The Week

With which is incorporated

Week End

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.

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NAVAL DEFENCE

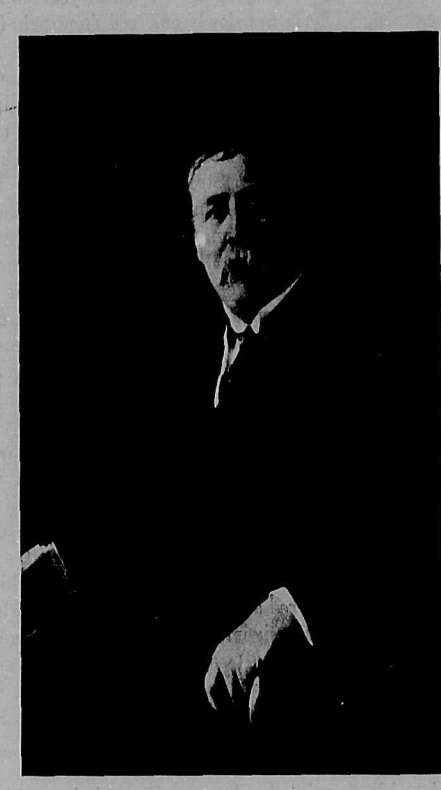
"No policy will be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia which does not include a substantial and prompt contribution and THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FLEET UNIT ON THE PACIFIC COAST."

The Budget Speech

THE Hon. Price Ellison, the Minister of Finance, delivered his annual Budget speech on Monday last. It was a document necessarily covering a vast field and dealing with expenditures which only a few years ago would have been considered impossible. The estimated receipts from current revenue for the ensuing year reach the imposing total of $10,326,085. Of this the Province receives about seven per cent from the Dominion and sixteen per cent from direct taxation, the former figure being $723,135 and the latter $1,740,000. British Columbia will contribute to the revenue of the next fiscal year one-quarter of the whole of the receipts of the Treasury. The estimated expenditure for the next fiscal year is $17,838,266, a remarkable total, when we remember that the population of British Columbia is not over half a million and that this sum far exceeds the expenditure of any Province in the Dominion, not excepting Ontario with its two-and-a-half million of population. Naturally the most important item from the public standpoint is the amount appropriated for public works, which is only slightly under $10,000,000. Of this $5,961,500 is for roads, streets, bridges and wharves. While it is highly gratifying to find that the Government is able to make such liberal appropriations under this head and equally gratifying to know that the appropriations are demanded by the rapid development of the Province, it is with pride that we are able to point to the splendid increase in the educational grant. The amount set apart for this purpose is $1,175,388, exclusive of the enormous amount already appropriated and to be appropriated for the University. The subject of education in British Columbia is one of special interest. The Department is presided over by a gentleman of the highest attainments who has made a life-long study of education, and to whom the administration of its affairs is not only a public duty but a labor of love. There is no Province in the Dominion in which the standard is higher or the results more satisfactory. When Dr. Young secured a large land reserve for educational purposes, he initiated an enlightened policy and the splendid grant of the present year to the general purposes of the Department will meet with universal approval. The large appropriation of $1,421,000 for the Land Department indicates how rapidly it is developing and when it is noted that more than half of this is for surveys it will be seen that the Minister is fully alive to the requirements of the situation. The appropriation for the Forestry Branch amounts to $253,000, a very substantial sum and one which should ensure a successful year for a new department which has great possibilities and which has been organized with care and patience. Speaking in general terms the Budget Speech was highly satisfactory and not the least striking feature is that Mr. Ellison is able to provide for such a record appropriation thanks not only to the elastic revenues but to the accumulation of funds which has been going on steadily for several years. Incidentally, there are two features of the Budget which stand out prominently and which will meet with no criticism; the one is the large increase in the Civil Service Vote, necessitated not only by an increase in the number of Civil Servants, but by the very substantial and deserved advance in the rate of pay. This advance of some twenty per cent has been delayed all too long. To grant it was a simple act of justice which cannot fail to increase the efficiency of the service. The other feature is the moderate reduction of direct taxation which the Minister was able to announce, together with a promise that the policy would be continued along the lines advocated by the Tax Commission. On the whole Mr. Ellison had an easy and a pleasing task and is to be congratulated on occupying the position of Finance Minister in a Province so prosperous and so promising.

The Columbia Coast Mission

THE Columbia Coast Mission is one of the most deserving organizations in Canada. It was launched in 1914 by the Rev. John Antle, who is still its Superintendent. The purpose of the Mission is to administer medical aid and spiritual comfort to men who are scattered up and down the West Coast, engaged in the pioneer work of the Province. The Mission is a practical one and has been instrumental in providing hospitals at Rock Bay, Vancouver and Alert Bay. These are under competent management and have rendered invaluable services to workers in logging-camps who have been the victims of accident or disease. The number of cases treated in the course of a year averages more than 2,000, and the surgical operations nearly four hundred. The Mission owns several launches which ply up and down the Coast calling at the various camps, administering to the sick, distributing literature, bringing patients to the hospitals and giving a helping hand generally. The running expenses of the Mission amount to between $30,000 and $40,000 a year, a large proportion of which is contributed by beneficiaries. The balance has to be raised by the indefatigable agents of the Mission. The best endorsation which the Mission could receive is that of the Rev. Canon Tucker, for many years secretary of the Canadian Church Mission Society. He said "the Columbia Coast Mission has become one of the most original contributors to the work of modern missions." The business affairs are governed by a committee consisting of the Bishops of Columbia and New Westminster and an equal number of clergy and laymen from each diocese. At the annual meeting recently held the Bishop of Columbia presided. The financial statement showed total assets of $47,269 with liabilities of about $9,000. The receipts from hospitals, including the Government grant totalled $22,405, and general subscriptions and grants from church societies $14,328, the income of the year showing an increase of $5,150. This increase was largely due to the special work of the Rev. C. W. Houghton, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. The committee is anxious to wipe out the adverse liability of $9,000, and the character and extent of the noble work achieved by the Mission entitles it to the hearty support of the public.



THE HON. PRICE ELLISON
Minister of Finance and Agriculture, who delivered the Budget Speech in the Provincial Legislature last Monday

Independent Criticism

DURING the past week several members of the local Legislature who owe allegiance to the Government have distinguished themselves by pursuing a line of independent criticism. The reception they have met with at the hands of the press is not very encouraging, although the members are far too independent in spirit to be influenced by that consideration. Perhaps the best illustration is afforded by the case of the respected Member for Cowichan, Mr. W. H. Hayward, who is also Deputy-Speaker. On Wednesday Mr. Hayward made a very able, fearless and intelligent speech in which he criticised certain details of the administration and made some valuable suggestions. The speech was entirely in line with Mr. Hayward's well known character and the criticism might have been accepted at its face value. But this did not suit the daily press. The Times ignored anything which he said that was favorable to the Government and magnified his criticism to the extent of trying to create the impression that he was in revolt. The Colonist, on the other hand, toned down everything he had to say until it read more like an emasculated apology for daring to speak. The one attitude was as repulsive to a fair-minded man as the other, and not unnaturally led Mr. Hayward to bring to the notice of the House the question of a Provincial Hansard. It is obvious that if a speaker cannot rely on the spirit of his address being conveyed to the public he should at least be entitled to have his words correctly reported so that they may judge for themselves. On matters of policy the Government has no more loyal supporter than Mr. Hayward, but he is no "rubber stamp," and the most loyal supporter of the Government may well differ from it on matters of detail. This The Week concludes to be Mr. Hayward's attitude. There never was a time when a Government was more in need of fair criticism. The over-whelming majority is a constant source of danger, which is intensified by the absence of an Opposition. If the criticism must come from the ranks of Government supporters, it should be welcome, none the less, on that account, and at least receive fair consideration. Naturally the strongest part of Mr. Hayward's address was that devoted to the Agricultural Department. Mr. Hayward is a practical rancher and represents a farming district. He would like to see larger appropriations for institute work and for practical demonstration as opposed to merely theoretical lecturing. He advocated scientific soil tests which have not yet been adopted, but which would be invaluable in determining the exact character of any particular section of land upon which newcomers might wish to settle. He would see more determined effort to encourage the importation and breeding of the best stock, and he was particularly strong upon the point that Orientals should not be allowed to settle on the land. He referred to the inadequate protection of our lumber, which is and will be for many generations to come the chief asset of the Province. He then passed to a very detailed criticism of the administration of the Land Registry offices which are notoriously and apparently hopelessly behind with their work. He did not think that the measures hitherto adopted would be effective, as there was little reduction in the arrears of work, and advocated an expert at the head of this Department and the attraction of a better class of men by offering higher pay. In conclusion he had a word to say about the Department of Public Works, and while recognizing the immense amount of road work being done in the Province and the determined effort to keep abreast, as far as possible, with its growing requirements, he argued that greater efficiency could be attained with improved organization. All these points are worthy of consideration. No doubt some of them could be and may be answered by the Departments affected, but no misrepresentation is required from the Opposition press and no apology from the Party press because Mr. Hayward saw fit to raise them in a speech which was in keeping with the best traditions of Provincial Assemblies.

Our War Lord

ON THE NIGHT when the "Deutscher Verein" in Victoria was loyally celebrating the Kaiser's birthday by a banquet a similar function was being held in Munich, the capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria. The chief speaker was Prince Leopold, nephew of the King of Bavaria. Making due allowance for the atmosphere of festivity, as well as for the proneness of German officers to re-echo the perfervid patriotic utterances of the Kaiser, it is impossible not to attach some significance to a sentence in Prince Leopold's speech which has not been reported in the English papers, but which has found its way to Victoria in the original German. He said: "In these times when we are almost daily expecting that our War Lord will summon us to take up arms." Is this merely the vapouring of a bellicose militarist, albeit the head of the Bavarian Army, or is it to be regarded with the seriousness which should attach to the utterances of a Prince and a General?

Defence of the Pacific

ON PAGE SIX will be found a very able essay on the Defence of the Pacific by Major Barnes. This essay has won the $50 prize offered by a friend of the Navy League. There were a number of competitors and adjudication was made by a Committee consisting of Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, Mr. J. Herrick McGregor and Mr. W. Blakemore. In view of the importance of the contribution it may be interesting to recall a few of the particulars about the prize-winner. Maojr Barnes, late R.M.A., is a very old favourite in British Columbia, having served as a young man at Work Point Barracks, and having married the daughter of Capt. Barkley, R.N., of Westholme, who was himself one of the fathers of the Navy League in British Columbia. Major Barnes served with credit through the South African war, and returned to British Columbia afterwards with somewhat damaged health to settle at Crofton where he now lives. Two years ago he was elected president of the Cowichan Branch of the Navy League, and has rendered valuable service since then to that body by speaking for it at Salt Spring and elsewhere. From his first coming amongst us, he has been identified with our cricket and other field sports, and his 'win" will be a very popular one in this district, there being no better sportsman or keener Navy Leaguer in it, unless it be his wife. The donor of the $50 prize refuses to allow his identity to be revealed, but it may be said that he is one who believes in the League's work and was impressed by the enthusiasm evoked at the last Navy League rally at the Victoria Theatre. Both Duncan and Victoria were well in the running for the prize, Mr. Lukin Johnson and Mr. F. L. Neale, taking respectively second and third places.

Five Times Mayor

ONLY three times was Dick Whittington elected Mayor of London, but that was in the good old days when mayors were not so ambitious and were content to live up to the motto of their prince "Ich Dien." The motto of mayors now-a-days, at any rate of some of them, is not "to serve" but "to rule"; and the difference explains why Mr. Morley has aroused so much antagonism in the city of Victoria and why its progress is periodically delayed whilst two contending factions air their grievances with much bitterness, not to say vindictiveness of spirit. The Week has steadfastly refused to make any comment during the course of the recent mayoralty campaign. The reason for this might have been gathered from its previous comments, in which it sought to show that Mr. Morley has owed his election more to the personal attacks of his opponents than to the strength of his own case. As it could not consistently support him, it kept out of the fight, convinced that anything it might say against him would react in his favor. This is not a confession of weakness, but a statement of an interesting psychological fact. Mr. Morley has been the most abused man in Victoria. That very fact has rallied to his support a number of people who believe that if a man is greatly abused he must have offended powerful interests which

are opposed to the public good. This is the secret of Mr. Morley's success. Clear, logical argument and an unanswerable statement of facts dealing with his public career, his numerous mistakes, his lack of judgment and his irrepressible spirit of contradiction have had no weight. He was able to rally round him the support of the workingmen whose interests he had betrayed and of the moral reformers who had found him out and whose most trusted leaders had denounced him; and yet he won. He won through the revulsion of feeling which turned to the man whom everyone attacked. It is about the future that The Week has the most anxiety. The city needs good government; its finances in particular need expert handling. Lacking financial ability it can only be hoped that on this point, at any rate, Mr. Morley will be amenable to reason and instead of attempting to outline the financial policy of the city will call to his aid expert advice and endeavor once for all to place the finances upon a solid foundation. The year opens with such a fair prospect; such enormous expenditures on public and private works are assured that nothing should mar or hamper the continued prosperity of the city. The people have chosen Mr. Morley as Chief Magistrate. He may have only one quality which some of us can admire, but that one should command the admiration of every man in the city, however much he may detest some of his other characteristics—his courage is absolutely indomitable—and now that he has demonstrated by a substantial, if not a large majority, that he is the choice of the people, it is the duty of every loyal citizen to do all that in him lies to render his term of office successful and profitable.

Mr. Croft's Letter

A FEW WEEKS ago The Week published a very interesting letter from a new arrival, a gentleman of leisure who found Victoria an ideal place in which to live, and yet with one fly in the ointment. He argued that Nature had done everything she could for the City Beautiful and its surroundings, but that man had failed to do his part in adapting all this loveliness to his perfect enjoyment. Mr. Croft in a very able and interesting letter to The Colonist pursues the subject in greater detail, furnished by a fuller knowledge of the subject. Both letters should produce an effect on public sentiment and on those organizations which are specially charged with the care of the City Beautiful. There are at all times two influences at work in Victoria; the more material interest is keen on the building of docks and wharves, the erection of grain elevators, the construction of railways and terminals and the establishment of manufacturing industries. There is no fear that this side of the shield will be neglected for a moment; there are in the city more than two hundred registered firms whose business it is to press for the fulfilment of this programme, largely because it raises the value of land and facilitates extensive dealings in real estate. Let us not find any fault with that. It is the one side of a civic up-building. Alas, there is no organization for promoting the cutture, the aesthetic and cultivated side of our civic life. By this it is not meant that we have no intellectual life, but we have no societies whose business it is to develop certain scenic features along lines which would add to their beauty and usefulness and at the same time furnish added opportunities for innocent and health-giving recreations. The correspondent of The Week made some practical suggestions in this direction when he advocated a Kursaal in Beacon Hill Park. Mr. Justice Martin went further in proposing an aggregation of buildings at the rear of the Empress which would provide swimming-baths, recreation halls and music. Mr. Croft goes very much further and not only endorses all these suggestions, but visions a much wider field in which magnificent boulevards stretching out to Mount Douglas Park, with a hotel on the summit of the mountain and the development of bathing-places at Cordova Bay will be a prominent feature. Such an appeal should not be lost sight of. It is well worthy of the most serious consideration on the part of those responsible for the development of our city. Yet there is no organized body charged with any special responsibilities in this direction. Why should not influential, public-spirited men, like Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Croft get together and organize a society for the purpose of outlining plans of beautification for the city and environs and educating public opinion until some practical scheme is insisted upon. The Week is confident that there are more people in Victoria who would rally round such an organization than is generally supposed; and only such a practical movement would show how large a percentage of the newcomers have flocked here because Victoria is beautiful and would be prepared to help in making it more so.

Feminine Logic

THE PRESS has often been charged with misrepresenting the feminine mind, and it may be frankly admitted that "mere man" is not altogether competent to explain how it works. One of the standing charges which we make against woman is that she is illogical; a charge which she has spent much breath in denying. Perhaps some really logical woman, and there must be such in Victoria, will unravel the complexities of the following line of argument adopted by Mrs. Pankhurst and explain away what would appear to the masculine mind to be fundamentally and hopelessly illogical. One of Lloyd George's villas is blown up. Mrs. Pankhurst writes to the papers, declares that she incited the outrages and assumes all responsibility. A few days later she taunts and denounces the authorities for not arresting her. A little later she is arrested. Then she denounces them because they refuse to allow her bail, although, if she knew anything, she must have known that the crime to which she pleaded guilty in advance, was not in the category of crimes for which bail is allowed. Then she allows herself to be interviewed and declares that it is impossible for her to prepare her defence in gaol, and that consequently there will be no defence and she will starve herself to death. This simple recital of events as they occurred suggests many questions, but not one which does not strengthen the assertion that each successive statement was more illogical than the one that went before and that the whole presents as perfect a picture of the contrariness and contradictoriness of the feminine mind as could be found in the pages of history or fiction.

Regeneration By Silence

WAS ever truer word spoken than the declaration of Hamlet "There are more things in heaven and earth
"Than are dreamt of in your philosophy, Horatio." We live in an age when one hears a great deal about new faiths and new thought. An age which craves for novelty and which is easily attracted by that which promises diversion, whether in faith or morals. Yet many of these so-called new faiths are "as old as the hills," and are simply differentiated from those of long ago by the new garb in which they are presented. Perhaps the most powerful and effective cult of the twentieth century is that of the Christian Scientist, who, whatever else he may have effected, has undoubtedly revived in a remarkable degree the science of healing by faith. About this there is nothing new. The teaching is based on the words of the Master, who healed men of 'divers diseases" and who assured his disciples that if they had faith they could effect anything, even the removal of a mountain. Whether this was a figure of speech or not, it prefigured a great truth, which the Christian Scientists are demonstrating in these latter days. Somewhat akin to this cult is that dealt with in a Colonist editorial on Sunday last, under the heading "Regeneration by Silence." The article very naturally led to some newspaper correspondence. One correspondent comes near to the heart of the subject when he says that "the materialists who seek to explain everything from a physical basis seem destined to tread a difficult path if the apparently trustworthy evidence of many investigators in the field of psychic research is found worthy of acceptance. We appear to be approaching a conclusion that any powers possible to any of the races in the past are just as possible today and that any phenomenon which may appear supernormal is only of a higher natural order, the laws governing which we as yet imperfectly understand." This is very true and very well stated. It is also apropos of the "Regeneration by Silence," which has been recently dealt with in an illuminative article. Nor would it be a matter of surprise if the rush, the hurry and the bustle of modern life led men in revolt to seek those quieter avenues of thought and observation in which from time immemorial the choicest spirits of the earth have been wont to renew their strength and refresh their souls. The only new feature of such a departure would be that the curative effect might be demonstrated as applicable to physical ills as well as to those which have been generally associated only with the mind.

A New Chapter

IT IS just seventy years since the Hudson's Bay Company of Adventurers under the direction of Mr. James Douglas first drove their stakes, erected a stockade and bastion and commenced to trade at the foot of what is now Fort and View Streets. It is needless to recall the history of those times. The country was densely wooded, was occupied exclusively by Indians and the first importance of Fort Camosun as a trading centre was derived from the fact that it was resorted to by those who took part in the rush of the Cariboo gold fields. During the stretch of years which have elapsed since then, Victoria has slowly emerged from primitive conditions into a modern, busy and now bustling city. No greater contrast could be presented between those days and these than is furnished by the announcement made this week that Mr. Burbidge, the Company's manager, has been authorized to erect a ten-storey department store on the former site of St. John's Church, with a frontage of 200 feet on Douglas Street and 120 feet on Fisguard and Herald Streets. The site is undoubtedly one of the best in Victoria, and the enormous influence of the location of the Hudson's Bay Company at this point will create a new civic centre, and put more leverage than anything else behind the movement which is gradually carrying the development of the city northwards. The building, when completed, will have cost considerably more than $1,000,000, for the estimate on a similar building in Calgary, only slightly larger, is $2,000,000. It is said that of the ten storeys contemplated, only four are to be built in the first instance, and the others added as necessity requires. It may, however, turn out that, as in the case of the Campbell Block at the corner of Fort and Douglas, the rapid expansion of the city will justify building the additional storeys at the time their level is reached. The Hudson's Bay Company is a conservative organization; the oldest, the wealthiest and by tradition the most honourable in the world. Nothing more opportune could have occurred at this stage than that Victoria should have been chosen for such a signal evidence of its confidence in the future of Vancouver Island. It sets the seal of approval on the most optimistic predictions which have been indulged in by those who have painted a greater Victoria as the city of the near future.

The Automobile Act

TRUE to his promise the Attorney-General is making some important changes in the Automobile Act. Needless to say all those changes are aimed at securing additional protection for the public and to bringing home the commission of offences to those who are responsible. Little more than a year ago the Automobile Association of Vancouver was of opinion that the proposals of the Government were too drastic, but experience in the Terminal City has shown that this was a mistaken view. The numerous accidents, far too many of them fatal, which have taken place since then go to show that the Attorney-General was well advised in retaining the clauses to which they then objected. He is equally justified in increasing their stringency at the present time. The Week has always advocated the stopping of an automobile whenever it is passing a tram-car from which passengers are alighting. This will become law. The Week has always advocated the issuance of licenses to chaffeurs, whether plying for hire or driving for a private individual, and experience has shown that among the chief offenders in speeding and recklessness have been drivers and owners of machines who held no professional license. Then the Act is being strengthened in one very important particular, viz., in constituting it an offence for any driver of an automobile to be under the influence of liquor. The ground upon which a professional chauffeur should be refused liquor are no stronger than those on which it should also be refused to a private driver. The whole question is one of public safety and the general verdict will be that Mr. Bowser has wisely stood by his guns and has shown his usual intelligence and courage in dealing with a difficult problem. It is safe to say that if the new Act is rigidly enforced British Columbia will be the safest motoring country in the world.

