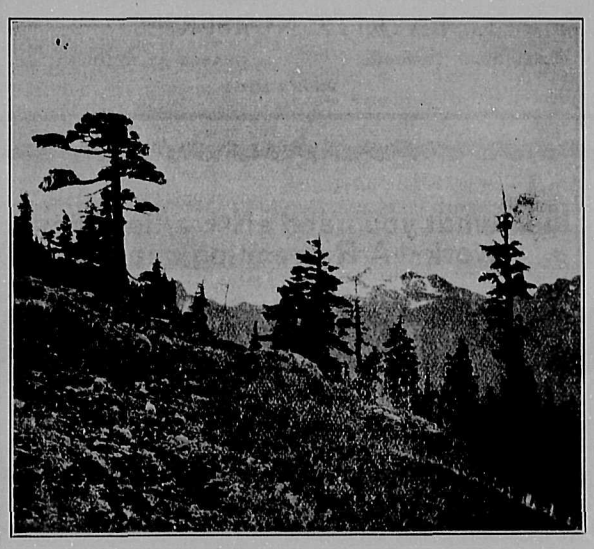
Motoring and Good Roads

THE law is solicitous of the welfare of pedestrians in British Columbia. The powers that be look well to the safety of the traveller upon Shanks' Mare as far as he is endangered by the presence of the motor car. The chauffeur or owner-driver who dares to round a corner at less than a full right angle is lucky to get off with an admonition from the statue in blue; while if he is audacious enough to attempt a few blocks in the gloaming without lighting his lamps, his only immunity from trouble is in the non-appearance of a policeman.

But still the cyclist and wagon-driver ramble nocturnally without often troubling themselves to light up. On a recent occasion we can recall, a nasty collision was only averted between a motor-car and a bicyclist who was meandering ahead, by the fact that the latter stopped to light his pipe, and the glow of the vesta warned the driver of the car. It is wonderful how Providence averts smash-ups between automobiles and delivery-wagons whose drivers jog along unroubled and unlit.

It's "no fair." The motorist spends valuable time, much patience, and an unlimited supply of matches in keeping within the law by having his lamps lit after dark, or he even adds a considerable sum to the cost of his car by having electric lights which glow at a button-touch. The wagon-driver, the presence of whose vehicle in dark roads presents quite as much danger as does that of the automobile, feels he has done his duty when he instals a feeble lantern between his legs, partly to keep warm, partly to inspire himself with a pseudo-confidence that a ray or two will escape from the rear of the vehicle and warn approaching travel.

When an ocean liner hits an unlit derelict in the dark in mid-ocean, is the liner to blame for the result? The same rule applies to erratic vehicles, which should be ruled by the same laws that govern motor cars.



A STRATHCONA PARK VISTA.
Next Summer Motorists Will Be Able to Enter the Park.

A SONG OF THE AUTOMOBILE

THE freedom of roads that go winding along
like ribbons of silver and gold,
By orchards and meadows, and gardens and woods,
And rivulets crystalline cold;
And a fair panorama of villas and farms
As the milestones away from you reel,
Are only a few of the pleasures that go
With the price of an automobile.

A rose on the cheek, and a song in the heart,
An eye that is steady and clear,
An appetite equal to pickles and pie
Without a gastronomic fear,
A spirit at peace and in tune with the world,
And nerves that are tempered to steel,
Are some of the pleasures of health that you get
When you buy an automobile.

The honk of the horn has a magical note
That charms all your troubles away,
And the hum of the motor invites you to go
Where the blossoms and birds are at play.
There is somewhere a racy new model of speed
Awaiting my hand on the wheel,
So put on your hat, and together we'll go
And purchase an automobile.

—Minna Irving in "Leslie's."

Motors vs. Smiles

LONDON Standard thinks that automobiling is going to put happiness out of business. In other words, that estimable journal has a theory that the motor is gradually making the smile impossible; and that the real motor face of the future will be a grim, fixed one of inflexible muscles.

In Victoria such a prophecy seems far from fulfillment. Motors by the score go by every day full of laughing, rosy-cheeked maidens and men; while at night—but never mind.

Says the Standard:—"Chauffeurs, omnibus drivers, taxicab drivers, underground railway officials, locomotive engineers, motor cyclists, ordinary cyclists—in fact, all whose occupation in like keeps them traveling at a speed of more than ten miles an hour, have forgotten or lost the habit of smiling. This is another evidence of national habits changing under our eyes, and it is to be the subject of a scientific paper, which will be shortly read before a junior philosophical body which is being formed to discuss the ever-changing tendencies of mankind, and their possible influences for good or ill.

"Smiling, it will be advanced, is incompatible with speed. Rapid motion sets the facial muscles rigid; it gives a thrill which deadens the risible faculties. The effect is irresistible; it applies to all humanity, and it is a natural impulse which sets the muscles of the face when the body is moving at a high speed—an impulse which is beyond our control. A baby will smile in its perambulator—smile constantly as the nurse wheels it about at two miles an hour. The same baby riding in a motor car loses the faculty for smiling as soon as it is aware of the rapid motion.

"The casual observer may consider that as the world grows more speedy it grows more surly. This may not be strictly true, but it is certainly obvious that speed removes the outward and visible signs of happiness and merriment. It would not be correct to say that rapid motion is unpleasant. Far from it.

"The popularity of the motor car is an immediate and complete contradiction. But the enjoyment of speed is a pleasurable emotion which does not show itself on the face; it is felt more as a spinal thrill. Smiling, therefore, has been conquered by the thrill.

"Gloomy, grim and taciturn are the adjectives that everyone immediately applies to motor omnibus drivers, chauffeurs and taxicab men.

"Round, rubicund, jolly and smiling were the adjectives invariably used to describe the omnibus drivers and hansom cabmen of a decade ago.

"But we are not a new race of people in 1913 compared with 1903. Many are the same people—in fact, 80 per cent of the grim, gloomy and taciturn taxicab drivers of today were the round, rubicund, jolly and smiling hansom cabmen of 1903.

"The vast majority are the same smiling people, but they are traveling at a speed above the speed limit."

Auto-Education

WITH practically all the better known automobiles announced for this season, the motoring public has a very good idea of what to expect from every representative manufacturer in the industry. As a result of this early information many motor cars are being sold in Victoria without the various dealers along Automobile Row having the slightest idea of the delivery dates. In other words the different cars are selling themselves.

The automobile and its value is just as much understood and appreciated by the automobile buying public as the clothing, furniture, real estate or anything else that they invest in. In the vernacular of the trade, the motorists of today are motor wise. For instance, a car owner can pick up a catalogue and turn to the specifications and know just as much about the machinery as the man who designed it. He will know every part by name as well as its relation to every other part and the result of each. It is for this reason that the automobile, in the major portion of cases, is actually sold when the prospective buyer enters the store. As a result sales come fast in the selling season because the buyer has decided on his car in the off season.

Standardization Helps Education.

Virtual standardization of the pleasure types of cars several years ago and the wonderful advancement and development in efficiency and refinement are in particular the real reason for the rapid education of the automobile using public. Just as soon as the motor car demonstrated its practicability and developed beyond the toy for the very rich, the general public took it more seriously and began to try to learn something about it. The result has been that the public has advanced with the advance of the automobile, until today they have both practically reached a state of perfection—the motor car having about reached its zenith and the owners having mastered its perplexities.

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FOR a long time the writer has been a good roads and motor-truck crank. (The titles are synonymous.) His heart is gladdened to announce the opening of a business right in town, devoted solely to the sale of motor trucks. The Panama Motor Truck Company of 931 View Street, are Island distributors of three famous lines, the Federal, Menominee, and Standard; and though they have been in business but a short time have placed a large number and are awaiting delivery on more.

Merchants who feel the need of such an economical hauling device as a motor-truck and yet are reluctant to make its purchase on account of "heavy initial cost" are the especial care of the Panama people, who have arranged a system of easy payments and who have lines whose total cost is considerably lower than that of rivals. Arthur Hertz, sales manager of the Gerlinger Motor Car Company, North Pacific Coast distributors of the three lines, says that Eastern experts, appraising the cost of materials of the Standard at $1,875, told its makers that "they didn't see how Howard Wilcox could market them at that price without stealing the tires!"

The Standard is made in 5 and 3 ton chasses, the Menominee in 1 and ¾ ton chasses, and the Federal in 1½ ton chasses. The Panama Motor Truck Company are glad to give demonstrations at any time.

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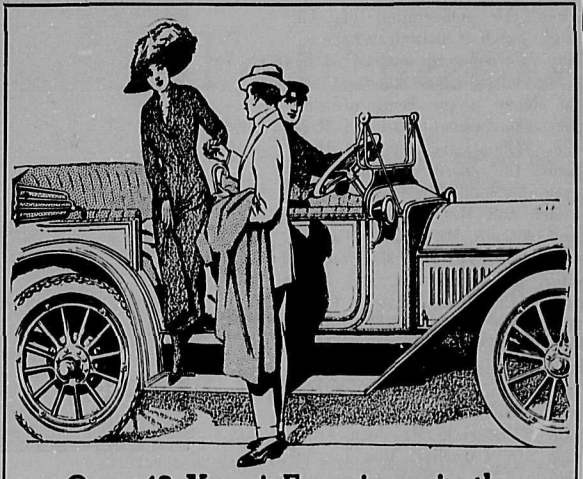

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But here's the point! The same standards that made the McLaughlin carriage famous are still applied to the making of McLaughlin cars. Each 1913 McLaughlin car is the product of over two generations of successful effort directed solely along one line.

