The Week

With which is incorporated

Week End

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.

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NAVAL DEFENCE

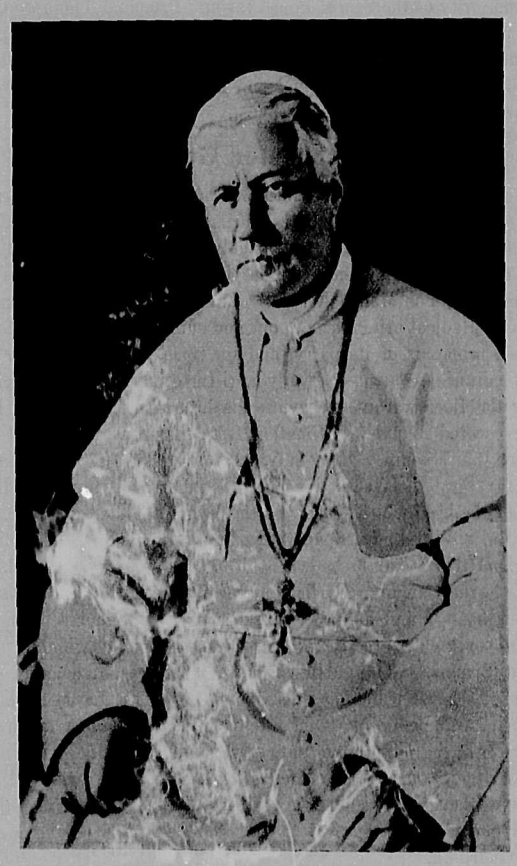
"No policy will be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia which does not include a substantial and prompt contribution and THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FLEET UNIT ON THE PACIFIC COAST."

Civis Romanus Sum

TWO thousand years ago the Roman citizen could proudly proclaim "Civis Romanus sum." Throughout the extent of the Roman Empire to be a Roman citizen carried with it privileges of a universal citizenship, and secured for the bearer exemption from disabilities which applied to other men who might be living within the Empire, but were not of it. The phrase has caught the ear of the world throughout the ages, and it comes resounding down to the twentieth century as the proudest title ever borne by the men of a race. We do not sufficiently realize that glorious though the British Empire may be, and transcending in extent, in wealth and in influence, the utmost limits of the Roman, it is still inferior in this one respect that there has never been a Naturalization Law which makes all British subjects equal, and which welds them together in that unbroken solidarity which citizens of the Roman Empire presented. The subject has probably never been considered until the last few years, when the centrifugal forces of the Empire have drawn its individual units ever closer together and closer to the Mother Country. It is only now that we are for the first time presenting a solid front to the world that the anomalies of our relations to each other are becoming apparent, and there is little doubt that we are within measureable distance of legislation which will result in every British subject throughout the Empire being placed on an equality not only as regards the protection of British law, but his recognition by other nations. It is the absence of this which has given point to the incident related in the press of the current week, in which two Russian settlers in Canada, who had become naturalized British subjects, were, on revisiting Russia, arrested, imprisoned and exiled to Siberia, a course which could not have been taken if the naturalization which they effected in Canada under Dominion laws had not been confined to the limits of the Dominion. This is a disability which must be removed, and which the co-operation of the Motherland and the Colonies in new spheres of activity demands should be removed as soon as possible. It has already been discussed, and the incident referred to is certain to give point to the arguments that have been used, and may not improbably operate to a speedier settlement of an important question.

California Land Legislation

THE action of the State Legislature of California in legislating against the Japanese land holding is a matter of the utmost significance, and raises a concrete question in a very vital form. Brushing aside all sophistry, it means that the State Legislature of California is determined to exercise its State prerogative to the utmost extent in order to bar out the Japanese. It is not germane to the point at issue to discuss the relation of the State Legislature to the Federal Legislature. That is a matter settled by the U. S. Constitution, and it is only of interest to note this in passing, because in Canada none of the Provinces have similar powers, and the only body which can deal with the subject of immigration is the Dominion Parliament. The stand taken by California is consistent with the attitude of organized labour, but it would be a mistake to suppose that the danger which was first scented by the labour leaders is not now recognized generally throughout the State. Two conditions have recently developed which have accentuated the hostility of Californians to Japanese immigration. The first is the acquisition of considerable sea frontage by representatives of the Japanese Government, and the second is the very large increase in agricultural land holdings purchased by Japanese. Probably California furnishes the most conspicuous illustration of the aggressiveness and restless ambition of the Jap. There he manifests his true character; he shows that if you admit him he will not be kept down, but will share in all the advantages which the country affords until he runs up against the stone wall of a legislative barrier. The action of the Legislature raises the whole question of the relation of the two nationalities and the friendly relations of the two Governments. It is a far call to suggest that the U. S. Government might have to consider the possible amendment of the Constitution; but such a course would not be as illogical as that a single State should over-rule national sentiment, and by so doing plunge the whole nation into difficulties. Those who live on the Pacific Coast are more keenly alive to the dangers of Oriental immigration than those who live further East. They regard it much in the same light as does Australia, and they are determined to resist it. This is true of all Pacific Coast States and Provinces, and it is certain that British Columbia would make as strong a fight as California against the intrusion of the Oriental. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the gravest issues are involved. There is first of all the question of commercial treaties which mean a great deal to the prosperity of the United States and Canada. The American residents in Tokio have protested against the Californian attitude, no doubt purely for commercial reasons. Their protest has fallen on deaf ears. The Government of Japan has filed a protest with the Government at Washington; a protest couched in moderate and dignified terms, and there the matter rests. Unless Japan feels called upon to emphasize the protest, the matter will for the moment end there, but it would be living in a fool's paradise to imagine that the subject will not be revived. California is but blazing the trail for British Columbia in the matter of Asiatic exclusion, and there is no single consideration of half as much weight affecting the naval policy of Canada as that of the possible attitude of Japan in face of continued hostility on the part at any rate of the Western section of the United States and Canada. It is a matter in which we have a common cause and on which we are likely to form a permanent solidarity.



HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS X.

Whose health has been the cause of considerable anxiety throughout the world during the last few weeks.

The Privy Council

THE bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Lord Chancellor affecting the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the culmination of a discussion which has been carried on for some time as to the desirability of altering its personnel so that when highly technical cases from the Colonies were being considered by the Court it should have the advantage of the presence of colonial representatives. The demand sprang from two reasons; first the growing tendency of the Colonies and the Mother Country to draw closer together and the desire of the former to have a voice in matters directly and peculiarly affecting their interests. The second is that in different parts of the Empire there are local laws to be interpreted with which the Law Lords at home cannot possibly be familiar, and in the exposition of which a representative of the country affected would certainly lend invaluable aid. These considerations have carried weight, and the Government has wisely yielded, not so much to a request as to the impression that the ends of justice would be better served and public confidence in the Committee maintained by moulding it again to meet the requirements of the times. Thus does one of the finest and most dignified of British institutions conform to the underlying sentiment of the British Constitution which ever makes "the bounds of freedom wider still"—not always going on "from precedent to precedent," but at times establishing precedents of its own, as in the present case, thereby strengthening its hold on the affections of the Empire, and increasing its efficiency, not only as an impartial, but as nearly as a human tribunal can be, an infallible Court of Justice.

Christian Science

ON the 15th ult. The Week published an exhaustive article on Christian Science from the pen of Mr. J. Arthur Hill, of Bradford, Yorks. Mr. Hill is an eminent literateur, a member of the English Society of Authors, an expert in psychical science, and a collaborateur with Sir Oliver Lodge. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a writer better equipped to deal with the subject from the standpoint of an honest, philosophical, scientific criticism. The Week did not ask for the article; it was tendered by Mr. Hill, who is a regular contributor, in consequence of articles which had appeared in The Week supporting Christian Science. The article referred to was exhaustive and detailed; carefully edited, and with all references indicated. The Week made no comment on it; a fair comment would be that it was highly favourable to Christian Science, but critical of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, its founder. The Week is not competent to deal with this subject either for or against. It is a highly technical subject, one which has provoked wide controversy, and one on which great differences of opinion exist. But The Week did try to be fair, and recounted instances in which from the personal knowledge of the editor, great benefits had been derived by sufferers who had placed themselves in the hands of Christian Science healers. It also emphasized the moral and spiritual influence of the Church and its members. Mr. Hill summed up the case concisely, and, as The Week believes, fairly. He said that "the good and true part of Christian Science is its demonstration of the influence of mind on body, and of the usefulness of inducing mental states of an optimistic character. . . The tree is known by its fruits, and the fruits of Christian Science are undoubtedly often good. . . . I am not at all prepared to deny the Christian Science claims, even with regard to organic disease. I have seen enough of Christian Science results among my friends to prevent me denying anything; I merely suspend judgment. But I do believe that the power of the mind over the body is so great that almost anything is possible; and I think that the medical advance of the next half century will be chiefly in this hitherto neglected direction." This cannot be regarded as unfriendly to Christian Science, but surely the honest, sincere expression of a true scientist. In the current issue of The Week will be found a reply to Mr. Hill which emanates from the Christian Science Committee, and it may therefore be regarded as an official reply. That reply is confined entirely to a defence of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy against Mr. Hill's somewhat unfavourable criticism of her methods; it therefore possesses far less interest to the general public than would a dissertation on the principle of Christian Science. There is, however, one point of considerable importance referred to in the letter, and that is where the writer takes exception to Mr. Hill's description of healing in attributing it solely to the influence of mind over matter, whereas the Christian Science teaching is that "a demonstrable divine principle is involved." However, it would be very wide of the mark for The Week to attempt to canvass the reply of the committee; possibly Mr. Hill may see fit to do so; all The Week does is to throw open its columns freely to both sides with the desire to give some publicity to a subject which it believes to be of great importance and of growing interest, and one which it has before said is slowly but surely gaining ascendancy in the human mind.

Discreditable

IN the current issue of The Week will be found the detailed protest of the passengers of the "R.M.S. Monteagle" against the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing at the William Head Quarantine Station, where they were detained from the 31st ult. for sixteen days. The statement is a lengthy one and goes into the minutest details. It is one which must and will receive attention at the hands of the authorities. Indeed, a copy was mailed to the Minister of Agriculture, who has to deal with all matters affecting the public health, and he is expected to take action. The only action which could produce satisfactory results would be a prompt and searching investigation to be held before the passengers became scattered. A number of those who voiced the complaint, and some of those who signed, are still within reach, and in so serious a matter their evidence should be taken on oath. It is not necessary to comment upon the details of the protest. They are discreditable to the Department; they are nauseating and disgusting. That such conditions should have been permitted is almost incredible. It is all very well to say that the station, like everything else, has become obsolete by reason of the rapid development of Victoria, and that this is a sufficient explanation of the inadequacy of the accommodation. But such an excuse would not impose upon a ten year old boy. The simple truth of the matter is that the station has been neglected, and that the Department has simply ignored not merely the growing needs, but even the elementary requirements of the Quarantine Station. It would be easy to point out the utter lack of intelligence brought to bear upon the equipment; as for instance only one isolation building capable of accommodating a single case. If more cases than one had occurred on the voyage, or if the disease had spread and the number of cases had increased after the passengers went into quarantine, there is no place where the additional cases could have been accommodated. If another vessel had arrived with a case of infectious disease on board, while the "Monteagle" was in quarantine, it would have been impossible even to land the passengers, and the only course would have been to coop them up on the ship. However, the best impression of the condition of affairs can be gathered from a careful reading of the protest of the passengers, who may be considered lucky to have escaped a general epidemic.

Cricket

THE cricket season is with us again, and Victoria, the Western headquarters of the glorious game, is arousing herself. The first in the field is the Albion Cricket Club, which, although not the pioneer, can yet claim a history stretching over nearly a quarter of a century. Not many people know that this club has played on the same ground on the north-east corner of Beacon Hill Park

during the whole of that period. In its earlier days it counted in its ranks men who have since become famous in athletic circles, not forgetting our tennis champion, B. E. Schwengers. If there were "giants in those days," there are also giants in these days, who well maintain the prestige of the Albion Club, including the redoubtable veteran who can still bowl three wides and then take a wicket. The Albion will have a stronger team this season than last, and intends to make a bold bid for premier honours. Under the genial presidency of Col. Cunliffe, the annual banquet was held at the Balmoral Hotel on Saturday night last, and was largely attended not only by members of the Albion Club but by representatives of other clubs. The arrangements for the evening were excellent, and a most enjoyable time was spent. Incidentally, the subject of the impending visit of the Australians was discussed and Secretary Reeves, of the P.C.C.A., announced that he hoped to conclude satisfactory arrangements for a three days match. It was true that the management of the Australian team had demanded a guarantee of $1,000, but he hoped that it would see that such a guarantee was out of the question, and would accept the very fair offer of the Association to turn over the gross gate receipts. Manager Levy, when here with the last Australian team, expressed his desire to help the game of cricket in Canada, and it would hardly be consistent with his professions to refuse to play unless he could get a large guarantee. The Victoria team is also getting busy, and present arrangements are that the opening match of the season will take place on the Jubilee grounds next Saturday, the 26th inst., when the Victoria and the Albion will once more measure swords.

A Weekly Half-Holiday

THE WEEK is in favour of a weekly half-holiday for shop assistants. It is a concession which is in accord with the spirit of the times and which has been granted in most other departments of labour. It has not hitherto been universally conceded to shop assistants because the question of public convenience is involved. For this reason The Week is not in favour of a Saturday half-holiday, but believes that the middle of the week is the better time to take it. This has been tried in other cities with success. The objections to the Saturday half-holiday are in the opinion of The Week unanswerable. It is the only time on which every working man finds himself in possession of his week's wages, and can go shopping with his wife and children. The custom is an old and honourable one, possessing many advantages. It infuses a spice of color into life as well as being a matter of practical domestic convenience. With Sunday following, when all stores are closed, the inconvenience would be greatly increased, if the period during which they are now open on Saturday were curtailed by nine hours, during which at present shopping can be done, from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m., and that is the proposition of those who would take the half-holiday on Saturday. There is the further objection that this can hardly be called a half-holiday, for it represents nine full hours' work. The shopkeepers are surely entitled to some consideration, and such a long break would doubtless affect their business unfavourably, especially in the matter of perishable goods. This would seem to The Week to exhaust the objections to having the half-holiday on Saturday; there could be no objection to having it on Wednesday, if it is desired as a period for rest, and coming in the middle of the week it would be more effective from that standpoint. Moreover, it would be a real half-holiday, extending from one o'clock o six. The Week is entirely in favour of the movement, and believes it to be reasonable, humane, and in accordance with the trend of the times, but it would strongly urge those who are behind it not to be arbitrary in their demands, and to remember that since it is the public they serve, it is the public convenience which should be considered in any movement of such a drastic character affecting at least 80 per cent of the population, for those to whom the question of the time at which they shall do their shopping is a matter of no importance certainly do not constitute more than 20 per cent of the whole.

A Valiant Journalist

THE passing of Mr. F. J. Deane leaves a gap in the journalism of the Kootenays which will not easily be filled. He was without doubt one of the keenest, most intellectual and aggressive newspaper men in B.C., and had been identified with its interests for nearly twenty years. To him will always belong the distinction of having established and successfully conducted the best newspaper in the Interior of British Columbia, the Nelson Daily News. In conducting this paper Mr. Deane followed his own ideas, and although he was at times hampered by his associates, he never sacrificed his independence, or allowed himself to be diverted from his policy. He was at all times a consistent and aggressive Liberal; he never sat on the fence, but was a newspaperman, who believed that the public wanted the news. He got it for them at whatever cost, with the result that his paper was known far and wide and had almost as large a circulation outside as within its home constituency. Mr. Deane's health had not been good for years, and of late his friends had noticed that he was failing fast. His death removes a man who was universally respected, and one of the few strong political partisans who made no enemies among his opponents. His editorials were brief, concise, lucid and pungent, characteristics in which he resembled one who was for many years his fellow townsman and rival, the late John Houston. Mr. Deane will be greatly missed by the party to which he rendered conspicuous service, and none the less by those who recognized that in him they had a foeman worthy of their steel.

Alberta Elections

THE result of the Alberta Provincial elections must be a matter of surprise to the local Government, which went out of office with an Opposition of six and returns with an Opposition of at least eighteen. This is a remarkable gain and only a campaigner who has been in close touch with all developments could lay his finger on the causes which have brought about such a change. The one subject which was expected to affect the issue materially, and which the Liberal press confidently predicted would be the determining factor, was that of trade relations with the United States. As a matter of fact, this subject has not been an issue. Alberta exchanges all show that while it was discussed, principally by the Liberal speakers, it aroused no enthusiasm and very little interest. The Tariff Reform Bill, as proposed by President Wilson, so fully vindicates the prediction of the Conservative leaders in Canada as to have rendered it impossible for Reciprocity to be revived in any form, even for the purposes of academic discussion. It was confidently expected that the Naval Bill now before the House at Ottawa would be very generally discussed during the campaign, and might prove a truer test of the trend of events than any local issue. Viewed in this light and with some justification for believing that the Alberta elections were a "try-out" for the Liberal policy in the House, the Conservatives have every right to felicitate themselves on the result. If the naval issue had anything to do with the increase of the Conservative majority from six to eighteen, then the Liberal Opposition is entitled to all the comfort it can derive from its preliminary canter in the country. The local issue which was undoubtedly a factor was that of the Great West waterways case, in respect of which the Administration of Premier Sifton has been so severely impeached. The defeat of Attorney-General Cross in Edmonton, the nearest point of importance to the great district affected by this transaction, cannot but be regarded as a condemnation of the Government policy, and when one remembers the extreme bitterness which was engendered throughout the Province by this "fiasco," there can be no surprise at the defeat of Mr. Cross in Edmonton. Altogether the result of the elections, looked at from whatever standpoint one chooses, are full of hope for the Conservative party, and effectually dispose of the contention that the prairies are solid for Liberalism.

Nelson School Affairs

PUBLIC sympathy will undoubtedly be on the side of the eight Nelson teachers who resigned because the date of Principal Thompson's suspension has been set forward to August, instead of counting from the date of Commissioner Lampman's report. The conduct of the principal and of that section of the School Board which has encouraged him in a line of misconduct bringing discredit upon an honourable proefssion, fully justifies the stand taken by the teachers, who could not continue to work under such a man and retain their self-respect. Moreover, public opinion cannot but be aggrieved at the apparent disregard of the Commissioner's recommendations. But all this is only on the surface. Indeed, the case is essentially one of those in which "things are not what they seem." Has it occurred to the teaching staff that the course adopted by the Department may be much more effective than the one which they desired, immediate suspension? Six months from the beginning of April would lift the ban of suspension in September, quite early in the fall term, and with more than six months of schooling to follow. The decision of the Department carries the term of suspension over to February. Moreover, the teachers have probably not considered that as the majority of the School Board favours Principal Thompson, he would undoubtedly have been reinstated in September if his suspension had come into operation at once, whereas by the end of February many things may happen, and time and tide are always in favour of the man who can wait.

The Manchester Guardian

Readers of the Victoria Times will have observed the frequency with which the Liberal Journal quotes from "The Manchester Guardian." It invariably speaks of it as a great English journal and an influential organ voicing national opniion. This is not correct. The Manchester Guardian is the recognized exponent of extreme Radical principles; an out and out advocate of most of the advanced proposals of its party, and for some years past under its present editorial control decidedly anti-Imperial in its tendencies. During the Boer war it sided with the Little Englanders, and has never recovered in public estimation from the set-back which it received on that account. It is only natural that such a paper should attack the Borden naval policy, and should furnish much reading matter of the kind which readers of the Victoria Times are expected to revel in. When such a paper says that "there is a strong feeling in England that it would be unwise to accept a contribution which involves in the Canadian Parliament the application of the gag and a studied insult to a great Imperial statesman," it misrepresents English public opinion as grossly as it mis-states the incident which it professes to traverse. The public can have but little confidence in the opinions of a paper which does not correctly state the facts on which it bases its arguments. Even intelligent Liberals must laugh in their sleeve at the picturesque phrase which describes the "gagging" of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The incident has been fully explained on the floor of the House at Ottawa, and the Victoria Times knew this when it quoted with approval the misrepresentations of the Manchester Guardian.