William Blakemore.

The two cats were bitter rivals. At last they met face to face and prepared to fight it out.

"Let us have an understanding ere we begin," said one.

"As to what?" replied the other.

"Is it to be a duel to the death, or shall we make it the best three lives out of five?"

One of the big railroad lines has a regular form of reporting accidents to animals on its line. Recently a cow was killed, and the track foreman drew up the report. In answer to the question, "Disposition of carcass?" he wrote: "Kind and gentle."

Carnival Week, Aug. 4 to 9, 1913

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At the Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

ON Sunday last, tempted by the glorious sunshine, I took a prolonged "lounge" around the outskirts of Victoria, and in course of time found myself in the neighborhood of Foul Bay. It seems to me that it is necessary for a man to take a tour of inspection once a month in Victoria now-a-days, if he is to keep up with the times, for changes and developments spring up, as it were, in a night. One thing, however, reminded me that I was indeed in the same old city. Some of my readers may remember that nearly two years ago I voiced an agitation for a public convenience to be erected at Foul Bay. After months of weary waiting the Council woke up and one was built, but so filthily was it kept that the outcry caused by its presence was louder than that raised at its absence, and with characteristic ineptitude the Council promptly locked it up in the fall of 1911. Presumably it did not occur to the members of that singularly unpractical body of men that all that was needed was a caretaker to look after it. On Sunday last I noticed that it was still shut up, both doors being securely fastened by stout padlocks. It is hardly to be wondered at that popular enthusiasm is at a discount during election time when rulers such as these have charge of our convenience. In the meantime, would it be too much to ask that the building in question be put into commission against the coming summer season.

* * *

While appreciating to the full all the advantages to be gained from living an out-of-doors life in tent-shacks, I cannot find it in me to "enthuse" over the hideous aggregation of tent-shacks which disfigure the Foul Bay district. So long as a city is small and self-centred there is excuse for allowing such temporary structures to be used on the outskirts, but when, as in the case of Victoria, handsome residences are built right up to the boundaries, and beyond, it is a pity to allow such blots on the landscape. Shacktown, it is true, is very small, but it is none the less exceedingly ugly, and I was not surprised to overhear the disgusted comments of a couple of ladies near-by who were expressing their surprise that such atrocities should be allowed in a residential district.

Few things impress a resident in Victoria with the growth of Victoria and the general prosperity of her citizens more than the crowds which are to be seen nightly awaiting their turn to enter the various places of amusement. On almost any night in the week the five moving picture shows are full to over-flowing; the pavement outside the vaudeville house is almost impassable as the hour draws near for the first show to finish; the Princess Theatre on Yates Street plays to good houses; whenever there is a first-class performance to be staged at the Victoria Theatre that house is also packed to the doors; and an ice hockey match invariably fills the Arena. I remember that just after the New Year's festivities came to a close, during a week when as a rule people are beginning to retrench, $24,000 was spent on amusements alone in the city. I wonder whether any other city the size of Victoria can make such a showing. A consideration of these facts makes one ponder on the possibilities of Victoria as a show town, if all the theatres and all the performances were up to date and first class. Seeing that make-shifts do so well, it is certain that the real thing all the time would score an enormous success. We shall see later on, when the new theatre is a "fait accompli."

* * *

I feel very much inclined to start a "silly season" controversy on the subject of "Do men like afternoon tea?" It has been borne in upon me of late that there are many men who really do look on afternoon tea as a necessity. To me this is extraordinary. I have always regarded it as an exasperating function invented by ladies for the perpetuation of gossip, and whenever I come across a man sitting alone in one of the numerous excellent tea-rooms which abound in Victoria, I look upon him with awe as living on a different plane from that on which I perform my "trivial round and common task." True, if I am staying in a private house, I take afternoon tea, in the same way in which I make a point of taking anything that comes my way. I think it is a mistake to overlook anything, however small, and there is always the chance that in the lean years to come, an extra afternoon-tea assimilated in the past, may stave off the pangs of starvation for a few brief minutes. But I fail to convince myself that any man takes afternoon tea because he feels he needs it. Women, I believe, complain of a sinking sensation (whatever that may be) if they miss it; are some men affected in a similar manner? Really, I should like to know.

* * *

I was asked the other day if there was any likelihood of the tree which abuts on the roadway of Humboldt Street being cut down as an obstruction to traffic. I replied that I had heard the subject mooted about, but that I for my part profoundly hoped that no such act would be seriously contemplated. The tree is a fine tree. It is the kind of tree which impels one to strike a dramatic attitude and declaim, as did some famous person in a poem,

"Woodman, woodman, spare that tree!"

or words to that effect. It cannot seriously be contended that the tree in question interferes with traffic. Humboldt Street is not a business thoroughfare, seeing that St. Joseph's Hospital stands on the north side of it, the less traffic that goes through, the better. I understand that an automobile or so occasionally runs against the tree; well, that is not the tree's fault; I'll wager that it does not move. People nowadays are too fond of doing away with things which cannot be replaced, and Humboldt Street owes much of its picturesque appearance to my friend the tree.

* * *

I have before now written on the subject of elevators in Victoria. I believe, by the way, that there is a subtle mechanical difference between an "elevator" and a "lift," though both are supposed to serve the same purpose. Sometimes, however, I am inclined to wonder what the purpose of an elevator in Victoria is. Most people enter one of these modern appliances with the idea that they will be saved time and labor. I grant that a saving is effected with regard to the latter, but for the most part it is quicker to use Shanks' mare and go up the stairs. Our elevators are slow, they would seem to be a relic of that old Victoria we all think so happily buried. As a rule, their management is in the hands of that most polite of all people, the Japanese. The Japanese liftman is not so much concerned with the business of taking passengers up to their destination as with the possibility of offending some would-be patron, and to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of an intending passenger, he will stand at the door of his elevator singing,

"Room, room, still there is room."

Which is distinctly annoying to the man who wants to get to the fifth floor in a hurry, though it may be a procedure in perfect accord with the business of a

Lounger.

PERSONALITIES

"YOU LADIES, you whose gentle hearts do fear,
The smallest monstrous mouse that creeps on floor—"

Thus preluded Snug the Joiner, when Bottom & Company presented the tedious brief comedy of Pyramus and his Thisby before the court of Duke Theseus.

History repeats itself. Tuesday night the golden, glorious voice of Leo Slezak filled the Victoria Theatre with glamours of melody; and his audience sat still to catch every phrase, every haunting tone of the wonderful tenor. The tender accompaniment murmured gently the pleasant chords of the old German song he sang. The very ushers were charmed to immobility. Even the blase dowagers hushed their fan-hid chatter.

Then a fat rat came forth. It issued from beneath the stage.

'Twas a sleek scoundel, and a fearless. Its beady eyes glinted in the gleam of the incandescents. Its whiskers trembled with rapacity or emotion.

Perhaps the rat, like its ancestors, the ancient Hamelin, had been lured forth from the unnameable recesses of the old theatre by the power of melody. Or perhaps the rodent was hungry.

Five ladies in the front rows saw Mr. Rat at once. The rapt look left their faces. Their jeweled fingers clutched convulsively at their skirts.

"I won't stay here another minute!"

"Oh, Heavens! Did you see that—that Dreadful Thing?"

The ladies swayed in dread like flowers in a breeze. The great tenor saw the ripple and smiled at the evident power of his music.

He could not perceive the rat, which hesitated in the shadow of the stage. Disaster impended; catastrophe hung on the moving whiskers of the small sleek Thing which crouched there.

Then a gentleman whose face was filled with a divine light and who sat in the front row, uncrossed his legs and crossed them in the opposite manner.

The Thing saw and feared. Silently it slipped back into the darkness.

And still that powerful voice of gold poured forth in effortless beauty over a silent throng.

Panic had passed by.

* * *

JUSTLY PROUD of the new English billiard-rooms he is opening Wednesday with a British Columbia championship tournament, Manager F. F. Trotter, of the Westholme Hotel and Grill declares them the best of their kind in the Dominion. These seems no room to dispute him, for the energetic manager has put in six handsome solid mahogany Burrowes & Watts tables from the Old Country; and has equipped the rooms, which formerly were the south half of the grill and are now partitioned off by themselves, in the most modern and complete manner, sparing no expense whatever. The tables occupy the greater space of course; but at the east side are two good-sized apartments which may be used by enthusiastic billiardists who wish to dine near the scene of their recreation.

This Province's best players will be present at the tournament, Vancouver's five leaders contesting with Victoria's premier quintet. Frank Petley, present champion, will be on hand to defend his title.

Manager Trotter says the billiard-rooms will be kept up to a high standard; that he wishes them to become a meeting-place where busy men of affairs can enjoy an hour or two of recreation in congenial company To this end he has given Victoria something she has long needed; a really first-class gathering-place for devotees of the cue and chalk.

* * *

VICTORIA is rapidly becoming the Mecca for professional men, who are drifting hitherwards from all over the Province. One meets on the streets every day barristers, doctors, and engineers who have practised and established reputations anywhere from 500 to 1,000 miles distant from the Capital. But now, in its day of development, they are naturally gravitating where population is rapidly growing and the demand for professional work is increasing.

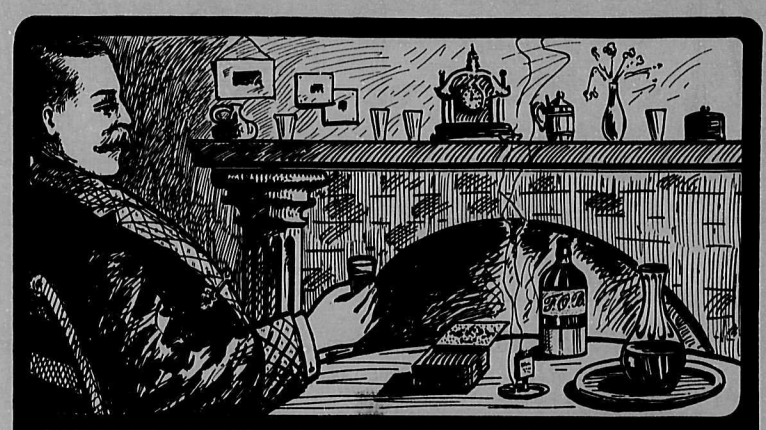
Among the latest arrivals is Dr. Paul Higgins, who for twelve years or more has practised medicine in the Coal Capital of the Kootenays. Dr. Higgins is the son of one of the earliest pioneers of Victoria, Mr. D. W. Higgins, who came here almost sixty years ago and has taken an important part in the public life of the Province ever since. Dr. Paul Higgins has decided to settle in Victoria and his charming personality and well known medical skill will render him a valuable acquisition to the ranks of our professional men.

* * *

"OLD FRIEND" is the nickname they have bestowed upon J. W. Archer, who until a short time ago used to be one of Stinson & Company's staff. Mr. Archer is now in business for himself at 1414 Government Street, handling city properties, and is doing well. He is by no means "old" but the "friend" part of the cognomen is quite appropriate.

Mr. Archer is a great Progressive Club propagandist and has been debating whether to have "It's the Climate" or "Member Progressive Club," or both, put on his windows in those nice fat gold letters. He has served three years of a life-sentence pronounced by himself, here. In other words, "Old Friend" is a fixture of Victoria.

Such energetic members are the strength of the Club. What helps Victoria helps all of us; the Club is striving to bring that fact out clearly and the idea of carrying such legendry on a business window is a move in the right direction. Bravo, "Old Friend!"



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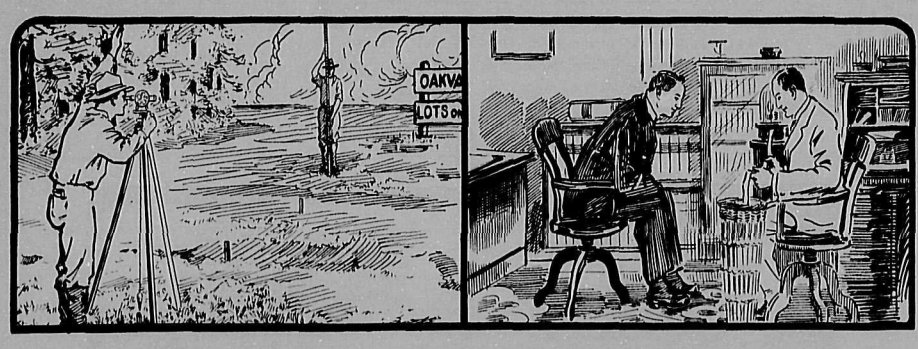


REAL ESTATE & FINANCE

MR. K. MYERS, Secretary of the New Westminster Progressive Association, writes that some very interesting figures with regard to the fishing and lumbering industries in British Columbia were submitted at the annual meeting of the New Westminster Board of Trade. The very large inroads made by Americans dumping in the lumber market were emphasized on the one hand and on the other the great destruction of salman caused by wasteful fishing and predatory fish.

The lumber report was ably handled by Mr. J. G. Robson, of the Timberland Lumber Company. He began by showing that 2,170 men are employed in the lumber industry in New Westminster and the Fraser Mills alone, while forty-five sawmills, logging camps, etc., scattered throughout the Fraser Valley employ 2,250 more; thus making the sawmills responsible for the employment of nearly 5,000 men in the Fraser Valley alone. The importance of this he emphasized by stating that for every one thousand feet of lumber manufactured $7 was paid in wages.

The inroads made in the Canadian markets by the American mills were shown by the following figures:—

Figures on Imports

	1911	1912
Pitch Pine ft.	55,000,000	57,000,000
Timber	$158,000	$430,000
Lath	65,000,000	80,000,000
Shingles	46,000,000	146,000,000
Free Lumber..	311,000,000	359,000,000
Dutiable Lbr..	43,000,000	64,000,000

Thus it will be seen that the importation of dutiable lumber has increased by nearly fifty per cent; free lumber by nearly seventeen per cent; shingles over three hundred per cent; lath about twenty-five per cent; timber over two hundred and fifty per cent; pitch pine less than four per cent.

Cause of Dumping

The explanation of these remarkable figures was that the American mills were selling lumber without any regard to the cost of production. Mr. Robson stated that he knew of 16,000,000 feet of lumber sold in Calgary by American mills at $16 a thousand. The freight alone from Coast mills to Calgary would be from $10 to $11 a thousand. He knew of other cases where lumber had been sold in Canadian markets by American mills for $5.50 F.O.F. which was less than the cost of logs.

The American mills did this, he claimed, for the following reasons:—The markets their own side of the line during the past two years have been very poor. The mills are heavily bonded to the banks and in order to meet the demands of these latter they are forced to realize their stocks at any price. Hence the cost of production and profits did not enter into their calculations at all in selling.

Prospects, however, for the present year are very much brighter and already the mills are receiving far higher prices for the lumber than they did a year ago. In fact there is every reason to believe that the sawmills of the Province will enjoy a prosperous year in 1913.

Destruction of Salmon

That there are some 30,000 seals in the Gulf of Georgia and around the mouth of the Fraser River was estimated in Mr. Monk's report of the fishery committee. These seals, it was stated, destroy five salmon a day, in other words 150,000 salmon are consumed daily during the run by these destructive creatures.

Besides the hair seal the salmon has other natural foes, namely, the trout, chub, and sucker, which consume annually millions of sockeye fry at the spawning grounds.

But it is not only the animals that destroy the fish but also the fishermen themselves. In a big year and even in the other years, it was stated, canners set a limit on the number of fish brought by each boat. Very often the fishermen are not aware of this limit, catch more fish than the canners will take and are forced to throw the surplus into the river. Even if they are aware of the limit one draw of the net may catch two or three times the number specified with the same result, namely a terrible waste of fish.

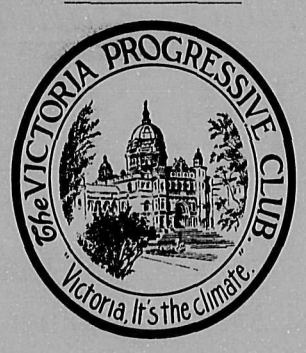
A Remedy Suggested

The report did not stop short at this, but suggested remedies. With regard to the waste by the seals, a bounty of from $3 to $5 a head was suggested and it was believed that the fishermen would be willing to contribute to a bounty fund. It was expected that 2,500 licenses would be taken out this year, and if each license were taxed $2.50 for this bounty and the Dominion and Provincial Governments would contribute a fund would immediately be available for this purpose. With regard to the predatory fish the remedy was simple. They should be netted out at the spawning grounds and it should be made lawful to catch them and market them at all times of the year.

Turning to the waste of salmon by the fishermen the report advocated that the Local Fshery Inspector be given authority to close the season at any time for a few hours. Thus, if he found that the canneries had a supply on hand sufficient for twenty-four hours he could shut down the fishing for a short time and thus leave the salmon free to go to the spawning grounds at the same time inflicting no loss to anyone concerned in business.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway, through the Central Terminal Railway Company, which is owned by the Soo, has completed purchase to date of about three blocks of real estate in Chicago, on the west side of the city, near Canal and Sixteenth Streets, representing a total investment of $2,480,681. The property will ultimately be used for freight terminals.

In addition to this, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through the same agency, is purchasing land in the neighborhood of Harvard Street and West Forty-Eighth Avenue, for auxiliary yards, to be used in connection with the operation of the Chicago Belt Railway Line, the facilities of which are increased.



IF "It's the Climate," the climate was decidedly cordial at the initial public appearance of the Victoria Progressive Club in the Victoria Theatre, Wednesday night in a big rally, well-attended by those citizens and their ladies, who are interested in Fort Camosun's future. Although the proceedings were handicapped by the unavoidable absence of the Premier and Hon. D. M. Eberts, Speaker of the House, things went with a vim that showed intense interest. Both distinguished gentlemen wrote lengthy and interesting letters which were read. Sir Richard's was in part as follows:—

Dear Mr. McLean—Appreciating the importance of the gathering this evening at the Victoria Theatre, when the Victoria Progressive Club will make public its plans for the year, I had fully intended to be present in response to your invitation.

I find, however, that it is impossible for me to join you at your rally, but let me say that I am fully in accord with any movement that has for its object legitimate publicity work in connection with the Province.

The Government is endeavoring to do its share of publicity by means of the work carried on by the Bureau of Provincial Information, and by the publication of bulletins and other information, as well as by participation in various exhibitions of importance both on this continent and in the Old Country. . . . . .

We have in this Province, perhaps, the most desirable part of the continent, with marvellous resources and magnificent opportunities. Victoria in common with other parts of the Province, has its own particular advantages, and there can be no doubt that by making these known to the world at large, and attracting attention to the city, the Progressive Club can do much for the development and progress of Greater Victoria. Yours very truly,

(Signed) RICHARD McBRIDE.

Mayor Morley made an address warning the people to be conservative in what they did. He feared excessively the horrors of a future Victoria in which skyscrapers would be allowed to multiply. He hoped Victoria would never allow herself to degenerate into a city of skyscrapers.

R. A. Hutchison, the popular secretary of the Club, gave some lucid figures on the organization's work; why it wanted public co-operation, and why a few thousand spent now would bring immense revenue into the city, if placed in a scientific way. Mr. Hutchison's talk was probably the most instructive of the evening.

Frank Higgins, in a good speech, moved, and it was seconded by Mr. "Yorick" Bickers, that

"The mayor and aldermen, and the respective presidents or representatives of the Board of Trade, Canadian Club, Real Estate Exchange, Progressive Club, National History Society, and the Vancouver Island Development League, confer together with the object of formulating, adopting and carrying out of a progressive plan for making Victoria the ideal resort for tourists, and for the development of the city as a commercial centre, and that such conference be presided over by the mayor, and that the body so constituted have power to add to its number."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Some striking stereopticon views were shown by W. F. Best and a musical programme was enjoyed by the audience. Altogether, the meeting was a splendid debut for the Progressive Club, and a credit to the efforts of Messrs. L. D. McLean, Hutchison, and their confreres.

THE WEEK'S proposal on Page 2 is worth while.

The Only Place where you can have a choice of four of the finest beers ever put on the market—The Kaiserhof—and the price is only 5c and 10c a glass or stein.

Only one more week to take advantage of our offer on Page 2 and get a free sitting and photograph.