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ARRANGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL

Items for the society and personal department should be in the hands of the Society Editor not later then Wednesday noon. Call up 1283, or address "Society Editor, The Week, Victoria."

IT is with great interest that Victorian society watches the growth of the new theatre on Blanchard Street. The "McBride" is sure to be a huge success, and according to a contract recently signed by Mr. Simon Leiser, between the directors of the Victoria Opera House Co. and Klaw & Erlanger, the New York booking agents, Victoria will be able to enjoy the same theatrical attractions that the larger cities such as San Francisco and Los Angeles get.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bass, who have resided in this city for some years past, left during the week by the Northern Pacific for Portland, where they will reside in future.

Mr. H. Otto Frind is among the guests at the Empress Hotel from Vancouver. Mr. Frind, who is a great traveller, leaves for a three months' tour of Europe next week. He recently completed a two months' tour of Australia, the Far East and Northern Africa. He is one of the well-known men of Vancouver.

W. F. Brown and Mrs. Brown of Edmonton are guests in town, and are staying at the Dominion Hotel,

Hon. Ray W. Jones, from Seattle, Wash., was in town for a few days during the week.

Mr. J. Seabrook of this city has left on a short visit to Toronto.

Tea at Shawnigan.

After the consecration of All Saints' Church at Shawnigan Lake on Friday afternoon, tea was served in the Shawnigan Lake Athletic Club, about eighty people being present. Among them were Colonel and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot, the Rev. and Mrs. Aitkens, the Misses Ravenhill, Mr. Horace Ravenhill, Mr. Leslie Ravenhill, Mr. and Mrs. George Aitkens, Miss J. Aitkens, Mr. and Mrs. Goode, Miss Boulton (Victoria), Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Mrs. Wylde, Mr. and Mrs. Furlonge, the Misses Furlonge, Capt. and Mrs. de Salis, Mrs. Beresford Hogg, Mrs. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Armstrong, Mrs. Frank G. Hord, Mrs. Koenig, Miss Davidson (Cobble Hill), Mrs. Hartle, Mr. Dundas (Victoria) ;Mr. John Armstrong, Mr. Cancellor, Miss Lugrin (Victoria), Mr. C. Shaw (Victoria), Miss Green, Mr. Cheek (Cobble Hill), Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Wallich (Cowichan), Miss P. Wallich (Cowichan), Miss Cole, Miss Jarvis, Miss T. Day, Miss G .Bragshaw, Miss N. Gibson, Miss Iris Burton, Mr. Blake, Mr. W. Blake, Mr. Wallbank, Mrs. Bloomquist, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, and many others. During his stay in Shawnigan the bishop was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot.

Miss Ethel Gibson has returned from visiting relatives in Vancouver.

Mr. M. S. Sharp, from Duncan, B.C., has been staying at the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. James Childs, from Chemainus, B.C., is among the guests at the Ritz Hotel.

Dr. Hannington, from Los Angeles, is a guest in Victoria and is registered at the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Richards of Vancouver are guests at the Dominion Hotel for a few days.

Mrs. G. F. Munroe and Miss Munroe, of Winnipeg, are visitorsr in the city, guests of Mrs. Frank Calvert, Wilmot Place.

R. A. Broklebank, Mrs. Broklebank, and the Misses Broklebank, of California, are staying at the Dominion Hotel during their visit in Victoria.

Mrs. F. O. Lee and Miss Lee, of Los Angeles, are staying at the James Bay Hotel. They will be joined by Mr. Lee next week, and intend making their future home here.

Davenport-Warnes.

A pretty wedding that was celebrated last week was that of Mr. J. B. Davenport and Miss Elsie Warnes, of Leeks, England.

The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Doull at Christ Church Cathedral.

The bride was given away by Mr. A. T. Goward, while Miss Goward acted as bridesmaid.

The groom was supported by Mr. C. T. Atherton.

After receiving the congratulations and good wishes of their many friends the young couple left on the 4.30 boat for Seattle, where the honeymoon is being spent. On their return here, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport will reside at the Savoy Apartments.

Mr. Beresford Hogg from Shawnigan Lake, was in town on a short visit last week.

Mrs. Durick and family, who have been staying at the Mount Edwards Apartments for the past few months, have now taken up their residence at their home on School Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Abery announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel May, to Mr. Harold T. Boyes, of Victoria. The wedding has been arranged to take place about the 26th of March.

The friends of little Audrey V. M. Coady-Johnson were entertained at a birthday party given by her mother at their pretty residence, 1422 Stanley Avenue, one day last week.

MRS. MARGARET JENKINS
President of the Cymrodorion Society, and School Trustee for the City of Victoria

Among the guests were:—The Misses Leise Menkus, Marjorie Brewster, Mildred Campbell, Annie Filmer, Helen Whiteley, Helen Houston, Phyllis Mason, Nora Prudhom, Kathleen Munday, and the Masters Tommy Ellis, Tommy Warwick,Julian Menkus, Harold Butler, and Jack Sledge. Among the adults were:—Mrs. Menkus, Mrs.Sledge, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Prudhom and Mrs. Ellis.

The afternoon was spent in games and other forms of amusement, a dainty tea being served during the afternoon.

Announce Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur H. Crocker, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crocker, "Cotehele Cottage," Victoria West, to Dora, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Sach, 5 Sydney Street, Plymouth, Devonshire, England. The wedding will take place at Christ Church, Eton Place, Plymouth, on Easter Monday, at 10.30 a.m.

Mrs. Danvers Osborn and children arrived from Bamfield on the "Tees" this week, and are staying with her parents on Dallas Road.

FEMININE LOGIC

Victoria, B.C., March 3, '13.

Editor, The Week, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—In your last issue you challenge a Victoria lady to unravel and explain in the Pankhurst case "what would appear to the masculine mind to be fundamentally and hopelessly illogical." It is only too true that the Press is guilty of (to use your own words) misrepresenting the feminine mind. About two weeks ago I read on the front page of The Week a seathing article referring to a letter by a lady on the suffrage question. This seems to have been the beginning of a campaign on the part of a paper to whose editorial columns I am wont to eagerly turn for the clearest and fairest news of the day. Mrs. Pankhurst's object was to put the Government in a quandary, and she generally accomplishes this end. Gain your point and bother logic! I very much doubt if many men could give a clear explanation of what this logic upon which they love to harp, really means, or what advantages they derive from it. Personally, I deplore the tactics of the militant faction of suffragists in England, but at least they have the courage of their convictions.

I would like, if you will permit me space, to comment on Hon. A. E. McPhillips' remark in the House that "history showed that women had never been disfranchised in the British Empire."

In "Annals of a Yorkshire House" the following passage occurs: "Your father was at Wakefield canvassing yesterday. . . They determined not to admit the ladies to vote, which is extraordinary and very hard, considering how few privileges we poor females have. Should it come to a very close struggle, I dare say they will then call upon the ladies, and in that case every self-respecting woman should most certainly refuse her assistance." The time is 1807, when one of the Spencer Stanhopes was a candidate during the general election, and the occasion when Mrs. Stanhope writes to her son that her husband's party was so certain of success that they had announced that the women folk need not vote.

In 1832 the word "male" was introduced into the Reform Act (before "person") in order to debar women from using the franchise.

In 1850 Lord Brougham's Act came into operation which ruled that, in English law the word "man" shall always include "woman" unless the contrary is expressly stated.

In 1868 the judges in the Chorlton vs. Lings case ruled that in the case of the Parliamentary franchise the word "man" does NOT include "woman." Thus women were effectually disfranchised.

It is a constant source of surprise to me to find so much apathy and ignorance among educated women concerning the needs of their sex. The report of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission with its sad disclosures should awaken the people of British Columbia and warn them lest with the growth of our cities, like conditions creep into our midst. The report tells of how young children between the ages of three and fourteen work with blistered fingers in canning sheds amid brutal surroundings, the State Child Labor Laws never being obeyed "because they never had to." Women work there too, toiling from 16 to 21 hours a day, their pay averaging ten cents an hour. It is true that foreigners are chiefly responsible, but with the opening of the Panama Canal it is certain that as well as the great prosperity and advantages we expect it to bring us in Victoria, we are bound to have all the social and industrial evils of a big city with its foreigners and sweated industries, if we do not take precautions. Why were the Child Labor Laws not obeyed? "Because they did not have to." Why did they not have to? Who had the pull to see that the law was winked at? The answer is: Men with votes behind them. We shall surely have these people swarming into British Columbia, and disquieting rumors are coming already from Vancouver. Yet there are so many women who through apathy or for fear of being thought unfeminine are not alive to the necessity of political equality with such people; that these people representing the vicious interests fear the power of women's votes is proved by the fact that whenever a propaganda for women's suffrage is being carried on, the vicious interests spare neither time nor money to defeat it, because, to use their own words, "it means the downfall of our trade." The States of Colorado and Oregon were notable examples. These facts ought to be sufficient for most people, and it is not conceivable that anyone would like

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Gordons Limited

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British Columbia or any other Canadian Province to offer a likely field to that class of criminals who bully and degrade women for financial gain. I am quite aware of the economic results of demand and supply of labor which are inevitable and do not require the male attribute of logic to understand, and I further think it a waste of time to argue about equality of the sexes in the matter of brains. The success of women in the intellectual and scientific world has long disposed of that question.