The Dry-Dock

CAPT. LOGAN and Mr. H. B. Thomson have been successful in their mission to Ottawa. With the assistance of Mr. G. HH .arnard, M.P., they have been able to secure the definite promise of a dry docks for Esquimalt, and such addition to the breakwater at Victoria as will give a pier and two wharves in the near future. The fact speaks for itself, and may be taken as an evidence of the practical interest of the Dominion Government in the port of Victoria, and as an earnest of its intention to subsidize works in the harbour to whatever extent may be necessary to enable it to accommodate the enormous increase of shipping which is now assured. It is not likely that the churlish attitude of Vancouver will have any effect on the intentions of the Government with respect to Victoria. Some people want "the earth," and most people who live outside Vancouver think that it has been very well treated by Governments; it will hardly advance its own interests by antagonizing those of Victoria.

Another Bubble Pricked

IT is hardly permissible to anticipate the verdict of the Committee which has been conducting the Dowler investigation. Possibly before these lines are published that verdict may be known, but it certainly is permissible to comment on the farcical nature of the whole proceedings and the ridiculous collapse of the Mayor's case. By common consent he has utterly failed to substantiate two of the three trumpery charges which he preferred. The only one remaining affects the late arrival of the City Clerk at his office on numerous occasions. In his manly defense Mr. Dowler pointed out that his duties required him to work many hours at night, and night after night. Indeed, anyone familiar with the sittings of the Council and Committees must wonder how the City Clerk finds time to sleep, while social functions must be entirely beyond his compass. This night work is done without extra remuneration, and Mr. Dowler stated that during twenty-four years of service he has not received a dollar on this account. That a gentleman occupying the important position of City Clerk and who has to work at night to this extent should be scored when he is half an hour or even an hour late in the morning is as unfair as it is ridiculous. Indeed, it would be hard to find language in which to characterize the Mayor's conduct in this matter. There is only too much reason to conclude even from his own admissions, that consideration for the public service had far less to do with it than personal spleen.

William Blakemore,

Carnival Week, Aug. 4 to 9, 1913

Ship for Sale By Tender

The Vancouver Navy League is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the S.S. Egeria:

1st. As she now lays in Vancouver Harbour.

2nd. For the hull.

3rd. For the engines and equipment.

The Egeria is a full-rigged composite sloop of war, built for the British Admiralty. She is 160 feet long, 31 1-3 feet beam and 14 1-4 feet draught. Displacement, 940 tons. Her engines are of 700 horsepower. Speed under steam, 11 1-4 knots. She is built of oak and teak, copper-bottomed, and is in first class condition.

For further particulars apply to Capt. Eddie, Empire Building, Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C., or on after April 21st on the ship.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m., Monday, May 5th, 1913.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. E. JULIAN,
President of the League.
445 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.
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First-class Cafe under the supervision of the hotel management.

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J. H. DAVIS, Proprietor

Arcade Bowling Alleys

The manager of the alleys has arranged for two afternoons a week for ladies desiring to bowl, Tuesday and Thursday. Phone 4873.

WATER NOTICE

I, Samuel McCullough, of Royal Oak, South Saanich, in the Province of British Columbia, give notice that on the 20th day of May, 1913, I intend to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office in Victoria for a license to take and use one cubic foot of water per second from stream on Section 87, Block 2, Lot 10, Range 1, East Lake District, Province of British Columbia, Plan No. 1373, and to form a reservoir for storage on that portion of Lot 11 lying within Section 86, Block 2, Range 1, East, aforesaid.

The water is to be taken from said reservoir and is to be used on Sections 86 and 87, Lake District, aforesaid for domestic purposes.

Dated and posted this 17th day of April, 1913.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH.
ap 19 may 10

A 1913 McLaughlin is THE Car for You

ADMIRED of all beholders, this aristocrat of the highway speeds upon its smooth and noiseless way—bowling along the asphalt—spinning down the country road—ploughing through the deepest sand and conquering the most forbidding mountainside.

McLAUGHLIN cars stand for elegance and ease. With every earmark of efficiency and strength, and a long list of important victories to its credit, the McLAUGHLIN has earned a world-wide reputation for all-round excellence. Acclaimed "the master car" by the elite of every nation of the civilized world.

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Horse Show Victoria May 1, 2 & 3

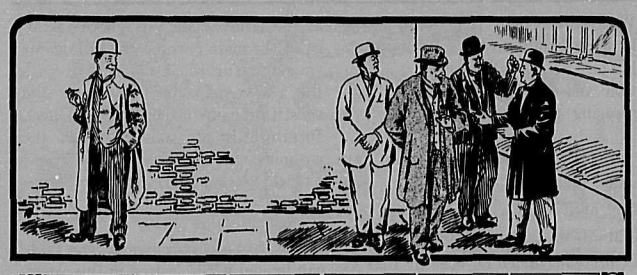
Under auspices

B.C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, VICTORIA POLO CLUB AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS

Entries will be taken by Secretary George Sangster, Law Chambers, Bastion Street. He also will furnish full particulars.

Box tickets on sale by ladies of the S. P. C. A., who have placed them at the following business houses: W. H. Wilkerson's jewelry store, H. L. Salmon's, View and Government Street; D. E. Campbell, Campbell Block.

P. O. BOX 705 TELEPHONE 234



At the Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

WHAT a thousand pities it is that in this age of advanced education it should so often be necessary to write on the subject of manners. One would have thought that by this time the elements of good manners would be born into a child and that by the time he arrived at man's estate it would have been instinctive for him to act in accordance with them, for the class of offender whom I have in my mind's eye is not drawn from the slums; he belongs to what is generally known as the great middle class. The middle class, as I am aware, has in the Old Country an upper and a lower stratum. Outside of Great Britain, however, I believe that the distinction does not exist, so far as Anglo-Saxons are concerned. I take it for granted that any man who is the owner of an automobile in Canada may safely be styled "middle class," and as my remarks are connected with automobiles and funerals, I take it that they will be directed against middle class owners. Once upon a time it was the custom for passers-by to uncover their heads when a funeral passed. Whether this was an act of respect to the majesty of death or merely a tribute of sympathy to the mourners, I am not in a position to say. Once upon a time it was as heinous an offence to cut through a funeral procession as it is now to attempt to break the ranks of a regiment on the march. There is still, I believe, a law on the statute book which makes it an offence to interfere with a religious procession, but that law, in Victoria at least, has fallen into abeyance.

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It is a sad commentary on the manners of the times when a column which is usually devoted to street nuisances of a totally different kind, has to afford space to give vent to complaints about the unmannerliness of automobilists who will persist in defying the laws of God and man by impudently cutting through funeral processions. But the complaints have been so frequent and they are substantiated by such irrefutable evidence that it is necessary to give publicity to a form of bad manners which reflects ill on the early training of the drivers. I am told that seldom if ever, do those in charge of funerals have any complaints to make of hackmen or expressmen. It is the automobilist and he alone who wantonly disregards the decencies of life in this respect, and of the automobilists it is the private drivers and not the licensed chauffeurs who are the most frequent offenders. The former think nothing of cutting in between the hearse and the mourners, or between the minister and the hearse. I have heard of instances where a collision has been but narrowly averted owing to this reckless disregard of what is right and seemly. I wish that one such a driver could have seen what occurred the other day after he had passed. A funeral was passing up one of our principal streets and had been subjected to the usual indignity by a "gentleman" owner. Just after he had gone out of sight the procession passed four little boys standing on the sidewalk. The eldest could not have been more than ten. Each one of the little fellows gravely removed his cap and stood uncovered till the last carriage had passed. Verily, out of the mouth of babes and sucklings—

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It is time that some action was taken in this respect by the authorities. If there is no present means of bringing offenders to book under existing regulations, it is not asking too much to demand the passing of a by-law which would make it possible to summons drivers who cut through funeral processions. It is conceivable that circumstances might arise, such as a hurry call for a doctor or an ambulance, where the dead would have to give place to the living, but such instances are very rare, and by no means excuse the present state of affairs. I am not basing an argument on the grounds of religion, or of expediency or of logic; I merely contend that it is execrable "form" to show no respect to the dead, and that no one with the slightest pretensions to be considered a gentleman would be guilty of such conduct, if he lived up to those pretensions.

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I am in receipt of a communication from the neighborhood of Haultain Street, and as my correspondent is a man of repute and lives in that district I pass on his complaint without personally verifying it. I confess that I am sadly ignorant of the topography of my own city and have but little time to keep pace with its ever-increasing dimensions. At the corner of Fernwood Road and Bay Street, there is, it appears, a pathway across a number of vacant lots, leading in a north-easterly direction. This path crosses several ditches which obtrude themselves on the nostrils in a manner which there is no avoiding. After the second ditch has been passed the adventurous traveller reaches what is presumably a surface drain, which emits its contents on to the surface and runs southerly. From this also there is an odour, offensive at all times, but paralyzing in the warm weather. But this is not all. On Asquith Street, midway between Haultain and Bay Streets, there is a drain which has apparently met with an accident, as the sewage rises up into the roadway, and, as one may well imagine, here we get stench No. 3. For six months, I am informed, this state of affairs has existed, and no one in authority has taken any notice.

⁂

Now, though this is all very unpleasant and should never have been allowed, I confess that the first thing that strikes me is the apathy which the people who live in this area have displayed. My correspondent tells me that "this has been going on for the past five or six months." At the end of that time his indignation drives him to the newspapers. His neighbors have apparently done nothing. And yet we have a very civil and courteous Sanitary Inspector. On occasions I have interviewed him with reference to some of the nuisances of which I write, and I have always found him most obliging and ready to make right what is wrong as soon as he hears of it. I find it hard to believe that he has received complaints of this state of affairs and yet has not moved a finger, and I think under the circumstances that the residents have very largely themselves to blame for not making a "kick" some months ago. It is possible, of course, that complaints may have been sent through the mail—and lost. Such things have been known to happen in Victoria, but I do not think that any very determined effort to abolish the nuisance can have been made.

⁂

A further complaint in the same letter states that the garbage collectors have not visited the 1400 block in Haultain Street for the last six months and that the city garbage cans have not been provided residents in that block. Here again, surely a little wholesome agitation long ago in the right quarter would have resulted in a remedying of these evils. I would point out that when there is an official to whom complainants can appeal it is a very different matter from having to appeal to the Mayor and Council. If the latter were responsible for the insanitary condition of the district referred to, I should not be in the least surprised at being called on to fight the good fight, but I am inclined to believe that the only reason that the nuisance has not been abated long ago is that nobody took the trouble to ring up the Sanitary Inspector. If I am wrong it will be the first time I shall ever have had to apologize owing to remissness on his part in attending to a duly registered complaint.

⁂

I have been asked once more to say a word regarding roller skates. It is not very long ago that some summonses were issued with respect to the nuisance caused by boys playing hockey and other games on the nicely paved streets, and for a time, in one locality, at least, there was a noticeable lessening of the abuse. Time, however, has allowed the incident to be forgotten, and roller skates are again plaguing the shattered nerves of the ladies who have to listen to the noise caused by other women's boys, who are not allowed to play round their own homes. As I have said before, I don't blame the boys a little bit. I envy them. It is the parents who are to blame for bringing their children up without impressing upon them the slightest consideration for the feelings of other people. If a boy cannot enjoy his roller skates without making himself a general nuisance in the neighbourhood he will have to obey the law which we all have to obey sooner or later, viz., that which makes for the greatest good of the greatest number. He will have to give up his favourite pastime as a concession to the common weal, and be content to walk the streets as doth the common or garden

Lounger.

Mark Twain did not cherish a fondness for the average office boy. He had an idea that the genus was insufferable, and invariably when the humorist sallied forth into some business office there was immediate armed hostility between him and the boy.

One day Mark went to see a friend at his office, and the office boy on guard, in icy tones, said:

"Whom do you wish to see?"

Mark mentioneed his friend's name.

"What do you want to see him about?" came next from the boy.

Mark Twain immediately froze up, and then, with a genial smile, he said,

"Tell him, please, I want to ask his hand in holy matrimony."

PERSONALITIES

VICTORIA has been favoured during the past week by a visit from one of the brightest and most intelligent of the peripatetic attaches of the Canadian Associated Press. Mr. W. Hennessy Cook represents not only this Association but the "Canadian Mail," one of the best compiled and most newsy of the English papers which purvey Canadian news. He is a young man full of energy, with a clear insight into affairs, keen powers of observation and a deductive mind. He is by no means one of those visitors who flies through the country, taking a bird's eye view of things, and goes home to spread an ill-conceived and ill-digested account of what he sees. He does not accept without examination the very glowing statements which are made to him as to its potentialities. He has addressed many public meetings and the key-note of all his addresses has been optimism with a spice of advice not to go too fast. Before the Progressive Club of Victoria he had the courage to warn his hearers that, glowing as the prospect was, it was quite possible to be too credulous as to the amount of English capital which might be secured for investment in British Columbia during the near future. He took this line not because he had any doubt of our prosperity or of the readiness of British capital to help it, but rather as a salutary warning and as a reminder that Rome was not built in a day. Mr. Cook has been to Canada many times, and has got beyond the birdseye view stage. He knows localities and people,, and has begun to size up possibilities for himself. His work is largely of a propagandist character, and it is not at all unlikely that we shall see him in British Columbia again with the large group of German investors who intend to tour Canada during the present summer.

⁂

AMONG the recent arrivals in Victoria is a quiet man of modest demeanour who looks as if he might be about thirty-five. Like many men in the same walk of life, he is singularly unostentatious. His own verdict is that he cannot speak, which he explains to mean that he cannot make a speech, but he can talk most interestingly, understanding his subject, and possessing a fund of information on matters not within the ken of the average man. For instance, he has just come to Victoria from Chile, where he had charge of the money bags of the Sir John Jackson Company in connection with the building of their great railway enterprise across the Andes. For three years he lived at an elevation of 10,000 feet, where the paymaster's location is situated. He says that the climate was fine and exhilarating, but, of course, hard on the heart, unfavourable for violent exercise and affecting the system pretty much the same as a continuous course of severe training. However, it has not affected his health, as far as one can judge, although he finds a great difference now that he is down once more to sea level. He speaks with enthusiasm of the splendid enterprise with which he was associated. A railway which crosses the summit 14,700 feet above sea level, or nearly three times as high as our "bete noir," the Kicking Horse Pass. The maximum grade is 6 per cent and the whole ascent is effected without switchbacks or loops, by means of the rack system, a hollow cogged, grooved rail fixed in the centre of the track along which a cog-wheel travels. This modest man speaks in the most nonchalant manner of his experience and says "I didn't know whether I should go to Mesopotamia on the great work in the Euphrates Valley, or come to Canada. But here I am, and I suppose that for the next few years I shall be doling out pay cheques at Ogden Point." So much for Mr. Bird, the cashier and treasurer of the Sir John Jackson Co., Ltd., of Victoria.

⁂

I HAD always thought him the handsomest man I had ever seen. I have not changed my opinion, which, all things considered, shows how little effect prejudice has in warping my judgment. I had not seen him for six months, when he sneaked away from a football match to avoid meeting me face to face. On Tuesday I saw him in the Empress. He came in with a party of ladies and gentlemen, looking as handsome and debonnair as ever. I happened to have with me a lady whom I know to be a very good judge of character. In fact, her powers in this direction are almost uncanny. Drawing her attention to him I said Isn't that a handsome fellow? What do you think of him?" She was sitting in the shade and he in the full light of the afternoon sun, so she had a good view of him, and her verdict was instantaneous. "Yes, he might be considered handsome, but he will not bear examination. Did you notice his walk? It has about it the suggestion of a sly movement. He has a weak mouth; he is the type of man who would sell his best friend" —and that is exactly what he did. His name? No. That is not for the readers of The Week, and the paragraph would not have appeared but that he is in many senses of the word an interesting personality, whom it pays to watch. If his escapades bring him into greater prominence, his identity may yet be disclosed.

⁂

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

When William the Norman invaded our land,
And the flow'r of our chivalry suffered and bled,
The churl, nothing caring, still quaffed his brown ale. . . .
While his wife waited up on her rush-bestrewn bed.

When the Don with his devilish rack and his stake
Sailed up through the Channel that midsummer morn,
The backbone of England were selling their pigs,
Or discussing the prospects for barley and corn.

When the shadow of Boney loomed dark o'er the land,
And England was giving her blood and her gold,
Men talked of the latest prize-fight, or discussed
The breed of a filly but recently foaled.

So, too, when our foes ring us round with their steel,
For the long-promised orgy of carnage and rout,
The average girl will be fasting in gaol;
And the average man will be bailing her out.

—Stephen Southwold.

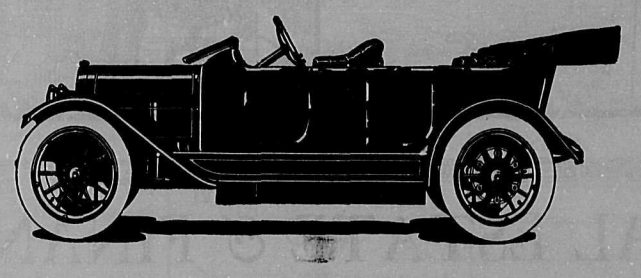
A few nights ago, at one of the Shaftesbury Avenue theatres, a man not unknown in society took his seat in the stalls, accompanied by a very smartly dressed lady. A moment afterwards another party entered, among whom was a lady who bowed to him. Before long a programme girl came to him, and handed him a programme, saying the lady who had bowed had sent it to him. He was rather mystified, but opened it, and found pencilled inside the following note:—

"Dear Mr. X.—I wonder if you would be kind enough to send my maid home again at once, as I regret to see she is wearing my very best frock."

A Notable Arrival in Victoria

The Mighty Michigan 40

PRICE $2,500 F.O.B. Victoria



Electric Starter and Lighting System; Four-speed and Reverse Transmission; Oversize Tires, Non-skid, on Demountable and Quick Detachable Rims, with extra Rim and Tire; extra wide, easy riding Springs; Seats are fitted with fourteen-inch Turkish Cushions; a combination not to be seen in any other car at the price. There are, in fact, THIRTY-SEVEN POINTS in which this car excels and we shall be glad to give you them if you will call, phone or write. Demonstrations by arrangement.

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"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. :-:

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Every sale we make is meant to give a hundred per cent of satisfaction to you, and no sale is final here until you are sure it's right. Money cheerfully refunded.