BUILDING PERMITS

February 12th	
H. T. Shaw—Hulton Street—Dwelling	$ 6,850
Island Amusement Co.—Government and Cormorant Sts.—Theatre	30,000
February 13th	
W. H. Cullin—Wellington—Dwelling	4,000
C. McPherson—Howe Street—Dwelling	2,800
L. W. Hall—Burdette Avenue—Dwelling	3,100
Jas. Parfitt—Gladstone Avenue—Garage and Alterations	400
February 14th	
P. de N. Walker—Dallas Road—Garage	125
F. Carlow—Highview—Dwelling	2,000
C. A. Bossi—Bay Street—Dwelling	1,000
W. Bell—Coronation Street—Dwelling	2,500
Andrew Wright—Douglas and Caledonia—Stores	15,000
Alex. W. Moffatt—Joseph Street—Bathroom	200
James Hamilton—Rose Street—Dwelling	800
Westholme Hotel—Government Street—Partitions	2,000
February 15th	
White Lunch—Johnson Street—Alterations	2,000
W. A. and A. J. Cooper—Bushby Avenue—Garage	225
February 17th	
H. & H. Jervis—Second Street—Dwelling	2,000
Friends' Meeting House—Fernwood Road—Church	4,000
John J. Wood—Vancouver Street—Addition	250
James Atkins—Oxford Street—Dwelling	2,800
Sir John Jackson of Canada, Ltd—Dallas Road—Dwelling	2,500
R. McCoy—Dallas Road—Garage	500
John Miller—Burside and Harriett—Store	2,000
C. C. Smith—Cornwall Street—Dwelling	2,300
A. H. Henderson—Standard Street—Dwelling	2,700
February 18th	
G. Cessford—Lillian and Robertson—Dwelling	2,000
R. T. Tinn—Madison Street—Attic	1,000
Modern Home Limited—Amphion Street—Dwelling	3,500
F. Heaslip—Graham Street—Dwelling	2,300
B. S. Heisterman—St. Charles Street—Garage	300
G. T. Hilliar—Belmont Avenue—Dwelling	2,600
R. Pinkney—May Street—Bathroom	450
T. P. McConnell—Joan and Crescent—Dwelling	8,000
February 19th	
J. A. Simpson—Linden and McKenzie—Apartments	$10,000
H. B. McLean—Grant Street—Garage	100
F. W. Baylis—Robertson Street—Dwelling	2,800
N. Johnston—Amphion Street—Dwelling	2,800
Grand Pacific Hotel—Johnson and Store Street—Alterations	6,000
A. O. Ray—Michigan Street—Apartments	3,500
W. F. Emery—Gladstone—Dwelling	3,000
February 20th	
Jos. Parker—Joseph Street—Dwelling	3,300
Mr. McAvoy—Yates Street—Alterations	400
F. H. Horn—Johnson and Broad Streets	100
M. J. Vivian—Shakespeare Street—Temporary Dwelling	200
Parfitt Bros.—Cook and Princess—Addition	7,000
February 20th	
Ward Investment Company—Wellington Street—Dwelling	3,750
February 21st	
G. B. Whitehead—Lillian and Beechwood—Garage	275
Thos. Potter—Queen's Avenue—Dwelling	6,000
W. N. Hall—Robertson Street—Dwelling	2,800
R. Asawa—Fisguard Street—Store and Apartments	16,000
J. McClelland—Fernwood Road—Dwelling	2,800
V. L. Ellard—Crescent Road—Apartments	3,500
Victoria Truck & Dray Company—Broughton Street—Office	250
D. Bell—Empress Avenue—Dwelling	5,000
February 22nd	
W. A. Lambert—Gladstone Avenue—Dwelling	8,000
G. Nicklin—Richardson Street—Dwelling	3,000
February 22nd	
Mr. Hawkins—Hamley—Dwelling	2,000
J. S. Wells—Lee Street—Dwelling	1,500
Parfitt Bros.—Fernwood Road—Dwelling	7,000
February 24th	
Mrs. J. White—Grant Street—Dwelling	2,500
James Moggey—Oxford Street—Dwelling	3,000
Royal Athletic Association—Cook and Pembroke—Alterations	700
T. R. Berry—Scott Street—Dwelling	3,000
Sang Yuen—Government and Herald Streets—Partition	300
February 25th	
J. B. Barker—Slater Street—Dwelling	1,500
H. L. Simmons—Langford Street—Temporary Dwelling	150
J. A. Dewar—Hollywood Street—Dwelling	3,000
L. G. Jervis—Garland Street—Dwelling	1,900
Mr. Tyghe—Oliphant Street—Garage	250
E. Hormans—Russell and Edward—Dwelling	2,500
D. Finlayson—Seaview—Addition	200

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COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

Mar. 1.—Hischa Elman.
3.—May Robson in "A Night Out."
4, 5 and 6—Kinemacolor, The Durbar.
7.—Boxing Tournament.

THERE IS one high-class turn at the local vaudeville house this week and that is contributed by McConnell & Austin, a man and a woman who appear in a bicycling act. Some of the tricks which they perform on their wheels are original and all are marked with rare skill. Rita Redfield is the next best performer, her interpretation of childish mannerisms being out of the ordinary and quite artistic. The much advertised "Battle of Bay Run" struck the writer as being rather more futile than the average one-act comedy common to vaudeville, whilst the remaining turns had nothing of particular merit to recommend them.

* * *

IT IS always hard to beat the Selig Company when they set out to produce a masterpiece. Though perhaps not as well known to the average moving-picture patron as Pathe Freres or the Vitagraph Company, they have a following all their own and a Selig drama is always certain to be well received. This week at the Crystal Theatre one of their best, "The Prosecuting Attorney," was on view, and justified the reputation which this film has established. Vaudeville at the Crystal this week was well up to the average maintained.

* * *

THE four-act comedy drama "A Noble Outcast," sometimes called "Jerry the Tramp," will be the attraction during the coming week at the Princess. It combines pathos and comedy with plenty of action, and excellent situations, and should prove most pleasing. The story revolves around the character of Jerry, the Tramp, who has escaped from prison and a life sentence. He went to prison an innocent man, leaving behind him a wife and child. The child was adopted by a wealthy family and at the opening of the story is about 18 years old and entirely unaware that her father is other than the adopted one she has always believed her own. A man named Blackburn, who is in love with her, overhears a conversation whereby he learns that her real father is living, and with that knowledge in his possession, tries to force her to marry him, and uses Jerry the Tramp as an unwilling accomplice. Mr. Harland will be seen to advantage in the leading character. Miss Page will play the daughter, and Mr. Ripley will have a clever comedy part. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" was the attraction last week, and added new honors to the dramatic ability of the William Players.

* * *

NEW YORK and Chicago society have found an entirely new departure in amusements this winter by attending en masse the "travel talks" or "travelogues" given in the Carnegie Lyceum in New York, and in the Fine Arts and Steinway Hall, Chicago, by such well known artists and lecturers as Elemdorf, Burton Holmes, Newman and others. "Travel talks" have become quite the fad.

Victorians are to be treated to this latest style of entertainment in the engagement at the Victoria Theatre for next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 4th, 5th and 6th, of the well known soldier, lecturer and raconteur, Harold B. Meade, who will deliver an interesting "travel talk" on the "Durbar in Kinemacolor." This wonderful entertainment, which has been running for the past year at the La Scala in London, England, is only now finding its way to Western Canada. It is a well known fact that never in all this world's history has there been staged such a wonderful pageant as the "Durbar in Kinemacolor."

The present series of Kinemacolor Durbar Pictures are quite entirely new and will surely prove the most bewilderingly beautiful and marvellously magical composite of color, action and atmosphere ever revealed to the human eye. These pictures, which have taken London, as well as New York, by storm, convey an entirely new conception of the wonderful advancement which the world in photography has made. Like scenes from the Arabian Nights, the gorgeous spectacle of the Durbar is presented with its hosts of distinguished personages, King Emperor, Queen Empress, Princes and Rajahs of India, chieftans and officials; thousands of British and Indian soldiers—all attired in glowing colors of kaleidoscopic hues. Horses, elephants, camels and oxen, all glitteringly attired, fill the scenes, while overhead is the turquoise blue sky, pulsating with the heat rays of the glowing December sun.

The Victoria Theatre engagement will be given by kind permission of the Island Amusement Company, Ltd.

DURBAR IN KINEMACOLOR
Princes of the Indian Empire
Victoria Theatre, March 4th, 5th a nd 6th, by Kind Permission of the Island Amusement Company, Ltd.

MAY ROBSON, one of the most charming actresses of the present day, has developed a type of character new to the stage. The conventional old lady of the farce with traditional mannerisms of her predecessors, is absent from the work of May Robson, since she offers a distinctive type of the good-naturad, generous woman of today. Combining the rare ability to express naturally pathos and humor, and her manner of expression sways us to laughter. While there is a wide scope for the introduction of "horse play," it is carefully avoided, and the movement of the action kept well within legitimate bounds. The play is well constructed, and above all very funny. Miss Robson's characterization of "Granmum" is exceptionally clever, and she had the widest range for emotional work, from which she may change to the ludicrous and yet so quietly and so thoroughly at her ease that it does not jar, but is convincing to the last degree. There is in the background a certain amount of philosophy which occasionally glimmers in the lines, particularly the reference to hereditary in fluence—not as an argument, but as an opinion of a broad-minded old lady, generous enough to alter that opinion should she be convinced to the contary. "A Night Out" will be seen at the Victoria Theatre on Monday, March 3.

NOTES OF MUSIC

The Musical Department will gladly publish all items of interest concerning concerts, musicales, recitations or other musical affairs or concerning other activities of the musical profession in this city, if these are in the office by Thursday forenoon. Phone 1283, or address "Musical Department, The Week."

EDITORIAL expression has, perhaps, no right on the musical page, unless it comes under the head of legitimate musical criticism. But I do not wish to criticize a musician, rather a city which habitually offers an indifferent shoulder and an averted ear to the offerings of genius. At the Leo Sleazk recital Tuesday evening music-lovers grieved for the reputation of Victoria when the big smiling Bohemian tenor came out to confront a sparse populated house whose front rows contained only a scattering of first-nighters and a hungry rat. But the Czech was a true artist, and the sight of a gallery full of truly temperamental if not plutocratic Teutons and lavs doubtless more than made up to him for the lack of the nouveau riche below.

Cities in the first flush of growth are always thus. Their people have been too busy making fortunes to learn appreciation of the things that count. This is left for the second generation.

Slezak is great as Caruso is great; but in an infinitely warmer and more intimate way. Doubtless in a certain field the Italian outshines him; but, Slezak's appeal to the average audience is surer and more touching. He can change instantly from the majesty of Schubert's "Das Meer" to the tenderness of an old folk-song; from the sophistication of "Plaisir d'Amour" to the winsomeness of Cadman's, Homer's, and Marx Salter's American-school songs. Among the greatest favorites (and the audience was simply tumultuous in its enthusiasm) were these and "Tom der Reimer" by Loewe, Schubert's immortal Serenade, Schumann's "Lotosblume," and Mozart's "Veilchen." But not a selection failed to win its ovation.

The sympathetic and versatile accompaniments of Miss Florence McMillan deserve especial mention. A feature of the concert, of surprise and delight to musicians, however, were the piano solo of Miss Florence Wagner, a young Seattle girl recently returned from a long course in the Leipsic Conservatorium under Profesosrs Teichmuller and Schreck of that famous centre of music. Miss Wagner is the daughter of one of the Queen City's oldest and best musicians, and has the temperament and interpretation of genius, to which is coupled a remarkable technique. She displayed remarkable power and feeling in her rendition of Brahms' Rhapsodie in E flat, and Chopin's Ballade in G minor, as well as in her encore number. Her hearers could hardly believe that one so young and apparently frail could show such an advanced degree of strength and of insight into the moods of the masters.

MISCHA ELMAN has the unmistakable divine fire—his is the inborn genius that has profited by the best of tutelage. It is future to analyze such an art," says a leading Philadelphia critic, describing Elman's triumph at one of the greatest assemblies of music-lovers ever gathered together in Philadelphia.

Tonight this young genius of the violin, who is taking the musical world by storm, will give one recital in the Victoria Theatre under the direction of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club. The programme is as follows:

Sonate, F. Major.....Beethoven
Allegro.
Adagio molto espressivo.
Scherzo (allegro Molto).
Rondo (allegro ma non troppo).
Concerto, F. Sharp Minor.....Ernst
Rondo Capriccioso .....Saint Saens
(a) Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2.....
..... Chopin-Wilhelmj
(b) Walzer .....Hummel-Burmester
(c) Love Song ...Sammartini-Elman
(d) Hungarian Dance, No. 7.....
..... Brahms-Joachim
Zigeunerweisen .....Sarasate
Mr. Percy Kahn at the piano.

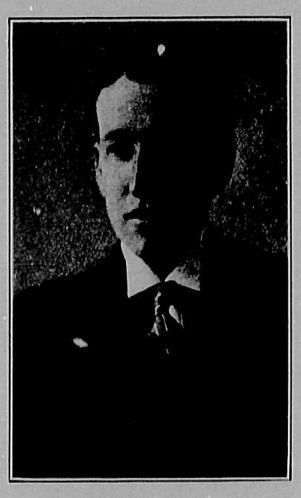
THE ELKS IN CANADA

IT IS not everyone who understands the exact character of the organization known as The Elks. Representatives of the Order have paraded the streets of Victoria and familiarized our people with its striking insignia, but they are not as well posted on its benevolent aspects, and as it does a great deal of good and serves a valuable purpose, it is right that the facts should be known. The Order of Elks was established in New York City in 1868. Its founders little realized that in less than half a century it would spread all over the United States and count up more than one thousand lodges. But that is the condition of affairs today. The organization is based on broad lines, the pecuniary benefits being secondary to the very ample provision made for the sick and needy. Since its institution the Order has paid out for charitable purposes and benefits no less a sum than $4,000,000. Its members are very loyal and few of the hundreds of thousands who have joined have left the Order. Indeed, it may almost be said of an Elk, as of a Mason, "Once an Elk, always an Elk." Among the members of the Order in Victoria are many of our leading citizens and men prominent in public life.

A Prominent Local Elk

DARRELL SPENCE, one of the most energetic and popular members of Victoria Lodge No. 2 of the famous Order of Elks, is well-known as a Progressive Club and Citizens' Committee worker, too. He has been in the gentlemen's furnishing business for many years, and although a young man, has been connected with some of the biggest firms ini the Dominion.

Mr. Spence began with John Cotto & Sons of Toronto, after which he operated a business in Cranbrook. His next experience was in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Coming to Victoria, he joined Fitzpatrick & O'Connell until establishing the Douglas St. store with Mr. Frank Doherty last March. The partners will have been in business for themselves just a year tomorrow, and in that time they have have made a lot of good friends. When the local lodge of Elks was established here a short time ago, Mr. Spence at once became interested in the broad principles of this Order, and since then has been one of its hardest workers, according to Secretary G. E. Blinn, who attributes no small measure of the success Lodge No. 2 has had to Darrell's efforts and influence.



Darrell Spence

"I am an Elk because I regard it as a fraternal order of the highest sort, and one not organized for mere pecuniary purposes," says Mr. Spence. "There are a thousand lodges in the States, and the order is growing phenomenally in the Dominion. 'Once an Elk always an Elk.'"

Nearest the Ideal are the comfortable rooms of the Hotel Kaiserhof. All outside rooms; hot water and steam heat, $4 a week and up.

Mrs. John Hope and the Misses Dunsmuir, have left on a pleasure trip to San Francisco.

THE WEEK'S proposal on Page 2 is worth while.

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which fact will be apparent to all who investigate intelligently. Many fortunes will be made in business and investments by those who write or call today. For **special prices** on inside business lots, maps, plans, photos, etc., see

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THE WEEK

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WILLIAM BLAKEMORE ..... Editor
F. A. CHURCHILL, JR. ..... Manager
A. L. MULLEN ..... Advertising Manager
L. McLEOD GOULD ..... Secretary

Waiting For Kipling

BY BOHEMIAN

MISS Harriett Monroe is waiting for Kikling. Writing in the Atlantic Monthly she says that she asked a friend "Why does not Kipling write his masterpiece?" and the reply was "He can't" From this statement she deduces the conclusion that the world has grown too big for anyone to write a masterpiece; that no one can catch the ear of the world, as writers did in days gone by.

The Victoria Colonist asks if this is true. I will try to answer the question.

I have known Kipling all his life, was personally acquainted with his forbears; knew him when he had not attained literary fame or even recognition. From the moment when he published his first literary effort, outside of fragmentary contributions to Indian newspapers, I have expected that he would some day write the epic of India.

This expectaion was based upon many considerations which justified it; his Indian birth and training; the marvellous precocity with which he developed and the vivid reproduction of the Anglo-Indian atmosphere which one finds in his early writings.

What youth of twenty ever produced such a work as his "City of Dreadful Night," the most picturesque, the most profound and the most Zolaesque portrayal of Calcutta which has ever been written, a picture so strong and so revealing that the book was suppressed by the Government and for more than twenty years was off the market?

What writer has approached Kipling in his early Indian stories, of which "Soldiers Three" is the type? No early work could have given *greater promise, yet nothing* that Kipling has done since possesses the same distinctiveness, the same character and the same appeal as these early stories.

With the production of "The Light That Failed" at the early age of twenty-three, Kipling's light went out; I mean the light which shone as a beacon; which attracted the gaze of the world and from which British born people everywhere expected the fireworks would burst.

I know that this may be considered by many a very partial and even unsound appraisement of Kipling's literary work. I shall be reminded of the half-dozen books which he has written since, not forgetting "Stalky & Co."; "Kim," and "Captain Courageous." But, while there is distinct literary craftsmanship, remarkable fidelity to detail, a bed of splendid thoughts, there is not one which possesses the note of distinction which characterized his earlier work.

In fifty years from now, unless Kipling produces a masterpiece, he will be represented on the shelves of our libraries by "Soldiers Three" and "The Light That Failed." This judgment refers solely to his prose writings, and takes no cognizance of the one effort which nothing can eclipse, an effort rescued from the waste-paper basket by his wife, "Lest We Forget."

Why has not Kipling produced a masterpiece? It may be argued that he has written himself out; that it has been over-estimated and that a masterpiece was never a possibility with him. Others, and not a few, believe that the serious illness, through which he passed in New York after the loss of his daughter, left his powers permanently impaired. The development of a nervousness of manner, a restlessness of demeanour during late years, lends some color to this suggestion.

It must be conceded that he seems to have lost his early vigour. He is still a young man, if one counts by years; far too young to have walled himself up in the seclusion of a country house and an old-world garden. He acts like a man who is tired of the world and who prefers to fling his thoughts in a packet over his own wall, rather than to mix with his fellow men and keep in touch with life.

He has missed *many opportunities* of sounding that deep note which ten years ago would have been expected from him, but which many have ceased to look for. If one could only think that the seclusion is a cover for meditation and that the masterpiece is in the making, our rosiest anticipations would be revived. But Kipling has given no indication that this is the fact, and so the one man, the only one, who has lifted the corner of the veil from our great Indian Empire, has dropped it again from his nerveless fingers and it would seem as if the chapter is closed.

I have used up my space and cannot follow Miss Monroe in her deduction that the fault is not in Kipling, but in the world, which has grown too big for anyone to write a masterpiece. I think I could show that it has an ear as sensitive as ever to catch the notes of the true singer; but this was proved in the case of Tolstoi to whom all men have listened and whose latest word was eagerly awaited.

I think the truth is that the world is waiting for the masterpiece but that it is even truer that it is waiting for the master, and of this, more anon.

Naval Defence

Prize Essay by Major Barnes.

(This essay won the $50 prize offered under the auspices of the Navy League.

"What is the duty of the Over-Seas of the Pacific Ocean?"

In our comparatively young Dominions there are many excellent citizens who, being busily engaged in the varied and strenuous tasks of opening up new lands, have little opportunity for either reading histories of older countries or discussing with men who have studied national relations, and not unnaturally these have to be convinced that the duty of defence exists before undertaking it—once convinced, however, the men of these Dominions have shown in the South African war that they are no shirkers.

Reason d'etre of Navy League

The first thing to be done then for those who have leisure and have realized the duty, is, by every means in their power to impart their knowledge to their busier brethren and arouse them to the urgency of the matter. Hence the work of the Navy League.

Causes of the Duty

Now the reality of the duty of defence lies in the probability of attack—and this probability depends *on the temptation offered.*

Whether we think of the prosperity, natural resources in timber, minerals, climate and fertility of soil, fisheries and huge areas of desirable land awaiting a population to make use of it in Canada—or of the enormous tracks of land in North Australia devoid of settlers but eminently adapted for Oriental labor under white management and unsurpassed Japan, with their teeming population, for growing cotton and almost all tropical crops—on one can deny the tremendous temptations to China and to enter in and possess these vacant lands.

And the greater temptation is their defencelssness. The temptation, therefore is undeniable and we must undertake the duty of defence.

Chief Defence a Naval One

What form then does this duty take? A glance at the map of the Pacific will tell us that our first defence must essentially be a naval one for only so can the Dominions help each other and their seaborne trade is ever growing. This is especially *the case with Canada, isolated in the* northeast corner of the Pacific, for removal from any British squadron in the China Seas and the Coast of British Columbia lies inviting but unprotected.

Urgency

The urgency lies in the fact that of late years owing to the European situation and the enormous increase in power of possibly hostile fleets, every available British battleship has had to be withdrawn to European waters. There is now not a single *battleship of the dreadnought type* in the Mediterranean, far less in China waters and it would be dangerous to detach any.

Japan has some fifteen battleships irrespective of cruisers in the Pacific today, backed by the confidence inspired by victory in the latest experience of naval war. She is at present the ally of Great Britani, but the alliance will soon terminate.