We are feeling patriotic just now, especially after hearing Hon. G. E. Foster's inspiring address. We know it has been said that the cause of England's greatness is the purity of her national life. In the homes of that great class, "the respectable middle class" are the mothers that have made the Empire, and when the factory sweater and procurer invade the sanctity of these homes, is it surprising that women demand the power of political equality to combat these things? Surely in Canada where women have worked side by side with men to create a new nation, they will not long be denied what it after all only a human right. Women have done their part to make for the betterment of humanity with rescue homes for girls, friendly help societies, and innumerable social and charitable instituions, but it is not enough unless they have the power to make their representative in Parliament "lose his job" if he does not do his duty. If many of us in our sheltered homes are satisfied with our lot, let us remember there are others struggling alone in a crueller world of shame, misery, and despair. Women must live, and they must either be supported by men who in many cases have neither the ability nor inclination to do so, or they must stand on a fair and equal footing with men in the world of labor. Surely this is a reasonable argument? It may even be a logical one!

Yours truly,

EDITH M. CUPPAGE.

(The writer of this letter does not attempt to answer our question or to explain Mrs. Pankhurst's vagaries—which is what she ostensibly set out to do. Another instance of "feminine logic."—Editor, The Week.)

Of Interest to Women

By Polly.

"COLLARED to the ears, cuffed to the knuckles, and fitted without a wrinkle." This is an appalling summary of the innovations "above the waist-line" that are to be introduced in the spring modes of 1913. Those of us who are fond of the free and easy shirt waist with its ample arm-holes, its loose collars, and its generally relaxing lines, will recall with something almost akin to horror the remembrance of a period now two decades ago when tight bodices were the feature of one's everyday dress. One cannot help wondering, in view of the sudden concentration of Madame La Mode's eye on the bodice part of feminine dress, what new vagaries Fashion will decree in the way of figure. For some time past we have been granted a somewhat uncomfortable waist-line; the aim aimed at tapering proportions with plenty of licence in the length of outline at the finishing point. But somehow we seemed to overcome—those of us, at least, who were athletic and wished it—the difficulties of a narrow skirt, and found compensation of a kind in the free use of our limbs and plenty of breathing space. Besides small hats have been so immensely popular that there has been little discomfort in respect to headgear.

But to return to the glove-fitting sleeve! The thought seems too terrible for contemplation. And we are rather told that it is to be guiltless of a frill, and shall not even have a ruffle to cover the sin of a disproportionate outline. It may confidently be expected, however, that woman, growing year by year more rebellious to those things which hamper the freedom of her movements, will find some way out of a difficulty which is only intimately suggested in the latest reports from the centres of fashion.

The Directoire and Robespierre features seem at last to be on the wane. Skirts are to be fuller, and the fullness will not affect the hem. The change will be made by means of overdraperies, and those who have hoped for relaxation in the shirred skirt will find that even in this there is no hope of finding a greater width at the heel. The draperies may be loose over the knee, but an artistic costumiere will manipulate the folds in such a manner that they will be found to disappear in a most mystifying way. Colored skirts will be wider above the knee, an arrangement of seams and darts and pleats making up the extra width.

❖ ❖

A feature of the incoming styles is that coats for afternoon wear will be much shorter in order to show the finery of the skirt. The Russian and Oriental influence is being shown in the later styles, and the picturesque Russian blouse is to be modified for evening wear, having already, by means of the shirred knee-length peplum, accustomed us, more or less, to the bulky appearance over the hips. The exact position of the waist-line has not yet been determined by the dictators in such matters, and, left to itself, Femininity has recklessly, but often most picturesquely, hit upon the exact fashion suited to the figure of the individual. Some have dispensed with the waist-line altogether, and we remember having recently seen a very stunning effect in a gown made of almost sheer lines from head to foot—the figure, needless to say, being one of those absolutely devoid of curves, and made up of what might paradoxically be termed "graceful straight lines."

It is little more than a year ago that one of the leading Paris couturieres attempted to introduce the tunnier in its most extreme form. The event occasioned no little commotion, and several even of the more dignified daily papers of both continents discussed the subject quite seriously. The efforts to modify a fashion which, on its first appearance, certainly had the stamp of exaggeration, have resulted in the toning down of the pannier, and a blending of the draperies to form part of the skirt itself.

Another innovation which, like every fashion known to modern womankind, has had its counterpart in a bygone period, is the sleeveless coat. This, however, is not yet fully launched, and we will have to await the coming of warmer weather to learn definitely if there is any practical verification of the rumor. Another suggestion which is finding some support among the Paris makers of fashion, is the short-sleeved cutaway Eton jacket, for which Bernard is now pressing claims for popularity.

The subject of materials is one that cannot be avoided, much as modern woman might wish to remain individual in her choice. One of the novelties of the season is a thick, soft, dull silk, which, being very supple, drapes beautifully and is extremely effective for afternoon gowns. The latest wool suitings have rough surfaces, and smart coats for wearing with white wool skirts may be made from velours de laine. Fancifully patterned fabrics are being restored to favour, now that specially woven plain materials have been brought out to serve as suitable background for them, and one finds a revival of the plaids, polka dots, and other quaint and odd designs which in times gone by have been more popular than during the past few years.

Of course, one of the first things that the average woman thinks of in connection with the new season's clothes is her hats, and it is a relief to many, a positive grief to others, to see that the general affection is still toward the smaller shaped chapeaux. The arguments are various; the woman who prides herself on a carefully coiffed head cannot possibly be expected to care for the small hat which has been such a rage of late, as with these it is absolutely impossible to wear the hair in any other style than that which takes up the least room and makes the least display. On the other hand, the large hat is heavy and troublesome, and gives one no excuse for not dressing the hair elaborately. Although less dignified, a greater number of women appear to advantage under the fascinating soft outline of the smaller hat than under the more picturesque if less chic outline of the larger.

Tailor shapes will be more popular than either of the above extremes, however, and with the elaborate use of ostrich plumes,cock-feathers, jet and ribbon mounts, these smart narrow brimmed hats are made into most dressy designs. The very flat chapeau, some of the designs in which may be designated as nothing other than boat-shaped, is to be much in favour, although it is to be sincerely hoped that the would-be wearer will first carefully study the effect of the style on her profile. It is not everyone who can wear this particular shape. The turban still survives, and will probably be seen quite often despite its waning popularity.

Ragged School Fete

GOG and Magog looked down sardonically on as joyous and unusual a scene as any the beautiful Guildhall has witnessed, says the London "Queen," in a recent issue, when the annual dinner to the children of the Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society was given.

There were some 12,000 of London's poorest children altogether, guests for the evening of friends in Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver, British Columbia, the Guildhall being lent by the Corporation, and the hosts being represented by the Lord Mayor, who came in state with the Lady Mayoress, crimson-robed sheriffs, mace and sword-bearer, and the rest.

The proceedings began with a procession of the Lord Mayor round the many tables crowded with the happy, expectant children, after which grace was said by the rector, and then the feast began.

And what a feast! Great plates of roast beef and hot potatoes with rolls first, then Christmas puddings, traditional puddings, round and soft, with holly crowning them, welcomed with lusty cheers second only to those which greeted the Lord Mayor, with apples and oranges to wind up with, while a glass of milk was provided for each child, to be replenished again and again from big white jugs.

A band played, too, and when the first edge of appetite was gone, the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" proved too much to resist, and were lustily joined in, as was the martial "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," which showed that the old appeal of home and country is not without echo in the heart of the London arab of today—anyway when when they have been fortunate enough to come under the influence of Sir John Kirk and his co-workers. When even the hunger of the hungriest was satisfied, the Lord Mayor from the gallery spoke to the children, telling them of the pleasure their enjoyment gave, and reminding them that it was their fellow citizens of the Empire, though in distant British Columbia, who had given them the feast. Continuing, he told the children to be good and work hard, and that if they did they would find themselves when they were grown up occupying a good position in the world, and then when they were rich they were to remember the dinner they had just enjoyed, and pay it back to children then in want. Strange words they sounded as one saw the obvious and in many cases extreme poverty of the little hearers, yet words full of promise and encouragement—promise, too, amply fulfilled as prosperous men and women in different parts of the Empire, themselves once ragged school children, testify. Also he told them what great gifts were the health and happiness which he rejoiced to see so noticeable amongst them, and concluded by a further injunction "to be good and work hard."

Sir John Kirk then moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, which Sir Melvill Beechcroft seconded, and the first part of the procedings terminated. Then followed gifts of crackers all round, and soon each tousled head was surmounted by a gay cap, after which an entertainment of morris dancing and old English songs was provided by the Hugh Myddelt School, and finally each child was presented with a toy, hugging which it joined the happy procession homewards through the ranks of the big policemen, to whom many a confident "Good night and thank you, sir," was said.

Everything depends on contrast. But for the good the wicked would often not be so very particularly interesting.

Nowadays it is only the unreadable that occurs.—Wilde.

"Were you out last night?" "Where, or how much?"—California Pelican.

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VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The largest and finest agricultural district on the Island.

We have the finest selection of cleared farms, bush lands, water and river frontage property in the district for sale.

Also lots in the rapidly growing town of Courtenay.

We have some splendid 7 and 15 acre tracts on the main road 2 miles from Courtenay.

This is a great chance to be independent.

Agents for E. & N. Lands. Notary Public.

BEADNELL & CALLIN.
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents,
Courtenay & Comox, V.I.

Write for information.

THE DENTIFRICE OF ROYALTY

What dentifrice would a queen naturally choose? Surely the cream of the world's finest productions. Thus, Queen Alexandra's selection of GOSNELL'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE suggests at once to you that it must be better than anything you have ever tried. . . . . .

Cherry Blossom Perfume is also used by Queen Alexandra. At your druggist's, or write NERLICH & COMPANY 146 Front St.,W.,Toronto

Oxygen Treatment

Best friend the sick ever had. Simple, safe, sure, speedy, sensible, saving system. It has cured 1000 sick people in Victoria.