R. Murgatroyd

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1115 Douglas St., opposite the Victoria Theatre

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Free Bus - Centrally Located
Rates, $1 Per Day and Up

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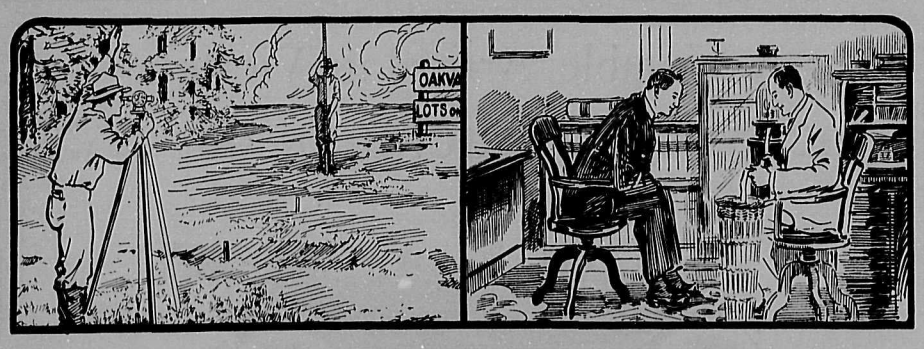

REAL ESTATE & FINANCE

IN REVIEWING world conditions during the past year, for the benefit of his stockholders, the chairman of one of the great London banks mentioned that in Canada there had been great prosperity, and the liabilities of the banking institutions showed important increases, but the additions to the stock of gold were comparatively unimportant. Taking our position at the end of the year 1912, the visible amount of gold in the country was $137,856,879—the Dominion Treasury holding $104,076,546 and the chartered banks $33,780,333. At the end of 1911 the banks held $37,464,226 and the Treasury had $100,630,792—the total being $138,095,018. So during the year there was a slight decrease, about $240,000, in the visible stock of gold in the country; and during the first two months of 1913 a further diminution in the stock of metal held in the Dominion occurred. At the end of February, 1913, the banks held $37,592,441 and the Treasury held $98,782,004—the total being $134,374,445, which is about $3,500,000 less than the holding of December 31st, 1911.

Now, this gold constitutes the better part of the base or foundation of the mass of credits by which the business of the country is carried on. However, the gold held at home does not represent the whole of the metallic foundation on which Canada's credit structure rests. The banks have a certain command over the cash resources of New York and London. By exercising this command they have it in their power to bring in some gold from abroad for the purpose of strengthening the credit structure at its base if that becomes necessary. Thus at the end of 1911 they had in net bank balances in New York, and call loans elsewhere than Canada, about $134,000,000. The February bank statement showed a satisfactory increase over January in these loans and balances; but even after that addition the total amounted to but $126,000,000, or $8,000,000 less than the total shown fourteen months earlier.

While this outside fund constitutes a most important part of the reserve against liabilities, it cannot be ranked as equal to the specie held at home, for the simple reason that it could not be converted suddenly into an equal amount of specie for transmission to Canada. Theoretically, the banks can call in their loans abroad, engage gold at the New York sub-treasury, and express it to Canada. In actual practice that process would work all right up to a certain amount; but the New York market would offer resistance when the loss of gold reached certain proportions. In case of a sudden outgo that point would be reached probably long before $50,000,000 gold had been lost. After that, our banks would have to take payment in other ways.

So we see that the basis of the credit structure in Canada consists of $134,000,000 gold plus an indeterminate amount of gold realizable from the outside reserve of $126,000,000. It has also been shown that the basis of the structure underwent a slight shrinkage during the past fourteen months. Now, how about the superstructure? There is no difficulty in discovering that the credit structure above ground was considerably enlarged in this period. Bank liabilities increased from $1,174,323,431 to $1,252,269,981—a matter of $78,000,000. It is certain that liabilities of railway companies, industrial companies, mercantile companies, loan and mortgage companies, trust companies, realty companies, and private individuals, not reflected in the bank figures just given, must have also increased largely during the period. That is indicated by the increased footings of balance sheets issued by the public and semi-public companies. Hence we have to consider an important growth in the size of the superstructure coincident with a shrinkage of the foundation. We also know that the superstructure has been growing with abnormal rapidity for three or four years, while the foundation was being extended relatively more slowly. Now a year is experienced in which the foundation actually decreased in size and strength.

It is quite clear that if the banks had not taken up an attitude discouraging credit extension in the past six or eight months, we should have seen a superstructure bulging over farther than at present. The process of continually adding to the upper storeys while taking away the foundation obviously cannot be carried on indefinitely. Soon the top begins to sway whenever there is a strong wind, and ultimately the whole building comes down with a crash. That is what usually happens in the United States, because the bankers there who can see the danger have no power to effect a timely contraction of credit. Fortunately, the Canadian bankers are in better position to see the danger, and they have the requisite power to effect reductions. This power they have been using freely. That is one reason why they have been so bitterly attacked. Their efforts have been bent towards preventing a too rapid enlargement of the credit structure and towards maintaining the strength of the foundation works; and, notwithstanding the predictions of a Canadian disaster, confidently made by foreign prophets, there is no reason to suppose that the bankers will fail to maintain financial stability, as they have in the past. Those business men who have the best interests of the country at heart can help in the work of keeping the credit structure strong through keeping their own liabilities within reasonable compass until the ratio of reserve to liabilities rises to a more comfortable figure.—Monetary Times.

IF the expectations of Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Dominion immigrant commissioner, are realized, nearly 200,000 United States people will make their homes in Western Canada this year.

Mr. Walker, as is his annual custom about this time, has given out his anticipation of the prospects for immigration from the south. He thinks the increase will be 20 or 25 per cent over that of 1912. Last year there were practically 150,000 American immigrants.

With regard to immigration work from the United States I do not know, remarked Mr. Walker, that it differs very much from previous years, excepting that probably those who are going now take with them more money. They are more inclined to go into the districts where land can be purchased than to go back the distance that is now necessary in order to secure homesteads.

Western business conditions are generally improving. Spring weather has come and there is great activity on the part of those implement houses and others engaged in supplying the needs of the farmers.

Tight money is still in evidence and is curtailing expansions in some lines of business.

Building in the west will not equal last year's returns as loans are not easily available.

Optimistic business men state that this tight money situation will have disappeared in a month or two, they say this without considering conditions. It will be some time before the money market will be very greatly improved. Collections are undoubtedly poor and the loaning business is quiet.

There is a good demand for loans on farm as well as city property, but the local companies admit that they have not the necessary supply of money—when the European situation clears up more will be available for investment purposes. The opening of navigation and the resumption of industrial activity will also help matters. There is a satisfactory wholesale movement of general merchandise. Drygoods and millinery houses especially are busy. Much hardware is being shipped to country points, although builders' supplies are not as active as was anticipated.

*

ACCORDING to the report just issued by the Department of Labor, wholesale prices went up over 9 per cent in 1912, due allowance being made for the varying importance in trade of the several communities. Retail prices did not advance so rapidly, but the department estimates that a weekly family budget, worked out at average prices, cost $12.24 in 1910, $12.89 in 1911, and $13.63 in 1912. In the terms of the department's index number, a level indicated by 127.4 in 1911 rose to one of 134.4 in 1912, the numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period adopted by the department as the standard for comparison throughout its investigation. This brings prices higher than they have been before in a generation; certainly a like situation has not been seen since the early seventies when prices were very high throughout America and Europe. Since 1897, the report shows that prices have advanced by very nearly sixty per cent in Canada.

*

THE Dominion is almost entirely dependent for fresh capital upon this country, yet I am impelled to say ignorance is still existing among men holding high positions in Canada. It is quite surprising to some of my countrymen who go forth to gather money, thinking it falls from heaven," remarked Sir Frederick Taylor, when presiding at the Canada Club dinner in London. "Criticism has been levelled quite naturally against certain phases of Canadian bororwing. Let Canadians be true to themselves, remembering that the maintenance of Canada's credit in the London money market is vital. Curtailment would be serious, so let us join in crushing the vendor of spurious Canadian goods in this market."

*

AN expenditure of three millions of dollars is contemplated by the Western Canada Power Company in development and this indicates large schemes. The company has agreed to supply 40,000 horse-power to the British Columbia Electric Railway item, and besides it has in view the construction of the line between Vancouver and Mission Junction, which will be operated by electricity. This will be a subsidiary company. It is rather odd that the British Columbia Electric should now come to the Western Canada Power Company for power after it having once refused the Stave Lake proposition. The British Columbia Electric has spent an immense amount of money on its schemes at Lake Buntzen and Lake Coquitlam, and even now has not enough power for its necesities, although it was at first thought it would have an abundance. The Western Canada Power Company is steadily coming to the fore, but since it began to assume dimensions the British Columbia Electric has got busy and is extending its lines wherever possible to get first crack at the territory.

To effect an advantageous sale, the five million dollars of four per cent bonds, approved by Vancouver ratepayers at the first of the year, will be resubmitted at a higher rate of interest. It is expected to put the bylaws before the people in July next.

At the same time it is not improbable that the city will also put up for approval the proposition to purchase areas in the Seymour Creek watershed. This purchase has been discussed before, and it is regarded as absolutely essential that the city get complete control of the whole watershed to protect its water supply. It is figured out that if the private owners are bought out, the government will grant its holdings, and altogether a very large area will be secured at really a nominal figure.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS

THE enormous extent of the Fraser River Mills plant will be better appreciated when it is realized that the new refuse burner just completed involves an outlay of twenty-five thousand dollars. This sum alone would erect a fair sized sawmill. This immense stack is the biggest burner in the world. It is one hundred and sixty-one feet in height, fifty feet in diameter and one hundred and fifty tons of the best boiler steel was used in its construction.

The burner is completely encased in a water jacket through which cold water is constantly circulating thus cooling the burner and rendering it practically indistructable.

This sawmill has cut, dried, dressed and manufactured over five hundred million feet of lumber since the plant began operating four and one-half years ago, thus holding the world's record for continuous cut and run. For fourteen months the plant has run night and day without a shut-down.

*

The work of the increasing market facilities in New Westminster for local grown produce is shaping into definite action and a general meeting has been called by the Secretary of the New Westminster Board of Trade for Friday, May 1st, for the purpose of getting the producers and dealers together to discuss details.

This will complete a long step in the movement which has been under way for some time to enable the farming community in the Fraser Valley to secure a better representation in their home markets and will result in solving to some extent the question of the cost of living in the larger coast cities.

*

Anchored off the mouth of the Fraser River is a new lightship which was towed over from Victoria and replaces the gas buoy which has done service since the former vessel was disabled early last winter. The new ship is equipped with two white headlights and a fog horn with a three second blast every half minute.

In addition to the old equipment the lightship has a gasoline engine for compressing the air for the fog horn so that if one engine is disabled there will be no interruption in the service. It is manned by the same crew that was in charge of the old lightship.

*

The Dominion Trust Company anticipate demolishing the old Ellard Block on the corner of Columbia and Sixth Streets within a short time for the purpose of erecting a building which will be similar to the new block in Vancouver, with the exception that it will not be so long. The building will be eight storeys in height.

The new Trapp block opened its doors for business on the first of April. It is the largest building devoted to retail hardware business in Western Canada. It is seven storeys high on Front Street and six on Columbia Street, all modern construction and architecturally has a most pleasing appearance.

*

The Progressive Association have under consideration the recommendation of Ex-Mayor J. A. Lee and several of the aldermen that the work at present carried on both by that association and the Publicity Bureau of the city be directed along individual lines, the Progressive Association taking up the industrial work exclusively and leaving the publicity work to the city Publicity Commissioner, or vice versa. It is felt that the time has come that such an appointment be made. The members of the Grain Commission made plain the necessity of having specific data at hand for the purpose of arranging for export shipments of grain.

It is realized that an expert familiar with the work to be accomplished and competent to handle it would cost considerable money, nevertheless that prompt action be taken in this matter.

OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS

The Perry Hotel, Seattle, is well known on the Pacific slope and in anticipation of the heavy summer travel the management has undertaken considerable redecorating and a general renovation. Revolving doors of the latest model have been installed at the main entrance and the lobby entirely refurnished, doing away with the heavy upholstered furniture and substituting the celebrated Veal Reed furniture in its natural color, the cushions are covered in a bright French creton, and with the palms, flowers and glass domed roof add to the conservatory effect of the lobby. Coffee from a wheeled serving table can be had when desired in this room.

The interior of the restaurant has been transformed into a harmonious color scheme of French gray and white, with old rose shades, decorating the chandeliers and candelsbra.

All of the halls are being redecorated. The outside as well is being improved, landscape gardeners being at work planting new shrubbery and beautifing the lawns.

The spring business has been very good and the outlook for the summer has never been better.

Hibben-Bone Building
Victoria, B.C.

Thomas Hooper
ARCHITECT

522 Winch Building
Vancouver, B.C.

BUILDING PERMITS

April 9th	
Charles Chislett—Tolmie Street—Dwelling	$1,800
Island Amusement Co.—Cormorant and Government—Theatre	50,000
M. Rose—Westall—Kitchen	500
Regal Mineral Water Co.—Stable	525
School Board—Quadra—Lavatory	400
School Board—Hillside and Work—Temporary Schoolrooms	800
K. Nixon—Emma Street—Dwelling	2,000
H. Rosenbaum—608 Yates St.—Alterations	325
C. Williams—Rockland Avenue—Dwelling	18,000
April 10th	
Joe Gar Chow—Fisguard—New Front	350
H. C. Moresby—Garage	150
John Harris—Albert Street—Kitchen	200
A. H. McQuay—Beachwood—Dwelling	3,600
Mrs. A. M. Wilson—Michigan Street—Garage	125
N. H. Canfield——King's Road—Dwelling	4,000
A. Rogers—Oxford Street—Dwelling	2,500
Mrs. A. S. Tear—Seaton—Dwelling	1,000
N. Walker—Richmond—Garage	150
H. Harkness—Belmont and Begbre—Dwelling	5,000
G. E. Chafee—Sixth Street—Temporary Dwelilng	400
April 11th	
Union Club—Humboldt Street—Storage	1,000
J. Pearce—Rose Street—Dwelling	1,300
April 12th	
Metropolitan Methodist Church—Addition	4,500
James Morgan——Seabrooke Street—Store	900
April 14th	
J. Byer—Shelbourne Street—Kitchen	300
Smith & Wall—Menzies Street—Store	1,800
W. F. Loveland—Prior Street—Dwelling	3,400
C. H. Rust—Trutch Street—Alterations	300
H. Carmichael—Pembroke—Dwelling	1,000
George Harris—Fifth Street—Dwelling	3,000
April 15th	
W. D. Taylor—Emma Street—Dwelling	2,000
Harvey & Cullar—Blackwood Street—Dwellings	2,000
St. Annes Convent—Heyward Avenue—Store Rooms	1,000
W. A. McAuley—Westal Street—Temporary Dwelling	200
Jas Townsend—Granite and Amphion—Dwelling	3,000
H. A. Jesse—McKenzie Street—Dwelling	4,000
J. Couch—Stannard Avenue—Dwelling	3,400
M. Florence—Banks—Dwelling	4,000
Mrs. E. W. Purdy—Battery—Dwelling	4,000

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Around The World Cruise

Gross Tonnage, 16,850; Displacement, 30,625; Speed, 20 Knots.

The new and up-to-date Empress of Asia will leave Liverpool on an around the globe trip on the 14th of June, calling at Medeira, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yobe, Yokohama, arriving at Victoria three months later. This trip offers a unique opportunity to see the most important and interesting places en route. This steamer is most luxuriously furnished, and equipment unsurpassed. A few excellent vacancies still obtainable. For programme and full particulars write or call on

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WHEN all is said and done, there are no favourites like the old favourites and the revival of "The Prince of Pilsen" by Henry W. Savage is as popular a move as he could have made. For a change it is refreshing to witness a musical comedy which does not possess the haunting refrain suggested in every scene and which can safely rely on sheer comedy to create a success without the aid of elaborate stage settings.

Of course it is with the name of "Jess" Dandy that one associates "The Prince of Pilsen," and on Tuesday last at the Victoria Theatre the genial gentleman from "Zinzinnat" was as amusing and delightful as ever. Of the other men in the play one would single out Mr. Campbell Duncan, the representative of the effete "sprig of nobility," whose acting, both in gesture and voice was really first-class, and Mr. Bobby Woolsey, the waiter with the dynamic legs, whose contortions and posturings were absolutely inimitable. Mr. Frederick Lyon, who played the part of young Wagner, has a fine voice, but his acting is stilted and unpleasing.

Of the ladies Miss Edna Pendleton excelled in grace and charm as the brewer's daughter, whilst Miss Mary Murray, who took the part of the Vassar girl, had the better voice. Miss Lottie Kendall as the widow took and looked the part to perfection, and a word is due Miss Norma Brown, who in the comparatively small part of the maid did good work. Miss Dorothy Delmore made a delightful bell-boy and attracted a good deal of attention.

Of the chorus the men were far superior to the girls. This is so frequently the case with musical comedy companies which come to Victoria that it is hardly worth mentioning. One member of the male chorus in particular had a remarkable fine high tenor voice and the Heidelberg song was rendered in good style.

On the whole the play was a great success. I have seldom heard more spontaneous laughter in the Victoria Theatre or more of it, and if some of it was caused by the vagaries of the spot light—why, it was all good fun anyway.

*

VAUDEVILLE at the Empress this week is not at its best. Perhaps we were rather spoiled by the show which visited Victoria a couple of weeks ago and we know that comparisons are odious. At the same time I am inclined to think that this week the various items at the local house are barely up to the average. I was disappointed in Vilmos Westony; I well remember his appearance here before, and it seems to me that his performance at the second show on Monday night was not in the same class as that wihch he gave on his last visit. That he is a fine pianist and a good "trick" musician no one will deny, but he hardly came up to the advertising. The best turn of the lot this week is the leading one. Messrs. Hall & Clark are physical culturists who do some extraordinarily clever and muscular feats. They are on a par with any two other athletes who have been seen here. Marie La Verre is described as "The Pet of the Parisian Halls," but I, for one, fail to see why. Her songs are very mediocre, though her dresses are rather fine. "The Coal Strike" is a playlet which starts excellently and I quite thought that we were going to see something really good. But it lags in the middle and winds up miserably and neither Mr. nor Mrs. Mack Murphy are able to make it "grip." The fault in in the play, and not in the performers, who are worth something far better. Ernest A. Rackett is a monologuist who seems to rely largely on the fact that he does his turn with a stage setting dealing with Richard Carle. If he had a worthier model he might put up a better imitation.

*

THE Williams Stock Company has been pleasing the audiences at the Princess Theatre this week in the charming story "At Cosy Corners," a play full of the heart interest which never fails to touch human nature, young and old alike. In addition to the love affair of the principals there is a youthful love, and a would-be love, and the manner in which the love tangle is finally adjusted in all cases makes a clever play.

There is a brilliant girl genius, a violinist, tired out with her successes and she goes to Cosy Corners to rest, falling in love with the minister of the Congregational Church, poor, in debt but still in love with the girl, Avis Merrill. How they are schemed against, nearly separated, married, then separated, is a story which appeals, for it is unusual in calibre. The type of villagers, the church factions, quarrels, etc., are all full of fun. Miss Page as Avis Merrill appeared to advantage, while Mr. Howland made a realistic minister. Mr. Belasco was at home in the role of the scheming manager Mark Granby, and Mr. Aldenn made the most of the role of the scoundrelly deacon, Pettibone, the others being happily placed. It will be given today and tonight for the last times and is well worth seeing.

*

ON Monday next, April 21st, the Victoria Theatre will be the scene of a public meeting called to present to the public the case of the retail employees for a weekly half-holiday. The meeting is called for 8 p.m. sharp, but before the business of the meeting opens there will be a first class entertainment provided from 7:30 to the hour above mentioned.

Public feeling in Victoria is strongly in favour of consideration being given to the claims of the retail clerks. It is generally felt that they should have a half holiday like everybody else, and the only question seems to be whether the public "en masse" will back them up in the petition. If the public will not guarantee to do their shopping early the clerks will get no half-holiday—that is about the size of it. The question is "Are the public of Victoria selfish or unselfish?" There is little doubt that the public will give a point-blank denial to any suggestion that they are the former. There is also the question as to which is the best day on which the half-holiday should be taken.

A glance at our advertising columns on this page will show what speakers have promised to assist. The chair will be taken by Mr. Leonard Tait and an urgent request is tendered to every sympathizer to be present.