Exact Detail of Duty

Enough has been said to show the urgency and nature of the duty. Its *exact detail can undoubtedly be best* decided by joint consultation with the British Admiralty. They have the experience and at present are the experts.

Australia has already got so far on these lines as to be forming a fleet-unit composed on Admiralty advice.

In like manner an offer worthy of Canada to the British Admiralty, after consultation, is now before Parliament at Ottawa.

In this connection we must never forget the paramount importance of Imperial unity, for the fate of the Pacific might be decided in the North Sea.

If the British fleet in the North Sea was in unmistakeable supremacy there would again be a strong British battlefleet n Chna waters and no Oriental squadron would dare to undertake a hostile expedition so far from its main base as any of the Pacific Dominions. But the Dominions are late in acting—it will take a score of years at least to establish a disciplin ed and trained navy of only the fleet-unit size. The question of how far *they are able to set up their own* establishments for shipbuilding, manufacture of guns, ammunition, etc., must be decided. It may be found best for the Great British firms already experienced and equipped to start branches in the Dominions on a scale *suited to present and with a* view to future requirements, capable of expansion with the growth of power of the Dominions. Thus the knowledge would be provided by these great firms and employment for labor found in the Dominions.

Difficuty of Finding Men

But the greatest difficulty, probably, lies in the finding of men to serve in the ships.

This can only be done by:—

(a) The public providing a liberal scale of pay and pension comparable with the ordinary wages of the countries and cost of living.

(b) The systematic teaching in the public schools of the duty and necessity of national service either by sea or land.

As to (a) there should be no difficulty. In Canada this year the surplus revenue from a very lightly taxed and at present small population was forty million dollars, and the people themselves would be the first to insist on a "square deal" were it explained to them that while enjoying the prosperity of peace they were paying its safe-guarders *a miserable pittance.*

As to (b) universal service is already working smoothly and popularly in Canada Col. Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia, has laid the foundations of a fine system of universal training for boys in the public schools by providing facilities for camps for a commencement of forty thousand boys this year. What a splendid, instructive and healthy holiday this will be is easily imagined and the greatest opportunity to inspire the boys *with a patriotic spirit and the* knowledge of the duty and necessity of giving personal service to defend their country, home and families.

Col. Hughes has struck the only statesmanlike and possible way of getting at the hanhood of the nation by catching it at the age before it is scattered as individuals and while the camp habits of punctuality, self-discipline, order and method will produce the greatest and best results in formation of character for either civil or military life.

The real test for a wise and statesmanlike policy is that every part of it seems to fit into place automatically, and like the pieces of a child's puzzle, and it is submitted here that our leaders have started on wise and truly laid foundations. Mr. Borden, *Col. Hughes and Sir Richard McBride,* Premier of our own Province of British Columbia, have all given the true lead, and it is for the people now to give them worthy support for their own security.

Let us sum up then the result of *the present scheme of united defence* proposed:—

The addition of first class battleships to the British fleet at the present moment is the best means of showing that the Empire is determined to maintain a supreme navy on which its *existence trade and prosperity* depends—and Mr. Borden and the Admiralty have used correct strategy in applying the increase of force at the present most threatened and decisive point. New Zealand, India and the Malay States have acted on similar lines.

Australia, in consultation with the Admiralty, has made a good start with her own fleet-unit. As all these nations expand their own forces in proportion to their growth, they will be able more and more effectively to protect themselves and support each other and by acting thus as a united Empire the least possible financial and personal strain is brought on each partner. Never was the maxim more true "United we stand, divided we fall." With a minister from each Dominion on an Imperial Defence Committee in London, the principle of autonomy would be upheld and consultation made easy.

In the past the peaceful development of the Dominions has been safeguarded solely by the Old Country fleet and taxpayer. Let us then in the words of Lord Roberts "Arm and prepare to quit ourselves like men"—by supporting as nations the lead given by our statesmen—putting up the best of all insurances for lasting peace, that is, preparedness for war if attacked.

The history of our own times is adding instance after instance of the ever increasing value in war of sea power coupled with scientific prepared organization, and the downfall of Turkey, sudden and swift, is the last object lesson by sea and land.

PER MARE PER TERRAM.

Correspondence

The Postal Arrangements

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 20, 1913.

To the Editor of The Week.

Dear Sir:—One of the privileges of the editor of a first-class newspaper is that of being considered omniscient. I have long wrestled unsuccessfully with a common problem, and its frequent recurrence forces me to appeal to you as the final hope for enlightenment, if perchance any mortal man can give an answer. The question is: "What is the aim, object, and raison d'etre of the department in Victoria which is usually called (I hope sarcastically) the Post Office?"

What public service, if any, does it render? Is it a business organization, a humbug, a joke, or a combination of all three? In the dear dead days of innocent adolescence, I harboured the idea that it was a means for the speedy and efficient transmission of correspondence between any two persons; but the logic of experience has proven to me that if one has a letter the delivery of which doesn't matter, by all means let him consign it to the Post Office, otherwise let him at whatever cost send a messenger.

Innumerable instances of the wonderful workings of this precious combination of letter-losers could be cited. I could offer half a dozen cases wherein I have been humbugged, and give references to many others who have suffered grave inconvenience and loss; but the following few cases, all of recent date, will suffice:—

On December 8th I mailed a letter to Scotland, for which Scotland was still searching on January 28th. Of course that may be Scotland's fault, but experience makes me doubt it. On *January 4th (per post-mark) the Do*minion Express Company mailed me advice of a package for collection. The office of the Express Company is about twenty yards from the alleged Post Office, and the card was accurately and fully addressed to my P.O. Box, which it succeeded in reaching eighteen days later. Fortunately the package was a set of books; it might of course have been fish—and then!

Towards the end of January, another Victoria letter, again correctly addressed, reached me five days later than it was post-marked (I regret I did not keep exact data in this instance).

Finally, on Thursday afternon last, 13th inst., at 2:30 p.m., a most important letter was mailed to me in the box between Fort and Yates Streets; again this was accurately and fully addressed, but up to time of writing (Thursday, February 20th), it has not come to hand.

Now, Sir, I do not suppose for a moment that even the most omniscient of editors can answer my question; but this state of matters is well-nigh intolerable; and I feel that you would render a great service to the com*munity if you would use your utmost* influence to focus public opinion on this disgrace to our city, which would not exist for a week in any other business centre.

Complaint at the den of the offenders is of no avail. A callow youth listens to your polite and plaintive inquiry, then frantically rummages through some other letters, probably making confusion worse confounded. Returning, he asks for a repetition of the information already given him. This he communicates to a benign senior, who shakes his head sagely, and the youth's vocabulary immediately becomes limited to two words "No Trace."

I could make any allowance in case of insufficient address, or change of address, but there is no such thing in any of these cases. To my knowledge many others suffer in similar fashion and doubtless there are hundreds in the city who are sick of making representations which receive no attention. I trust, therefore, that you will use the power of the press to put an end to this unmitigated humbug, which masquerades as a public service. I am, Sir, yours very truly,

CHARLES A. FORSYTHE.

The Strife and Turmoil

Dear Sir:—It is a fact that from the earliest years (of elections) wo*men have not been enfranchised in* order to protect them from "turmoil and strife" (to use the words of The Week), especially at the meetings.

But things have long since changed. There is nothing now to prevent the most timid female from quietly dropping her choice into the ballot box without neglecting any of her important domestic duties, which no "man" could do half so well. There has never yet been given a substantial reason why women who are not criminals should not be allowed to vote, except their protection from "turmoil and strife"; and I congratulate The Week for having been the first to point it out in Victoria.

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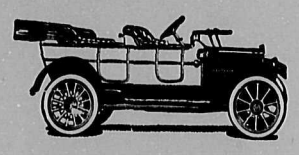

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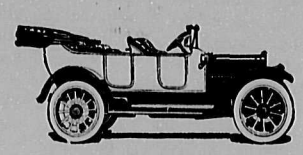
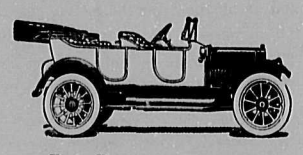
Cadillac

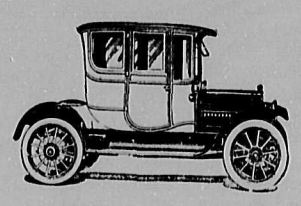


Six Passenger $2950 F.O.B. Victoria

We told you that orders for nearly every 1913 Cadillac would be placed before winter was half over!



Four Passenger Phaeton, $2800 F.O.B. Victoria.



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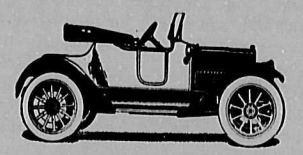
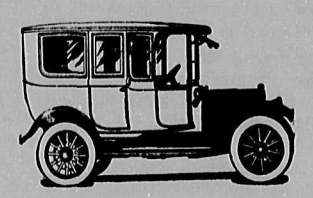


Roadster, $2750 F. O. B. Victoria.



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OVER-SEAS SUPPLEMENT

Containing the Official and Revised Report of the Address by the

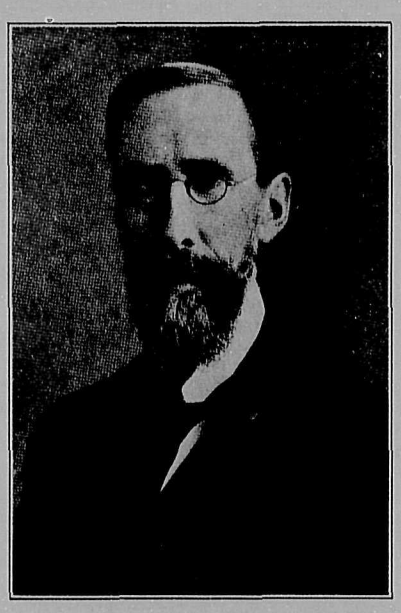
HONOURABLE GEORGE EULAS FOSTER

Delivered in the Drill Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, February 18, 1913, on the Subject:

"Canada Within The Empire"

he largest meeting ever held in the of Victoria assembled in the l Hall on Tuesday night, Febru- 18th, to hear an address by the . George E. Foster, Dominion ister of Trade and Commerce. meeting was held under the aus- s of the Over-Seas Club and in sequence the honorable gentleman consented to deliver a non-politi- address. The subject which he e, "Canada Within the Empire," one of special appositeness at the ent time when the subjects of Im- al Preferential Trade and Im- al Naval Defence are claiming so h attention.

a splendid oration extending an hour and a half, Mr. Foster d the development of national in Canada. His handling of the ect, of which he is such a finished ter, was characterized by histori- accuracy, logical consistency and uresque phraseology. He gripped



THE HON. GEORGE EULAS FOSTER,

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Who Delivered an Address Under the Auspices of the Over-Seas Club at the Drill Hall, Victoria, On February, 18th, 1913.

ttention of his audience with his ing sentences and never lost it moment. Despite the defective stic properties of the Drill Hall, word was distinctly heard and ne left till he had finished. He frequently interrupted by ap- se which at times broke into loud s, and after the meeting there a general chorus of praise from of all parties.

e platform presented a picture y seen in Victoria. A full list ose who accepted invitations will ound at the end of this article among the names will be noticed of many who have been prom- in political circles hostile to the of which Mr. Foster is such a ant ornament. Rarely, if ever, platform been graced by so men of commanding influence in ommunity.

pleasing feature of the meeting the large attendance of ladies. e 2,500 present at least one-third sented the fairer sex, and the ex- t seating arrangements enabled adies and their escorts to secure without any discomfort. No s were issued for the meeting, was free to everyone who pre- l himself, the doors being open en o'clock to ladies and at 7:30 e general public.

en Mr. Foster, accompanied by ichard McBride, all the Minis- f the Provincial Cabinet, and all the Members of the local ature, entered the hall at 8:15 s received with rounds of ap- and a few minutes afterwards s introduced to the meeting by airman in the following words:

airman's Introductory Speech

shall not intervene more than a inutes between this magnificent ce and the speaker of the even- ut common courtesy demands that on your behalf a few words of welcome should be offered to the illustrious gentleman who will shortly address you.

"Mr. Foster's name has been a household word throughout the Dominion for three decades. It is thirty years ago since his voice was first heard in the Council Chamber of our common country. It was no sooner heard than heeded, and in a few years the new recruit stepped into the front rank of Parliamentary debaters and his supremacy has never since been challenged. It is no exaggeration to say that not only in the House of Commons at Ottawa, but in the Mother of Parliaments, Mr. Foster is entitled to rank among the most accomplished and effective of modern debaters.

"It is a matter of no little gratification to all of us that he has been able to render such illustrious services to the country. Wherever there has been work to do in public life Mr. Foster has been to the fore. In 1896 he delivered a Budget speech at Ottawa which has become an historical document and which foreshadowed the unparalleled era of commercial prosperity which followed.

"When he first entered public life the population of Canada was about 4,000,000; its revenues $30,000,000, and its import and export trade $200,000,000. He has lived to see the population doubled, the revenues reach the imposing figure of $125,000,000, and the trade returns reach $1,000,000,000.

"Mr. Foster's career has developed along lines with which he is perhaps more familiar than any other man in the Dominion. He was one of the earliest advocates of Tariff Reform and worthily seconded the efforts of that great statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He has always been a strong advocate of Imperial Preference, and today his remarkable aptitude for dealing with financial problems has naturally forced him into a position where he is no longer merely a Canadian Minister but an Imperial statesman. He was the first active worker in that new field of operations which has been created by the expansion of the Empire and by the commercial necessities of a Greater Britain. He leaves our shores in a few hours to take part in a series of Imperial Conferences in which the whole subject of Trade and Commerce in relation to the outlying portions of the Empire will be considered. Canada has every confidence in her envoy and has no shadow of a doubt that his contribution to the discussion which must take place will be of the highest value and fraught with the most profound consequences.

"He goes from a land in which 8,000,000 people live to one where he will meet the representatives of 400,000,000 imbued with the one idea of strengthening the bonds of an Empire to which we are all proud to belong and in which Canada is beginning to cut the considerable figure to which her recources and enterprise entitle her.

"It is a large cause which Canada's representative will espouse. It is a larger Empire pulsating with youth and energy to which he will consecrate his services, an Empire without a vestige of weakness or the slightest evidence of decay; an Empire never so well governed as in recent years when scarcely more than a decade ago it consecrated the memory of its beloved Queen with the title of "Victoria the Good," and a few years later the memory of its King with the title of "Edward the Peacemaker"; an Empire which within the last few days has placed a wreath upon the tomb of as noble a band of heroes as it produced in the earliest days of its youth. This is the Empire which Mr. Foster is seeking to serve and on whose mission he leaves literally for the uttermost parts of the earth.

"We shall only hope to extend him the heartiest of greetings and the warmest of welcomes on his return."

Hon. Mr. Foster at once rose to address the gathering, and another burst of cheering broke out when he stepped forward. Mr. Foster said:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Governor-General of Canada — Patron of the Over-Seas Club in Canada.

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I must thank the chairman for the kindly manner in which he has introduced me to you, and I must thank you who are here for turning out in such large numbers and presenting such an intelligent front to the speaker. I want, after that, to ask you to be as indulgent as you can be to me. This is a hustling part of the country, and I found that Vancouver not only has a good deal of go, but demands a good deal from those who visit it. I was not able to save as much surplus energy as I would like to have done for Victoria.

"While I have been announced to address you on a certain topic—you know a preacher can take any text, but does not bind himself to follow it absolutely—I cannot promise you to stick to it.

"First, I will talk a little about ourselves, and afterwards a little more about the family to which we belong. That ought to interest us, because we have a good opinion of ourselves, and we ought to have about our family—provided we do not go back too far and hunt up our genealogies.

"After all, the development of life in one form or another is the most interesting thing in the world, and is what interests all classes and all conditions of mind and intellect. We all like to watch the child in whom we have some interest, grow up, see its ways of development, the step-by-step process by which it cures its ignorance, and gets at knowledge and learns its whereabouts and surroundings, and so on into the adult state and manhood.

The Interest of History

"If that is interesting in the individual case, it becomes much more intensely interesting when we multiply the unit into the aggregate, and watch the steps upwards and onwards of a people, beginning in a sparsely settled condition, and evolving into national aspiration and national life.

"That is what makes history the intensely interesting thing it is. So it is a great privilege, and I shall always account it so, however long I may live, and in whatever different spheres from this I may live in future; I shall always account it a great privilege and a most interesting one, to have been in at the birth of a new nationality and to have been privileged to watch its growth from the time that it was born; and more than that, to have had some little hand in guiding its footsteps, and in possibly instilling in some way impulses and aims in reference to the growth and development of the country.

Beginning of Confederation

"I was a boy just old enough to sit up and take notice, when confederation began to be talked about in my native Province of New Brunswick. My knowledge of geography at that time was a pretty large knowledge, if it were tested by Morris' old geography, that some of you may remember. From the first of that book to the last, I could name every town that was within the two covers, every river, every lake and every mountain peak; what I did not know about geography, tested by what was in Morris' was not worth knowing, and what I did not know about geography practically was pretty nearly the whole thing. (Laughter.) I knew very little about it.

"My knowledge of geography was pretty well confined to New Brunswick. I had heard of the sister Province of Nova Scotia—we got some apples from there and they were good, and that helped me to remember that there was a beneficent country nearby. I had heard of Quebec, inhabited by Frenchmen; I had also heard of Ontario, and in a somewhat distant and reminiscent manner, I had heard an echo of a Province by the name of British Columbia, which was situated somewhere afar off near the Pacific; but I never troubled myself about it then.

"Then confederation came up, and I have followed the history of the development of Canada from that time till now, and have been present at all its phases, and with you, have followed it with intense interest and great delight. Our country of Canada has had its periods of development. It commenced away back in the sparsely settled patches and in the unorganized stretches of country, gradually developed into a crown colony, when it was controlled entirely from Downing Street, or whatever represented Downing Street in those days.

Growth of the Dominion

"These grew into responsible provinces, and then these provinces, four of them, made up the first restricted area of the Dominion of Canada under the new confederation, and then fresh territory was added, fresh provinces were carved out, until today we have the wide, opulent and mighty Dominion. We take millions of sturdy, strong, sensible race, or aggregation of races, with all the modern mechanism for transport and communication and intercourse and education, religious teaching, scientific research, schools, colleges, universities, all the adjuncts and all the accessories of advanced civilization. All that time, the onlooker from abroad was justified in saying what he did say: 'Why, this all means that Canada is growing away from the Empire, becoming independent, managing her own affairs and resources, developing into a stronger race, a stronger aggregation of provinces, and developing into something like a nationality. There is only one step more, and that will mean separation.' That is what was said.

Influence of Blood

"But there was another influence at work, the influence of blood and race, which is stronger and more pervasive and persistent, and has been so from the dawn of political institutions in this world, and will continue so as long as the world lasts. (Applause.) There was also the pride of language and literature instilling its lessons in the hearts of those who read.

Then there was the ever-present sureness of what we needed, protection in our infantile days and our younger years; the ever-present sureness of army and navy that was able to protect and defend. (Applause.) Then, outside of that and intermingling with it were commercial transactions, the commerce which naturally flowed from the Motherland to the colonies and back again. Then came the bonds of financial interests, and so another tie was added to those silent bonds. Later came other feelings and thoughts.

"Away in South Africa, the clouds of war arose on the horizon and the blare of trumpets bore within their sound the menace and the threat that British power and prestige would be driven into the sea. That fired the blood of the people of Canada and the other Dominions Overseas. Our kin drew their resolutions to the point, made their exits from their lands, marshalled themselves side by side, and left some of them their lives and consecrated many of them by their blood territory which was alien to them, but which ever after will be sacred because of that fact. (Applause.)

Imperial Conference

"Then came the Imperial Conferences, where men from these Dominions met in consultation for the good of their several states and that of the Empire. So there was a bond of counsel, judgment, suggestive help and discussion.

"These were the silent influences which worked to draw us together, as those other influences worked a little to draw us apart.

"In the struggle between the two, which have won? We are all glad to know that the centripetal forces have triumphed over the centrifugal; and in proportion, as we got greater freedom, we became more loyal to the idea of Empire. (Hear, hear.) The two, instead of counteracting each other, dovetailed.

Three Courses Open

"There were three courses which this young people, so welded together,

found before them. There was the policy of absorption in the great country to the south, with its tremendous magnet of attraction operating in so many ways. There were advocates of that step in this country, more advocates of it in other countries, and, I am ashamed to say, some people in the Motherland, that would have seen that take place and never turn a hair. Canada was saved from that, first by the instinct of preservation.

Protest Against Absorption

"She looked on absorption as a going out of individual and corporate existence, did not like it, and made this protest against it. Besides all the other circumstances which led to

HIS HONOUR, LIEUT-GOVERNOR T. W. PATERSON,
Honorary President, Victoria Branch Over-Seas Club.

confederation was this, arising out of the refusal to renew the old reciprocity treaty or make another, that an attempt was being made by the United States to incline Canada by way of partial compulsion, to such absorption. It was in protest against that pressure that the farseeing men of confederation days were driven into building the units into one strong body. (Cheers.)