Call and let us explain just how it cures and by the way WE KNOW just how it does cure.

Quit drugs and get well with Oxygen.

Oxypathor Co. of Canada

B.C. Division, 852 Yates St. Scott & Co., Phone 3333

"Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery."

Established 1908.

Retailers' Advertising

The retailer depends upon the local public for his living, and he must depend, to a very great extent, upon his advertising to build up and hold his trade.

WE SPECIALIZE ON NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING (WEEKLY AND DAILY), CIRCULAR LETTERS, ADDRESSING AND MAILING. :-:

We have made the closest study of Retail Advertising—we know how to approach the public by newspaper space and circular letters.

OUR CHARGES ARE MODERATE — OUR SERVICES GUARANTEE RESULTS — REFERENCES UPON APPLICATION.

Newton Advertising Agency

Suite 403 Times Building. Phone 1915. Victoria, B.C.

FOR THE FIRST

Two weeks of March I offer to the public my entire stock of combs and hair ornaments at twenty per cent discount. ::-::

MRS. M. L. ROSS

1105 Douglas Street Victoria

Spirella Corset

The SPIRELLA Corset needs no introduction to Victorian Ladies. Those wishing to inspect the line are requested to call on

Mrs. E. E. Bennett
City Mgr. Spirella Corset Co.

Ph. 4465 Rm. 201 Bellevue Hotel

Hibben-Bone Building
Victoria, B.C.

Thomas Hooper
ARCHITECT

522 Winch Building
Vancouver, B.C.

CONNAUGHT DANCING HALL

To Let for Private Dances.

Apply to Mrs. Simpson at the hall, View and Blanchard Sts. Dancing Classes Wed. and Sat.

SPECIALISTS IN Vacuum Cap Treatment, Chiropody, Electric and Magnetic Massage, Hair and Face Treatments, Manicuring and American Hair-dressing.

719 FORT ST. Phone R 1868.

BANCROFT'S FAMOUS CHOCOLATES

Just like mother used to make only better

The Palace of Sweets
747 FORT STREET
Victoria, B.C.

LADIES:
"VAFIADIS CIGARETTES"
AT TERRY'S DRUG STORE
FORT STREET

CONCORD
NORWEGIAN SARDINES
CCC
CONCORD CANNING Co
STAVANGER
NORWAY

Japanese Dye Works

We are Expert Dry-Cleaners for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing.

GEORGE I. KANO
759 Fort St., Cor. Blanchard.
Phone 2066

Sands & Fulton, Ltd.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

1515 Quadra St. Phone 3306

Lady Attendant

844 Fort Street

A handy number to remember. That is, if you're one of those people who like to look neat. We do the best Dyeing, Pressing and Cleaning in the City of Victoria. Low prices by thorough work.

Victoria Steam Dye Works
844 Fort Street Phone 717

When the Parvenu Asked

The old British gardener how to produce a perfect lawn "like that," the philosopher of flowers and shrubs replied, "Oh, just roll it and roll it for five hundred years!"

He should have added, "and first choose the right sort of seed."

FIRST CHOOSE SUTTON'S IMPORTED ENGLISH SEED.

A. J. WOODWARD

Sole Agent for Sutton's Seeds. 615 Fort Street.

Chas. Hayward, President — Reginald Hayward, Sec'y-Treas. — F. Caselton, Manager

The B. C. Funeral Co.

(Successors to Charles Hayward)

Late of 1016 Government Street, have removed to their new building. 734 Broughton Street, above Douglas.

Phones 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238 Established 1867

See Murphy Electric Company
FOR MODERN
ELECTRIC FIXTURES

1016 Cook St., near Fort Phone 3805

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

Opera, An Old-Time Song, or Modern Musical Comedy?

You can have whatever you want, whatever your friends want, any selection from "all the music of all the world," if you own a COLUMBIA, and you can own a COLUMBIA and hardly notice the price of it by taking advantage NOW of this

SPECIAL SHORT-TIME OFFER: THE COLUMBIA "FAVORITE" GRAFONOLA AND SIX DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS (TWELVE SELECTIONS) ONLY $75 ON TERMS OF $1 A WEEK

FLETCHER BROS.

1231 GOVERNMENT ST. Western Canada's Largest Music House VICTORIA, B. C.

MINING

A Weekly Review of the Most Important Happenings in the Mining World, With Special Reference to New Discoveries and Developments.

Edited by W. Blakemore, M.I.M.E. Greenwell Medallist.

THE subject of colliery explosions is one of the most important which can engage the attention of the mine worker. It has received more scientific investigation and demanded more attention at the hands of governments than any other of the many phenomena associated with the most delicate and dangerous industry in the world.

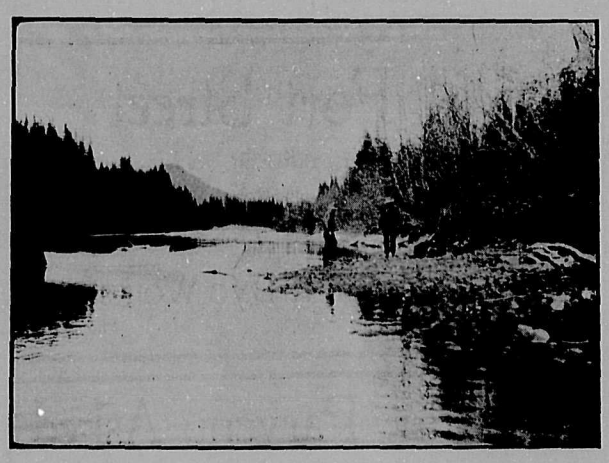
For upwards of fifty years a special subject of study has been the part which coal dust plays in explosions and for about thirty years leading mining engineers have entertained definite ideas on this. The pioneer of modern investigation was the veteran Mines Inspector, Sir Henry Hall, who for half his lifetime has been conducting experiments and gradually working nearer to the conclusion which is now generally accepted, that coal dust explosions take place in the mine without the presence of gas.

Having established this fact it is interesting to observe how, during late years, legislation has undergone a change, and is rapidly shaping itself to furnish protection against an insidious foe which has always lurked in the mine, but whose true character is only just beginning to be understood.

Mr. James Ashworth, of Vancouver, has recently contributed a paper to the South Wales Institute of Mining Engineers on the contributory causes of coal dust explosions. One of the most important points which he elucidates is that a so-called "safety" lamp, which is safe under ordinary conditions, becomes unsafe in the presence of coal dust. He gives an illustration in which an air current with a velocity of 6 feet a second and containing 4 1-2 per cent of explosive gas, had no effect on the lamp, but when only a small quantity of coal dust was added to the air it was found that the latter became inflammable; it caused the flame to pass through the gauze of the safety lamp and explode the outer atmosphere.

Sir Henry Hall expresed the opinion that the Hulton Colliery disaster was due to the failure of a safety lamp, of the Wolf type, and that in the case of the Whitehaven disaster, a bonnetted Clanny was held to have originated that disaster. Having conducted more than 2,000 experiments, Mr. Ashworth concludes that the cause of failure in the lamp is often not due to its mechanical or scientific construction, but simply to the coal dust in the atmosphere of the mine; especially fresh dust recently produced in a working place.

Professor Bedson made a number of experiments which also bore out this theory. There is no doubt that on all matters connected with safety lamps, their construction and conduct, Mr. Ashworth is an authority.



Bear River, Cariboo, B.C., at Site of Coal Outcroppings

Tyee Shale Products Co., Ld

THE WEEK has pleasure in again calling attention to the important local enterprise being developed by a Victoria Company, incorporated as The Tyee Shale Products Co., Ltd. This company is raising the necessary capital locally to establish a thoroughly modern brickwork at Tyee Siding on the E. & N. Railway.

It is proposed to manufacture the highest class of red, pressed facing brick, an article greatly in demand for fronts in high class business blocks and dwelling houses. An extensive bed of shale has been located, and samples have been submitted to the severest tests.

Perhaps the most exhaustive report on the property is that of Messrs. Falkenburg & Laucks, who have thoroughly examined and also tested the shale and made chemical analyses. With respect to the latter an average gives

Silica, 50.04.
Alumina, 14.18.
Ferric oxide, 15.02.
Lime, 1.45.
Alkalies, .80.
Loss on ignition, 7.20.

The comment of Messrs. Falkenburg & Laucks on the above is that the analysis represents a good grade of shale, being low in lime and alkalies. It grinds easily and is sufficiently brittle not to cake in grinding. It has excellent drying properties. If dry pressed with 5 per cent of water there is no shrinkage. The strength of an air-dried brick made from this shale is 39 lbs. to the square inch. There is no warping in drying. The absorption of water after three days' immersion is 1.5; specific gravity is 2.40.

Messrs. Falkenburg & Laucks say that bricks made from this shale, whether stiff or soft mud, are very tough, showing no indication of lamination. They resist hammering very well on the sharp edges and have a good ring. Their final opinion is "This shale would be suitable for the manufacture of common brick, building brick, vitrified paving brick and sewer pipe."

The shale deposit is in the form of a hill which is cut and exposed by the right of way of the E. & N. Railway, the Island highway also passing through the property. The shale is free from pebble, sandstone or any foreign material. No tunnelling or sinking is necessary for operation; the shale can be loaded direct on to waggons or cars.