*

LOCAL playgoers will have an opportunity to see the biggest farcical success of the season at the Victoria Theatre on April 22nd and 23rd, in "Little Miss Brown." "Little Miss Brown" is typically American in its humor and its situations. Philip H. Bartholomae is responsible for it. William A. Brady, the producer, has given it a remarkable cast of farceurs, with scenic sets comprising three acts and five scenes. In brief, the story concerns Little Miss Brown, impersonated by Madge Kennedy, who reaches the city late at night in the expectation of finding her fiancee at the station to meet her. A confusion of dates in a telegram accounts for his failure to appear. A pickpocket steals her purse and she is left with nothing but a suitcase and the obvious necessity of finding a place to sleep. Hotel clerks refused to admit an unescorted girl, with no money and so little baggage. Hungry, tired and discouraged, she is at her wit's end when a kindly telephone girl advises her to register as a married woman who expects her husband to join her the next day. It so happens that at this hotel a Mr. Dennison has reserved a suite for himself and his wife. They were expected to arrive separately and the porter mistakes Miss Brown for Mrs. Dennison. She is shown to the reserved apartment and retires for a comfortable sleep. Dennison reaches the hotel later, learns that his wife is ahead of him, and has retired. He goes to his room and to their intense astonishment, meet the next morning. Of course the real Mrs. Dennison arrives at about this time, and puts the worst possible interpretation on the situation. Other complications arise while Dennison is trying to extricate the little girl and himself from their predicament. As a climax, Dennison attempts to lower her from the fifth floor to the ground by way of a window and a rope of knotted sheets. The fun is clean, fast and plentiful.

*

MANY plays have been staged dealing with romantic stories of the west and located in mining camps, but of them all the one which has achieved the greatest success not only because of its dramatic intensity but because it is not of the usual glaring impossibiliteis but tells a beautiful story of the life of a young gril under conditions which appeal to the chivalrous instinct in man and the sense of compassion in woman, is that brilliant success of David Belasco, "The Girl of the Golden West," which Mr. Dave Williams secured just as soon as it was relased to stock companies and which will be produced next week at the Princess Theatre.

The Girl, as she is lovingly known by her rough comrades, has been raised on the rough frontier, her only playmates the miners and Indians; her father, a saloon keeper and gambler, although of fine family and well educated. Her mother has worked with him so that the Girl, when both are dead, has no idea that it is not the proper thing for her to run the business with the aid of Sam. She in fact thinks it gives her high social standing, and when Jack Delamore shows her what the outside world would think of it, she at first disbelieves, then rebels at Fate for she loves him, and he her. Not until her most ardent suitor, Luke Short, the sheriff, traces Delamore to the camp does she know he is the highway man Garcia. Her actions from henceforth are not those of the average girl, but those of the primitive woman, whose only code of honor is that of being "square and game" no matter what the personal loss. In fact, the personal equatian does not enter at all. How she first renounces, then defends him, how his hiding place is disclosed by the warm blood dropping on the sheriff's hand, and how the Girl plays a game of cards with the Sheriff, the stakes her lover's life, is of dramatic intensity with a climax entirely unexpected, one which affords many thrills to the most jaded theatre patron.

*

THE greatest violinist of today is Eugene Ysaye, who possesses that magnetism which charms alike the musician and the amateur, because of his perfect musical expression. He possesses the inexplicable and irresistible something which takes cold judgment off its feet and leads criticism captive. He will be heard at the Victoria Theatre on Monday, April 28th.

Ysaye's eminence as a violinist has been gained by hard work. He did not burst meteor-like upon the world, but he earned his position in the violin firmament by ten years of concert touring, during which time he passed successively through the stages of extreme sentimentality until he reached the "sea" of real sentiment. It was in 1875 that Ysaye, after preparation given chiefly by his father, made his way to Brussels and sought out Wieniawski, then professor at the Conservatoire. Wieniawski was teaching when a note was brought to him marked "private and important." The servant was told to show the bearer in, and Ysaye then about fifteen years of age, timidly entered the room carrying his violin. After a little preliminary conversation which allowed the youth to tell his story, Wieniawski asked him what he could play, and in reply he placed on the desk a concerto of Vieuxtemps. He at once became a pupil of Wieniawski with whom he remained some three years.

When Ysaye first appeared in America he was a mature artist, the first professor of the violin at the Brussels Conservatoire, and the possessor of many decorations and honors bestowed upon him by various royalties. Before he had been in America a month, he was acknowledged to be the greatest violinist who had visited the country for many years.

EUGENE YSAYE
The Famous Violinist, Who Will Appear at the Victoria Theatre on Monday, April 28th

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Greatest Living Violinist
Victoria Theatre
MONDAY, APRIL 28th
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Gallery, 75c.
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Tuesday and Wednesday,
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"LITTLE MISS BROWN"
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Joyous night with the cutest girl that ever came to town. The season's laugh festival direct from four months at 48th St. New York City, with original cast, including:
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Week Commencing April 21st
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The biggest Fan on the Coast, removing 37,000 cubic feet of air every five minutes, insuring you fresh and cool air.
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Vaudeville, 3.00 to 4.00 and 7.00 to 11.00.

Public Meeting
VICTORIA THEATRE, MONDAY, APRIL 21ST
At 8 p.m.
TO PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC THE CASE OF THE RETAIL EMPLOYEES FOR A WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY
Principal Speakers: The Very Rev. J. H. Doull, the Dean of Columbia; Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. W. Stevenson, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, and other prominent men. Delegates from all public bodies, lodges and societies in the city have been invited to appear on our platform. Chair to be taken by Leonard Tait, Esq., at 8 p.m. sharp. This promises to be the biggest meeting of its kind ever held in Victoria, and we ask every sympathizer to give us their moral support and be present. Reserved Seats may be secured on application to the Secretary

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BALMORAL CAFE
Opposite the Opera House, on Douglas St.
Orchestra Every Evening, 6.30 to 12.30
MISS C. WILLIAMS, Soprano
MR. M. NAGEL, Musical Director.

THE WEEK

With Which Is Incorporated THE WEEK-END

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R. McLEOD GOULD ..... Secretary
A. L. MULLEN ..... Advertising Manager
L. D. McDONALD ..... Advertising Agent

OLD BOYS

BY BOHEMIAN

I AM thankful that we still have among us some of the boys of "The Old Brigade." We often talk about our assets and they generally run to big trees, rich minerals or the climate. I am not sure that the greatest asset of British Columbia is not its "Old Boys."

The term is no mere figure of speech, for, if old, they are still boys; if it is possible for anyone to be old who is a boy. They make the young men of the present generation look like "thirty cents," and to see them is to have revived in our memories those glorious old days when these very same "boys," what with whiskers, top hats and frock coats, looked almost as old as they do today.

They were the pioneers of the Province. They blazed our trails; administered justice; protected settlers; infused into the minds of the Indians a proper sense of fear, and impressed them with the superiority of the white race. They hoisted the standard for British rights and privileges; for freedom of action and the freedom of the press; for liberty of the subject and loyalty to the king.

If the British Throne is a power throughout British Columbia today; if the person of the Sovereign is beloved; if the Union Jack is revered, and if all the British organizations which have taken root here are stronger than in any other part of Canada, we have to thank the "Old Boys" for it.

They are still sturdy, with upright, athletic figures, an easy swing, a ruddy cheek and a clear eye. One of them climbed the stairs of The Week office twice on Wednesday. True there was a slight shortness of breath, which did not appear so remarkable when the "old boy" revealed the fact that he was seventy-eight.

It was a treat to hear him tell of the prowess of early days and to be able to tell him in return that with all the advantages of the twentieth century and the vaunted developments of civilization we did not breed stronger, sturdier or better men. It does not necessarily imply a pessimistic view to express the doubt whether the men of this generation will be as sturdy, as strong and as healthy as the "Old Boys" of eighty who are still climbing up two flights of office stairs; who walk miles every day, and who, if they no longer take part in our sports, are the keenest of lookers-on.

"And that word "sport" revives another point. The explanation of this prolonged juvenility; the exuberance of spirit; the "joie de vivre" which these "Old Boys" exhibit. It is quite a long stride from seventy-eight to ninety-four, and yet we have just had Sir Charles Tupper starting on his Atlantic voyage at that age, as vigorous intellectually as ever, and he might almost be the father of the "old boy" of seventy-eight who came to The Week office. Then we have Lord Strathcona at ninety, attending to his duties daily as High Commissioner in London.

If you question these "Old Boys" you will find that they have all led the simple life; they have been lovers of open-air exercise, of sports and games. None of them have won renown as trenchermen; all have corrected the inevitable excesses of social life by a liberal allowance of antidote in the shape of recreation in the open. They spent little time in the vitiated atmosphere of theatres and halls and as a rule they have been men who have allowed themselves a liberal margin of time for sleep.

I know that some of the wisest and best of men have declared that most people indulge in too much sleep and there is one very venerable authority for the statement that for an elderly man four hours out of every twenty-four is sufficient. It is probably true that with advancing years less sleep is necessary, but it is equally true that people who take too little and who burn the candle at both ends suffer more rapid physical deterioration than those who consult the dictates of Nature.

I don't suppose it is any use repeating these facts for the benefit of the young men of today. I rather chronicle them for the credit of the "Old Boys." But as sure as eggs are eggs there will be a reaction from the intense restlessness and excitement of the present day, and when it comes the pendulum will swing back to the mode of life affected fifty years ago by the "Old Boys."

I raise my hat to them. If it were not after eleven o'clock p.m., I would drink their health. But that is no longer possible in the modern, ultra-civilized city of Victoria.

Bohemian.

Contemporary English Novelists

Written Specially for The Week by J. Arthur Hill, Member of the English Society of Authors

2.—Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

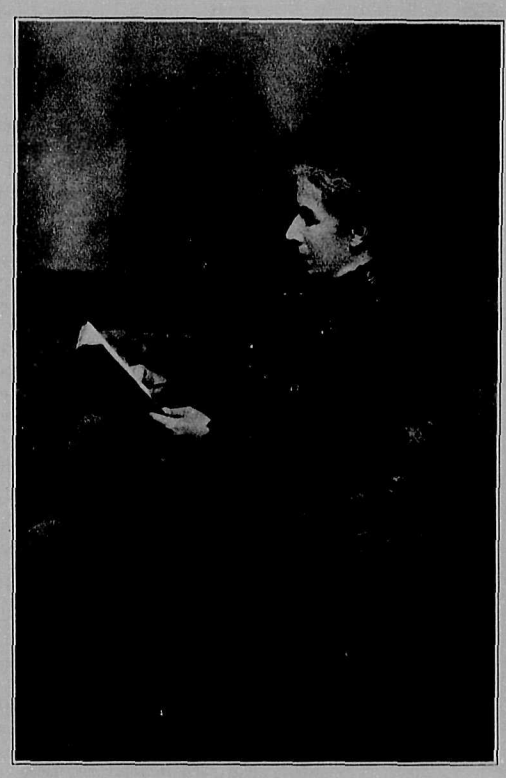
MATTHEW ARNOLD, being a great poet, critic and essayist, as well as a good amateur theologian—so to speak—had a rather unnecessary contempt for fiction. "No Arnold could ever write a novel," he once said, in his Olympian way: such conduct was far beneath the moral and aesthetic standard of his family. But his niece has splendidly falsified the dictum. Mrs. Humphrey Ward has written not one novel but many—eighteen, to be exact—and all are good. The toper said that beer was either good or very good; there was no such thing as bad beer. So with Mrs. Ward's novels. They vary in quality, but not one of them is bad. They vary from good to very good.

The book which first brought Mrs. Ward into prominence was "Robert Elsmere," which appeared in 1888, when its author was thirty-seven years of age. She had written several minor things before then—a child's story called "Milly and Olly" (1881), "Miss Bretherton" (1884), and a translation of "Amiel's Journal," which is still the English version, and which I often read. But "Robert Elsmere" was her first popular success. It is a story of the struggle of a soul on its way from the old theological dogmatism into a freer air; and, coming just at the right time, when the Victorian mind was turning from Calvinism and stiff evangelicalism in search of more "sweetness and light" it had a huge sale, and exerted great influence. Along with "In Memoriam," it probably did more to raise the level of religious thinking than all the century's production of volumes in divinity. Probably no one reads it now. I tried, recently, but failed. It seemed tedious and too didactic and preachy. It served a temporary purpose, but is not a great work of art.

The next few novels that came from Mrs. Ward's pen were of rather political variety, after the Beaconsfield manner. I confess that these did not appeal to me. I never succeeded in getting to the end of "Marcella," and even "Diana Mallory"—a later one of the same kind—failed to seize me. The first that roused my enthusiasm was "Helbeck of Bannisdale," which I think is still the high water mark of Mrs. Ward's artistic achievement. Its interest is less dependent on passing phases than with the earlier books, though it is still largely religious. Helbeck, a devout Catholic, loves Laura Fountain, an agnostic. The spiritual conflict which inevitably follows, is delineated with a skill and with a depth of insight which is almost too painful. The Catholic seeks by almost every means to win his loved one for the Church, and thereby to save her soul; she, on her part, impelled by her great love for him, strives hard to stifle her reason and to accept his creed. At other times she tries to argue herself into the wished-for Catholic belief, with the help of a good and clever priest. The conflict sways hither and thither, and we wonder, as we read, whether the woman's intellect will yield to her love, or whether it will be the man's Catholicism that will give way. The former is what we most expect, and it is what happens, or at least partly happens. Laura stifles her reason, and believes, or prtends to herself that she believes. But her conscience asserts itself once more, and she drowns herself. It is a tragic and terrible end, but it was inevitable. Both the characters are admirable people, of strong nature; and neither can subordinate principle, even to love. Yet, to the woman, life without that love was impossible. Hence the tragedy. The power of the book is greatly heightened by its fine impartiality. There is no attempt to "write down" either Catholicism or Freethought. The people are just two excellent human beings who have been brought up so different that—in spite of their love—they cannot be at one; nor can the spirit of either of them be broken to the yoke of the other.

A later story of Mrs. Ward's—"Canadian Born"—no doubt has been widely read on both sides of the Atlantic. I give the title of the English edition, and presume that the same was adopted for the Canadian one. This book was rather severely handled by some of the critics, as being too much like a guide-book or an advertising publication of the C.P.R. But I did not feel like that when I read it. It contains nothing very deep or subtle in the way of soul-dissection, and the plot is slight; but it gives a magnificent feeling of the mighty spaciousness of the great Dominion, and the description of the Rockies is vivid enough almost to make one see them. Added to this atmosphere is the human interest of the love between the strong young Anderson of the new daughter-nation and the refined Elizabeth who represents the flower of an almost over-sophisticated aristocratic English family; and the two elements make a thoroughly readable and pleasant book, which I need not longer dwell on, for my readers no doubt know it for themselves.

Of Mrs. Ward's other novels I liked "Fenwick's Career" the best. The plot closely follows the main outlines of a real life of the eighteenth century—that of the painter Romney. It is not a very pleasant story, for the painter-hero leaves his young wife in the Lake District while he goes to seek his fortune in London, and only returns to her about twenty years later, a broken man, to be nursed until he died. We may admire the unselfishness and devotion of Mrs. Fenwick (Mrs. Romney), or say it was quixotic and unnecessary, according to taste. Certainly the man did not deserve it. But which of us does deserve the devotion which the women—bless them!—are ready to give us? And, indeed, as Hamlet said: "Use every man after his desert, and who shall 'scape whipping?" I comfort myself with the thought that perhaps Mrs. Romney was better off without her husband than with him; for geniuses are ill folks to live with, as Thomas Carlyle's mother truly said.



Mrs. Humphrey Ward

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

(Reply to Mr. J. Arthur Hills' Article)

Christian Science Committee on Publication for the Province of British Columbia, 2071 16th Avenue West, Vancouver. April 9, 1913.

Editor, The Week,
Victoria, B.C.

Sir:—In your issue of March 15th a lengthy article appeared in which a critic endeavored to set forth his own views of Christian Science. Many times critics have claimed that Christian Science is neither christian nor scientific, but those who have gained sufficient understanding of its principle to teach and practise its rule know it to be both christian and scientific. Unless proof is given by demonstration mere opinion is valueless.

We are pleased to see that this critic makes use of the word "ordinary" in his remarks and just here we would like to point out that there is a vast difference between Christian Science and what is usually called science. That Christian Science is not an ordinary science we willingly admit for to be even christian the student of Christian Science must transcend in thought the carnal mind view and grasp the spiritual viewpoint. Many years ago Mrs. Eddy said "Christian Science may absorb the attention of sage and philosopher but the christian alone can fathom it, (S. and H., p. 556), and this lack of christianity accounts for the lack of understanding on the part of those who try to base a perfect science on a material and imperfect basis which is utterly impossible.

At the beginning of his article our critic claims to be a sympathetic student, but soon contradicts this assertion by promiscuous satire and uncalled for onslaught on its discoverer and founder.

It is surprising with what flights of imagination our critic pursues his self imposed task of building up his "man of straw," for we find him taking great pains to misinform his readers by the inference that "Science and Health" did not originate with Mrs. Eddy and assuming that she needed the assistance of some of her students when revising it. The author clearly gives her reasons for the revision of her book in the following words: "I have revised 'Science and Health' only to give a clearer and fuller expression of its original meaning," etc. (S. and H., p. 361.)

The writer of the article in question waxes hot over the fact that "Science and Health" sells for $3.18 and that Mrs. Eddy's other works are considered equally valuable. It might not be amiss in passing to state that every Christian Science Church maintains a free reading room where all Mrs. Eddy's books may be freely read prior to purchasing them. Notwithstanding this fact the sales are daily increasing. This alone proves that the purchaser knows he is getting full value for his money. We are not aware that any other author grants to the public such an extraordinary privilege.

Your contributer claims that Mrs. Eddy borrowed Christian Science from Dr. Quimby, but the contrary was proven many years ago in the law courts of the United States and his reference to Quimbyism could only be made with the hope of misleading the public. We fail to find any excuse for the attempt to give an erroneous description of the early life of Mrs. Eddy as a full and authenticated account is given in the book 'Life of Mary Baker Eddy," by Sybil Wilbur, which may be found (by anyone interested in the perusal) in most public libraries throughout the world.

He makes disparaging comments on the Massachusetts Metaphysical College and the charges made by its founder for instruction which she alone was qualified to give at that time. The fact that 4,000 students were taught in seven years and the results of such teaching in healing the sick and sinful would indicate that the price for lessons was not exorbitant. The writer knows of no school where pupils qualified to practice can be turned out for such a small expenditure of time and money. Mrs. Eddy explaining the work of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College writes as follows: "The students of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College were generally the average man and woman. But after graduation the best students in the class averred that they were stronger and better than they were before it. With twelve lessons or less the present and future of those students had wonderfully brightened before them, thus proving the utility of what they had been taught. Christian Science heals functional, organic, chronic and acute diseases that the M.D.'s have failed to heal; and, better still, they reformed desperate cases of intemperance, tobacco using and immorality which we regret to say other religious teachers are unable to effect. All this is accomplished by the grace of God—the effect of God understood." (Christian Science vs. Pantheism, p. 10.)

A great part of his article is made up of quotations from Mrs. Eddy's various writings which the critic in many cases has separated from their context in such a manner as to entirely obscure the author's meaning.

His description of healing in Christion Science is amusing to those who understand that a demonstrable divine principle is involved. He uses many arguments to try to prove that Christian Science heals by some subtle power or suggestion of the human mind and would deny that God or the Infinite has anything to do with the "signs following." This contention is without foundation but seems consistent to the carnal mind which cannot receive the things of God. The same argument was used nineteen hundred years ago by the "wise men" of Jesus' time when it was claimed that the Master cast out devils by Beelzebub the prince of devils.