"That was Canada's first recorded protest against absorption. The next came in 1873 and 1874, and by the year 1878 it had developed national proportions. It was a Dominion question. It became known as the national policy, and it was in reality the protest of the people against industrial absorption into the country to the south of us. And it has never been effected.

"In the years 1891 and 1911 when the question of commercial absorption was raised, the protest was repeated with added emphasis. These protests had underlying them the tenacity of these northern people to be themselves, and to live their own lives. (Applause.) They did not intend to submit to political, industrial or commercial absorption. They may have been wrong, but I think that it was a loveable trait in any man to be wrong under such circumstances. So that today among the deadest of dead issues there is the corpse, or the nightmare, or the will-o'-the-wisp of absorption into the country to the south of us.

No Sentiment for Independence

"There was another course open. It was the course of independence. Would they cut loose from Great Britain and proclaim themselves a republic? We had kindly advisors who said we were too old to hang onto our mother's apron strings; that we should paddle our own canoe and run our own ship, and so on; but none of them were entirely disinterested. Anyway the advice was not taken, and I think we may all conclude that independence was never much of an issue in this country. And why? Well, for two reasons: First, because of the wide freedom that was conferred upon us by the Mother Country in the management of our own affairs; and second, the part of protector that she has always played on our behalf. These two things, together with the strong common sense which I think Canada has always possessed in a large measure, made it impossible for any propaganda in favor of independence to be worth the name.

"The common sense of the country said we are independent now; we are as free as we need be. We have the substance now. Suppose we cut loose from the Mother Country and set up an independent Canada, would we have the substance or the shadow? And the common sense of Canada answered that question at the very moment it was put. It would have meant no independence for Canada. Over us would have been the shadow of impending menace, and in our consciousness would have been the feeling that we would not be powerful enough to ward it off. I myself had something to do with two fisheries questions, one on the Atlantic seaboard and the other on the Pacific, between Canada and the United States, and I know that our contention was accorded the courteous hearing that it received not because it was Canada that was concerned, but because the prestige of Great Britain with all its diplomatic power was behind us. Today, I say, independence is laid away in the limbo of forgotten and dead issues in this country. (Loud cheers.)

The Third Alternative
"Within the Empire"

"What remains? There is another alternative. It is the idea that is in my text, 'Canada Within the Empire.' That remains. I do not like to hear any man—and I do not care how big or how small he is—say: 'Yes, we will be allies of Great Britain.' They must be powerful nations in themselves who ally themselves with Great Britain. I like allies. They are useful and beneficial commercially and politically. Japan is an ally of Great Britain, and so is France, and there are useful virtues in these alliances; but I never like to thing that Canada and Australia and South Africa and New Zealand will ever get into the position of being allies of Great Britain.

"So I force on your attention with all strength that Canada's destiny lies in developing herself within and as part of the great Empire in whose family she was born. (Cheers.) That idea early began to be attractive to the people of this country, more and more so as their national life grew and developed.

Growth of National Spirit

"The lack of the spirit of nationhood was a great lack in earlier days, but as we got acquainted one with the other that spirit became developed. It was the great organization and persistent work of those earlier days that gave a chance for this spirit to grow, and for us to learn the excellencies of the peoples of the several parts of the federation.

"As this national spirit grew, so grew the attractiveness of what we may call the Imperial idea. (Hear, hear.)

"To speak of the geographical position of Canada, I would point out that she stands with two great front doors to the world, one opening on all the enterprise, development, strength, skill and capital of Europe; the other upon the mighty East, now awakening from a long sleep, and with possibilities that will place it side by side with the older countries in the sense of development.

"We all have an idea, but few of us an adequate one, of what changes are coming when a continent is cut in half, what commercial and economic readjustments must be made. Here stands Canada, with her doors open on either side, right on the great central highway of the world's commerce —on the shortest and safest route of travel; on a highway to be trodden by infinitely greater numbers of passengers in the future, to be coursed with an infinitely greater volume of traffic; she stands there in that commanding position, secure in the knowledge of her resources and her strength. (Cheers.)

"How beautifully Canada's destiny, nationality and imperially, fits in at this specific time in the world's history, when she finds herself in the full flush of national life securing a place in the world's work, stepping out into it, drawing ambition and impulse from it and from the call of imagination which makes great men and makes great countries as well.

"I suppose you think I have come to the conclusion that Canada has settled down to her destiny within the Empire, Well, it is a great thing. A man must know where he is going to before he can expect to follow a straight course; and when Canada stopped wobbling on the line of absorption into the United States and likewise stopped wobbling in regard to independence, she started out upon a straighter course. And now we have settled down, so to speak, it is our first business to take stock of the estate of which we are a party in the capacity of owners and shareholders. I want to impress this upon you. We do not try enough to visualise or photograph before ourselves this immense Empire of which we form a part. We ought to do it more and more. For instance, when I meet an Australian I sidle up to him. He is nearer to me now because we belong to sister Dominions. That is the way it works. I would not have thought of doing so before.

Responsibilities of Empire

"Let us consider what is the Empire. We all have an idea that it is a big thing. Try and grasp that its area today is 11,900,000 square miles, or pretty well a quarter of this old globe of ours; and its people, all over the many widely scattered portions, is 400,000,000, or about a fourth of the peoples of the earth. It is a big thing, but it is a bigger thing when you come to think of it. Think of Canada, with its 8,000,000 people and so many millions of acres under cultivation and its illimitable stretches undeveloped, even though it lies within organized districts.

"Of all that population, 45,000,000 are British in the United Kingdom and 15,000,000 British in the Overseas ominions, 60,000,000 in all of British or nearly-allied British stock to maintain British standards and ideals over an area nearly one-fourth of the world. We must not let a Briton die. (Hear, hear.) We must deal with the dispersion and loss of British blood and British power through emigration directed into long channels and allowed to flow into alien lands.

"Look at it in another sense—that of the variety of productivity, of soil, of the needs of the peoples within the Empire. Should we not be organizing, be up and doing, to develop within this wide-flung estate of ours the production of what we need, and, while doing that, to add to the population, development and wealth of the British Empire itself?

Look at the Empire!

"There is a field for the greatest statesmanship and widest and strongest endeavor. In addition to production, there is the question of distribution, another wide field for enterprise.

"Look at the Empire, with its navy, its many centures of experience, its command of all the seas, and you see that no nation, no combination of nations, has the unique position of profiting from this trade as we have through the different parts of the Empire. It is a wonderful Empire that we have, our own estate, and it is for us, the men and women of this century, to see that the estate is brought under cultivation.

"It is a noble thing for Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen and Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africanders and Australians and all the other peoples of the Empire to join forces and unite efforts to stand straight, shoulder to shoulder, in the organization and development of this great Empire around the world.

EARL GREY, K.G.
First President of the Over-Seas Club.

"Suppose you agree with me in that you may ask along which line it is proposed we shall proceed. That is where a great many people balk. They say you will cause a revolution that will end in confusion worse than the beginning. My answer is to proceed along the lines upon which we have been proceeding for the last ten or twenty years. That is no revolution and no wrench. It is simply doing systematically what we have been doing.

Co-operation

"The next step is to co-operate on all the true and well-defined Imperial lines, which are far above the peculiarities of provinces. For instance let me mention two great things that should be considered in this way, both of which affect the interests of Canada most vitally. These are the lines of trade and of defence. On these two lines we can have Imperial co-operation and I think work out much of what I have been pleading for this night. The question of tariffs need not be interfered with. Let Great Britain remain free if its people desire it so and let Australia and South Africa and the other parts of the Empire preserve their individual systems if they care to; that will not necesarily affect the idea of imperial co-operation.

"In the matter of trade communication between the different parts of the Empire have we all one ought to have? There can be no trouble between protection and free trade along that line. Let us co-operate to make the routes of commerce easier and better than they are. In the matter of cable communication the same thing is true. Is there not an opportunity for co-operation in the matter of Atlantic cable systems?

"Then there is what you may call sympathetic legislation. I was surprised in the course of the sittings I attended in London to see the number of useless hindrances there are to the doing of business between the different parts of the Empire. There is an opportunity to get together and wipe these hindrances out.

Preferential Tariffs

"There is the matter of preference. If the British do not like to offer it, well and good. I told them that we offer it; and though they may refuse it, still we offer it. They may get so used to the medicine, even when it goes down a different gullet than their own, that the time may come when they will take it willingly. (Laughter.)

"At this present time, there is not a British country on the face of the globe, with the exception of two or three unimportant rocks in the vicinity of some foreign countries (laughter) which are not now taken into the Canadian brotherhood, and made participators in our British preference. That is a remarkable fact, and I am proud of it. (Applause.) All of them have been invited to send their goods to our markets, and when they come here they get the benefit of the British preference. That has been accomplished within a comparatively few years. That is progress, and progress in the direction I am endeavoring to indicate as the right direction.

Naval Defence

"One word more, and that is on the line of defence. I am thankful, exceedingly thankful, and I do not believe that I do other than echo the feeling of every true British and Canadian subject—when I say that at last the reproach is lifted from Canada that we are doing nothing serviceable towards the defence of the Empire on the sea. You may differ with me as to methods, and each man may have his own views and have them respected by the other in the belief that they are honestly held, but this wide Empire through, no matter what my views are or yours, within this last three months, there has gone a message which relieves Canada from the obloquy of doing nothing for the defence of the Empire. (Loud applause.)

"Too long she lay under that, too long to satisfy her own self-respect, too long to satisfy the wishes and the aspirations of the sister colonies, and to long to satisfy the patient, uncomplaining taxpayer in the United Kingdom. You men here in Canada, with one of the finest countries in the world, with no bars before you that you cannot leap over if you have a purpose to do so, not shut up behind bars and customs and circumstances which take all the hope out of you and leave you a nerveless member of the community; you in Canada who dress well and get good wages, go over to the United Kingdom and watch the British laborer in the mines, in the factory, on the street, wherever you may find him, and see him paying out from his hardly-earned wages for your defence—and not high at that—see him in his true conditions which are liveable, but which I do not think can be compared to the conditions in Canada; watch him for a single month, I say, and then come and look me in the face and tell me honestly if you can: Are you willing that he should continue to bear the whole brunt of the protection of the Empire, Canada included, while you go scot free? You know you are not. (Loud applause.)

"Your manhood rebels against that. Your selfishness may silence that rebellion for a while, but in the night watches, when you think on the injunction to love your neighbor as yourself, you have to make up your mind that you cannot throw the whole burden on him. You do not want to do it. (Cries of "No!")

"I mistake the people of Canada if they have not passed that milestone—and passed it forever. (Cheers.)

Defence is Insurance

"There is no polities in this meeting, and I cannot go as far as perhaps I would like to. But I would call your attention to the fact that when you have a home you do not sleep easily unless you know it is insured, and insured in a company that is sound.

"You do not want a sham insurance. Apply that to the defence of Canada. Some say Canada should do the whole thing. Brave words, but a very unsound conclusion. She does not want a fleet that is nothing but a sham.

"There is a great naval power of the world, Great Britain. She has been a naval power for a thousand years; brought up on the salt brine, with the atmosphere of the sea always on her lips and the spirit of adventure always in her veins. For a thousand years she has built and sailed ships, and has the advantage of centuries of experience. She has a mighty fleet and protects the whole Empire with it. What need is there for Canada or any other Dominion to build a fleet to protect themselves absolutely? It is a waste of money, a waste of fleets—and a waste of ideas to dwell on that for any time at all.

Canada's Contribution

"What Canada should ask herself is how she can best utilize that skill and experience so as to make the fleet secure against all possible comers, and so as to give protection, not only to ourselves, but to all the Empire at large. That is the question. Of course, some people will say that we are going to pay tribute for ever and ever, and that we are not going to have Canadian ships, manned by Canadians, and so forth. But that does not follow at all. What I ask for is a common-sense solution of the problem. Let us sit down and confer with the British Admiralty, as has been done, and find out what is necessary, then tote up your own contribution to that; and, whether there is need and an emergency for quick action, and if so put your effort where it will most speedily eventuate in strengthening the forces of the protecting fleet.

"When you have done that, confer with the British Government again and find out what co-operative plan there is that will enable Australia and Canada and the other Overseas Dominions to contribute their quota to the strengthening of the Imperial fleet—that quota to include, not only money, but ships and men, yes, Canadian courage and bravery as well. (Applause.) I have no fear that in this system to be evolved the aspirations of Canadians to be personally and bodily intersted as a country and as men in the great Empire fleet will ever be crushed out or will fail to be satisfied.

"No man has a warrant for saying that that policy of contribution is the only policy of the Government and that we propose to carry out that principle alone.

That is as far as I can go without being political; that far it is necessary to go, because I think the expression of the idea that it is the Government's entire policy to adopt that principle should be contradicted. Only one part of the policy of the Canadian Government is before the people. It is to be followed by another, and that other subject to the approval of the people themselves." (Loud cheers.)

Resolution Proposed by the Premier

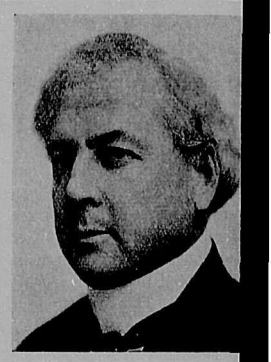
Sir Richard McBride proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that this mass meeting of the citizens of Victoria desires to tender its hearty thanks to the Hon. George Eulas Foster for the able and statesmanlike address which he has delivered tonight, and wishes him God-speed on his voyage round the world and a successful issue to his high imperial mission."

In speaking to this the Premier expressed the appreciation of all British Columbians at the choice of Mr. Foster as Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Federal Government, and spoke highly of his services as a member of the Trade Co sion.

In reference to Mr. Foster's to the South, Sir Richard said: have it from Mr. Foster's lips he is deeply sensible of the tunity for closer contact comme with Australia, and from this w conclude that when he retur will have a commercial treaty that section of the Empire tha help us much in the great work us of cementing the Empire.

"We are daily brought into touch with the Southern Dom and every effort to that end w questionably have behind it the mous support of this part of ada—and I think that in son



SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, K.C
Honorary President, Victoria B Over-Seas Club

spects we can speak with aut for the whole Dominion. There more enthusiastic, more ene more courageous missionary o Empire than Mr. Foster." (Ch

Hon. E. G. Prior seconded the lution, which was adopted u mously.

Among those who had seats o platform were the following: Sir Richard McBride, Premie B.C., Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Ho G. Prior, Hon. W. J. Bowser, A ney-General; Hon. W. R. Ross, ister of Lands; Hon. D. M. E Speaker of the House; Hon. Th Taylor, Minister of Public W Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of E tion; Hon. A. E. McPhillips, dent of the Council; Hon. Price son, Minister of Agriculture Finance; Mr. J. L. Beckwith, Dupont, Mr. George Jay, Mr. Perry, President of the Can Club; Mr. C. H. Lugrin, Mr. H. Behnsen, M.P.P., Mr. Fred D M.P.P., Mr. H. B. Thomson, M Mr H. H. Watson, M.P.P., Mr. B. McGowan, M.P.P., Mr. A. B Guire, M.P.P., Mr. C. F. Tisdal P.P., Mr. E. Miller, M.P.P, M Manson, M.P.P., Mr. W. Manso P.P., Mr. W. J. Manson, M.P.P. J. Hunter, Mr. A. G. Sargison A. E. Shaw, M.P.P., Mr. Carte ton, M.P.P., Mr. F. J. MacK M.P.P., Mr. W. H. Hayward, M Alderman McCandless, Alde Gleason, Alderman Dilworth, A man Cuthbert, Mr L. Tait, Pres of the Conservative Association Richard Hall, Vice-President o Overseas Club; Captain Phillipps-Wolly, Mr. J. A. Mara J. A. Schofield, M.P.P., Mr. Shallcross, President of the Boa Trade.

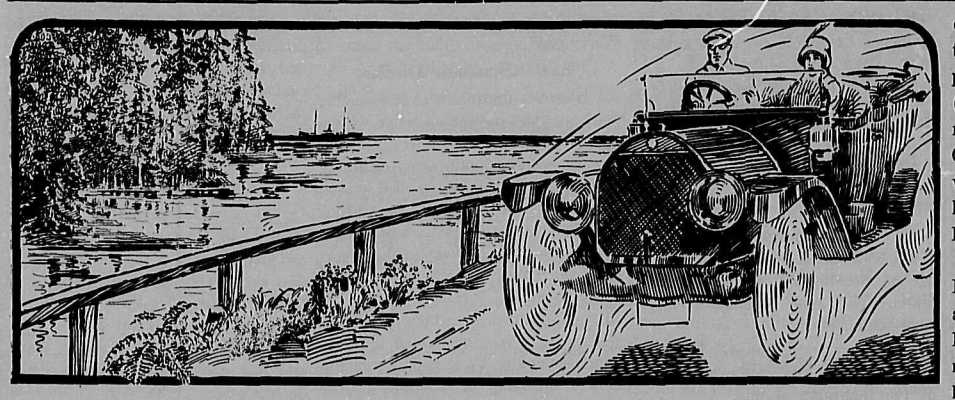
The platform was tastefully ated with flowers arranged by R. S. Day, of the Daughters Empire. The back of the pla was draped with the British an nadian flags.

During the evening Miss Munroe sang a very effective tion.

DOMINION SPEED LIMI

Motor cars will not be perm to increase their speed or to faster than nine miles an ho *cities and villages, and fifteen mi* hour in the country districts in ada. This was decided on b lower house, when it accepte amendment to the Government proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, wh clared that he withdrew the clau thorizing an increase of speed in to fifteen miles an hour, and i country to twenty-five miles an *in deference to public opinio* protests which had been forwar the Government. The effect amendment is the existing spee ulation remains unchanged. clauses which remain in the bill late the approach of a motor street car which is standing st taking on or letting off passe The motor car must not pass a *ing car. The bill also provide* municipalities may set aside roadways on which motor cars travel at a higher speed for the pose of trial trips or tests.

A dividend of 1½ per cent pa March 1st, has been declared b Granby Consolidated Mining, S ing & Power Company. The f *dividend was 1 per cent.*



Motoring and Good Roads

CAESAR DID IT

WHEN Caesar took an eastward ride,
And grabbed the Gauls for Rome;
What was the first thing that he did,
To make them feel at home?
Did he increase the people's loads
And liberty forbid?
No, he dug in and built good roads—
That's what old Caesar did.

Did Caesar put the iron heel
Upon the foeman's breast?
Or did he try to make them feel,
That Roman rule was best?
What did he do to make them glad
He'd come their midst amid?
He built good roads in place of bad,
That's what old Caesar did.

He built good roads from hill to hill,
Good roads from vale to vale;
He ran a good roads movement,
Till old Rome got all the kale.
He told the folks to buy at home,
Build roads their hills amid;
Until all roads led unto Rome,
That's what old Caesar did.

If any men would make their town
The Center of the Map;
Where folks would come and settle down,
And live in plenty's lap—
If any town its own abodes
Of poverty would rid;
Let it get out and build good roads,
Just like old Caesar did.

—Town Crier.

WOMEN DRIVERS

IN PROPORTION to the motoring population, it is safe to say that Victoria has as many or more women drivers than any other Canadian city; and we gladly admit that their "usurpation" of a field dormerly considered one for masculine effort only, has been a peaceable one; and the women drivers have disproved the contentions of a jealous lesser sex that they would be unreliable, erratic, and prone to "blow up" in an emergency. They have proven unqualified successes as chauffeurs.

Heretofore, however, women have found considerable difficulty to be attached to the labor of starting their cars. This year has seen a number of automobile innovations which make them more than ever available for the woman who drives her own car. Chief among these may be named the self-starter, that really starts the motor. The electric self-starter, seen on the majority of cars this year, even those at a conservative price, is efficient and dependable, although somewhat complicated in mechanism. It can be counted on to do the work required of it under almost any conditions. It is not hard to see that this means much to the motorist of the gentler sex.

Unpleasantness of Cranking

Cranking has not been the placasantest of operations, even for a man and under the best conditions. It means a stoop and a pull, more or less vigorous in proportion to the power of the motor and its mood on the particular occasions. It often means minutes of "spinning" that require no little strength as well as knack. And at that it is not always successful until it has become a back-breaking operation. This was one of the principal reasons why high-powered cars and women drivers were not formerly apt to come into close association, although there have been such enthusiastic woman drivers that they would take out the roadster or big six belonging to the head of the house or to big brother even when they knew that, if the engine should stop running, they would be powerless to turn it over.

"Aladdin's Self-Starter"

All worries of this nature have been done away with by the effective self-starter, however, and a field of real motoring joy has thereby opened to women with a suddenness that recalls the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. It makes no difference how powerful the motor may be or how hard to turn over, the woman driver of today can feel confident that she will be able to start by the simple pressure of a button, a foot pedal or other controlling device. She may be counted on to jump at the opportunity and come into her own, as it were, in getting behind the steering wheel of cars that not many months ago were beyond the range of her safe or convenient operation.

Many a woman, as every motorist knows, is a first-class driver; cool in emergencies, delicate in her control of the car and above all courteous and considerate on the road. If she exhibits a compunction about killing chickens and dogs, that can only be set down as an excellent fault. Certain it is that he who drives a motor car may expect to meet her who does likewise in growing numbers.

MOTOR TRUCKS

By L. H. Rose.