It is estimated that the cost of a suitable plant to manufacture 30,000 bricks per day would be $37,000, exclusive of draught kilns, which would require another $30,000. The cost of production is estimated at $7 per thousand for common brick and $13 per thousand for face brick. As the market price of the former is $12 and of the latter $35, the margin of profit should be $5 on common brick and $22 on face brick.

There is a ready market for this product, not only in Victoria, but in other Vancouver Island towns, which are now rapidly developing. The demand in the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster is practically unlimited, and is subject only to the quality of the brick. At present face bricks are being imported from Seattle and Portland, even from Los Angeles.

The total area of the property owned by the company is approximately 84 acres and the extent of the shale actually proved is sufficient to guarantee a supply for an indefinite number of years.

Messrs. Gillespie, Hart & Todd, of Fort Street, are the fiscal agents for the Tyee Shale Products Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Tait, Brandon & Hall with offices in the Sayward Building are the company's lawyers.

THE scheme for making brick in Kaslo as devised by F. E. Archer is now at the seed-time, and there is every prospect of a very satisfactory harvest. The list started now contains the signatures of nearly every business man who has any faith in the future of the town and $2,600 was subscribed last evening. No subscriber has gone beyond $300, and many women have gone into the scheme.

A brick machine will be installed and brick will be manufactured by contract. It will cost about $7 per thousand to make and burn the brick. The clay beds will be leased on easy terms for the purpose of encouraging local industry. The wood necessary to burn the brick is close by, consisting of fir and birch. J. J. Fingland, assayer, has pronounced the clay to be of excellent quality, while practical men in the brick line endorse the scheme with their money and names. D. C. McGregor, the mayor, a building contractor, for example, takes three shares, $300 worth.

Brick manufacturing here is no experiment. Millington & Taynton made the best of brick in 1895 and for years after.

They did well from a business point of view, but the demand for brick was not nearly so great as now, and their equipment was experimental, rather than modern. They made first-class brick, and much of it is in evidence today.

* * *

THE first annual report of the Utica Mines, Ltd., situated near Kaslo, is one which capitalists who have their eyes on mining possibilties of this country will do well to examine on account of the splendid record this property has made, and especially from the fact that the improvements have been paid for out of the proceeds of the ore shipped.

The past year, being the first of the mine's history, has been marked from the beginning by success, several shoots of high grade ore having been developed and a splendid water power over which the company holds riparian rights has been been acquired. The company owns the land where it is intended to use the water power for mining and milling purposes.

Drifting to the extent of 500 feet in the lower level on the ore chutes resulted in the stoping 670 tons of ore. The gross return from this is $67,000. Transportation was partly suspended from January until July, and the movement of ore was rendered more difficult on this account.

From July to November 280 tons were shipped by pack train and rawhide to the railway. The wagon road was completed in October and this enabled the mine to ship 390 tons, making a total of 670 tons shipped during the year. This ore ran $100 to the ton, which, after deducting freight and treatment charges, netted the company $54,155 as the result of one year's work, and that, too, under disabilities which are to be shortly removed.

Development Work.

Between the months of May and November a dam was built and 1,400 feet of pipe line was laid.

A sawmill plant has been installed on the premises, which will run by hydraulic power developed on the ground. Mining timber and building lumber will be manufactured on the spot.

A telephone line connecting the mining premises with Kaslo has been installed, and the right to connect with other systems has also been purchased.

* * *

NOT since the purchase of the Nickel Plate by its present owners has any event taken place that contains greater possibilities for Camp Hedley than that set on foot by Mr. Beam, who has obtained options on many important properties in the camp, says the Hedley Gazette. Mr. Beam is representing a syndicate that is made up not only of wealthy men but of many who have made pronounced success of mining enterprises, and it is doubtful whether any stronger concern is to be found operating anywhere in the province than the aggregation of capitalists for whom the option was taken. They are known as the New York Syndicate No. 2, and while a good many of the former syndicate that took up the bond on the Nickel Plate three years ago are in it they are strengthened by many other important acquisitions, and there is good reason to believe that the coming summer will witness exploration of new ground that will spell the beginning of the new day when Camp Hedley will be seen to have come into her own.

The consideration, at the request of some of the vendors, has been withheld, but the time given has been ample in every case to permit thorough exploitation before payment has to be made. Some of the bonds are for two years and others are extended over three years. There is practically little or no surface showing to warrant capitalists taking the claims in hand, but the data obtained last year while prospecting under the Windfall bond, gave every encouragement to let the property have a trial, and with the long time given the purchasers do not have to take any greater chance than mining investors are prepared to take at any time. Extensive diamond drilling will be employed, and it is not at all improbable that one or more of the holes will be put down 1800 feet.

Should the ground stand the test it will mean a great thing indeed for Hedley, for the actual mining will be by long, deep tunnels from very litle above the bed of Twenty Mile and will bring mining operations almost into the town itself. The most of the properties under bond lie right in the canyon closely adjoining the town.

Mr. Beam will submit the matter to his principals and it is almost a foregone conclusion that the early spring will see diamond drilling under way to prove the value of the ground.

ATTEMPTS of the Dominion Express Company to exercise its privilege to carry on an express business over the whole system of the Intercolonial Railway, under an agreement which came into effect on February 1, has so far proved ineffectual so far as the Montreal terminus of the Intercolonial is concerned. The latter railway uses the Grand Trunk rails from St. Rosalie to the Bonaventure Station, having held running rights for a number of years, but on the eve of the new arrangements coming into effect, steps were taken by the Grand Trunk officials to prevent the handling of any express matter by the Dominion Express Company over the Grand Trunk Railway tracks or in the Bonaventure Station.

* * *

Carter's Ink Company, of Ea Cambridge, Mass., will establish branch factory at St. Lamberts, Qu The company has been operating Canada for several years

* * *

"In this great and glorious count of ours," exclaimed the political or tor, "there is no North, no South, East, no West." "No wonder don't know where we are at," ca a querulous voice from the outski of the crowd.—Town Topics.

MINERAL ACT.

NOTICE.

Quinte mineral claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Sooke District, about one-half mile southeast of East Sooke P.O.

TAKE notice that I, Henry B. Thomson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 67823B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85 must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of January, A.D. 1913. H. B. THOMSON.
jan. 18. n.ar 15

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Joseph Martin, of Clo-Oose, B.C., occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner post of Indian Reserve No. 15, on the Nitinat River; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains more or less to Nitinat River; thence following river in a westerly direction to point of commencement, comprising 320 acres, more or less.

Dated February 5th, 1913.
JOSEPH MARTIN, Applicant.
WILLIAM JOSEPH MacDONALD, Agent.
feb. 15 ap. 12

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that James Cartmel, of Victoria, B. C., occupation miner, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five chains more or less from the S.W. corner post of Indian Reserve No. 15, and in a S.W. direction therefrom, thence east to the S.E. corner post of Indian Reserve No. 15, thence south about 40 chains to the boundary line of Lot 69, thence west to the Nitinat River, thence following the shore line of the river to the point of commencement, containing 240 acres, more or less.

Dated, February 5th, 1913.
JAMES CARTMEL.
feb. 15 ap. 12

"Provincial Elections Act"

THE ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that the list of voters for the Islands Electoral District has been cancelled, and that applications to be placed on the voters' list will be received at my office at Sidney, where printed forms of affidavit to be used in support of an application to vote will be supplied. The list of persons claiming to vote will be suspended from and after the seventh day of April, 1913, and a Court of Revision will be held on the nineteenth day of May, and notice of objections to the insertion of any name on the register of voters must be given to me thirty clear days before the holding of the Court of Revision.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1913.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Registrar of Voters for the Islands Electoral District.

"Provincial Elections Act"

VICTORIA CITY AND ESQUIMALT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the List of Voters for the Victoria City and Esquimalt Electoral Districts have been canceled, and that applications to be placed on the Voters' Lists will be received at my Office at the Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, where printed forms of affidavit to be used in support of an application to vote will be supplied.

The list of persons claiming to vote will be suspended from and after the seventh day of April, 1913, and a Court of Revision will be held on the nineteenth day of May, and notice of objections to the insertion of any name on the register of voters must be given to me thirty clear days before the holding of the Court of Revision.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1913.

HARVEY COMBE,
Registrar of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District.

"Provincial Elections Act"

SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that the list of voters for the Saanich Electoral District has been cancelled, and that applications to be placed on the voters' list will be received at my office at Tennyson Avenue, Maywood, where printed forms of affidavit to be used in support of an application to vote will be supplied.

The list of persons claiming to vote will be suspended from and after the seventh day of April, 1913, and a Court of Revision will be held on the nineteenth day of May, and notice of objections to the insertion of any name on the register of voters must be given to me thirty clear days before the holding of the Court of Revision.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1913.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
Registrar of Voters for the Saanich Electoral District.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Arthur Sykes, Huddersfield, England, occupation, Wo len Manufacturer, intends to apply permission to purchase the followi described lands:—Commencing at a p planted about 40 chains east from t northeast corner of Lot 49; thence nor 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; then south 60 chains; thence east 80 chains point of commencement, containing 4 acres, more or less.