Mrs. Eddy had many ideas as is shown by her resourceful and forceful arguments in reasoning out and proving her points by demonstration. If our critic means that Mrs. Eddy adhered to but one Mind, God, we acquiesce with him, for herein lies her wonderful success that she clung steadfastly to the first and great commandment of Jesus "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind" and the second which is like unto it "Love thy neighbor as thyself." She also taught her students and followers that they only gain power over sickness and sin in so far as they are obedient to this command. Yours truly,

The Christian Science Committee,
Per Johnston D. Speirs.

TRYST.

By George Herbert Clarke.

I thought to have made her my bride,
And now she is dead;
Death holds her close by his side
In his earth-dark bed.

Not a murmur, a motion, a breath:—
In vain does he woe:
Being dead, yet she yields not to Death:—
Endlessly true!

She knows that I need her now
All else above:
She will come to me, when and how
We will leave to Love.

—Canadian Magazine for March.

A BALLAD FOR THE TIMES

Dedicated to Mistress Fyllis who proposes to "Get the Vote" even at the world cost of abdicating her present empery.

Fair Fyllis (fond no more) if needs must be
That after all these years wherein my joy
Was but to watch the many visaged He
Thou fledst from—gaffer, goodman, stripling, boy.

To watch them as they first the glitter caught
Of thy glad garments flaunted, passing by,
Then the trim ankle, where discretion fought
With conscious pride of merit—then thine eye!

Soft blue, as melting morn in April's Heaven,
Dark blue, or black, or brown, green, hazel, gray,
Or something reminiscent of all seven
And yet evasive, who am I to say.

Who never summoned courage yet to dare
The frontal battery of thy chalant head
But watched afar, and saw thee slay or spare
As scorn enwrath'd thee, or as pity pled.

Fyllis—if needs must be that nevermore
Thou would'st be pole to man's magnetic heart,
Oh, learn from me some celibatic lore
Which practised—soon will bid thy swains depart!

Thou shalt not, Fyllis, walk in soothing silk
That seems to sigh and whisper as you move—
Nor damask pied—nor muslin white as milk,
Nor sonsy tweed that tailor'd patterns prove.

Use not the skilful scissors to adorn
Thy perfect imperfections—nor to veil
(As hazy dawn enveils the bursting morn)
Thy happy, hidden torments of the male.

Nor trust at all to sweet simplicity
That often draweth man in swift pursuit
As clover blossom calls the honey bee
From garden plots away, and cloying fruit.

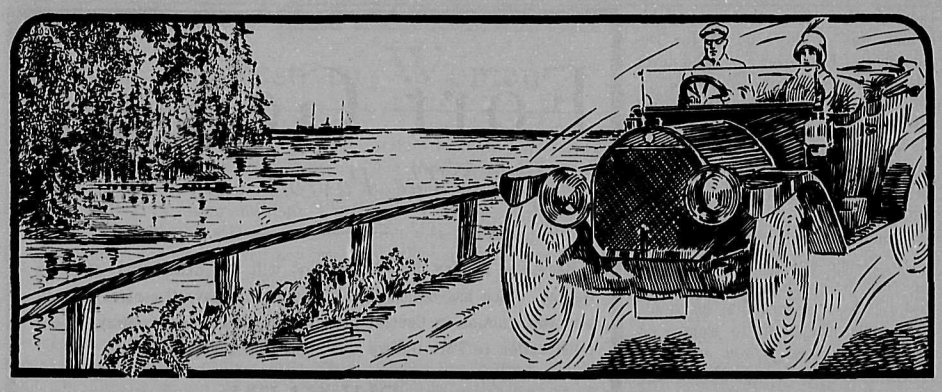
Be mindful, Fyllis, not to coif thy rare
And treasured tresses with such careless art
As would Saint Anthony himself ensnare
And weave sad webs about his monkish heart.

Nor try in stricter style of Grecian mode
To hide thy glorious locks—nor emulate
The balanced brows of Cleo de Merode—
That would be fatal—then—why hesitate?

The newly freed Chinee, to show the world
His scape from thraldom to the bad Manchu
Chopped off the pigtail once so fondly curled
About his voteless pate—and why not you?

The Bird of Freedom is an eagle bald
Whose rancous throat made hoarse by much franchise
Gives nature warning gainst those weak ones, called
Fond turtle doves and birds of paradise.

So! Do you mark me, Fyllis? Raze thy locks—
Lay bare thy dauntless cranium to the sun—
Wear sullen garb—and to the Ballot Box
Unchecked of chivalry thy way is won. —M.



Motoring and Good Roads

THE annual business meeting of the Victoria Automobile Association was held in the clubrooms on April 8th at 8 p.m., there being a large attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. A. E. Todd.

The minutes of previous meeting were read, approved and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association: J. W. Spencer, Douglas B. F. Bullen, Louis O. Carurte, Dr. R. L. Fraser, A. W. Vowell, John R. Banes, G. Campbell, H. P. Johnson, D'Arcy Tate, James D. Waren, H. E. Neave, J. Keith Wilson, Thomas R. Morgan, W. A. Jameson, H. W. Lees, Bert H. Aaronson, Fitzherbert Bullen, J. Amara, Wm. Baylis, Thomas Edward Pooley, A. M. Fraser, Geo. McConnell, Henry Clarence Oldfield.

A letter was submitted from the Rural Dean asking the Association to assist in entertaining the International Clericus on May 27th. It was moved and seconded that the request be agreed to, but an amendment was moved, seconded and finally carried that the request be not entertained. The secretary was instructed to write to the Rural Dean stating that there is a resolution on record in our books which prevents our entertaining them as requested. Mr. Belbeck desired to have it placed on record that, in view of this resolution, he will not at any future time give his car or his time for the official entertainment of visitors.

The Secretary submitted a letter with enclosed news-cuttings from Judge Irving and there followed a long and full discussion on the use of Cutouts and Klaxon horns. Finally the following resolution was passed:

"That the Victoria Automobile Association does not approve of the use of the cut-out under any circumstances in the city of Victoria."

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the above resolution to the City Council.

The following accounts were passed for payment: Begg Motor Company, $116; Newton Advertising Agency, $25.55; the B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd., $11.60; the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., $109.90.

The meeting went over, in detail, the recommendations of the nominating committee, and finally the following gentlemen were declared officially elected for the year 1913:

President, John A. Hinton, of the Hinton Electric Company.

First Vice-President, John L. Beckwith.

Second Vice-President, Dr. E. C. Hart.

Third Vice-President, D. H. Ker.

Fourth Vice-President, A. A. Belbeck.

Secretary-Treasurer, Charles A. Forsythe, C.A., 317 Central Building.

Board of Directors: Robert Bryden, L. W. Bick, W. S. Butler, J. F. Corfield, Douglas Fox, Alexander Gillespie, R. A. C. Grant, John R. Green, F. F. Higgs, E. W. Hume, A. D. Irvine, P. A. E. Irving, John M. Langley, D. B. LeNeven, George Mellor, S. P. Moody, E. J. Palmer, H. B. Robertson, Wm. Sloan, A. E. Todd, Fred Turgoose, S. C. Weston, J. J. White, W. H. Wilkerson, Percy Winch, J. M. Wood, W. L. B. Young.

All of the above list, which includes the chairman of every committee, form the committee of management of the Association.

After the several committees had been struck, the meeting, on the motion of Mr. Bick, unanimously passed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Todd for his splendid work in the position of president of the club for the present year.

Mr. Fred Turgoose having called the attention of the meeting to the frequent infringement of the rules and courtesies of the road by motor cyclists, it was unanimously agreed to forward a letter to the Motor Cyclists Union calling their attention to the matter and asking them to use their influence among their own members for the prevention of accident.

The meeting then adjourned.

*

ONE of the problems closely associated with good roads, but which is discussed rather seldom, is that of curvature. Much of the safety of the driver depends on whether he can see far enough ahead to allow time for a change of course. This subject Robert A. Meeker, Supervisor of Roads for New Jersey, discusses in his annual report. He tells how the problem has been met on the other side of the Hudson as follows:

"The constantly increasing use of our roads calls forth the efforts of our people to meet the increasing demands of travel, hills must be cut, hollows must be filled and sharp turns and crooked lines eased and straightened. When we stop to consider that a motor running at the legal rate of twenty-five miles per hour travels 110 feet in three seconds and should another travelling at the same rate be approaching from the opposite direction, the drivers would have one and one-half seconds to avoid a collision, if the line of vision were limited to 110 feet, it becomes apparent that the subject of road curve is extremely important.

"As the statute provides that the highways shall be not only convenient but safe for travel the question of alignment must be met and solved. No joking or sarcasm will relieve road builders from this responsibility. The department has devoted much time and thought to this problem, the result of which is that no curve of less than 955 feet radius is recommended nor approved unless local conditions render it practically impossible. The reason for this is that on a 6 degree curve the clear line of vision on a roadway thirty feet wide is only 350 feet, hence the drivers of the approaching machines would have four and three-quarters seconds in which to avoid one another. Surely no one would say that is more than is necessary. We have fixed this as the maximum degree of curvature."

Of the proper crowning of roads Mr. Meeker says:

"The standard cross section is the arc of a circle drawn through three points, namely, the centre and the two gutters; the latter are located at the intersection of the side lines, with a line descending from the centre at the rate of one-half inch per foot. The arc thus obtained gives us a fall of one-fourth inch per foot from the centre of the edge of a sixteen-foot pavement, of five-eights inch from this edge to the centre of the seven-foot shoulder and of nine-tenths of an inch from this point to the gutter, thus increasing the grade in such manner that the water will be most readily caried off with the least damage to the shoulders of the road, also giving a setcion upon which the greatest portion is convenient for travel.

"Every one who has driven over a highly crowned road has experienced the unpleasant sensation of tipping or sliding when compelled to turn off to one side. Hence the travel is naturally concentrated on the centre of the road. If the crown is lowered until it will just give sufficient slope to carry off the water the traffic is distributed more uniformly over the entire width of the road, and as the wear is upon the entire road and not merely upon the centre, two results follow. First, there are few or no ruts; second, the cross section of the road is maintained, and consequently the drainage is properly taken care of.

"Our force having been augmented by one more engineer and ten inspectors we have been able to secure a more thorough and exact compliance with the engineer requirements of our plans. The results of this are seen in a better finished class of work, which is not only pleasing to the eye, but adds greatly to the life of the road, inasmuch as it insures thorough consolidation and perfect drainage of the road. During the last year we have devoted more attention to the correction of alignment than ever before. This is due to the increasing demands of traffic which have compelled a closer adherence to the rules that were laid down by the department some time ago."

The report also tells of the great increase of motor traffic and its results:

"The increasing weight and volume of traffic demand wider and stronger structures, the burden of whose cost should in part be borne by the State, because the change in traffic conditions has been so great that a county cannot be asked to spend large sums for bridges that are used fully as much by residents of other counties. It is not so many years ago that it was unusual for a heavy van to make a trip of over thirty miles; now 100-mile hauls are so common that they are looked upon as a matter of course. In fact, since the advent of the railroad our highways have never been so generally and continually used as they are today. One of the most notable evidences of this is that the old inns and taverns that had fallen into disuse are being remodelled and once more are centres of activity."

*

C. V. CLARK, who has been associated with the Western Mortor & Supply Co. since the founding of the company, has severed his connection with the firm, which is now under the management of Wr. William Oliphant, Jr. The business offices and repair shops having been entirely reorganized, the Western Motor & Supply Company is in a better position to fulfil orders promptly and to take care of the rapidly increasing business. So rapid, in point of fact has this increase been, that the sale of the well-known McLaughlin automobiles is double that of this time last year.

The new management extends to its customers thanks for past patronage and gives an assurance that future orders will receive the most careful attention.

PAULINE VEERE'S RIDE

LISTEN, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Pauline Veere.
The car was numbered eight, nineteen, five,
And the riders are lucky to be alive
After the ride that cost so dear.

She said to her chauffeur friend, "To-night,
If the folks are gone, get the big car out;
And me and Min and her friend Joe White,
Will meet you at half-past nine about;
And just them two and you and me
Will go for a joy ride far and free,
Apast each village and house and farm;
And the country folks we will sure alarm;
And no one the wiser, so what's the harm?"

A swirl of dust, then a vanishing speck;
A blur in the moonlight, a streak in the dark;
And the farmer wakened, and said: "By Heck,
It's some of them city folks out fer a lark."
That was all. And so, through the gloom and the light,
Pauline and her friends hit it up that night
To prove again in their headlong flight,
That the path of the joy-rider ends in wreck.

It was two by the village clock
When they turned around for the homeward run,
And all of a sudden there came a shock;
And the auto vaulted the wayside wall
And lit in a field; and the folks who rode
Were scattered around like the leaves in fall;
And the car burned up near its erstwhile load;
And so came the end of all their fun.

You know the rest—in accounts you have read,
How the farmers picked them all up for dead
Near the wreck of the car all bent and charred,
And how the chauffeur got six months hard.
When the boss is gone and the coast is clear,
Remember the fate of Pauline Veere.

—Walter G. Doty, in Life.

New Books

"The Judgment House," Gilbert Parker's last and greatest work, $1.50.

"The Penalty," by Gouverneur Morris, $1.50.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD

THE CADILLAC is identified with no "class" excepting its own—a distinctive class. It finds its sale not especially among purchasers whose limit of investment is the Cadillac price. It appeals alike to the discriminating motorist who demands a dollar's worth for every dollar of investment, and to the motorist who places dependability, service and luxury above all price consideration.

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There two are a perfect combination for the Motorist.
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SOCIETY AND PERSONAL

Mr. T. R. Sackett is staying at the Westholme Hotel, having recently arrived from San Francisco.

Mr. S. A. Garland, of Duncan, B.C., is making a short stay here and is registered at the Ritz Hotel.

The pupils of Mrs. Garrett Smith gave a very enjoyable pianoforte recital in the Unitation Hall on last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holden have returned from their honeymoon and have taken up their residence on Pine Street.

Miss Gladys Pitts is visiting with friends in Portland.

Mrs. Geo. Mesher and Miss Mesher have left on an extended trip abroad.

On Thursday of lats week Mrs. E. G. Prior entertained a number of her friends at Bridge among whom were: Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Bowser, Mrs. Galliher, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. Charles Spratt, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hebden Gillespie, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Charles Todd and Mrs. Shallcross.

Miss Daisy Ramsay, from Chilliwack, B.C., is the guest of Mrs. Stevenson, Burdette Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Wescott are guests at the Ritz Hotel, from Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wood, of Vancouver, are among the guests at the Westholme Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver, accompanied by Miss Kathleen Oliver and Miss Nora Jones, left last Wednesday morning for a trip to England. They will be away about eight months.

Mr. H. P. Dickenson, of Vancouver, president of the Giant Powder Company, was in the city on business and while here was a guest at the Empress Hotel.

Dr. Harly D. Grady, of Portland, Ore., is in town on a short visit, and is staying at the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. W. M. Lucas, of Seattle, has been a guest at the Dominion Hotel while making a short stay in Victoria.

Mr. John Jukes, of Vancouver, spent the week-end in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hunter, of Seattle, are paying a short visit to Victoria, and are staying at the Westholme Hotel.

Mr. R. Wolverton is a guest at the Ritz Hotel from Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunter, of London, England, are recent arrivals in town and are staying at the Ritz Hotel.

Miss Viola Edwards is a visitor in the capital from Montreal. She is registered at the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. R. G. Humphrey, of Nanaimo, B.C., has been a recent guest in town staying at the Dominion Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Stadthagen have returned from a six months' trip through California and Mexico. They are staying at the Prince George Hotel.

Miss Merritt, from Vancouver, is among the guests at the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. William Service, of Vancouver, was in town during the week on business and was registered at the Dominion Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, from Winnipeg, are recent arrivals in town and are stopping at the Ritz Hotel.

A quiet home-wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce Hudson, when their daughter, Ivy, was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Dilworth, son of Alderman and Mrs. Dilworth, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. A. Wood, of Victoria West Methodist Church. The wedding being a quiet one, only the intimate friends and near relatives of the young couple were present. The bride was married in a smart tailored suit and was attended by her cousin, Miss Lillian Hudson. The best man was Mr. Guy Hudson. Later in the day the bride and groom left on the 4.30 boat for Seattle, en route for the Sound Cities where they will spend some time travelling.

Williams-McCarrison

A pretty but quiet wedding was celebrated at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon last, when Miss Ellen Way Williams, of Portland, became the bride of Mr. David L. McCarrison, an officer of the Indian Police, Madras, India, and son of Mr. Robert McCarrison, of Newry, Ireland. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay.

The bride looked charming in a travelling costume of pale blue cloth, wearing a large hat to match, and was attended by Mrs. Harbough, of Seattle, as matron-of-honor, while the groom was supported by Mr. Harbough. Mr. and Mrs. McCarrison intend making their future home in India.

MADGE KENNEDY

As Little Miss Brown, at the Victoria Theatre on April 22nd and 23rd.

New Tolme School

THE ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Tolmie School on Boleskine Road was performed on Saturday afternoon last by the Minister of Education, the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, in the presence of a numerous and representative assembly, comprising the member for the district, the Hon. H. D. Eberts, Miss M. Tolmie, Mr. George Jay, chairman of the Victoria School Board; Mr. George McGregor, councillor for Ward 2 in South Saanich, and Mr. L. Tait, of the Esquimalt School Board; Mr. W. J. Scott, late school trustee for Saanich, and many others, including Mr. Munroe Millar (chairman), Mr. W. Campbell, and Mr. J. Owens, members of the present board of trustees. The school, when completed, will cost $60,000.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Munroe Millar, chairman of the Saanich School Board, shortly after 3 p.m. He said that from time immemorial it had been the custom in Christian countries, before engaging in any important enterprise, to invoke the aid of the Deity. Conforming with that precedent, the Rev. J. W. Flinton was introduced and asked the blessing of God on the work about to be undertaken.

The children of the school, led by the principal, Mr. John O'Neill, then sang "Oh, Canada," with pleasing effect, after which the chairman announced the cause of the gathering, thanked the people for their presence and attention, and at the same time reminded them of those persons to whom they were under obligations in times past—to the late Dr. Tolmie, who gave the site on which the old school stands, and which, on completion of this structure, will be turned into a manual training school; more recently to the Honourable the Minister of Education Dr. H. E. Young. A tribute was paid to the Superintendent of Education, Dr. Alexander Robinson, to whom the Board wished to return thanks for his many acts of kindness—particularly for undertaking the part of intermediary between the members and the Minister, for suggestions as well as good and timely advice on any and all occasions.

The stagnation in British Columbia of a few years since was compared with the general prosperity of today and credit given where credit was due—at the same time Mr. Millar reminded the people that prosperity is ever attended with evils and that they should rejoice that so capable a man was at the head of the Department of Education; one who never missed an opportunity or spared expense in fortifying the country against disaster, by supplying schools, from the kindergarten to a university, by and through which a cultivated intellect of a whole community would be enabled to act together for the advancement of a common country.

Dr. Young was then reminded of the task before him, and informed that it was necessary that he should have tools wherewith to work. A suitably engraved trowel was presented by the chairman—the uses of the tool explained, a fervent wish expressed that the mortar would resolve itself into a cement of love and affection, which would so permeate the whole building that each and every scholar attending would become so imbued with the spirit that it would prompt them on all occasions to present a solid front for the advancement, the credit and renown of this, their native land.

After the ceremony of laying the stone, Dr. Young in a felicitous speech referred to the energetic manner in which the Saanich School Board had prosecuted its campaign for funds with which to build the school and paid a compliment to the chairman for the part which he had played in securing this latest addition to the Saanich schools.