THE HISTORY of the automobile manufacturing, from the days of the then so-called dreamer to the present, where it stands as one of the leading industries of the world, tells a story of development and progress almost without precedent. I mean by this, not entirely from the standpoint of its phenomenal and continued growth, but, also, for the precedents this industry has established and maintained, some of them entirely contrary to all former accepted standards and principles where the manufacture of a product has assumed the proportions of the automobile output of today. I refer particularly to the new standard of price which the automobile has set for a pleasure and business convenience as compared with the horse-drawn vehicle, which they have so universally displaced, and the maintaining of an industry of this size upon a strictly cash basis, this latter fact in my opinion being one of the greatest factors contributing to its remarkable success.

Almost a Necessity

The automobile was originally looked upon as a luxury for the rich, but this was for a comparatively short period, as its utility in all lines of business was apparent almost at once and needed but the natural development and perfecting to put it where it is today—almost a necessity.

I have called attention briefly to the above to supplement the following remarks bearing on the efficiency of the motor truck today.

"Taken For Granted"

Unfortunately, the motor truck has been taken for granted, so to speak, by most manufacturers rather than developed. The first delivery wagons and later some of the heavier trucks as put out by some of the manufacturers were merely their touring car chasses with commercial bodies. The result of this method was that a great number of progressive firms, which realized the possibilities of a practical motor truck and put their faith in the manufacturer because his touring car had been successful, immediately condemned the motor truck as impractical, owing to the prohibitive cost of operation. But they did not quit. Rather, they demanded a practical truck, and once the manufacturer realized that a knowledge of mechanical engineering and design ing was only the starter, and that a successful truck could only be built with a full knowledge of the demands upon it from the standpoint of the user, then a practical truck was built.

More Work: Less Cost

To be practical a truck must handle a greater volume of business at a smaller proportionate expense than a horse-drawn truck would, and the product of the standard manufacturers of today will do this if placed and handled intelligently; but this knowledge cannot be gained by merely reading a catalogue or buying from the agent who offers the greatest financial inducement. This knowledge can, however, be gained by a careful analysis of the performance of trucks already in operation, or by analysis of your requirements by factory experts.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of buying a dealer, as well as a manufacturer, who is morally and financially responsible; for, if he is, he has, you may rest assured, realized these points and has made a study of conditions and will help you analyze your particular case before recommending the car for your service, and, if he is conscientious, he will not make any recommendations before he has made a thorough investigation of the service demanded and has first satisfied himself from his own experience and knowledge as to the grade of vehicle required.

Many Important Items

One must not get the idea that the load and driver mean everything. While it is true that they are the most important features in the success or failure of a truck, yet such things as tire equipment, size of wheels, balance of the load (whether to carry it forward or to the rear), chain and shaft drive (whether propelled by electricity or gasoline), and a number of other details all enter into the selections, and their efficiency varies with the conditions under which the truck is to be used.

Another feature which is realized by comparatively few is that in installing trucks one of the greatest advantages is to standardize. It is a great mistake to do as so many firms have done in the past, buy trucks of two or three different makes with the idea that they, in this way, have an opportunity to observe the operation of the different cars, all of which is very true, but decidedly expensive, and all of which can be done by proper investigation without the investment. Where the trucking equipment is standardized, they have the advantage of carrying a nominal stock of extra parts, such as wheels, tires, etc., and, also, the added advantage that any one of their drivers is familiar and competent to turn from one truck to another without any inconvenience.

Keep Own Trucks

Once a firm has its equipment, even though it is only one truck, there is no reason why they should not arrange to stable, or in the terms of the automobile, garage and take care of this truck themselves the same as they have their horses, but here again is a point which a good many firms fail to realize, thinking that because their touring car has been kept at a garage the truck should be. This is expense entirely unnecessary. The mechanism of trucks is not nearly so sensitive as that of a touring car, and the driver who is competent to handle trucks is also competent to take care of same. If he is not, then he is not a desirable man to handle a truck.

V.I.M.C. PROSPERS

MANAGER Charles H. Burman of the Vancouver Island Motor Company, in his big re-inforced concrete garage on View Street, near Vancouver Street, is doing a big business these days. Things may be dull, he says, but anyone around the V. I. headquarters fails to notice it. Last week the company were forced reluctantly to relinquish possession of one 6-cylinder 6-passenger Peerless torpedo "48," one 6-cylinder 7-passenger Hudson, two Hudson taxis (the first real taxis in town), a whole new carload of Hupmobiles, and a Chase truck. The Peerless went to a wealthy prairie man who is settling here; the truck to the Wet Wash Laundry.

Among the accessories carried by Mr. Burman are such leaders as Fisk and Firestone tires, Klaxon horns, Buckeye bumpers, Stewart speedometers, Kellogg four-cylinder air-pumps, Hartford shock-absorbers, Gabriel rebound snubbers, etc. Many owners have taken advantage of the guaranteed fireproof storage offered and the building is practically full from roof to ground. Mr. Burman and Mr. Tracksell showed their faith in Victoria by building a splendid and permanent structure, a credit to the world's best motor rows, here; and it is only right that their expectations should be fulfilled, as they are being.

"This piece of lace on my dress is over fifty years old."

"It's beautiful. Did you make it yourself?"

Uncle—I understand that Young Brown is utterly ruined by speculation.

Niece—How lucky that we agreed to keep our engagement secret.

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beats anything you ever used. You don't need to believe this—prove it for yourself.
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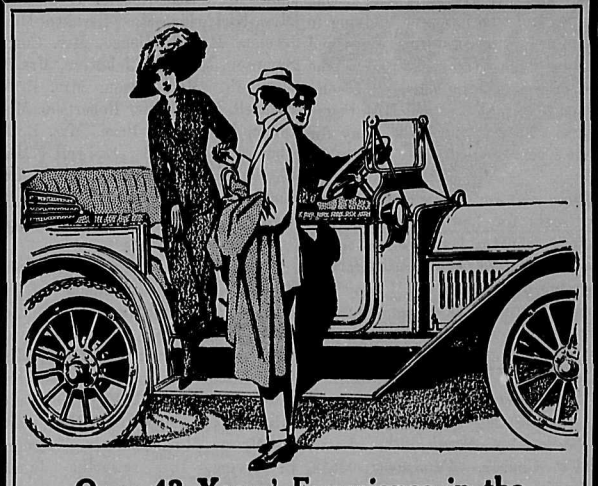

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OVER forty years of that time have been spent in making McLaughlin carriages and buggies. McLaughlin carriages bore a good name. They earned it. It was won on sheer merit. A customer bought a McLaughlin carriage when he had the price simply because it represented the best he could get. He could buy cheaper carriages, but he could not get McLaughlin service. Service can't be had for nothing. It costs money and it's worth it.
But here's the point! The same standards that made the McLaughlin carriage famous are still applied to the making of McLaughlin cars. Each 1913 McLaughlin car is the product of over two generations of successful effort directed solely along one line.
Send for catalogue of our 1913 models.
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McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO., Limited, OSHAWA
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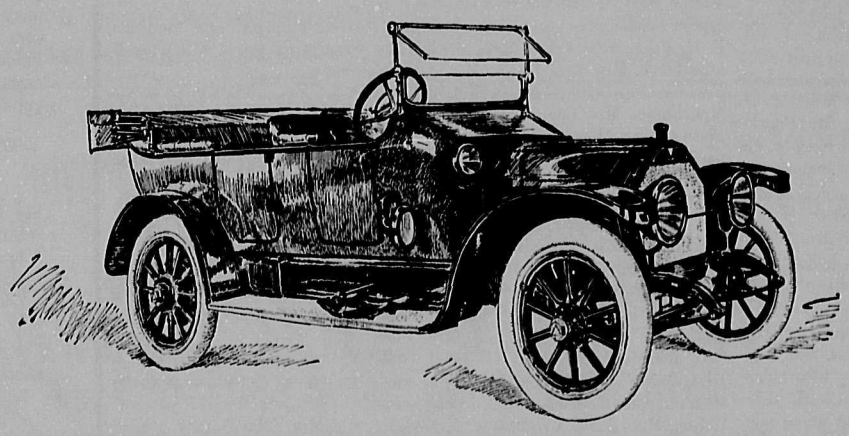
Complete Equipment Including Spare Tire and Rim
$2600 F.O.B. Victoria
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937-939-941 View Street Phone 3840 Victoria, B.C.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL

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

AMONG this week's hostesses was Mrs. Henry Pearce, of Oak Bay, who has been residing in Victoria for the past few years and who left during the latter part of the week for a trip to England, accompanied by Mr. Pearce and Miss Peggy Pearce. They intend to be away for about a year.

• • •

Those who were lucky enough to secure seats for Lewis Waller at the Victoria Theatre last week when he introduced that charming play "A Marriage of Convenience," may be thought fortunate as no actor has yet been in Victoria, who received such applause, and has been so much appreciated.

Mercer-Matthews

An interesting wedding took place on Wednesday, March 19th, in St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, B.C., when Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick united in marriage Mr. Angus Graeme Mercer, third son of Colonel C. A. Mercer, late of the Indian army, and Mrs. Mercer, Belgrave House, Dover, England, and Margaret Laura Dufferin Matthews, only daughter of the late Mr. Mark Reginald Matthews, Corbar Tower, Buxton, Derbyshire, and Mrs. Matthews of Vancouver.

The bride, who wore her travelling costume of white serge with large white plumed hat, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses, was given away by her brother, Mr. R. Alcock Matthews. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Winifred Grubb, of Victoria, who was gowned in grey cloth with a large blue hat veiled with grey and trimmed with a wreath of pink and blue rose buds. Mr. Charles Mercer, the bridegroom's brother, undertook the duties of best man.

After the wedding ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Blenheim Court, the rooms being tastefully adorned with daffodils, narcissus and greenery.

Mr. and Mrs. Mercer afterwards left for the Sound Cities, the bride travelling in a smart navy blue tailored suit with a large black hat trimmed with navy blue and green silk. They intend making their future home at Coquitlam.

A great many very beautiful gifts were received, both the bride and groom being very well known. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond and sapphire ring, and to the bridesmaid a pearl and turquoise crescent.

Scene From "A Night Out," May Robson's Latest Starring Vehicle, at the Victoria Theatre, Monday Evening.

Mrs. Alexis Martin Hostess of Bridge and Tea

Mrs. Alexis Martin was hostess during the week of a smart bridge and tea. Among the numerous guests were: Mrs. Butchart, Miss Butchart, Miss W. Todd, Mrs. Douglas Hunter, Mrs. Harry Pooley, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Miss Eberts, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Kirkbride, Mrs. Bernard Heisterman, Mrs. L. Genge, Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Mrs. R. Monteith, Miss Mason, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. Alister Robertson, Miss Little, Miss Jessie Prior, Mrs. E. A. Thomas, Miss B. Bodwell, Miss Phyllis Mason and Mrs. J. W. Ambery.

Miss Bodwell Hostess at Informal Dance

Miss Brownie Bodwell, Rockland Avenue, entertained a number of her friends at a small dinner and dance on St. Valentine's night. Some of those present were: Miss Prior, Miss Lucy Little, Miss Gladys Pitts, Miss Macdonald, Miss Annie Macdonald, Miss Nation, Miss Irene Ross, and the Messrs. Morten Mason, Chalmers. B. Irving, D. Trewartha James, Carewe Martin and others.

Mrs. Henry Pearce's Farewell Tea

Mrs. Henry Pearce, Oak Bay, who left on Thursday last for a year's visit to England, gave a farewell tea to her many friends at the Empress Hotel on last Tuesday afternoon. Tea was served in the diningroom, which was set aside for the occasion, small tables being placed about the room for the convenience of the guests. Mrs. Pearce received her guests in a becoming costume of grey relieved by touches of old rose, with a large grey hat with old rose colored osprey. Among the guests were: Mrs. E. G. Prior, Miss Prior, Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Mrs. Fred Peters, Mrs. J. Foulmes, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. R. Nelson, Mrs. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Miss Mabel Eberts, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Bernard Heisterman, Miss Heisterman, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. D. Twigg, Mrs. A. Dumbleton, Mrs. Victor Eliot, Mrs. Walter Langley, Miss Dodwell, Mrs. Hasell, Miss Pitts, Miss Marion Pitts, Miss Gladys Pitts, Miss N. Dupont, Mrs. Foulkes, Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Mason, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Miss Bodwell, Mrs. Peter Lampman, Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Mrs. Henry Heisterman, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Lawrence Genge, Mrs. Hebden Gillespie, Mrs. Rattenbury, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. N. T. Burdick, Mrs. Herrick McGregor, Mrs. R. G. Monteith, Mrs. Robert Beaven, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mrs. Kirkbride, Mrs. O. M. Jones, the Misses Jones, Miss Peggy McBride, Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, Mrs. C. Payne, Mrs. B. Tye, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Campbell McCallum, Miss McCallum and others.

Mrs. John Sampson has returned to her home at Cadboro Bay after a visit of some weeks spent with friends in Chilliwack, B. C.

Mrs. Peagram, of Vancouver, has returned home after a pleasant holiday with friends here.

Mrs. G. L. Courtney has returned from a visit to Vancouver.

Mrs. Edmund Senkler was a visitor to the Capital last week from Vancouver.

Mr. Alice, from Vancouver, paid a flying visit to Victoria last week.

Miss Muriel Langley has left town on a visit to Oakland, California. She will be away some months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Girdwood, who have been spending the past month in town, have returned to their home at Cowichan Lake.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Proctor, of Fraser Lake, to Mrs. F. M. Twigg, of this city, took place recently at the residence of Rev. W. L. Clay, Linden Avenue.

Mrs. M. Young has left on an extended visit to Southern California.

Mr. G. F. Baldwin, of Vancouver, has returned home after visiting in Victoria.

Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Haggard, from Cowichan Lake, were in town for a day or so last week on their way to stay with friends in New Westminster.

Mrs. John Poff, of Vancouver, was a guest at the Empress Hotel last week.

Dr. C. Newcombe, Dallas Road, has left on a trip to the Fraser Valley.

Mrs. J. S. H. Matson and Mrs. Henry Croft, who have been making an extended trip abroad, returned to their home here last week. They were accompanied by Miss T. Scott also of this city.

Colonel and Mrs. Holmes are occupying Mrs. R. Marpole's residence, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Marpole, who are travelling in Southern California, accompanied by Miss Naomi Holmes.

Miss Hannah McQuade left last week for San Francisco, Pasadena and other points of interest, where she will spend some time visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Green, of Duncan, B.C., have been recent visitors in Victoria.

The Victoria Nurses Club are making arrangements for a ball to be held on Wednesday, March 24th, at the Alexandra. It is hoped this ball will be as successful as previous ones have.

Mr. Eric Gordon, who is a student in the forestry department of the University of Washington, Seattle, has been visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Young are guests in the city from Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kennedy are staying at the Dominion Hotel, from Glenboro, Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, of Winnipeg, are among the guests at the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. John Finnerty has returned from a short visit spent with friends in Vancouver.

Mr. J. L. Lawson was a guest at the Ritz Hotel during the week from Vancouver.

Mrs. John Hearn, who has been spending the last six weeks in Lower California, accompanied by her sister, Miss Minto, has again taken up her residence at the Empress Hotel.

Mrs. Fitz Herbert Bullen and Mr. Harry Bullen have returned from a visit of some months spent in the East.

Mr. A. L. Hunt, from Thetis Island, was a visitor to Victoria during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey left on Friday last by the Northern Pacific for Schenectady, where they were called owing to the serious illness of their son.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt and Mr. E. A. Waterman have left on a visit to Portland, Ore.

Mr. Percy A. Grove has left on a visit to relatives in England.

Mr. C. J. V. Spratt and Mr. E. A. Brammer have left town on a short visit to the Old Country.

Dr. C. R. Richards left on Friday last by the Northern Pacific on a trip to Spokane.

Dr. and Mrs. Eric Perkins have taken up their residence at Glenshiel Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bagshawe are recent arrivals from the Old Country and are at present staying at the Ritz Hotel. They hope to make their future home here.

Miss Rey, from Duncan, has been staying in the city, and was a guest at the Dominion Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Strickland, who have been visiting Mr. J. B. Greaves, of this city, have returned to their home in Vancouver.

"RAG" IN LONDON

RAG-TIME MUSIC is a society craze (according to The London Standard). It is not only popular among office boys, who make the city melodious with their whistlings from Aldgate to Temple Bar, but it is the surest kind of music to enliven the drawingrooms of Mayfair.

Mr. Percy Haydon, who gives a rag-time "turn" at the Empire Theatre, Leicester Square, is one of the English music-hall artists who have made a success of this merry music, which has been a monopoly of American artists, and he has many opportunities of studying its popularity in society as he is frequently engaged as an entertainer at receptions and drawing-room entertainments in the West End.

"Rag" Commands Attention

"However inattentive a fashionable audience may be when a tenor with a world-wide reputaion or the greatest virtuoso of the violin is entertaining them with the finest classical music, the first few chords of a rag-time melody command instant attention, and, in some curious way, make everybody immediately gay," he said to a representative. "It is, I think, the lilt of the music, which is always written in a measure which listeners can accompany by snapping the fingers or swaying the shoulders. The music laughs at the people, and they laugh back again. Not even the most distinguished people of the highest social standing are proof against its curious appeal. They can not resist the temptation to sway with the music—not only young people, but the elders as well.

Syncopation Sways Them

"At a reception given by the Duchess of Marlborough, at her Curzon street mansion, the rag-time melodies set everybody gently swaying to their lilt. I could see through the corner of my eye as I sat at the piano that everybody was listening hard, and such encouragement urges one to do one's best. The more enthusiasm I put into it the more the ladies and

English Crumpets

15c. Per Package

The TEA KETTLE, 1110 Douglas St.

MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE, Proprietress Opp. Victoria Theatre

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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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Repairing, re-dyeing and remodelling at lowest prices.

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An Important Announcement to Ladies About Summer-Knit UNDERWEAR

Important because it will tell you of values in Knitted Underwear such as have never before been approached.. We, ourselves, were amazed at the delightful finish and sterling quality of the great, new shipment of Summer Knit Underwear which arrived only a few days ago, and when it came to prices—we almost thought there must be some mistake. However, we want you to be the judge in this matter. Call and examine these perfect knitted garments.

ARTISTIC NEW CUSHION SLIPS

See these pretty new Cushion Slips today. Art Linen, embroidered in colors, in the most charming designs. All ready for use, $1.25 and 75c

CORSET COVERS

Short or no sleeves, at 50c, 45c and 30c

LADIES' VESTS

Porosknit and ribbed lisle, short or no sleeves, low necks, plain or fancy yoke. Really remarkable value, at only 25c

Similar to above, in very special qualities, at 35c, or 3 for $1.00

Other Vests are priced at 65c, 75c and $1.00. The lower priced Vests are in cotton lisle; the medium quality in gauze lisle, and the highest price in silk lisle, but all are equally unheard of values. All sizes in every case.

THE COMFORT OF A BATH MAT

Who does not know the horror of stepping on cold oilcloth after a warm bath? Get one of these new Bath Mats and never do it again. Ecru, purple, pink, blue and red, $2.50, $1.50 and $1.00

LADIES' COMBINATIONS

Finest Silk Lisle, low neck, no sleeves, loose knee.....$1.50

Similar style, with low neck, short sleeves and tight knee. Price $1.00

Velvet Knit and Porosknit, plain or with fancy lace yoke. Short or no sleeves, loose knee Splendid value at 75c

Porosknit and ribbed lisle, short or no sleevs, low neck, tight or lose knee—our leading value at only 50c

Many delightful styles in lace trimming to choose from.

LADIES' DRAWERS

At only 25c there is a special line with loose knee, and in tight or loose knee our leading value is 35c, or 3 for $1.00

Other very special values, all lace trimmed, at 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c

In Drawers, as in vests, we stock odd sizes.

Don't forget that Gordons is the Store for perfect DOROTHY DODD FOOTWEAR

Gordons Limited

THOMPSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS Mean comfort, ease, elegance A new model is here at Only $1.50

739 Yates Street Telephone 1391

gentlemen appreciated it, and I knew that some very stern old dowagers were swaying gently to the music, because I could see the blaze of dia*monds in their tiaras moving* to and fro in time with the music. In other big went end mansions rag-time is the sign for everybody to stop talking and to crowd in from the other rooms to listen to it. It is also astonishing to me to discover that so many people know the extraordinary words of some of these rag-time songs and join in the choruses. For instance, it is somewhat of a surprise to discover that prosperous and quite elderly city men can join, word-perfect in such a chorus as, 'He's the high-falutin', shootin', scootin', son of a gun from Arizona, rag-time cowboy, Joe!'

Penetrates the Palace

"I found another very enthusiastic rag-time audience at Buckingham Palace, where I sang at a party given to the upper servants of the palace. They were nearly all familiar with the ragtime songs, and appreciated them immensely. In fact, rag-time is now a universal craze. Any other kind of song does not appeal at all, but these simple, tumty, tumty, tumty, tum, one-step melodies seem to set everybody swaying their shoulders, and are an irresistible invitation for many people to dance."

Of Interest to Women

"THE DULL YEARS PASS——

THE dull years pass—like strangely troubled dreams,
The joyless years that she has been away;
The summers bloom, the winters light their fires,
What matters grave or gay?