Dated December 8, 1912.
ARTHUR SYKES, Applicant.
STANLEY WOOD, Agent.
jan. 11. mar.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Thomas W. Arm tage, of Huddersfield, England, occup tion Accountant, intends to apply permission to purchase the followi described lands:—Commencing at a p planted on the south boundary of L 580, 80 chains west from the nort west corner of T.L. 1746; thence sou 80 chains; thence east 80 chain thence north 80 chains; thence west chains to point of commencement; co taining 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 10th, 1912.
THOMAS W. ARMITAGE, Applicant.
STANLEY WOOD, Agent.
jan. 11. mar.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Fred William We ster, of Seattle, occupation Machini intends to apply for permission to pu chase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about chains east and 20 chains south fro the northeast corner of Lot 49; then north 80 chains; thence east 80 chai thence south 80 chains; thence west chains to point of commencement; co taining 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 8, 1912.
FRED WILLIAM WEBSTER, Applicant.
STANLEY WOOD, Agent.
jan. 11. mar.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Lawrence Tom kins, of Seattle, Wash., occupatio Grocer, intends to apply for permissi to purchase the following describ lands:—Commencing at a post plant 80 chains north and 80 chains west fr the southwest corner of T.L. 426 thence north 80 chains; thence east chains; thence south 40 chains; ther east 40 chains; thence south 40 chai thence west 80 chains to point of co mencement; containing 480 acres m or less.

Dated December 8, 1912.
LAWRENCE TOMPKINS, Applicant
STANLEY WOOD, Agent
Jan. 11 March

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REG LATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Domini in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alber the Yukon Territory, the Northwest T ritories and in a portion of the Provi of British Columbia, may be leased fo term of twenty-one years at an ann rental of $1 an acre. Not more th 2,560 acres will be leased to one ap cant.

Applications for a lease must be ma by the applicant in person to the Ag or Sub Agent of the District in wh the rights applied for are situated.

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

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

The person operating the mine sh furnish the Agent with sworn retu accounting for the full quantity of m chantable coal mined and pay the roy ty thereon. If the coal mining rig are not being operated, such retu should be furnished at least once a y

The least will include the coal min rights only, but the lessee may be p mitted to purchase whatever availa surface rights may be considered nec sary for the working of the mine at rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application sho be made to the Secretary of the Dep ment of the Interior, Ottawa, or to Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lan

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Inter

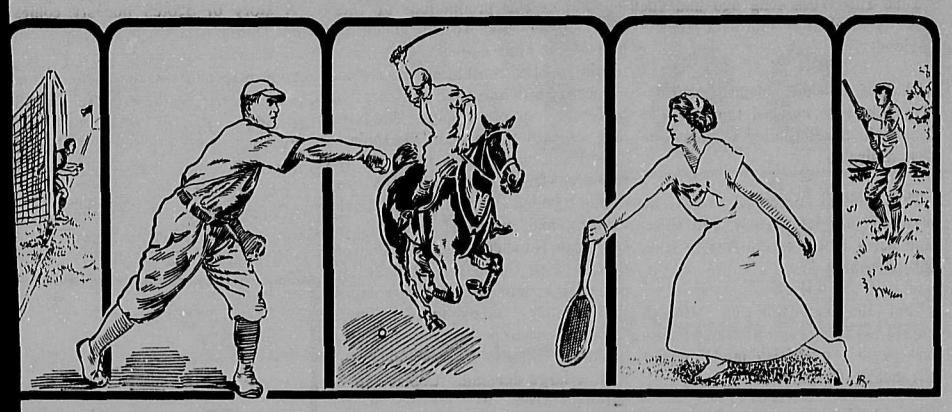
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of advertisement will not be paid for.
sept. 21.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that John A. String of Mitcham, Surray, occupation G ernment Officer, intends to apply permission to purchase the follow described lands:—Commencing at post planted at the southwest corner Lot 580, being T.L. 1727; thence no 80 chains; thence west about 60 cha to the southeast corner of Lot thence south 80 chains; thence east chains to point of commencement; co taining 480 acres more or less.

Dated December 10th, 1912.
JOHN A. STRINGER, Applicant
STANLEY WOOD, Agent
jan. 11. mar.



Sports of All Sorts

THE Victoria-Vancouver hockey game on Tuesday night was an eye-opener. No one expected the Capitals to fall, but they fell badly, and the truth is that the game would have been better represented by seven to five than five to four. I notice that the Colonist reporter tries to excuse defeat on the ground that the Capitals were not in the best form. He might, however, have gone further and said that the Vancouver team played above themselves. "Cyclone" Taylor was in tip-top form and easily the best skater on the ice. He has never played as brilliant a game since he came to the coast, and during the first two sessions was in the limelight all the time. Frank Patrick seconded his efforts in a wonderful manner, and these two played with a speed and combination that was irresistible. It is all very well to say that Smaill was missed; of course he was. But he has been missed for several games, and yet his team won. The only noticeable falling-off that I observed was in the case of Tommy Dunderdale, who certainly did not skate or shoot in his usual form. However, it is a rare thing for every man in a team to be a top-notcher. Vancouver deserved to win. The Victoria team never once looked dangerous, and the result goes to show that when it comes to a show-down there is not much difference between any of the teams. Of one thing, however, I am quite certain, that a team selected from the three will wipe the floor with any Eastern aggregation that puts in an appearance.

❖ ❖

The second inter-city hockey of the season takes place today at Oak Bay, when the Victoria girls will line up against the Vancouver eleven. The opening game played at Vancouver two weeks ago resulted in victory for the Victorians—the score being 2-0, and it is anticipated that the hockey enthusiasts who turn out today will witness a fast and exciting exhibition. The local girls will take the field as follows: Goal, Miss M. Ralph; backs, Misses J. Vincent and E. Wylle; halves, Misses D. Christopher, Cottsworth, and Nason; forwards, Misses M. Hall, O. Grant, B. Briggs (capt.), A. Vaio and K. Jackson.

❖ ❖

By far the best exhibition of Rugby seen up to now in the contest for the Barnard Cup was that between the Law Students and Wanderers last Saturday. It was a very fast game from start to finish, playing with the greatest keenness on both sides, but without a single sign of ill-feeling, which was very refreshing after some of the exhibitions seen at Oak Bay this season.

A more sporting game no lover of Rugby could wish to see. Although the Students won by a goal to a try, they were very lucky to do so. The point of a safe place kicker lost the Wanderers the game. G. C. Grant could certainly have kicked a goal from a penalty given inside the 25-yard line, and his brother missed an even easier kick trying to convert the try scored by Baum. This score was the result of a heady piece of play on the part of Leonard, who, after having drawn the opposition, threw the ball right across the goal mouth to Baum, who ran over without any difficulty. The try scored by the Students was the result of a brilliant run by C. Martin from his own 25. He once more proved himself to be the hardest man to tackle in British Columbia. His hand-off is most effective and usually helps him to pass two or three opponents who will not tackle low. It was unfortunate that such a fine sporting game should be marred by a decision given by one of the touch judges. To all of the spectators, who were in a position to see the game as more than a surprise to hear the linesman declare, when questioned by the referee, that Grant had touched the corner flag down before grounding the ball. However, the Wanderers took the decision in their usual sporting spirit and not a word of protesting was heard.

While heartily congratulating the Law Students on again winning the Barnard Cup, we condole with the Wanderers on their hard luck. Great credit is due to A. Milligan for the splendid way he has led his team through the season without a defeat. Rugby football is certainly flourishing in Victoria and it only requires more games like the one we have referred to to bring still more players out to play the king of winter games.

❖ ❖

Last Saturday's Island League Soccer results were as follows:

North Wards 1, Victoria Wests 1. Teams: Wards—Baines; Taylor and Hymers; Brown, McNeill and Tunnycliffe; Dakers, Lane, McGregor, Peden and McCarter. Victoria Wests—Robertson; Whyte and Prevost; Stewart, Pettierew and McDonald; Sherritt, Okell, McDonald, Youson and Baker. Referee, D. Dougan.

Thistles 1, James Bays 0. Teams: James Bays—Lorimer; Breadner and Greig; Proctor, Morris and Dugan; Jones, Westholme, Pinkington, Strubell and Totty. Thistles—Donaldson Sheriff and McEwan; Finlay, Prail and Niven; Caskie, Falconer, Dickie, Fleming and Innes.

Garrison 1, Sons of England 0. Teams: Garrison—Bromley; Elton and Perry; Buxton, Wyllie and Wilcox; Pocock, Gale, Stevens, Wedgwood and Wallington. Sons of England—Munday; Vincent and Jones; Martin, Kelsall and Maxwell; F. Kerley, King, Douglas, A. Kerley and Marsh.

❖ ❖

Vancouver, preparing ambitiously for a grand bonspiel second not even to Winnipeg's recent curling carnival, has invited the Victoria Curling Club to be sure and appear in full array. The bonspiel will begin March 17.

Curling has made great strides in popularity throughout the West recently, teams from all over the country being present at the Winnipeg festival a few weeks ago. The local club has a strong bunch, and is going to get Lester Patrick to instal curling ice at the Arena.

❖ ❖

It is hard to restrain a smile of sanctimonious yet unholy glee when reading the reports of the poor season and difficulties of one kind and another the N. H. A. encountered this year. Gradually Friend Lichtenhein and his confreres grow to realize that hockey on the Pacific Coast is quite as well handled, if not better, than by the so-called magnates of the bullying, blustering East.

❖ ❖

R. B. Powell and Bernie Schwengers of Victoria, and L. G. Mayes of Winnipeg; Canada's team for the Davis Cup and world's championship. Looks as though Victoria were on the Dominion tennis map, nicht wahr? The local tennis ranks have also been recently strengthened by the addition of the Fulton boys and Pierre Denton, who performed brilliantly in last year's tournaments.

❖ ❖

The Cowichan Cricket Club held their annual general meeting at the Tzouhalem Hotel on Monday afternoon. There was quite a large attendance, about 40 being present in all. In the absence of the president and vice-president, Mr. Ruscombe Poole occupied the chair. The retiring secretary, Mr. W. A. McAdam, read his report of the year's work to the meeting. The report on the whole was very satisfactory. It showed that the outstanding debts of the club amount to $160, while there is still due in subscriptions about $100. This leaves a deficit on the first year of about $60, which will no doubt be easily made up. The total amount turned over during the year was $1,138. The secretary's report also referred to the great services of the skipper, Mr. Carr Hilton, and the energy and zeal of the other officers and players.