Hon. D. M. Eberts paid a tribute to the services of the late Dr. Tolmie and to the Minister of Education after which the Secretary of the School Board gave some details of expenditures and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Harold M. Diggon has purchased the printing business formerly known as the Ivy Press, located in the Pemberton Block. He intends to reorganize and produce fine printing under the name of the Diggon Printing Company. Associated with him is Reginald W. Hallatt, recently of Calgary.

WHAT REMAINED.

A MONTH ago exactly
Smith bought himself a car,
In which he meant to journey
For pleasure near and far.

But little did he travel
Before he came to woe;
Its thingumbob was busted,
Its jigger wouldn't go.

Poor Smith is also damaged—
His walking gear is lame,
His ribs are somewhat broken,
And out of joint his frame.

Amid the awful havoc
That blights his soul to view,
One thing remains—the mortgage
Is just as good as new.

Fort George

"The Payroll City"

Beginning in May, $25,000 per day will be distributed at Fort George, which has been selected as the main payroll centre for railway construction in Central British Columbia. Three railways under construction to Fort George and eight others chartered.

BULKLEY

The new city which will command the trade of the Bulkley Valley and Babine and Hudson Bay Mountain mining districts, will be located three miles east of the old town of Aldermere. Don't make a mistake about this location.

NEW HAZELTON

The present terminus of the G. T. P. Transcontinental, the Denver of British Columbia. Great mining developments going on and the town is growing. Business openings and locations.

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Advertising and publicity of all kinds—Placing done the world over—Forms and Follow-Up Systems that pull—Multigraphing—Booklets—Prospectuses.

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Which has opened at Seven Twenty-Five Yates Street

Large Stock of Imported Millinery. Complete line of fine Hair Goods. Modern Beauty Parlor. Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicuring

MRS. J. COOK MRS. R. WALTON

Try a Change of Flavor

There are wonderful possibilities for delightful new desserts, puddings and sweets in

MAPLEINE

(The Falvor de Luxe)

In every recipe that calls for a flavoring Mapleine can be used just the same as you use other flavors.

Mapleine also flavors white sugar syrup for the hot cakes.

Send 2-cent stamp for our Mapleine Cook Book, and then order a 2-ounce bottle at 35c (in Canada 50c) from your grocer.

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MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE, Proprietress Opp. Victoria Theatre

We Offer

A first-class stock of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums Peaches, Apricots and small fruits. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, deciduous and Evergreen, Roses, etc. The very finest quality and best assortment grown in B. C. Catalogue free. Personal inspection invited. Now is the time to order.

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719 Courtney Street, Victoria, B.C.

Lessons in the following subjects, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Woodcarving; Miss Hendy; Monday.
Artistic Boobbinding; Miss Lang; Monday.
Practical Design; Mr. Bergvelt; Tuesday.
Clay Modelling; Mr. Mold; Wednesday.
Jewellery; Miss O. Meadows; Wednesday.
The Principle of Design; Miss Mills, Thursday.
Metal Work; Miss Mold; Friday.
Classes Commence April 1st.
TERMS: 6 per quarter for one subject payable in advance, or $5 each for two or more subjects one lesson a week in each subject.
For further information apply to the instructors at the above address.

Try it when you're tired. You will find it wonderfully refreshing

LIPTON'S TEA

Sustains and Cheers

Of Interest to Women

DURING the autumn a little Parisienne was staying with me, and I was much amused by her comments on my countrywomen and their mode of dress. "You English," she exclaimed again and again, "you buy clothes—ah! yes, but you know not how to put them on. It is so."

I was forced to agree with her after a comparison of her own trim figure and the hundreds of badly, even carelessly, dressed women we met. It was on a dull, rainy afternoon. I noticed she wore boots well buttoned up the leg, her navy blue costume fitted her without a wrinkle, her gloves were faultless, and her hat was fixed in such a way that it looked part of its owner. There were no untidy wisps of hair. But I remembered that she had spent quite ten minutes fixing this, although she had two pins only, and I begged her to tell me a few of her secrets.

She laughed, saying there were no secrets, but when we reached home, and I followed her to her room, she told me many things which showed me that French women pay infinite attention to all the little details of their toilettes, and I understood better than I had ever done before how the small things of dress count. In the first place, the average French woman pays far more attention to her hands and feet than does her English sister. She buys better boots and shoes, takes great care of these, and on no account will she go out of doors with a button off or an untidy shoe-string. Directly a shoe shows signs of wear it is attended to, and a French woman considers it a grave disgrace to be down at heel. She removes her shoes directly she comes in from a walk, and as trees are not considered luxuries, but necessities, each pair of boots and shoes keeps a perfect shape. Her gloves are treated in the same way. To my astonishment, I learned that glove-trees are quite general in France, and the French girl has a pair of these on which to keep her best gloves. The others are carefully smoothed out and laid in a glove sachet, in which rests a tiny scent sachet. Never does she carelessly roll them up, as we so often do, and if a button comes off, it is at once replaced. Soiled gloves are cleaned with regularity in France, and one never sees a French-woman go out of doors putting on her gloves. She would as soon go out without her hat as her gloves, and regards "les gants" as an essential part of her toilette.

Again, too, the French woman studies which style of coiffure suits her best, and she then keeps to this mode, irrespective of fashion, unless, of course, the new mode proves more becoming. She never wears many hatpins; two, as a rule, are sufficient, though she will occasionally use a couple more very short ones at the side. She takes care, however, always to thrust these pins in the same hole, putting them in before the hat is placed on the head, and in that way she keeps the hat from being disfigured by huge pin-pricks. Veils are always kept folded up, with a scent sachet between, and a French woman will never content herself with cheap veiling. Good veils, as well as high-class shoes and gloves, are by her looked upon as necessities.

When going on a journey she does not don her oldest clothes. She makes a point of wearing clothes that give her a neat and natty appearance, and at the same time do not show too plainly the evidences of the journey. The French girl carries a fresh jabot or collar in her hand-bag, a clean pair of gloves, and a fresh veil, and generally when nearing her journey's end she will retire and change those portions of her apparel, so that at her journey's end she is as fresh-looking as though she had travelled in the proverbial band-box. M. K.

*

SOME of the masculine touches introduced in the latest Spring costumes are particularly becoming. There are, first of all, the schoolboy's shiny turned-down linen collar and pleated shirt (white, of course), worn with a loosely-fitting bolero of dark-blue cloth. This bolero partly conceals a high black silk corselet above a skirt in plaid taffetas. Then comes the swallow-tailed dress-coat, in a fancy cheviot, fastioned at the waist with a couple of buttons in horn. The coat has long sleeves, revers and collar, as in the similar garment worn by men. A more defined indentation at the waist, as well as the arrangement of the white collar and pleated linen shirt, with its small black tie, gives a touch of feminine charm to this curious creation. Parisiennes choose this model in black, violet, or a shade termed tete-de-negre. The rather narrow skirt to match, has a stitched seam down the front, and a couple of pockets, some distance below the waist, with narrow stitched flaps. A sensation at the races in the Bois de Boulogne was undoubtedly caused by the military tailor costumes that a leading dressmaker recently launched. Some of the most picturesque uniforms of the time of Louis XVI and Napoleon I have been copied in a certain measure, as in this instance, where woollen and silk materials, cretonne, fancy buttons and braidings, appear cleverly amalgamated. The success of these models is chiefly due to their simplicity. They must be seen to be admired. A written description cannot possibly do them justice. With a few of these latter creations, waistbands play an important role; rarely are two cut on the same pattern, or placed at the same angle. In the days of the Marechal de Saxe, General Dumouriez, and, later on, under Marechal Ney, the uniforms were tight-fitting; but in the up-to-date versions of these military coats and jackets, the silhouette is less outlined, and every fancy is permitted, as long as the result is becoming.

*

SOME of the new cotton crepes, voiles and dimities look this year as if they were specially made for the elderly woman. There are dimities, soft and very attractive, with gray stripes, and other dimities which show the smart black and white combination. There are crepes which drape so well, having a gray design and also gray stripes in varying widths. And then there are voiles with odd-shaped light and dark violet designs as well as others showing violet stripes. Surely, the elderly woman must have one or two of her afternoon summer dresses made from these materials.

If she needs a new best dress, it is not at all necessary that she must select a black one. The deep shades of violet are quite appropriate, as well as taupe, seal brown, granite gray and any black and white combination. Crepe de chine, to my mind, is one of the best fabrics for a dress of this sort, and if one does not have to get new silk for a foundation, silk voile and eolienne are very lovely. A black and white foulard trimmed with little frills of black lace, having a white lace or net yoke, would also be extremely smart.

An attractive wrap to wear with the best dress is one made three-quarter length, with large comfortable sleeves. Black bengaline is a good material to select for such a garment, or black satin, taffeta, or ratine. A flat, heavy, white or craem lace collar will dress up this type of coat in a most effective way.

*

IF there is one direction in which we can and shall let ourselves go this season, it is in evening dress. Each model seems not merely more attractive than the last, but more replete with novelty. I find especially adorable the quaint little jackets of lace or chiffon that are worn. Sometimes these are quite pronounced in outline, while at others they are just vague draperies. The effect in many instances is to completely cover the back, but the high-low dress is represented in various guises, and is going to make modistic history once again, chiefly, however, in transparencies. This will not, however, be recognized as quiet en grande tenue, but will serve for certain dinners, the opera, restaurant wear, and the like. And it is characteristic of the spirit of the age that a clear jump is made from this vogue to the very most decollete type of evening corsage. The pose of the moment also is to keep these last as simple and fragile as possible. The most distinctive are of mousseline de soie, absolutely guiltless of extraneous decoration. Sometimes the transparency will be folded under, and so used double, the apology of a sleeve emerging out of an intricacy of falling draperies. A wonderful toilette arranged after this manner was of almond gree soft satin embroidered in gold, the corsage of tulle in tone, with a ceinture of black tulle, the ends of which were spread out in a sort of drapery down the left side of the skirt. Again, in the case of a citron satin the skirt was caught up in front just a handful of folds a few inches below the waist, and there captured by great tassels of silk and beads. With this there went a round decolletage of lace, continued below the waist, and cut sharply away like a swallow-tail coat, the lace strained perfectly flat over the satin. But the chief feature was the sleeves, and these were of deep emerald-green chiffon. They were evolved out of folds that met in narrowing points in the centre of the waist, back and front, the draperies gradally falling and entirely obliterating the waist, until they were ultimately drawn into a rouleau to suggest a deep armhole, such as were and are again being used with little mantles.

*

FUTURIST silks are the dernier cri. These patterns are in odd, undecipherable effects on grounds of rich color; and the design is often in a shade that a year ago one would have been said to "scream" at the ground color against which it is posed. It is as hard to understand some of these silks as it is to comprehend the futurist efforts in art; but "what is fashionable is beautiful," is an axiom, the truth of which every woman well recognizes. If one's frock turns out to be a little more pronounced in color scheme than one would have selected in calmer moments, one calls it "Balkan" or "Bulgarian," and one's criticizers can say nothing.

Transparent bishop sleeves of chiffon are a new note in evening gowns. The sleeves, gathered into a low armhole droop softly over the arm and are confined at the wrist in a narrow bracelet of chiffon flowers. With these bishop sleeves of chiffon, of course, one-button gloves are demanded and the bare arm, gleaming through the filmly sleeve, is really less covered than when a long glove is worn with a sleeveless gown.

*

WE CANNOT possibly complain of our milliners this month. These artistes have really surpassed themselves in the shape and trimming of their new toques. The latest style, with its upturned brim, is tilted in such a manner as to show more of the face than usual, and a good portion of the undulated hair. Two curled ostrich feathers placed back to back trim the side that is uplifted. Thus far I have seen this model reproduced in black satin and neutral tints. They are meant to accompany the bright-coloured crepe de chine dreses that promise to become so general when the sunny spring weather has set in. At the Opera aigrettes are more voluminous than ever. They assume all kinds of shapes, some recalling the tail of a fox, others a Renaissance fan.

*

WE HEAR a great deal in praise and dispraise of current fashions, and some of the artists of the hour who have expressed their disapproval of harem skirts and the like, and some who have taken up the subject as portrait painters, are turning themselves into a society for raising the tone of current taste, and undertake to provide sketches of good suggestions, which will be exhibited. The standard is to be of pure beauty alone, and so bring back some of the glorious traditions of old days. It is hoped the artistic associations will have an admirable influence on the art of dress, especially as it is finding favour among the leading dress houses.

BOOK NOTES

IT IS quite possible that there may be a few among Mr. Locke's admirers who will be disappointed in his new novel; that is, if they are of the order of reader who always expects one certain thing from a writer, and demands it over and over again according to the label, as if an author were a purveyor of canned foods. Those, however, who prefer their reading to provide them with surprises, and who like to adventure, as it were, in pleasant company over a new road, will find an added, rather than a diminished pleasure in the different side of his art that Mr. Locke shows in "Stella Maris."

The keynote of the book is the impossibility of reconciling, or perhaps one should say of combining, a purely ethereal and ignorant view of the world, however beautiful and spiritual, with the conflicts and realities of life. Stella Maris, the sheltered invalid, so long as she remains a sort of personified dream, living in a cloud kingdom of her own into which no unlovely thing may penetrate, is happy and in her own way fulfils her being. But when circumstances bring her into contact with things of which the very name was hidden from her before, with sin, and crime, and agony, of which she had never dreamed, she is called upon both to feel and to live more actively. The negative position which has been hers is gone for ever; and the process of the re-adjustment of her standard is the main motif of the book.

Mr. Locke tells his story with the lightness of touch and grace of style especially his own. The almost fantastical humour which characterizes so much of his work is little in evidence here, although in the person of Miss Lindon he has added a memorable portrait to the gallery of Maiden Aunts of fiction.

Quite the best thing in the book, however, is the character of Unity, the orphan, a study which in many hands would have become either morbid or melodramatic, but whose poignant inarticulate pathos Mr. Locke has depicted with true sympathy and restraint.

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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.

A VERY mistaken idea prevails as to the commercial result of mining coal. We hear so much about coal barons, and in this respect British Columbia has heard as much as, or more than, any other province, because of the phenomenal success made by the Dunsmuirs, that one is apt to conclude that coal mining everywhere is capable of yielding a fabulous fortune, and yet this conclusion is diametrically opposite to the actual facts. Probably the delusion is fostered by the consideration that coal is a necessity, and may almost be classed with the public utilities, and the idea is common that anything which is essential to the million, such as matches, pins, buttons and coal, must necessarily be a profitable industry in which to invest.

Yet in the main coal mining all the world over yields but a modest average profit. Ten years ago, speaking before the Mining Association of Great Britain, Earl Fitzwilliam stated that the accounts of all the associated coal mining companies did not show an average profit exceeding sixpence a ton, spread over a term of twenty years; and on this page will be found a very incisive article contributed to "Mining Science," in which one of the highest authorities in the States declares that coal operators would be very glad if they could see a clear margin of 15 cents a ton.

These facts are capable of an easy interpretation. Coal, being a common necessity, is eagerly sought for. Whenever discovered of good quality and in commercial quantity, it is rapidly developed. There is bound to be a demand, but equally, there is bound to be keen competition, and it is this competition which keeps the price down. Where the price of coal is high, it is due to one of two causes; either lack of competition or a combine.

In spite of the scientific methods developed in the States by combines, they have not been able to make much inroad in the direction of forcing coal to a high price and maintaining it there. There have been spurts of trade, where a phenomenal demand, accentuated by a temporarily disorganized supply, has enabled fancy prices to be realized, but in the main, coal mining has settled down to a steady, moderate priced, fairly profitable industry, and that it is likely to remain so is evidenced by the fact that any attempt to maintain artificial conditions for a length of time inevitably leads to public clamour for Government operation of the mine.

All this is not in any sense to deprecate the value of investments in coal mining, which, intelligently and scientifically directed, should always be one of the most regular and reliable dividend producers.

THE AMERICAN COAL TRADE FACING A CRISIS

NOW many coal operators are there in the United States, who after meeting their pay roll, could put aside a sinking fund of 15 cents on each ton of coal produced during the last five years? There may be a few, but the number is small. The fact is that the bituminous coal industry is facing a critical situation and its danger is a danger to all lines of industry in which the use of coal is a necessary factor. The bankruptcy of the coal business, with its investment estimated by Mr. Moorshead at over a half billion dollars, will create a panic, the like of which has not been experienced since the days of seventy-three.

This is the condition. What is the remedy? Co-operation, a joining of hands in a general effort to effect a greater economy in production and to protect against the brutality of big buyers of coal, to the end that coal is not sold at a loss; to the end that coal buyers will at all times, be able to do business with going concerns and not with referees in bankruptcy, to the end that the small consumer of coal in the future, will not be obliged to pay back the losses now being made to enable the big consumer to scalp the small producer.

To meet this situation, a bill has been prepared, providing for the creation by Congress of an Interstate Trade Commission, with powers similar to those exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission, over transportation companies.

By the provisions of this bill, the commission is authorized to consider and pass upon all existing trade combinations and to issue a permit to all those whose purpose is fair and reasonable and which will not result in monopoly.

This bill was carefully prepared, has been considered and amended by three different conferences of coal operators. It is believed to be substantially sufficient to permit such co-operation among small operators as will enable them to compete with the large aggregations of capital, outside as well as within the industry. It creates an agency for throwing a searchlight into the twilight zone between reasonable and unreasonable combinations and enables a governmental agency to protect those combinations which make for safety and efficiency in operation and in conservations of fuel resources and to quickly reach those which tend to offensive monopoly. It makes possible the highest and most beneficial co-operation for the betterment of any industry and, at the same time, provides the most wholesome check upon monopoly. Senator Clapp, chairman of the Senate commitee on Interstate Commerce, recently said:

"When you will show me how it is possible to unlock the stable door and still have it closed, or, having it closed, may at the same time have it open, I will understand how, what you want can be accomplished."

The reply was this:

"Between the stable and the garden is a plot of grass going to waste, and needing to be cropped; in the stable is a horse suffering for want of this grass. I am going to put a halter on that horse, give you the end of the halter strap and allow you to supervise the grazing, and whenever the horse attempts to go over into the garden, you can pull him back, and, if he persists, you can put him back in the stable."

The coal industry has been making its best effort for safer and better conditions for its workmen. There are many, many others. The impulse for bettering the conditions of labor is very general among operators, but it is an expensive impulse and necessarily increases the cost of production.

Coal operators would be glad indeed to conserve the coal now being wasted. To make a property produce at a profit of fifteen million tons of coal which, as now handled, will produce but ten million tons, is to add fifty per cent to the value of the mine. Of course the operator wants to conserve the coal, but if the mining of the other five million tons can only be effected by doubling the per ton cost of production, its saving means a loss of five million dollars to the operator, under present market conditions. That is not conservation; it is ruinous waste to the operator.

Conservation of those resources is only possible as a result of co-operation, in which the consumer and the public take part. In other words, the selling price of coal must be increased to meet the average increased cost of production.

This presents a great public question, and we believe the interest of the public will be best served by so treating it. The public has a right to demand and the operators will certainly be willing to give them as much safety and as much conservation as that same public is willing to pay for.

The American Mining Congress stands for and demands:

(1) That the lives of the mine workers shall be given the best possible protection.

(2) That the operators shall have a fair profit.

(3) That the public shall have its coal at the lowest price consistent with economical production expenses and a reasonable profit.

(4) That unnecessary waste of coal resorces shall be prevented.