I wait and watch through all the empty hours,
With hopeless eyes now well-nigh drained of tears;
I feed my hungry heart with memories
Garnered in treasured years.

Ofttimes it seems, if I but liftmine eyes,
As in the old, dear days, I'd see her there,
Her sweet face smiling in my open door,
Pale in her dusky hair.

And ofttimes, too, I seem to hear her voice—
Her soft, low voice, each well-remembered tone
Filling the silent void, till I forget
That I am all alone.

And yet I know, while still the dull years pass,
Except in dreams, that I shall nevermore
Look up to see her sweet face smiling there,
Within my open door.

—Virginia L. Bonsall.

BANANA DISHES

By **Emma Telford.**

A RECENT writer studying up the antecedents of the banana finds that it was named musa, after Antonius Musa, the freedman and physician of the great Augustus of the Romans. Its name, therefore, "the wise man's food," is but a graceful recognition of its food value.

Long ago it was calculated that the banana, "prince of the Tropics," was one hundred and thirty-three times as productive as wheat and forty-four times as productive as the potato, taking in the hot countries the place

SPRINGTIME IN THE UP-ISLAND ORCHARDS

that wheat, rye and barley take in West Asia and Europe and that rice takes in India and China. In our own country they are coming more and more into favor, furnishing a greater degree of nutriment than is found in any other of the fresh fruits, and, in the large cities at least, giving the purchaser more for the money expended than almost any other fruit, including apples. Bananas, like many other articles of food, are easily digested by some persons while others find them difficult of digestion when eaten raw. However served, they should be well masticated, in spite of their soft texture and tendency to "slip down" easily. Served raw with salt, lemon or mayonnaise, they can usually be eaten with impunity. If the least green or unripe, they should always be cooked. *Among the many* nice ways of cooking them the following can be relied upon as satisfactory:

Fried Bananas.

Peel, cut in halves lengthwise, and brown in hot butter in the fryingpan. When done, dust with powdered sugar, sprinkle with lemon juice and serve. Or cut in two, lengthwise, roll in powdered macaroon crumbs, then in flour, and brown in butter. When done, take out on a hot dish, brush over with a little tart jelly or marmalade and serve with or without sweet sauce. A good sauce to serve with bananas is made as follows: Cook to a sirup a half a cupful each water and sugar. Add a half-glassful currant or other tart jelly, cook a few moments, strain and serve with the fruit.

Baked Bananas.

Peel a half-dozen bananas and cut in halves. Place in an earthen bakingpan well buttered, dust with sugar, *put a little butter on each and squeeze* lemon-juice over them. Bake until the bananas are delicately browned and serve either hot or cold.

Bananas for Invalids.

Peel perfectly ripe bananas, then beat up smooth and light with a fork. Pour over them a little lemon-juice and serve with whipped cream. Bananas prepared in this way, according to a celebrated physician, are easily digested and can be given to an invalid.

Banana Salad.

Cut peeled bananas into four strips, chop some peanuts fine and roll the bananas in the chopped nuts. When ready to serve, put one crispy heart leaf of lettuce on a plate with a teaspoonful of mayonnaise heaped on it. Lay a strip of banana on either side the leaf and serve, passing a dish of mayonnaise at the same time. Bananas should never be put in the icebox, as their penetrating flavor affects everything else about it. Neither should they be peeled until just before using, as the flesh turns dark.

Banana Ice Cream.

Wash three very ripe bananas with a silver fork and put into a bowl with a cupful of sugar, a pint of milk, a pint of rich cream and a tea-spoonful vanilla or lemon. Freeze and serve, if you like, in banana boats. Take rinds free from specks and spots, turn back one section of the skin, or take off entirely. If the skin is left whole, insert the cream, then tie the section back in place before serving. The skins should be thoroughly chilled before being filled.

Only one more week to take advantage of our offer on Page 2 and get a free sitting and photograph.

FOR THE FASTIDIOUS

"IT'S JUST like a bit of the Fifth Avenue shop district set down here in the West," was the compliment a distinguished lady paid last week to the Paris Millinery and Hair Shop, which has just opened at 725 Yates Street. Mesdames R. Walton and J. Cook, the proprietors of the Paris Shop, have spent a great deal of money and time in making their establishment one that should minister competently to the tastes of Victoria ladies; and the compliment is well-deserved.

The front part of the shop is given up to the display of millinery. Hats of the most exquisite design and elegant materials are everywhere, the glorious plumage of wide-brimmed affairs designed for the queenly madam contrasting with the apparent simplicity of smart toques to be worn by demure misses. The season's latest styles, many of them imported from London and Paris milliners of fame, show a great variety of shapes and of color-schemes. Displayed as they are in simple yet tasteful surroundings, the large plate-glass mirrors affording opportunity for the most fastidious ladies to "try on" at ease, the hats are more than bewildering.

The rear of the shop, a large room furnished in white and tapestries, is a beauty-parlor with dainty manicure tables and appliances for all manner of beauty treatments. Snowy apartments give absolute privacy; and an expert attendant also presides over a large new stock of hair goods. The parlor is said to be the most modern in the West. Mrs. Walton and Mrs. Cook are to be congratulated on their taste and enterprise in placing such a shop as the Paris at the disposal of feminine Victoria.

The Kaiserhof Menu is always interesting to the man with a full fledged hunger, or to him with the jaded appetite—interesting, too, to the maid who accompanies the man in the case.

Dr. Holmes and the Fork

"Are you hungry, little girl?" said Dr. Wendell Holmes to one whom he saw looking with longing eyes at the good things before her.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"They why don't you take a sandwich?"

"Because I haven't any fork."

"Fingers were made before forks," said the doctor, smiling.

The little girl looked, then said: "Not my fingers."—Strand.

Haven't had your picture taken for how many years? Then read Page 2.

Any old book is bound to sell—otherwise it wouldn't be bound.

Fine clothes do not make the woman but they sometimes break the husband.

FOR THE FIRST

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

MRS. M. L. ROSS

1105 Douglas Street Victoria

Comox District

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The largest and finest agricultural district on the Island.

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

Also lots in the rapidly growing town of Courtenay.

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

This is a great chance to be independent.

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

BEADNELL & CALLIN.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents,

Courtenay & Comox, V.I.

Write for information.

Patronized by THE QUEEN

After careful consideration Queen Alexandra has chosen **Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste** and has given its makers the gracious favor of a Royal Appointment. Surely such a critical selection should indicate that you will experience a new delight in this dentifrice. For the same reason we would recommend Cherry Blossom Perfume, which is also used by Her Majesty. At your druggist's.

Nerlich & Co., 146 Front St. W Toronto.

The Ladies of Victoria are cordially invited to visit the

PARIS MILLINERY *and* HAIR SHOP

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

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

Established 1908.

Retailers' Advertising

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

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

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

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

Newton Advertising Agency

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

Blue Printing
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Draughting

Surveyors' Instruments and Drawing Office Supplies.

Electric Blue Print and Map Company

214 Central Bldg., View Street
Phone 1534 Victoria, B.C.

Spirella Corset

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

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

Ph. 4465 Rm. 201 Bellevue Hotel

Hibben-Bone Building
Victoria, B.C.

Thomas Hooper
ARCHITECT

522 Winch Building
Vancouver, B.C.

CONNAUGHT DANCING HALL

To Let for Private Dances.

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

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

719 FORT ST. Phone R 1868.

844 Fort Street

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

Victoria Steam Dye Works

844 Fort Street Phone 717

When the Parvenu Asked

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

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

FIRST CHOOSE SUTTON'S IMPORTED ENGLISH SEED.

A. J. WOODWARD

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

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

The B. C. Funeral Co.

(Successors to Charles Hayward)

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

Phones 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238 Established 1867

See Murphy Electric Company
FOR MODERN
ELECTRIC FIXTURES

1016 Cook St., near Fort Phone 3805

BANCROFT'S FAMOUS CHOCOLATES

Just like mother used to make only better

The Palace of Sweets

747 FORT STREET

Victoria, B.C.

LADIES:

"VAFIADIS CIGARETTES"

AT TERRY'S DRUG STORE

FORT STREET

Japanese Dye Works

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

GEORGE I. KANO

759 Fort St., Cor. Blanchard. Phone 2066

Sands & Fulton, Ltd.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

1515 Quadra St. Phone 3306

Lady Attendant

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

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

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

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

FLETCHER BROS.

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

MINING

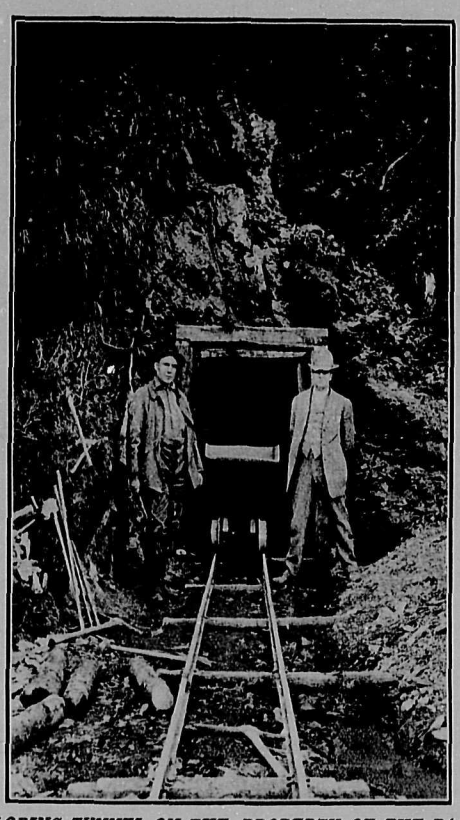
A Weekly Review of the Most Important Happenings in the Mining World, With Special Reference to New Discoveries and Developments.

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

NOT much has been said in the local press of the change which has taken place in the control and management of one of the most important mining enterprises in British Columbia, the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd. The enterprise was started some four or five years ago by Mr. John Arbuthnot, Mr. J. M. Savage and associates. These gentlemen acquired certain coal areas which had come into the possession of "squatters" along the route of the E. & N. Ry. at South Wellington. The claims came into the market in consequence of the settlement by the Privy Council of a long standing dispute as to "squatters' rights." The surface naturally belonged to the "squatters" without demur, because they had acquired it under the land laws of the Province. At the time they had acquired these rights it was not known or supposed that coal existed under the property. Later on, when the development of the Dunsmuir mines proved that there was coal, the question arose as to whether the coal belonged to the "squatters" or to the E. & N. Ry. grant. The point was finally settled in favour of the "squatters."

Mr. Arbuthnot acquired the well-known Fiddick claims at South Wellington, adjoining the abandoned mines which were operated thirty years or more ago by the late Mr. Robert Dunsmuir. Slopes were driven from the works; a modern mining plant was erected; a standard gauge railway was constructed to Oyster Bay, some six or seven miles distant, and a modern shipping plant established. The output of the mine was developed to a tonnage approximating 750 tons daily. To reach this stage of development an expenditure approximating $1,000,000 was recorded. All the mining operations during this time were conducted under the general management of Mr. Reynolds, formerly of Winnipeg, and the mine management of Mr. Williamson, for many years identified with coal mining operations at Nanaimo and Ladysmith.

As the Fiddick areas are limited it was found necessary to acquire additional claims and land to sink a shaft, in order to develop these workings and to maintain the output. This shaft has been sunk to a depth of about 620 feet; the sinking is now in the black shales which overlie the coal, and the latter is expected to be reached any day. The shaft is several miles east of the Fiddick works, and is expected to recover an area of several hundred acres in extent, under which it is believed that the same coal seams exist as at South Wellington.



EXPLORING TUNNEL ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

This, however, does not exhaust the Company's holdings, for perhaps its most important property is situate at Suquash, a small bay some twenty miles north of Alert Bay, and on the east coast of Vancouver Island. This bay is entitled to be regarded as historic, for more than half a century ago the British Admiralty obtained supplies of coal for steaming purposes at this point, and the records show that in all they have over a long term of years taken some 15,000 tons away.

The Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., commenced development of this important property on large scale; they sunk a shaft and erected a small plant for development purposes. At the depth of about 100 feet they cut a seam of coal which, although divided into several layers by intervening beds of shale, averaged something like four feet of good workable coal. After numerous boring and exploratory headings, they have during the past two years developed a "deep" working to the south-east in which there is six feet of good workable coal. This coal is being opened up on the long-wall system, and the management expects to have a capacity of 1000 tons per day in the near future. It will be necessary to equip this mine with a modern plant at an expenditure of not less than $500,000.

The quality of the Suquash coal is the highest known on the Island, the fixed carbon running as high as 62 per cent., while the ash is much lower than that of the Wellington district. Situate on the main line of travel for all the great ocean liners which will pass from the Panama Canal and Puget Sound to the North, this property cannot fail in a few years to become a great shipping centre, and is bound to supply most of the bunkering coal required for the middle district between Alaska in the North and all points South of Prince Rupert.

Last year Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Savage and associates retired from the active management of the property, taking an interest of $1,200,000 in bonds at a current rate of interest. Control has passed into the hands of a new company, at the head of which are the well-known Montreal millionaires, Mr. James Carruthers and Mr. Robert Bickerdike. The managing director of the company is Mr. Charles Plummer Hill, now of Montreal and for the last ten years principal proprietor and president of the Hill Crest Coal Mine in Alberta. These gentlemen have unlimited means at their disposal, and the financing of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., should present no difficulties to them. They are especially to be congratulated on having secured so able and experienced a mining engineer as Mr. James H. Tonkin as mine manager. Mr. Tonkin is a man in the prime of liife, English by birth, Canadian and American by experience. He has spent many years in the mining districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and was for some years general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd. Mr. Elias Rogers, of Toronto, the esteemed president of that company, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Tonkin, and on his appointment to his present important position, stated that if he had an important coal property to develop in the West there was no man to whom he would more confidently entrust it than Mr. Tonkin.

It is highly desirable that such an important property should receive competent and intelligent handling. The reputation of Vancouver Island is at stake. The property is good; the coal is of the best, and if Mr. Tonkin is allowed a free hand and furnished with adequate funds, he will make the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., one of the most important and profitable industrial enterprises in British Columbia.

THE following is taken from the published report presented to the shareholders of the Salmon-River Mining Co., Ltd., at the recent annual general meeting held in the registered office of the company at Vancouver, and is signed by the president of the company, O. B. Bush:

"It gives me pleasure to report that the development work the past season has proven more than satisfactory. On December 15th, 1911, the mine was closed down for the winter and started again on 15th of April, 1912. A short tunnel was run under a large carbonate showing and a fine body of ore from six to eight feet wide opened up. Work in this tunnel was discontinued and the outfit moved over to a new discovery, one of the largest surface showings of silver-lead ore in British Columbia. A number of open cuts were run across this ore body at different levels along the vein and they showed the ore to be from eight to sixteen feet wide. This ore carries exceptional high gold values. A tunnel was started further down the mountain to tap this ore at depth and October 15th the men drilled into it. A great deal of this ore could be shipped as soon as a sleigh road of about two miles is completed. A good pack trail has already been built to the mine by the British Columbia Government. A new discovery of silver ore looks very promising, an average sample assayed $127 to the ton in gold and silver. One of the largest mining corporations in Canada sent their expert to examine and sample this property and he wished to have his company take it over if suitable arrangements could be made."

* * *

DIAMOND drilling is to be commenced shortly at the Silver King mine upon which the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company has had a force of men at work all winter.

Fred Stone, of Spokane, who was associated with diamond drilling operations at the Silver King in 1897-99, has the contract for the work and will bring an outfit from Rossland for the drilling operations.

A second drill is likely to be taken up to the mine during the summer when the snow has gone sufficiently to permit of surface operations.

* * *

ACCORDING to an interview given out by George Wooster, a director and treasurer of the Granby Mining & Smelting Co., operating the Hidden Creek mines at Granby Bay, Observatory Inlet, his company intend to make a bid for the ore tonnage of the Portland Canal, the greater part of which has heretofore been sent to the Tacoma smelter. From this it is believed locally that the proposed plant at Granby Bay will include a lead stack to treat the ores of the Salmon River section, as well as galena ores from the Skeena River district. His company is building a plant which when finished will cost over $2,000,000, and is aimed to not only smelt the Hidden Creek ores but also to do a general custom business. The first unit is expected to be completed and in operation before the close of the year, and the machinery, contracts for which have all been placed, will commence to arrive about the middle of May. The capacity will be 2,090 tons per diem.

* * *

THE market for crude oil has been advanced twenty cents per barrel for the higher refining grades. Since January last, the Pennsylvania grade has risen 50 cents per barrel, and other grades are from 17 to 56 cents per barrel higher than at this time a year ago. In the Lima-Indiana-Illinois field the advances have ranged from 25 to 34 cents per barrel, while in the Southwest, prices were marked up from 16 to 26 cents per barrel.

The higher prices for crude oil have been due to the enormous demand for illuminating oil and for gasoline, the market price for the latter having doubled within a year. Despite efforts to find new pools of oil, production has diminished and surplus stocks of oil have declined rapidly. In the mid-continent, Illinois and Eastern fields, stocks have fallen about 12,000,000 barrels between October 31, 1911, and the same date in 1912.

Tenders for Freighting Supplies for the Yukon Telegraph Line. EXTENSION OF TIME.

HE time for receiving tenders for the freighting of supplies for the Yukon Telegraph Line in the course of the seasons of 1913, 1914 and 1915, is hereby extended to Friday, April 4, 1913. Tenders are to be sealed, endorsed "Tender for Packing Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

Forms of tender and specification may be obtained and form of contract seen on application to Mr. J. T. Phelan, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Vancouver, B.C., Mr. Wm. Henderson, District Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Victoria, B.C., and from the Government Telegraph Agents at Ashcroft, B.C., Quesnelle, B.C., Hazelton, B.C., and Telegraph Creek, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, for one year's packing, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 18, 1913.
mar 1. mar 1.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 3rd day of March, 1913, for the purchase of Licence No. X9 to cut 45,300,000 feet of timber and 4,000 cedar poles standing on Lot 671, Malaspina Strait, New Westminster District.

Particulars of Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.
nov. 30. mar. 1.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on Lot 10, Group I, Kootenay District, by reason of a notice bearing date March 26th, 1888, and published in the B. C. Gazette under date of March 31st, 1888, is cancelled for the purpose of offering the said land for sale at public auction.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
nov. 30. mar. 1.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Thomas W. Armitage, of Huddersfield, England, occupation Accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of Lot 580, 80 chains west from the north-west corner of T.L. 1746; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 10th, 1912.
THOMAS W. ARMITAGE,
Applicant.
STANLEY WOOD, Agent.
jan. 11. mar. 8.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Mrs. Margaret Simpson, of Seattle, Washington, occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on west boundary and about 13 chains south of northeast corner of Lot 390; thence east 60 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to east shore of Nitinat Lake; thence southerly following shore to north boundary of Lot 390; thence east and south following boundary of Lot 390 to point of commencement; containing about 320 acres.

Dated December 9th, 1912.
MRS. MARGARET SIMPSON.
William Simpson.
Agent.
jan. 11 mar. 1.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Arthur Sykes, of Huddersfield, England, occupation, Woollen Manufacturer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east from the northeast corner of Lot 49; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

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

MINERAL ACT.
NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.

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

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

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

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

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

Couldn't He?

The fisherman had fished all day, and was hungry, and found that he had dropped the lunch pacekt somewhere on the road. He hastened back to look for it. Presently he met a husky negro, who was looking happy and picking his teeth.

"Did you find anything on the road as you came along?" asked the gentleman.

"No, sah," answered the negro, "I didn't find nothing. Couldn't a dog have found it and eat it up?"

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Fred William Webster, of Seattle, occupation Machinist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east and 20 chains south from the northeast corner of Lot 49; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.

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

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that Lawrence Tompkins, of Seattle, Wash., occupation, Grocer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains north and 80 chains west from the southwest corner of T.L. 42601; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; containing 480 acres more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of North Saanich.

TAKE notice that Andrew Cox, of Union Bay, North Saanich, Sidney P.O., farmer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore:—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Parcels 2, Section 11, Range 1, West; thence northwest two hundred (200) feet, thence west one thousand (1,000) feet, thence southeast two hundred (200) feet more or less to high water mark, and thence easterly along high water mark to point of commencement.

Dated December 16th, 1912.
ANDREW COX.
dec. 28. feb. 22

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of North Saanich.

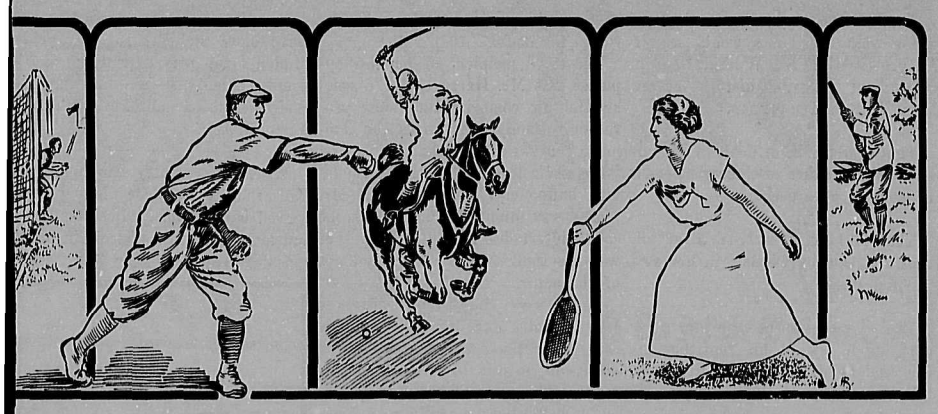
TAKE notice that Day Hort Macdowall, of Victoria, gentleman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore:—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Block 3, Section 11, Range 1, West; thence northwest two hundred (200) feet, thence northeast five hundred (500) feet, thence southeast two hundred (200) feet more or less to high water mark, and thence southwest along high water mark to point of commencement.