The new officers of the club for the ensuing year are as follows: Hon. president, Mr. Carr Hilton; president, John Hirsch; vice-presidents, Messrs. F. Maitland-Dougall, W. H. Hayward, Clive Phillips-Wolley, Dr. Barcroft, R. A. Wickes, L. W. Huntington, Capt Clifton, and the Rev. F. G. Christmas. Captain, Mr. Carr Hilton; vice-captain, and secretary, Mr. H. B. Hayward; treasurer, Mr. Carr Hilton; committee, Messrs. Martin, Bundock, Lipscombe, Brooke-Smith, Taylor and Curgenven.

The club is looking forward to another successful season. Several of our best men are leaving the district, but there are many new ones coming along who will be able to take their places and make the 1913 team a really strong one. Mr. F. C. Drake is, unfortunately, leaving very shortly for Parksville, where he will live in future. He will be much missed in many ways, but first and foremost as one of the best cricketers in the district.

❖ ❖

The tournament put on by the Duncan Amateur Athletic Club on Wednesday last was a most successful affair in every way. It was well advertised and the result was that there was a crowd of about 400 enthusiasts present. The hall has been fitted up for the purpose, at quite a small expense, and the club is filling a long-felt want.

The most interesting bout of the evening was the boxing match between Joe Gardner and Horsfall, one time middleweight champion of Eton. They gave an exhibition which is quite the best yet seen here, in fact they are in a class by themselves in this district. Horsfall probably had a little the best of the three rounds. He is a bit lighter and much quicker than Gardner, but it is probable that Gardner's superior weight would have aided him in a fight of more rounds.

Besides several other interesting boxing matches, there were three wrestling bouts. Of these, the match between J. B. Knox, one time champion of Ottawa, and Bevins, of Cumberland, had been eagerly looked forward to. Bevins defeated Knox in three straight falls, but it should be added he was the heavier man by 15 pounds, and was in first class condition, whereas Knox was in the worst possible training, and took the floor against the orders of his doctor, rather than disappoint the crowd.

There was to have been an exhibition of jiu-jitsu between two Japanese, one from Victoria and one from Chemainus, but the one from Victoria arrived late, and on peeping into the halll and finding it crowded, his courage seems to have wilted, and he vanished forthwith into the scenery.

There is some talk of the club putting on another tournament before the season finally closes, and everyone is hoping that this will be found possible. There are some really good athletes in the Cowichan district, and as long as the club is conducted along strictly amateur lines, as it is at present, there will be no lack of support. The originator of the scheme was Mr. James Rutledge, and to him and his three or four energetic supporters, is due great credit for the success of the undertaking. I hear that a certain very well-known sportsman in the district intends to put up a fine challenge cup for the heavyweight championship of Vancouver Island. The sportsman in question was himself runner-up for the heavyweight championship of England in his day.

❖ ❖

The Editor of The Week has received a very interesting letter from Mr. F. H. B. Champain who captained the All-B.C. team in Victoria against the Australians last season. Mr. Champain wrote from Suva, which he had just reached by the "Zealandia" on his way to New Zealand. He speaks in high terms of the cricket played in Fiji on matting stretched on buffalo grass, which is much slower than our own wicket. He urges Victoria cricketers to make an effort to secure a near-in ground before it is too late to rescue a few acres from the real estate dealers.

Umpire

HAVE you heard the latest automobile sport? It is tag poker and promises to become unusually popular with those who find wagering a stimulating, if not lucrative, diversion.

Here is the way tag poker is played. The fundamental rules of poker are applied as far as "pairs," "threes," "four of a kind" and "straights" go.

To illustrate, Brown and Jones are riding along in a car. Jones says he will take the tag of the first car that comes along, and Brown the second. An automobile whizzes by. Brown and Jones crane their necks and catch the number of the license tag, which might be "22346."

This is Jones' hand and consists of a pair of "deuces," there being two "twos" in the number. They watch for the next car, the tag of which will be Brown's hand. It is "67275."

Brown is the winner, having got a pair of "sevens." In case there would be no pair, then the "hand" having the highest number would win, as in "stud" poker.

Going further, Brown and Jones may make the game "draw" poker. They agree to take two tags as they appear and try to "better" their "hands" with the additional numbers.

A WEATHER PROPHET.

I scan no more the arching skies
The weather to foretell,
I only gaze in Mabel's eyes,
Blue as a heather bell;
And when dark frowns her eyes o'ercast,
From teasing swift refraining,
I straightway chase those cloudlets past,
Or soon it will be raining.
I've gazed so oft on Mabel's face
And peered within her eyes,
Love's weather I foretell apace,
And storms of every size;
In sooth I've grown so very wise
In all love's woes and blisses,
I know the times for sowing sighs
And when to harvest kisses.

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WHITE HORSE WHISKY
On a sure footing everywhere, WHITE HORSE Whisky, is always a favorite on the ice.
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"The Secret of the Sands," by F. M. White; $1.25.
"The Waters of Jordan," by Vachell; $1.25.
"The Lovers," by Eden Phillpotts; $1.50.

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That's what you expect at your Drug Store and that is our aim in all things. Whether it's the sale of a tooth brush or the compounding of an important prescription BOWES perfection service goes into the transaction. Make BOWES your Drug Store.
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When they visit Seattle.
European—Modern—Luxurious—Exclusive—Glorious View
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First-class Cafe under the supervision of the hotel management.
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"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

That the sharp-shooters seem to be concentrating their attack on the Post Office.

❖ ❖

That while many improvements have been installed it is too much like getting "blood out of a stone."

❖ ❖

That the dead hand of the Department at Ottawa paralyzes local efforts.

❖ ❖

That but for the energy and determination of Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., things would have remained "in statu quo."

❖ ❖

That forty new letter-boxes have been lying in the vaults of the Post Office for nearly six months. They are waiting for "Mr. Ross of Ottawa." Verb. sap.

❖ ❖

That the watchword of the militant suffragettes is "Bother Logic."

❖ ❖

That most of them will find it an easy matter to live up to the motto.

❖ ❖

That the decision of the English Golf Clubs to "spank" marauding suffragettes "on the greens" should be effective.

❖ ❖

That it is a little bit unreasonable of The Times to complain that suffragettes write long letters.

❖ ❖

That it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a suffragette to be brief, concise or convincing.

❖ ❖

That the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University has just banned a play with supposedly immoral tendencies.

❖ ❖

That he will hereafter be known as the vice cancellor.

❖ ❖

That the harmony now prevailing in the corridors of the City Hall is as welcome as "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la."

❖ ❖

That the decision of the Police Commissioners not to increase the rate of pay at present will be a great disappointment to "Robert."

❖ ❖

That he, however, has the consolation of knowing that he receives a certificate of good conduct.

❖ ❖

That David Belasco looks like thirty cents now that his advertising methods have been exposed, but it will still cost Victorians $2.50 to see his plays.

❖ ❖

That it is rather lowering to the dignity of so great a theatrical light to have an English litterateur ask "Who is Belasco?"

❖ ❖

That some people laughed and some people blushed at Miss Robson's "Night Out"; but it all depended on how you looked at it, and "Hornet" was so busy laughing that he didn't see the blushes.

❖ ❖

That is takes an ingenious mind to find a "double entendre" in everything.

❖ ❖

That such minds are rare—the gods be praised.

❖ ❖

That the Sikh colony in Victoria were large purchasers of tickets for the Kinemacolor Durbar pictures.

❖ ❖

That the show is the best thing of its kind ever seen in Victoria.

❖ ❖

That as an interesting entertainment and an Imperial lesson, it could not be surpassed.

❖ ❖

That "Hornet" has heard something of a magnificent set of British naval pictures—look out, Victorians.

❖ ❖

That it is difficult to understand why the Liberal Press should object so strongly to a new Voters' List.

❖ ❖

That they have always been complaining that the old one was "rotten"; now that they are to have a new one, they don't want it.

❖ ❖

That the public has not heard much lately of the Vancouver Island Development League.

❖ ❖

That one wonders whether the offices are still located on Fort Street, as announced in large type at the Outer Wharf.

❖ ❖

That one would think that a dollar's worth of paint and a litle "elbow grease" would effect the necessary change in the legend and bring it up to date.

❖ ❖

That the League has not vouchsafed any answer to the very pertinent criticism of Mr. E. Jacobs.

❖ ❖

That it is not generally known that the office hours are from nine till one and from two to six, daily, Sundays excepted.

❖ ❖

That if a few more logs were turned loose in the Inner Harbor it would furnish excellent practice for the J.B.A.A. scullers to dodge them.

❖ ❖

That this practice would be invaluable to a crew when racing over a crooked course.

❖ ❖

That the supervision of the city police over the theatres does not extend to ventilation.

❖ ❖

That as there is an intimate association between ventilation and sanitaion, their authority might be enlarged.

❖ ❖

That there is something wrong when an injured soldier has to lie on the hard pavement for twenty minutes before an ambulance can be procured.

❖ ❖

That it is becoming increasingly difficult for parents with children to find rooms in Victoria.

❖ ❖

That it has the good effect of forcing them to acquire homes.

❖ ❖

That it greatly curtails the number of temporary visitors, and to that extent injures the city.

❖ ❖

That there is a new brand of cigar in Victoria called the "Salome."