To secure these conditions will require the active co-operation of all those who are interested in the industry.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY AND THE ELEMENTS

SOLEMN regard is daily given to the transmutation experiments of Sir William Ramsay, the English physicist. Suggestions concerning the possibly unstable character of the elements, and particularly concerning the possible manufacture of gold, accompany newspaper reports from abroad which refer to Sir William's reputed release of neon and other inert gases from an electrically charged tube of hydrogen. Credence is by no means universal. Sir Oliver Lodge still requires to be shown, while our hypercritical contemporary, the Mining Magazine of London, has announced the discovery that Sir William Ramsay is the P. T. Barnum of science. If competition after this immeasurable honor is worthy of encouragement, the fame of Dr. F. F. Friedmann, with his tuberculosis serum, should not go unmentioned. Here is an opportunity for earnestness, however. So long as the symmetry of the periodic table remains unexplained, the investigations of Ramsay and his co-adjutors are vastly more than a joke. Chemistry awaits its Kepler and Newton. Imaginative powers of huge energy are called to the attack upon the problem of the ultimate constitution of matter.

HAZARDS IN METAL MINING

MANY will be surprised at the results of an inquiry just completed by Albert H. Fay, mining engineer for the federal Bureau of Mines, which shows that fatal accidents in metal mines of the United States are more numerous in proportion to the number of men employed than are the fatal accidents in coal mines. Of the 165,979 men employed in the metal mines in the United States during the calendar year 1911, 695 were killed, which represents a rate of 4.19 per 1,000 men employed, as compared with 3.73 per 1,000 for the coal mines of this country for the same period. The total number of fatalities and serious and slight injuries due to accidents is as follows: Deaths, 695, or 4.19 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 4,169, or 25.12 per 1,000; and slight injuries, 22,408, or 135.01 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities 532 occurred underground or at the rate of 5.18 per 1,000, and 153 were killed on the surface, or 2.49 per 1,000.

THE SPENDTHRIFT FAMILY.

Only three limousines, mother,
Only three limousines!
Oh, the neighbours on our right and left
Must think of us as sore bereft,
And wonder what it means.
Only a dozen butlers, father,
A dozen—and no more,
While the rich Van Sleets across the way,
Have eighty working night and day,
And twenty at the door.

Only ten scores of gowns, mother,
To don the season through!
I cannot wear out half the lot
Though I should dance the turkey trot
And the grizzly bear waltz, too!

Only nine hundred hats, sister,
Only these few chapeaux!
Alack! that this should come to pass,
Alack again and then alas!
For the season swiftly goes.

Only eight strings of pearls, mother,
Only eight strings of pearls,
While Edythe Smart and Alyce Gold
Have each a hundred, so I'm told—
I am not like other girls!

Only five country homes, father,
And ten in the city, too!
Our rich acquaintances, I'm sure,
Must think that we are growing poor:
Booh-hoo! booh-hoo! booh-hoo!

Chas. Hanson Towne.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Steel Bridge, Thompson River, Lytton, B.C. (To Be Built Alongside Present Structure).

Alternative Design

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for a Concrete Arch across the Thompson River, Lytton, B.C.," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1913, for the complete structure across the Thompson River at Lytton, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, contract and form of tender can be seen at the offices of the Government Agents, Ashcroft, New Westminster, Vancouver, and at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Intending tenderers can, by applying to the undersigned, obtain one copy of the drawing and one copy of the specifications for the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25).

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $1,000, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the ocntract.

The successful tenderer shall furthermore furnish an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of one thousand dollars for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works
Victoria, B. C., 26th March, 1913.
ap 5 ap 26

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Part 1¾ acres of Section 9, Esquimalt District. Notice is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title issued to Lizzie Denham Chandler on the 24th day of November, 1910, and numbered 24373C, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 27th day of March, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.
mar 29 ap 19

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore carried on at 1009 Yates Street in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, by Percy Ross Little and Smith Little under the name of The Pacific Sheet Metal Works, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement. The business will be carried on by Percy Ross Little, who has assumed and will pay all the liabilities thereof, and to whom are payable all accounts owing to the said business.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 22nd day of February, 1913.

SMITH LITTLE,
P. R. LITTLE.
mar 29 ap 26

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot 24, Block "G," Happy Valley lands, Map 1139, Esquimalt District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu of the Certificate of Indefeasible Title issued to Alfred Cosh on the 3rd day of January, 1912, and numbered 3124, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 2nd day of April, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.
ap 5 may 3

WATER NOTICE

Take NOTICE that Bedlington, Harold John, will apply to the Comptroller of Water Rights for the approval of the plans of the works to be constructed for the utilization of the water from Arbutus Creek, which the applicant is, by Water Licence No. 1958, authorized to take, and use for industrial purposes, the said water to be used on Lot 88, Highland District.

The plans and particulars required by subsection (1) of section 70 of the "Water Act" as amended have been filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria.

Objections to the application may be filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 31st day of March, 1913.

ROBERTSON & HEISTERMAN,
Agents of the Applicant.
ap 5 ap 26

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of North Saanich.

TAKE NOTICE that Sidney Rubber Roofing Company, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., occupation not given, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark in Bazan Bay and being at the southeast corner of Section 10, Range 4 East, North Saanich District, B.C., thence on a bearing S 53 55 E. for a distance of 730 feet, thence at right angles and on a bearing of North 36 05 E. for a distance of 550 feet, thence on a bearing due north for a distance of 820 feet; thence on a bearing due west for a distance of 300 feet to a post planted above high water mark, thence following the shore line of Section 10, Range 4 East, in the southwesterly direction to point of commencement and containing 14 acres, more or less.

Sidney Rubber Roofing Co., Ltd.,
F. J. O'Reilly, Agent.
Dated April 9th, 1913.
ap 19 je 14

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
mar 22

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot 51, of Subdivison of Sections 3, 4, 22, Fairfield Farm Estate, Map 826A, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu of the Certificate of Indefeasible Title issued to Harry M. Hillis on the 24th day of February, 1911, and numbered 2603, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 20th day of March, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.
mar 29 ap 19

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Mike Harger, of Victoria, occupation cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at the southwest corner of T. L. 35254, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of starting.

MIKE HARGAR.
Dated, February 12, 1913.
mar 22 may 17

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

In the Matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 3 of Block "W" of part of Section 23, Map 878, Victoria District.

Notice is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Charles Richard Stewart on the 24th day of June, 1909, and numbered 20683 C, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 10th day of March, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General of Titles.
mar 22 ap 19

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that meetings of the Provincial Agricultural Commission will be held at the following places:

Saanichton—April 7th, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., Agricultural Hall.

Metchosin—April 8th, 10 a.m., and 2.30 p.m., Agricultural Hall.

Ganges Harbour—April 9th, 2.30 p.m.; April 10, 10 a.m.; Agricultural Hall.

Nanaimo—April 11th, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., City Hall.

Parksville—April 12th, 10 a.m., Agricultural Hall.

Alberni—April 15th, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.; April 16th, 10 a.m., Courthouse.

Courtenay—April 17th and 18th, 10 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. of both days, Agricultural Hall.

Duncan—April 21st and 22nd, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. of both days, Court-house.

The Commission will hear evidence on all matters affecting agricultural conditions in the Province. All persons interested are invited to be present.

W. H. HAYWARD, M.L.A.,
Chairman.
C. B. Christensen,
Secretary.
mar 22 ap 19

WATER NOTICE.

For a Licence to Take and Use Water.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, James Todd, of Cedar Hill, Victoria District, will apply for a license to taken and use ten thousand gallons of water per day out of a spring on my property known as Section Eighty-six, Victoria District, which flows in a north-easterly direction through my said property, and empties into a ditch near by. The water will be used for domestic and irrigation purposes on the land described as parts of Sections 86, 90 and 92, Victoria District.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 17th day of March, 1913. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria (Parliament Buildings).

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

JAMES TODD,
Applicant.
mar. 22 ap. 19

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Steel Bridge, Thompson River, Lytton, B.C. (To Be Built Alongside Present Structure).

Superstructure Metal.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for a Concrete Arch across the Thompson River, Lytton, B.C.," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1913, for the complete structure across the Thompson River at Lytton, B.C.

Drawings, specifications, contract and form of tender can be seen at the offices of the Government Agents, Ashcroft, New Westminster, Vancouver, and at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Intending tenderers can, by applying to the undersigned, obtain one copy of the drawing and one copy of the specifications for the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25).

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $1,000, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the ocntract.

The successful tenderer shall furthermore furnish an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of one thousand dollars for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works
Victoria, B. C., 26th March, 1913.
ap 5 ap 26

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for fresh Certificates of Title, viz: a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot 42, Block 4, Subdivision of Lot 137, Map 872, and a Certificate of Absolute Fee to Lot 21, Block 30, of Lot 112, Map 1014, Alberni District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of Title in lieu of the Certificates of Title issued to Alfred Cosh, viz: for above Lot 42, Block 4, a Certificate of Indefeasible Title on the 17th of July, 1911, No. 3125, and for said Lot 21, Block 30, a Certificate of Absolute Fee on the 25th of August, 1911, and No. 1045F, which have been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of March, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.
mar 29 ap 19

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Steel Bridge, Thompson River, Lytton, B.C. (To Be Built Alongside Present Structure).

Substructure and Erection of Superstructure.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Substructure and Erection of Superstructure, Thompson River Bridge, Lytton, B.C.," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1913, for the complete substructure and erection of superstructure of a bridge across the Thompson River at Lytton, B.C.

Drawings, specifications, contract and form of tender can be seen at the offices of the Government Agents, Ashcroft, New Westminster, Vancouver, and at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Intending tenderers can, by applying to the undersigned, obtain one copy of the drawing and one copy of the specifications for the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25).

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $1,000, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the ocntract.

The successful tenderer shall furthermore furnish an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of one thousand dollars for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works
Victoria, B. C., 26th March, 1913.
ap 5 ap 26

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 1 acres more or less.

THE MAYNE ISLAND SHALE BRICK CO., LTD.
Alfred Carmichael, Agent.
February 6th, 1913.
mar 8 may

Protest From the Passengers of The Monteagle

MINUTES of a general meeting meeting of the saloon passengers of the R. M. S. Monteagle, convened on April 5th to protest against the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing at the William Head Quarantine Station, where they were being detained from March 31st, 1913.

Mr. H. W. Heberden was voted to the chair and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved that a committee of five members be appointed with power to add to their number to draw up a report on the condition of the station and submit it to the press and to the Government.

This resolution was duly passed and the following committee appointed: Mr. H. W. Heberden, Chairman; Mr. D. L. McCarrison, Secretary; Mr. J. D. Grahame, Mr. A. G. Cohn, Mr. A. C. Bromhead.

Minutes of a general meeting held on April 7th of the saloon passengers of the Monteagle. Mr. H. W. Heberden was voted to the chair.

The committee submitted this report in reply to the remarks of The Daily Colonist of April 1st, on this notice of the quarantining of the R. M.S. Monteagle.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved that the report of the committee be adopted and sent to the press and to the Government. The meeting was then dissolved.

The committee's report is as follows:—

Editor, The Week,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—We have read with considerable interest and astonishment the notice in The Colonist of April 1st, of the quarantining of the C. P. R. mail boat Monteagle, and its remarks on the pleasurable time in store for the sixty odd saloon passengers and C. P. R. officials who have been detained for observation.

The following facts regarding the disgraceful conditions of the William Head Quarantine Station will show you our lot is far from enviable. The unsuitability of the accommodation granted by the Government, its unsanitary condition, and the tardy assistance rendered passengers and C. P. R. officials by the Agricultural Department called forth protests from the Monteagle passengers. An indignation meeting was therefore convened and a committee appointed thereat to formulate specific charges which it regrettably finds necessary to bring against quarantine administration.

The charges might be grouped under three heads, viz., (a) housing; (b) sanitation; (c) administration. We shall deal with each head in sequence.

(a) The living quarters assigned to saloon passengers consists of a long frame building of an antique design.

The cubicles are each 7 x 7 and 9 feet high and contain two wire bunks, one above the other, without mattresses or bedding. A 6-in. x 4-in. mirror of the cheapest description and a tiny table are the only furnishings. Each cubicle is at present occupied by two persons, and the impossibility of comfort in so restricted an area is apparent. The cubic air space (440 cu. feet) is totally inadequate for two persons. The upper bunk (some 4½ feet from the floor) requires considerable effort to enter, and the risk to aged or sickly persons using it is considerable. For ladies it is quite unsuited and for children, dangerous.

The living room which some sixty-four persons (excluding Chinese servants) use as dining and general sitting room, is 42 x 21 x 9 feet high with six windows, one door, two large fireplaces. The ventilation is totally inadequate, and nullified by the proximity of the kitchen which is situated about ten feet distant and screened off by a curtain. The odours of cooking permeate the entire building at all times and render a stay of any duration indoors inpossible.

There is no nursery for children and no retiring rooms, or sitting rooms for ladies. The heating and light arrangements leave much to be desired.

(b) The sanitary arrangements on our arrival were an outrage on decency and still continue extremely unsatisfactory. They consisted of one small room containing a bath and W.C. and a second room containing two W.C. These were of course placed at the disposal of the ladies. The men had neither baths nor W.C. and had to await nightfall and use the foreshore, a practice still prevalent amongst the Chinese servants and attendants. This inconvenient state of affairs lasted from 7 a.m. March 31st, when the landing of the passengers began, until the forenoon of April 2. On this date a slight but welcome amelioration of those primitive conditions took place. Two septic tanks were supplied by the quarantine authorities and placed in the dismantled bath room. These tanks are infrequently emptied allegedly once in two days, and their condition after use by forty men for two days can be left to the imagination.

The proximity of the tanks to the sleeping quarters causes an abominable stench and constitutes a grave menace to health. It is to be regretted that this outrage on decency continues. We could wish that more effective assistance had been granted by the Government to lessen the misery which these omissions of the Ministry of Agriculture have (no doubt unwittingly) caused us.

The supply of cold running water has always been adequate, but of hot running water there is none. The cooking range supplied is only suited for a moderate sized household, and can furnish a very scanty supply of hot water. Cold baths are impossible as most of the passengers come from the tropics and suffer considerably from the present cold weather. Mr. W. H. C. Horn, our energetic and capable purser, overcome this difficulty (as he has done many others to our extreme gratitude). He himself built a rough oven of bricks, procured a number of kerosene cans and we have a supply of hot water always ready. Most of us, therefore, have been able to obtain a bath during our detention. We have already commented on the inadequacy of the kitchen range and its undesirable proximity to our living room. The odours of cooking, the stench of septic tanks, and the effuvia of closely crowded humanity in ill ventilated quarters produce an atmosphere that "passeth all understanding."

(c) The administration of this station appears to call for immediate enquiry by the Government, for we feel assured that no civilized Government would knowingly tolerate such conditions as we have pointed out. It is to be presumed that a yearly allotment for maintenance, extension and repairs is placed at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture. Investigation of the sufficiency of this allotment seems desirable. No ships have been here in quarantine for about a year and ample time has elapsed to permit of the executing of repairs or improvements and the installation of necessities. Such an institution as this should invariably be in a state of efficiency and readiness for the reception of passengers.

On March 20th it was known on board the Monteagle that a suspected case of small pox had occurred. Presumably intimation was conveyed by Marconigram to this station. Granted the correctness of this premise the state of unpreparedness for our arrival on March 31st is deplorable.

The Quarantine inspection took place on March 30th and orders were issued detaining the ship, passengers, and crew, the ship and a skeleton crew being subsequently permitted, after disenfection, to proceed to Vancouver. On the forenoon of March 31st, the saloon passengers passed through the disinfecting baths—an experience which anyone in a delicate state of health might well regard with considerable trepidation. These baths were in several instances, dirty, the temperature of the water being found by some cold, others hot, and others lukewarm. After dressing in cold and sometimes dirty cubicles, we set out for the residence quarters where the C. P. R. officials under the efficient command of Mr. W. H. C. Horn were making super-human efforts to relieve our discomforts. Practically unaided, labouring under serious handicaps, Mr. Horn and his staff succeeded in giving us luncheon at the normal hour of 1 p.m.—a skilful display of method and organization as every servant, every article used had to pass through the disinfecting sheds before noon.

There exists a deplorable lack of suitable postal and telegraphic communication with Victoria, some twenty miles distant. The telephone system has been so subject to interruptions as to be unreliable. The type of instruments used is obsolete, and the absence of a long distance line is regrettable. After some time the C. P. R. Officials succeeded in obtaining a couple of tents and stoves for their own use, as the residence quarters can accommodate only a miximum of fifty-six persons. The experience of passengers quarantined from a larger ship would have been distinctly unhappy. The absence of a laundry is keenly felt by passengers who have in many cases arrived after a three weeks voyage on which no washing was done on board. Our clothes, however, have been sent to Victoria by the C. P. R. and within the next few days we hope to have a few changes of linen.

The Colonist remarks on the facilities of sports and amusements of the passengers during their detention: Such facilities are remarkable for their absence. An indifferent tennis court, unmarked and unfenced; a small football ground of the same description, being the only sports grounds available. We fear The Colonist's information on the subject of golf courses and bowling greens is inaccurate. A very slight expenditure for such grounds could surely well be afforded by the Agriculture Department.

The condition of the few graves of persons who have died here while in quarantine requires investigation. Such of them as we can trace show a callousness and lack of respect for the dead unusual in civilized communities.

The roads are unmetaled and in wet weather would render walking unpleasant. Of the treatment of the white patient who is suffering from small pox, we hear excellent accounts. Our general health has, on the whole been good but cases of fever and minor ailments have occurred. These have been cared for in an efficient and painstaking manner by the C. P. R. surgeon, Dr. Westwood. Efficient as his treatment has been, conditions under which ailing passengers exist are calculated to retard recovery and are liable to aggravate minor complaints into serious maladies. One gentleman is suffering malarial fever while another has had two attacks of dysentery since the first of January. The present discomforts naturally cause considerable mental anxiety.

The stringency of the regulations seems to be relaxed in a somewhat inexplicable manner at times. Almost daily drays pass in and out laden with heavy telephone poles—a proceeding that the Provincial Government can hardly be aware of.

We desire that the conditions of affairs as herein portrayed be brought prominently to notice, and have therefore addressed you in the confident hope that you will kindly extend the hospitality of your columns to this protest. Yours faithfully,

H. W. HEBERDEN,
Chairman.
D. L. McCARRISON,
J. D. GRAHAME,
A. G. COHN,
A. C. BROMHEAD,
Committee.

Sport Notes

THE Polo Club is to put on a Gymkhana and a "stunt" show May 24th in the Horse Show Building at the Fair Grounds, and has already placed opportunities for reservations with Secretary Metcalfe at Room 3, Brown Block. Carnival Week will see championship polo here; another big tourney will follow on the same grounds in September; and during the same month a team will be sent to the matches in Spokane. Following is the programme for Victoria Day:—

Evening.—Grand challenge jumping event, bending competition, costume race, musical chairs, tug-of-war (married men vs. single men), wrestling on horseback, Balaclava melee and tent pegging.

Afternoon—One-mile hurdle race (open); one-mile hurdles, club members; ⅜ skurry, thoroughbreds barred; ½ mile flat race, open; ⅝ mile flat race, open; relay race, club members; one mile trotting event, three heats; Gretna Green race; cowboy stake race.

Secretary Metcalfe confidently expects the coming Gymkhana to be a record-breaker for the Province.

*

ALTHOUGH The Week is not able to devote space to publishing a list of winners in the Dog Show, it can at least voice some of the appreciation heard about town for the efforts of the Victoria City Kennel Club, to whose energy the success of the exhibition is due. Such affairs are a considerable factor in the development of this city as a recreation centre; and the great share of attention Victoria is getting today in the sporting as well as the financial world is due to this and other able organizations of the kind quite as much as to the publicity bodies.

In connection with the Kennel Show which has attracted so many admirers of fine cianity and so much favorable comment on its enterprise to the Victoria City Kennel Club this week, the Colonist made an interesting deduction in its sporting columns. It was pointed out that the reason for the evident decline in interest in setters, English, Irish and Gordon, and the correspondingly greater development of attention to the smooth-coated pointer are due to the fact that the country roundabout this city is becoming freer from brush and bracken. This is a step in the course of artificial selection; a sort of "Luther Burbanking" amongst the fanciers. Shall we have to wait long before our forests are all parks and the hunts-man in immaculate frock-coat and spats whistles cheerily to his alert Mexican Hairless?

*

A GOOD BUNCH of local sportsmen have leagued themselves together as the Victoria Athletic Club and have signified their good intentions by securing a large hall at Broad and Johnson in which a ring has been erected, and punching bags and other necessary fistic paraphernalia installed. Boxing tournaments will be held there on the same lines as the Vancouver Athletic Club, and the attendance will also be restricted to members.

The first of the club entertainments will probably be held the evening of May 1. On that occasion it is planned to have such well-known mittmen as "Cyclone" Scott, Ray Campbell, Frank Barrieau and Billy Weeks perform.

Joe Raymond, formerly physical director of the Vancouver Hastings Athletic Club, is the leading spirit in the Victoria Athletic Club and will arrange its cards.

*

NOW IS THE TIME for men who ride and take their exercise man-style to get into touch with the Polo Club by paying a call on the Hon. Secretary or Captain of the organization, at Room 3, Brown Block. Trained ponies can be had on moderate terms and the club is going ahead in vigorous fashion, some great matches being planned and a few vacancies for playing members now being open.

*

VICTORIA'S basketballers are now Island champions and have a hearty bouquet of congratulations coming. To say their success is natural as the result of a larger town from which to draw material is nonsense. It's a pretty small village which can't furnish a good five-man team. Besides, these little communities take a lot more personal interest in their quintettes than does a city such as Victoria, which has so many diversified interests; and any disadvantage of size is more than counterbalanced.

On Saturday night they wound up by defeating a Duncan quintette, 29 to 9. This victory, clean-cut and decisive, set at rest any lingering doubt of their supremacy, for the Duncan players were acknowledged to be Victoria's strongest rivals for the honors laid claim to the championship.

The various scores in the five games played on the tour were: Victoria 33, Courtney 12; Victoria 44, Comox 19; Victoria 27; Cumberland 6; Victoria 52, Chemainus 22; Victoria 29, Duncan 9.

The Victoria team is as follows: R. Whyte, centre; L. McDonald and E. Brynjolfsen, guards; E. Steele and C. Brown, forwards.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over Crown lands in New Westminster District, formerly covered by Special Timber Licence 16968, by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th December, 1907, and bearing date of the 24th day of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as the same relates to the following described parcel of land: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 769, New Westminster District; thence west 17 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 13 chains, more or less, to the shore of St. Vincent Bay; thence following the shore-line of St. Vincent Bay to the point of commencement"; and that the said lands will be opened for entry by pre-emption on Wednesday, the 23rd day of July, at 9 o'clock a.m.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., April 14th, 1913.
ap 19 jy 12

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over the lands surveyed as Lot 1603, Group 1, New Westminster District, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th of December, 1907, and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to the pre-emption of said lands, and that the said lands will be thrown open for pre-emption under the provisions of section 2 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1913," on Tuesday, July 22nd, 1913, at 9 o'clock a.m., and that no pre-emption record shall include more than 40 acres; the said lot being divided for pre-emption purposes into quarters of 40 acres each.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., April 14th, 1913.
ap 19 jy 12

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing upon Crown lands in the Cariboo and Cassiar Districts by reason of a notice, bearing date September 12th, 1907, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on September 12th, 1907, as well as the reserve existing upon Crown lands within the Land Recording Districts of Cariboo and Lillooet and the Kamloops Division of Yale Land Recording District by reason of a notice, bearing date April 3rd, 1911, and published in the British Columbia Gazette, on April 6th, 1911, is cancelled in so far as the same affect the acquisition of said lands under the provisions of the "Coal and Petroleum Act."

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., April 14th, 1913.
ap 19 jy 12

WHITE-HORSE WHISKY
TRY IT FOR A "COUPLE OF CASES"
JOHN E. TURTON,
3 Front St., E. Toronto.
The White Horse Cellar
Estab. 1742
HOSE & BROOKS CO., LTD., Vancouver, Distributors for British Columbia.

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Armstrong	Keremeos	Clinton
Alberni	Cowichan Bay	Shawnigan Lake
Ashcroft	Edmonton, Alta.	Parry Sound, Ont.
Arrowhead	Quesnel Forks	St. John's, P. Q.
Beaver Point	Fige	Almonte, Ont.
Salt Spring Island	Halcyon	Westholme
Banff, Alta.	Bullion	Eburne
Beaton	Comox	Goldstream
Camp McKinley	Agassiz	Sandon
Cranbrook	Prince Albert, Sask.	Minshuish
Cowichan Station	Queen Charlotte Isls.	Foreman, Alta.
Cowichan Lake	Atlin	Whitehorse, Y. T.
Camborne	Quatsino	Merritt
Chemainus	Rock Creek	Courtenay
Crofton.	Haynes Lake	Koksilah
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Cariboo	Nahum	Sicamous
Clayoquot	Northport	Hope
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Ottawa, Ont.	Slocan Junction	Rock Creek
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Metchosin	Ferguson	Sluggett
Tulameen City	Creston	Slocan City
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Preston, Ont.	Bella Coola	Turgoose
Tod Inlet	Toronto, Ont.	Trail
Wilmer	Kamloops	Vernon
Saskatoon, Sask.	Kitselas	Wardner
Port Simpson	Kaslo	Ymir
Coutlee	Lorne Creek	Somenos
Kerrisdale	Midway	Mt. Tolmie
Lower Nicola	Mayne Island	North Sidney
Glacier	Marysville	Field
Brandon, Man.	Moyie	Silverton
Dawson, Y. T.	Nicola	Seattle, Wash.
Mt. Sicker	Nicola Lake	Ballard, Wash.
Regina, Sask.	Nanaimo	Chicago, Ill.
Hamilton, Ont.	Nelson	Portland, Ore.
Comaplix	New Denver	New York City.
Calgary, Alta.	North Saanich	Lodi, Cal.
Cumberland	New Alberia	San Francisco, Cal.
Duncan	New Westminster	Tacoma, Wash.
Enderby	Penticton	Spokane, Wash.
Eholt	Ladysmith	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Granite Creek	Banfield	Duluth, Minn.
Grand Forks	Sooke	London, Eng.
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NOTICE
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"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

That there seems to be a general consensus of opinion that King Alfonso of Spain is really a man, although people have been apt to regard him as something less.

• •

That the charitable view now taken of his character shows how ready the world is to forgive a man who performs a brave deed.

• •

That Mrs. Elizabeth D. Christian, the Spokane suffragette, was hardly justified in charging the Women's Democratic Club 25 cents for her tooth powder—it looks as if the item were an unsual expenditure.

• •

That the item of $1.95 for "candy and gum" is modest, but it is doubtful if much of it went for candy.

• •

That it would be interesting to know whether the $2 "osteopathic treatment" was necessitated by the chewing.

• •

That the Victoria Times is very much worried over the fact that Sir Richard McBride did not patronize a Canadian railway for his Californian trip. Surely this must be a case of Jove nodding.

• •

That things have come to a pretty pass when a "hobo" would rather pay a fine than spend a night in the Victoria police cells.

• •

That the overcrowding of these premises is an unspeakable disgrace to the civic authorities, and the first money available ought to be utilized to remedy it.

• •

That if the Victoria Times wants to know who is backing Mrs. Cornwallis West's new play, "The Bill," it should refer to the last issue of "London Opinion."

• •

That the paragraph looked very smart in the Times sub-editorial column, but would have been improved by the use of quotation marks.

• •

That it is rather "rough" on the forces of Nature to have to work overtime, as suggested by the Times, in order that some day "we may annex the States."

• •

That the whole paragraph would appear to be a splendid example of malapropism, and almost as stupid as "the blunder of George III. a century and a half ago."

• •

That it was hoped the new Social Service League would not repeat the mistake of its predecessor—it looks, however, as if it would be characterized by the same spirit of extremism.

• •

That the average man has nothing but contempt for men who are willing to constitute themselves spies on the conduct of their fellows.

• •

That such of this work as is necessary properly falls within the province of the police force.

• •

That not many "MEN" would be willing to become amateur sleuths.

• •

That the most they are likely to get for their pains will be a good horsewhipping, and it will be richly deserved.

• •

That the Dog Show attracted a lot of good dogs, but not many sightseers.

• •

That the committee has not yet solved the problem of a central location, and people will not go so far out even to study a canine pet.

• •

That the outlook "for" the Empress Hotel this season is almost as good as the outlook "from."

• •

That this is due not only to "the climate," which everybody recognizes, but to the excellent management.

• •

That travellers from all over the world agree that there is not a more comfortable or better appointed hostelry in the Empire.

• •

That it is quite true that the new rooms on the ground floor are to be ready for use this summer.

• •

That afternoon tea is the chief function at the Empress, and on Saturday taxes the accommodation to the utmost.

• •

That there are many respectable girls in Victoria who do not leave their work until after eleven o'clock at night—but they go straight home and do not "loaf" on the streets.

• •

That everyone knows the class of girls who do, and it is a case of "let those whom the cap fits wear it."

• •

That our old friends, the I.W.W. are having a rough time of it in Kansas, where every member of the organization was "jugged." How Miss Agnes Laut would have shrieked, if this had happened in British Columbia!

• •

That by this time she is probably reconsidering her decision to become "her brother (I.W.W.'s) keeper."

• •

That the special committee made short work of the Mayor's anti-breakwater policy.

• •

That it is amusing to hear him complain of being "misunderstood," and if he wishes to avoid this he should not affect such complexity of pose.

• •

That the Police Commissioners took an extremely lenient view of Constable Baxter's conduct, and he was lucky to escape dismissal.

• •

That the first lesson a man has to learn is to govern himself—even if he is a policeman.

• •

That Alberni and Port Alberni are coming into their own with a daily railway service from Victoria.

• •

That from now on this important centre will be in touch with the travelling public.

• •

That the inauguration of the service furnishes an excellent opportunity to provide more comfortable and sanitary coaches, and the possible addition of a "buffet."

• •

That it is a long journey from Victoria to Alberni, and everyone cannot conveniently carry a luncheon basket.

• •

That the eating-house arrangements at Wellington belong to the ante-railway period.

• •

That in the matter of the Quadra Street railway the sympathy of the public will be with the churches.

• •

That it is hard lines to have to submit to the annoyance and disturbance of the tramway system when they supposed they had located on a quiet street.

• •

That if there is any way of avoiding this inconvenience, it is the duty of the B.C.E.R. to find it.

• •

That the new Act regulating the tramway systems of the Province would appear to be a dead letter.

• •

That we are still running the same old cars in the same old way, with the same old over-crowding and the same old dirt.

• •

That the decision of the Attorney-General to allow prosecutions under the Lord's Day Act, in special cases, will tax his powers of discrimination.

• •

That if he gos on the principle of allowing a fruit and candy store to ply wheerver it is a "public convenience," there will be scores of exemptions.

• •

That compromise decisions are rarely satisfactory, and this one is likely to prove a bone of contention.

• •

That the action of the Department is equivalent to a very heavy endowment for one particular trader.

• •

That Government contractors are still the largest employers of alien labour in Victoria, and many people are asking the reason why.

• •

That the action of the Trades and Labour Council in opposing the Saturday half holiday is entitled to the most respectful consideration, and should determine the selection of some other day in the week.

• •

That the favourite country resort just now is the Uplands Estate, which is visited by hundreds of Victorians every fine afternoon.

• •

That it is undoubtedly the best laid out building estate in Canada, and will be our aristocratic residential suburb.

• •

That once more the Victoria Times fell down in its "Futurist" Department, and by this time should have a vacancy for a real, reliable prophet.

• •

That it now turns out that Sir Richard McBride did not go to Ottawa, as the Times predicted, to "stiffen Mr. Borden's spine."

*

That Sir Richard McBride did not go to Ottawa "to complete arrangements for taking the High Commissionership."

• •

That Sir Richard McBride did not go to Ottawa at all.

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LATE SOCIAL NEWS.

ONE of the most brilliant and enjoyable events of the season was the ball given on Thursday evening at the Alexandra Club by the commanding officer and officers of the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A. A full report will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Arthur L. Brin, late assistant engineer to the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, has arrived in the city, and will reside with his mother at 2401 Cadboro Bay Road.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Athabasca is spending a few weeks in Victoria on vacation. During his stay in the city his Lordship, who is accompanied by Mrs. Robins, is registered at the Glenshiel Inn.

POLLEN—At Cranbrook, B.C., on 17th inst., the wife of C. Hungerford Pollen, of a son.

The "Maison Nouvelle" of Vancouver is one of the best known West End establishments on the Pacific Slope for ladies' gowns and opera coats. In view of the fact that the Victoria Horse Show opens within three weeks, Mrs. Hope, the manageress of this house, is coming to the Empress Hotel on Monday, April 28, with a choice assortment of gowns, especially suitable for receptions and afternoon wear. These gowns have been specially imported from London, and represent the very latest creations both as regards material and style. Mrs. Hope is well known on the Coast, and has only recently resigned her position as head of the dress department of Gordon Drysdale, Ltd., to assume the responsibilities of the management of Maison Nouvelle, Ltd. For fuller particulars se next issue of The Week.

DON'TS FOR SWIMMERS

By a Member of the R. L. S. S.

THE drowning fatalities recorded by the press during the summer seasons call for more care being taken by the average swimmer and beginners generally, and it is earnestly desired that the following don'ts for swimmers and pointers for non-swimmers be posted up in a conspicuous place at the bathing place or summer resort the reader visits, thus helping to minimize any undue risk being taken by followers of the sport:—

Don't bathe shortly after dining; wait at least two hours.

Don't sit in a boat or stand about undressed after being in the water.

Don't swim far after a hard day's work, or over-exertion after other forms of exercise.

Don't bathe in unfrequented or secluded parts.

Don't bathe alone if subject to giddiness or faintness.

Don't dive into the water without first ascertaining the depth.

Don't take fright if you fall into the water with your clothes on; remember, clothes float, and assist you to float. Make for the shore, swimming with the tide or stream.

Don't swim too far out in the sea or lake unattended by a boat or an expert swimmer.

Don't take fright if seized with cramp; keep cool; turn on the back and endeavor to rub the place affected. If the leg is drawn up with pain, swim slowly with the arms only. All swimmers should practise this.

Correspondence

Theatre Regulations

Victoria, April 12, 1913.

The Editor, The Week,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir.—Although I have no desire to rush into print, I should be very much obliged if you would take up this matter in your columns. It is surely time that the authorities took up the matter of having someone to attend to the people waiting at the entrance to the gallery of the Victoria Theatre. Last night, when I arrived with a friend at 7:15, there was a line of people stretched right across View Street, completely blocking that road for traffic. There was no attempt made to keep the people in line, they walked right up the front, and when the door was opened, squeezed in ahead of people who had been waiting for nearly an hour. There is something wrong with a system (sic) that allows this. In other cities that I have been in, it has been the rule that people were obliged to form in a line two deep, and late comers had to take their places at the END of this line. There was a policeman or attendant stationed there to see that this rule was enforced. Last night a number of people must have lost the opportunity of hearing Mdme. Clara Butt, simply because people with no sense of decency, pushed their way in ahead of those that had been waiting.

At the time that the "Chocolate Soldier" played here, a friend and myself arrived at the door of the gallery, just before 7 o'clock. There were at that time, quite a few people there, including two ladies, who were well to the front. People continued to come in, and walk past those who had been waiting, and when the doors were opened, I am ashamed to say, the men fought like wild cats to get in, brushing aside the ladies, and knocking off their hats, and it was not until my friend and myself reached the door that we were able to hold the crowd sufficiently to allow the ladies to get in, and of course, when they arrived in the gallery they found all the front rows, to which they were entitled, by virtue of waiting, taken up and had, perforce, to take inferior seats. One policeman or an attendant in uniform, would have prevented this. I think that the patrons of the gallery are entitled to as much consideration as the holders of boxes or stalls, as they pay what they can afford. But in the theatre here, the management seem to think that do not even provide programmes, although in a good many instances the seats are $1.00, which is enough, in all conscience.

Whilst on the subject of theatres, would it not be possible for the Health Department of the city to insist on better ventilation in the moving picture and vaudeville houses?

Thanking you in anticipation for some stings from the Hornet on this subject, I remain, yours faithfully,

F. GRAHAM TOLLIT.

*

The Vote for Women

Victoria, April 15, 1913.

Editor, The Week,

Sir.—I wish you would be more careful what you say about "Votes for Women." All the women worth their salt, whether they wish to vote themselves or not, want all the things that Woman's Suffrage means. If you knew all they say too of men who stand in the way of it, you would not oppose it. Personally, I want the vote and would vote, too. When Mrs. Pankhurst spoke last year throughout Canada to crowded houses, she carried all the men, as well as the women, with her. Asquith's name will be hated and derided in years to come. A wretched old boor, who by his incompetency to deal with the most progressive movement of the day has forced women to adopt tactics so repellant to them. I would like to see you change your mind on that subject. Yours, etc.,

ONLY A WOMAN.

*

A Letter From "Christobel"

Victoria, April 16, 1913.

Dear Editor Blakemore, beware of the fray,
When Militants meet thee, in battle array,
The pen and the sword and the obselete pike,
Are shadows compared with our pepper and strike.

Spoken. It was Mother (now on hunger strike), who gave you that horrid "stoney stare" and not your poor little me.

Come back to your Christobel, leave her your heart,
Pledging our troth that we never shall part,
But The Week, it should ever beware of the fray,
When the Militants meet it, in battle array!

Ever your own,
CHRISTOBEL.

P.S.—Please say when publishing this letter, if you would really wish me to give up militancy. I hate noise, I hate mice, and as for a stone, I hit anything but what I aim at. I have a good appetite; hunger strikes do not agree with me at all. I confess I joined the Suffragettes for notoriety's sake, hoping that my name would be spoken of all over the British Empire, and perhaps be mentioned in history. As to window smashing, beating policemen and Cabinet Ministers, I am absolutely useless and do not like it. C.

*

Materfamilias

Victoria, April 16, 1913.

The Editor, The Week.

Dear Sir.—In fairness to the molested lady of the midnight walk I declare myself to be the "Materfamilias" whose letter appeared in the "Times."

The only reason why I air my views in the columns of your contemporaries is that publicity for the Woman Suffrage Cause is essential to its success, and while it may be necessary for the local press to remain on the fence where this question is concerned, it is an injustice that the local Political Equality League should be boycotted and English Militancy deliberately made a stalking-horse to sway the weak in this country.

What has the policy of the English Suffragettes to do with the Government of Canada? Cannot the women of British Columbia be allowed to come out and stand on their own ground? Yours truly,

EDITH M. CUPPAGE.

(As long as the leader of the B. C. Suffragettes is an avowed "Militant," and also the Editor of "The Champion," the local Equality League is a discredited organization.—Editor, The Week.)

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title to part (3.74 acres) of Section 27, Victoria District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu of the Certificate of Indefeasible Title issued to Richard Ratcliffe Taylor on the 19th day of February, 1912, and numbered 3707, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this fourth day of April, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

april 12 may 10

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