❖ ❖

That the raison d'etre of its name is that it has no wrapper.

❖ ❖

That the crowd of hungry office seekers leads one to remark that epicures never want to fill anything but sinecures.

❖ ❖

That in this degenerate age though no man may be a hero to his valet, every man may be a hero to somebody else's butler.

❖ ❖

That even in Victoria there are some men who prefer to fill themselves rather than to fulfil themselves.

❖ ❖

That throughout the British Empire people are waiting for President Wilson's first word on the Panama Treaty.

❖ ❖

That in their eyes his whole future hangs upon that word, and it will make or mar his reputation.

❖ ❖

That there will be wide-spread regret at the news of the Hon. Price Ellison's illness.

❖ ❖

That the genial Minister of Finance and Agriculture is one of the best known and best loved men in the Province, and his speedy recovery will be ardently hoped for.

❖ ❖

That Mr. Barnard has rendered an invaluable service to the city by arranging the matter of a City Analyst with the authorities at Ottawa.

❖ ❖

That it ought to be possible now to have effective inspection of injurous food.

❖ ❖

That in one of the most prominent stores in Victoria there were a dozen boxes of rotten apples displayed for sale on Monday last.

❖ ❖

That people who overshoot the mark have their sub-divisions left on their hands.

❖ ❖

That Mr. A. S. Barton has got a fine pleasure resort at Malahat Beach and is disposing of it rapidly.

❖ ❖

That Mr. H. C. Coleman of Nanaimo is a publicity agent of the sensible kind.

❖ ❖

That the business men of Nanaimo evidently think so, when they have subscribed a fund of $22,000 for his use.

❖ ❖

That he hits the nail on the head when he says "the best boost is to tell the truth."

❖ ❖

That Mr. Richard Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce, will be in Victoria about the middle of April en route to the Orient.

❖ ❖

That Mr. Grigg is an Englishman and one of the leading experts in the Empire on all matters connected with trade.

❖ ❖

That the Canadian Club would honour itself by inviting him to be its guest.

❖ ❖

That London, Ontario, is one of the Canadian cities which has retained its self-respect by refusing to accept a Carnegie Library grant.

❖ ❖

That the London (England) Evening Standard has come out flat-footed and calls Sir Wilfrid Laurier "a little Canada man."

❖ ❖

That The Week long ago had the temerity to classify him as a "Little Englander."

❖ ❖

That of all the noblemen mentioned as likely to succeed the Duke of Connaught, Earl Dudley is easily the most desirable.

❖ ❖

That Tolstoi practised what he preached and left nearly two thousand acres of his estate free to Russian peasants.

❖ ❖

That the definition of "British born" as "any child born of any parentage in a British land" would enfranchise Chinatown.

❖ ❖

That we shall have to get rid of all our "nasty pride," now we are bound to greet every man as a brother.

With a Million

WOULD you be happy with a million—
A million dollars all in gold?
Or do you really think a billion
Would bring you happiness untold?

And do you think that you could buy
Of peace and quiet and content;
The peace for which you yearn and sigh—
Just pay for it and have it sent?

The song of ceaseless, babbling brooks;
The color of the setting sun;
The joy and sadness in all books—
Are these on sale by inch or ton?

The silence of the deep, dark wood;
The music of the breakers bold—
Do you suppose that if you would,
You could get these with yellow gold?

A mother's soothing, tender touch;
A baby's nestling hug at night—
These could you purchase? For how much?
How would you barter and requite?

A woman's love, which is divine—
The purest jewel of them all—
What wealth can such a thing refine?
What else can man so nobly thrall?

No riches vast that men impress
Can serve you in the vale of years,
Nor bring you aught of happiness,
Nor of regret dry up the tears.

—T. B. Lyon.

THE WEEK has previously called attention to the very valuable work done by Mr. C. S. Weston in publishing blue prints of Saanich Peninsula and the south end of Vancouver Island. Mr. Weston is a competent surveyor and draughtsman, and has brought all his professional ability to bear upon the production of these maps. They are without doubt the best of the kind that have been given to the public, containing an amount of accurate delineation and detail to be found in no other maps. The latest one which now lies upon the table of The Week covers the whole of the territory from Victoria to the head of the Saanich Peninsula, showing the existing and projected railways, the Canadian Northern and B.C.E.R. connection with Union Bay and the layout of the important subdivisions in that locality. The map is indispensable to anyone possessing an interest in the Peninsula and should meet with a large demand. Copies can be obtained from Mr. Weston at the Bank of Commerce Chambers.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Cowichan.

TAKE Notice that the Mayne Island Shale Brick Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B.C., occupation manufacturers, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—The foreshore in Bennett Bay, Mayne Island, commencing at a post planted at high water mark 500 feet south of the south-east corner of the north-east fractional quarter of Section 9, Mayne Island, thence East Astronomical 400 feet, thence North Astronomical 1320 feet, thence West Astronomical 600 feet more or less, to high water mark, thence following high water mark in a southerly direction 1320 feet, more or less to point of commencement and containing 14 acres more or less.

THE MAYNE ISLAND SHALE BRICK CO., LTD.
Alfred Carmichael, Agent.

February 6th, 1913.

A story of Scotch honesty comes from Dundee. A small boy had taken the prize for an exceptionally well-drawn map. After the examination the teacher, a little doubtful, asked the lad:

"Who helped you with this map, James?"

"Nobody, sir."

"Come, now, tell me the truth. Didn't your brother help you?"

"No sir; he did it all."

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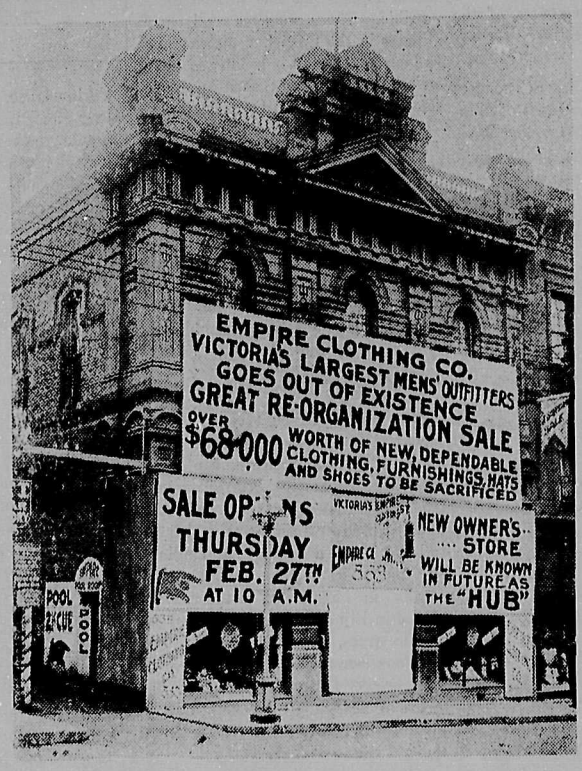
Men's Suits worth to $10.00. Reorganization price $4.15
Men's Suits, in high-grade, dark silk mixed cheviots, splendidly tailored. Regular price to $15.. Reorganization price $7.45
Men's Suits, worth to $20.00..$9.85
Worsted Suits, silk mixed, perfectly tailored. It seems a pity to sell them so low, but necessity knows no mercy. Regular price up to $22.50. Reorganization price $11.45
Men's High-Class Suits, of fine tweeds and worsteds that sell regularly to $30. Reorganization price is $16.85

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

Men's Shoes worth to $3.00, now only $1.45
Men's Boots for business wear, that mean service and comfort. All the newest shapes for Spring, worth to $3.50. Reorganization price $1.95
Shoes worth to $5.00, now.....$2.95
Men's Finest Dress Boots, all sizes, styles and leathers, worth as high as $7.00. Reorganization price $3.95

SENSATIONAL BARGAINS IN THE MEN'S PANTS DEPT.

Men's Pants worth to $2.00, now 95c
Men's Worsted Pants, in grey stripes and plain colors for dress wear. Regular price to $3.50. Reorganization price $1.65
Pants worth to $5.00, now.....$2.95



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RAINCOAT BARGAINS

Raincoats, worth $7.50. Reorganization price $3.95
The Finest Raincoats, including English Garbadines, worth to $25.00. Sale price $9.85

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS SLAUGHTERED

Work and Dress Shirts, worth $1.75, now 35c
Cluett, Peabody Shirts, worth $2.00 and $2.50. Sale price $1.15
Men's Shirts, white and fancy patterns. Price, $1.50 and $1.75. Reorganization price 85c
Men's Silk Lisle Underwear, worth to $2.50 garment. Sale price $1.25
$4.00 and $5.00 Fancy Wool Sweater Coats. Sale price $1.95
50c and 75c Hose now 25c
Men's Hose, sells at 15c and 20c. Reorganization price 5c
Silk Ties, worth to 50c. Reorganization price 15c
35c and 50c Hose now.....20c
Sweaters and Sweater Coats. Reorganization price 65c

STARTLING HAT BARGAINS

Every Style, Size or Color Hat is Here to Choose From
Men's Hats, worth to $2.00. Reorganization sale price 65c
Fine Hats worth $2.50 and $3...95c
Men's Finest Soft or Stiff Hats, worth up to $4.00. Reorganization price is $1.95

MEN: HERE ARE WONDERFUL OVERCOAT BARGAINS

Overcoats worth to $12.50.....$4.95
Overcoats, worth to $30.00....$12.95

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RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK VICTORIA'S LARGEST MEN'S OUTFITTERS LOOK FOR OUR NAME BEFORE ENTERING.

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