Dated, December 16th, 1912.
ANDREW COX,
Agent for Day Hort Macdowall.
dec. 28. feb. 22

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.

TAKE notice that John A. Stringer, of Mitcham, Surray, occupation Government Officer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 580, being T.L. 1727; thence north 80 chains; thence west about 60 chains to the southeast corner of Lot 56; thence south 80 chains; thence east 60 chains to point of commencement; containing 480 acres more or less.

Dated December 10th, 1912.
JOHN A. STRINGER,
Applicant.
STANLEY WOOD, Agent.
jan. 11. mar. 8.



Sports of All Sorts

Goal
Bert Lindsay .....Victoria
Point
Lester Patrick .....Victoria
Cover Point
Ernie Johnson ...Westminster
Rover
Fred Tayler .....Vancouver
Right Wing
Eddie Oatman ...Westminster
Left Wing
Skinner Poulin .....Victoria
Centre
Tommy Dunderdale... Victoria

The foregoing is the all-star team which has been selected to contest the World's championship with an Eastern all-star team expected in the West shortly. The idea was to pick the strongest Western team possible and he is rather a bold critic who would question the selection of the committee. All the same, I have my own ideas on the subject and venture to think that public opinion will support the judgment that Prodgers of Victoria, and Griffiths of Vancouver are both playing a stronger defensive game at present than Ernie Johnson. His position in the team must be due rather to his reputation than to his recent form. The only other criticism I would offer is that Tobin is playing a stronger game than Oatman, but even so I think the team selected will cripe the floor with any Eastern aggregation that comes to the Coast.

* * *

The announcement of Frank Patrick's retirement from championship hockey will be received with regret. At the same time he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is retiring at the full zenith of his fame and in a season during which, if he has not averaged up to his best performances, he has in individual matches played as brilliantly as ever.

I am unable to find words with which to express my admiration of the pluck, the energy and the skill with which the Patrick Brothers have piloted the game of hockey into the affections of the people of the Pacific Coast. Nothing finer has even been chronicled in the history of Canadian sport. It is easy ot say that it was a commercial enterprise and that they could see a big profit at the end of it. This is not true; the big profit was by no means a certainty, but has been brought about by the honesty, the ability and the devotion of two of the finest athletes identified with Canadian sport. Any less honesty of purpose, any inferior business organiaztion, any flagging of energy or of confidence in their enterprise, or any less courteous treatment of the public, and ice hockey might have become just as bad a fizzle as many other things which have been tried in the West. British Columbia owes a debt to these boys whose success is due to the fact that they not only organized hockey with skill, but played the game with equal skill.

Lester, who still remains in the game, is without exception the most brilliant defence player in Canada today, as he is easily the most popular man on the ice. I hope he will continue to play for some years yet and perhaps this may be rendered possible by the retirement of his brother Frank, who will be able to devote all his energies to the business end of the proposition.

* * *

I notice that the J. B. A. A. wrestlers are going to stage a first-class boxing and wrestling tournament at the Victoria Theatre on the 7th inst. They propose to bring three boxers and a wrestler from Portland and five boxers from Vancouver. This is as it should be. I have previously pointed out that if interest is to be maintained in these tournaments there must be more variety. People are getting just a little tired of seeing the same men every time and the slack attendance at the last affair was a clear indication of what I suggest.

The best boxers ever seen in Victoria were brought over from the States a year ago. I have always had my doubts as to their amateur standing, but surely there must be some amateurs on the other side, and if so, it would be a good thing to bring them along.

I do not see the name of Gunner Ross in the list. He seems to have frightened all comers. There is certainly no one in Vancouver or New Westminster who can stand against him; that is, no one in amateur ranks. Could not Portland help out in this direction?

* * *

The Barrieau Brothers, Frank and Ernie, are talking of abandoning the amateur ranks. This is no doubt a wise decision. They are both too clever for any man among amateurs at their weights and if they are to find anyone of their own calibre they must break away and get among the professionals. I do not think the younger brother is a star, but Frank is, and there are few men in Canada today making 140 lbs., or thereabouts, ringside, who can stand against him. No one knows this better than Goodwin, whose friends have liberated an enormous amount of gas but have never attempted to explain why the best he could do was to make a draw with Frank when the latter was conceding him 15 lbs. or thereabouts.

* * *

The Australian eleven which will in all probability visit Victoria for a three-day match in April will be far more powerful than last year's Antipodean delegation, according to the tentative line-ups which are appearing in overseas journals. Letters have come to local cricket officials from Australia asking for dates in the "showery" month. The prospective tourists are going to visit every cricket centre in Canada and the United States for matches; and are now selecting the very best men in the Commonwealth. Their team will be ever so much stronger than the excellent organization which created so much havoc throughout Canada last year.

April is pretty early for first-class cricket here; but the Victoria Cricket Club is having a deal of work done on its grounds and hopes for a good start. New officers are as follows: Honorary President, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor T. W. Paterson; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Sir Richard McBride, Hon. E. Dewdney, Mr. Justice Galliher, Lieutenant-Clonel Cunliffe, Captain W. J. Rent and Messrs. B. H. T. Drake, W. T. Bryce, D. Doig, A. T. Goward, B. J. Perry, J. York, A. J. C. Galletly, J. Boscowitz, W. Blakemore, F. B. Pemberton, A. P. Luxton; President, Mr. Justice Irving; Vice-President, Mr. George Gillespie; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Fred W. Reeves (P. O. Box 1519; Captain, Rev. Mr. Collinson; Vice-Captain, Mr. J. H. Gillespie; Committee, Messrs. J. W. D. Yorke, M. Cane, R. J. Horton and L. H. Major.

The A team batting averages for last season are as follows:—

	Average.
A. F. R. Martin	59.4
S. Gilelspie	32.0
J. W. D. Yorke	31.0
L. H. Major	28.8
J. H. Gillespie	27.9
J. H. Gillespie	27.9
Crawford Coates	27.3
L. S. V. York	26.6
H. A. Collinson	26.6
T. R. Leonard	24.2
H. Arthur	22.8
W. F. L. Pilkington	22.6
G. C. Grant	22.2
F. Galliher	16.2
H. A. Bell	15.0
C. Martin	14.5
A. C. B. Gray	11.5
H. A. Goward	10.0
F. J. Marshall	9.2

The personnel thus far of the Australians is as follows: Tramper, McCartney, Bradsley, Crawford, Mayne, Whitty, Collins, Arnott, Campbell, and Malloy. They will probably play here in May, think local sportsmen against an All-B.C. team. It is to be hoped that a later date can be arranged than has been asked for, at any rate.

* * *

A hockey match is scheduled for today betwen the Vancouver and Victoria Ladies' Hockey teams, at Oak Bay. In the evening the local ladies will give a dance at the Alexandra Club in honor of their visitors.

TODAY'S SOCCER

Senior

Wards vs. Wests, North Ward Park. Referee, D. Dougan.

Garrison vs. S. O. E., Garrison grounds. Referee, O. Hartley.

J. B. A. A. vs. Thistles, Oak Bay Park. Referee, J. R. Allen.

Intermediate

Empire vs. Wards, McDonald's field. Referee, J. Sales.

Wests vs. Y. M. C. A., Macaulay Point. Referee, J. Malbon.

Empress vs. Fifth Regiment, Beacon Hill. Referee, J. Ferris.

Ideal Beauty Spot

IT IS doubtful if anywhere within reach of Victoria there is a more ideal subdivision from the standpoint of scenic beauty than that of the old Wilkinson estate near Mill Bay. Our respected fellow-townsman, Mr. A. S. Barton is just placing this on the market and his own status as well as the intrinsic value of the property will ensure a speedy sale. The property is situate on the celebrated Malahat Drive at an elevation of several hundred feet above the sea level. It slopes gently from the west towards the waterfront and occupies a commanding position from which the most glorious views are obtainable. Stretching to the right is Saanich Inlet, one of our loveliest sheltered inland waters; opposite is Union Bay, the terminus of the Canadian Northern and the British Columbia Electric Railway, and soon to become an important ferry station. To the left, looking easterly, across the Straits, is the well-known island of Salt Spring, while the northerly view comprises the coast line in the direction of Crofton. The panorama stretching before the eye at this point is unexcelled with the marvellous combination of marine, mountain and rural scenery. The property is easily accessible by road and water and enjoys the distinction of being approached by the finest motor road in the Province. For those who seek a country retreat, where they can build a home and live amongst the most exquisite surroundings and look out on one of Nature's fairest pictures, Malahat Beach presents attractions possessed by no other property which has yet been placed on the market.

St. David's Day

THE Welsh of Victoria and District are to celebrate St. David's Day by holding a banquet at the Ritz Hotel, Fort St., tonight (Saturday) at 8 p.m. Those who have not secured tickets may get them at the banquet, as tables will be laid in anticipation of others attending who have not already secured tickets. The last few years have seen a large increase in Welsh residents in this district as shown by the increased membership in the Cymrodorion Society, and the formation of a Rugby Club other sports will probably be indulged in for the near future. This banquet should serve as a reunion of all the Wesh, this being the fifth celebration of St. David's Day in this city.

* * *

THE WEEK is glad to publish a statement by Manager Crowe, of Evans' big local establishment, in reference to an article in last week's issue, which contained the observation that "it is probable that there is not a first-class fire-brick made in B.C." He contends that although there is at present no such industry on the Island, Clayburn, B.C., sixty miles from Mission, boasts of one, the Clayburn Co., Ltd., which turns out both fire-brick and red pressed brick. The fire brick is used extensively in Victoria, and has been declared by experts of the International Lime Co., at Sumas, to be "more serviceable than imported brick." It withstands a temperature of 3000 degrees Fahrenheit.

An example of the company's red pressed building brick may be seen in Dr. Holden's building on Fort near Quadra. It is also said by contractors to be first-class in every respect.

The Way to Win a Man is to please his palate—a bit of philosophy learned long ago by the management of the Kaiserhof as the many pleased patrons of the Cafe and Delicatessen Department will prove.

LIST OF BOOKS

"The Secret of the Sands," by F. M. White; $1.25.
"The Waters of Jordan," by Vachell; $1.25.
"The Lovers," by Eden Phillpotts; $1.50.

Phone 3412 J. W. Wright, Mgr.
Vancouver Island Collection Agency
309-310-311 Hibben-Bone Bldg., Government Street, Victoria.

Comparisons Are Odious
But often serve a useful purpose. Ever notice the difference between your hair and the other girls, or the other fellows hair? You've noticed that healthy living look about some folks' hair, besides which yours seems dead and dull.
BOWES' HAIR TONIC
Is just what you need.. It not only imparts life and beauty to your hair, it really stimulates its growth, yet costs only 50c per bottle.
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Don't overlook this bet—WHITE HORSE—Always in perfect form.
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3 Front St., E. Toronto.
The White Horse Cellar
Estab. 1742

Westholme Grill
You will enjoy an excellent cuisine, courteous and rapid service, and a musical program by one of the best orchestras in the Northwest.
Miss Grace Monroe, Soloist.
Prof. Turner, Director.
Six to Eight-thirty; Ten-thirty to One
The WESTHOLME English Billiard Rooms open on or about Wednesday, with a B. C. Championship Tournament.
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American Plan Rates, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.
Guests notifying proprietor in advance may have served any variety of fowl.
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B. B. BROBST - - - - Manager

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MODERN-CONVENIENT
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No Bar. COURTENAY, B.C.

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CUMBERLAND, B.C.

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THE FINEST HAND-ROLLED CHOCOLATES.
928 Johnson St.
1009 Government St.

"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

That Mr. Morley can fairly claim to have scored the triumph of his life.

• • •

That the lesson of the contest is perfectly clear—Victoria will not tolerate politics in municipal affairs.

• • •

That while the Mayor has wiped out the defeat, he cannot so easily wipe out the "Reveille."

• • •

That the City Council should now get together and smoke the calumet—of peace.

• • •

That the Secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League should leave elections alone.

• • •

That as his organization accepts public money it is expected to be non-partisan.

• • •

That his personal criticism of one of the candidates at the meeting in the theatre was in exceedingly bad taste.

• • •

That the Progressive Club meeting held in the theatre on Wednesday night was not bad for a start, but the Club needs a stage manager.

• • •

That it is neither usual nor profitable for the mere seconder of a resolution to occupy twice as much time as the proposer.

• • •

That in future greater care should be exercised in advertising the attractions, as only about half those announced materialized.

• • •

That everyone was waiting to hear the President of the Real Estate Exchange and the ex-Reeve of Esquimalt—but there was "nothing doing."

• • •

That now Mr. Matson has returned the zeal of the member for Newcastle appears to have evaporated.

• • •

That in this, as in other cases, the appeal to Caesar might result in a "boomerang."

• • •

That it is a pity that so simple an incident should mar so brave an attack.

• • •

That J. H. McG. was not the author of "The Charge of the Night Brigade."

• • •

That this information is given for the benefit of all and sundry who have complimented the real author by the suggestion.

• • •

That the scores of people who have asked for copies are hereby informed that the edition is sold out.

• • •

That the most militant suffragette in Victoria was overheard bewailing the non-arrival of a portion of her mail.

• • •

That it was probably destroyed by acid in a London pillar box.

• • •

That it is little practical incidents like this which illustrate the perversity of human nature.

• • •

That with a record of seven slaughtered Presidents, Mexico bids fair to outvie even the Turkish atrocities.

• • •

That if Dr. Monroe had never lived, Uncle Sam might have been induced to step in.

• • •

That it is about time that one of the Powers undertook the task—to save the blushes of the civilized world.

• • •

That the Balkan allies do not appear to have gained much by the armistice.

• • •

That the "Sick Man" seems to have benefited most, and to have attained a speedy convalescence.

• • •

That the Member for Cariboo, who bears a historic name, made an excellent speech in the House on Wednesday afternoon.

• • •

That it is still true that a great musical artist cannot fill the Victoria Theatre.

• • •

That this will be remedied when the new theatre is opened as it will accommodate twice as many people.

• • •

That with respect to the same theatre, "Hornet" has pleasure in stating that the foundations are being excavated.

• • •

That the President has announced that the new theatre will take care of all next season's bookings.

• • •

That this is the best news Victoria has had for many a day, and Mr. R. N. Hincks should recant and apologize.

• • •

That the announcement of Mr. Burbidge that the Hudson's Bay Company will at once commence the erection of a block on Douglas Street will gladden the hearts of some of our best friends.

• • •

That we also hope it will not lighten their pockets.

• • •

That the German Trust Company scored heavily at the Hudson's Bay land sale.

• • •

That by dint of energy and enterprise they secured for their clients two-thirds of the lots sold.

• • •

That this was the best conducted and fairest land sale ever held in Victoria.

• • •

That the business standard of the Hudson's Bay Company is still the highest known.

• • •

That if it is illegal to raffle a house, it ought to be illegal to keep back part of the price of the ticket.

• • •

That it looks rather paltry to hold up an investor in real estate for "two bits."

• • •

That all the sirens which make night hideous are not clad in purple and fine linen.

• • •

That some of them are attached to *automobiles, but it should not be* necessary to advertise their existence all night long.

• • •

That it is not the intention of the Editor of the Colonist to practise "regeneration by silence" although he exploits the theory in its columns.

• • •

That Lewis Waller's announcement that he will play Shakespeare on his return to Victoria is a fairly good endorsation of the Week's criticism.

• • •

That because he failed in "Henry V" it does not follow that he would not succeed in other parts.

• • •

That once on a time it was proposed that Alfred Sutro should dramatize George Meredith's great book, "The Egoist," and that Forbes Robertson should play Sir Willoughby.

• • •

That alas, this can never happen now, but it would have been a great part.

• • •

That some of the hotels in town would do well to give a word of warning to their clerks, especially the night clerks.

• • •

That this would not be so necessary if the hotels were classified as respectable, semi-respectable, shady and bad.

• • •

That as they are not, the unwary traveller may easily find himself in a bad fix.

• • •

That "Hornet" knows whereof he writes and a word to the wise should be sufficient.

• • •

That the Victoria Times thinks Mr. Gadsby is a great journalist because he affects a flippant style and pokes fun at Mr. Foster.

• • •

That it would be interesting to know what the Times would say if he practised on Sir Wilfrid Laurier instead, or "horrible dictu," on the Hon. William Templeman.

• • •

That it would be difficult to demonstrate that **neither** of these gentlemen is as good a target.

• • •

That perhaps it is true, after all, that Mr. Gadsby excels "in his own peculiar line."

• • •

That it may also be true that after perusing a few of his contributions *the readers of the Times will accept* his judgments as "sound."

"The Rose Maid"

IF musical comedy depended solely upon pretty dresses, an excellent comedian or two and a dainty, charming and altogether winsome leading lady, "The Rose Maid" would be entitled to a place in the front rank of the modern Viennese operettas. Unfortunately there are other requirements necessary to the success of this class of entertainment, and they were lacking in the production which was staged at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday and Friday of this week.

It is only natural that the first essential in musical comedy should be music. Not high-class music of the classical type, which seems to be rarely appreciated nowadays, but music of the haunting variety. There should be a motif distilled throughout the entire performance as well as at least one catchy air. I failed to discover either one or the other in "The Rose Maid." Perhaps it is a blessing in disguise to be visited by a company whose refrains will not be whistled on the streets for the ensuing month, but there is no doubt that the play, as a musical production, lagged because the score did not possess the melodious swing to which its patrons had looked forward.

It can well be believed that Miss Alice Lloyd was presented with the part of "Daphne" to revive interest in a moribund play. That is a current rumor, and sounds likely enough to be true. Winsome is the word which best describes Miss Lloyd. She does not depend on her voice for success, for she is not a great singer, but on a charm of manner and a dainty personality which would prevent almost any play from foundering on the rocks.

Mr. Leo Stark was seen here before in "The Spring Maid," and it is a matter for regret that the role of "Sir John Portman" in "The Rose Maid" entails his appearance before the footlights for so brief a time and at such long intervals. Whenever he was on the stage he dominated it, and his dry humour and ponderous "ha-ha" convulsed the house.

The third recipient of popular applause was Mr. Harry Lester Mason, an Hebraic comedian and most provokingly funny. At times the duologue between "Schmuke" and "Dennis" degenerated into vaudeville buffoonery, but throughout Mr. Mason was inimitable and though the comic interludes were too long, that was the fault of the author and not of the actor.

These were the three performers who turned a dull and colorless play into an amusing entertainment, and *all credit is due to them for their* work. The audience went away satisfied, but wholly unwilling to place "The Rose Maid" in the same class as its sister play, "The Spring Maid."

MOMUS.

A NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

On the Esquimalt Road, close to the junction with Head Street, Mr. E. Prest Ward of Cambridge University, has just opened a high-class preparatory school for boys between the ages *of seven and twelve. Pupils are pre*pared for the English public schools and the Royal Naval College, Osborne, and Mr. Ward intends following the best traditions of similar institutions in the Old Country.

The schedule of hours and subjects conforms to the demands of the present day, and excellent provisions is *made for training in physical exercise* and sports of all kinds.

Mr. Ward is also prepared to receive older students for evening tuition in the evenings, and will welcome enquiries addressed to him at 828 Courtney St., Victoria, B.C.

When in a Hurry for lunch, the Kaiserhof is the place where you get served without delay. Business men's lunch from 12 to 2 o'clock, including glass of Bohemian Beer, 35c.

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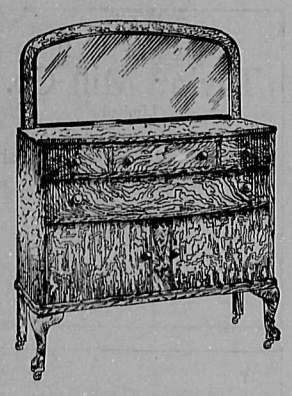
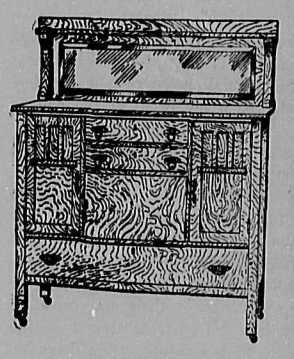
HOME OF HOBBERLIN CLOTHES
608 Yates St., next Imperial Bank



Furnish Your Home With the Best

The Greater Satisfaction Makes The Best Cheaper in the Long Run



A Very Fine Assortment of White Enamel Bedroom Furniture at Moderate Prices

Lots of fine designs to be seen in our showrooms and every one of them is the latest and most useful possible to obtain. The finish is so smooth and white that you cannot mistake the quality of the furniture. Nothing but the very best hardwood is used in the construction, and when you buy one of these pieces you can depend on having a lifetime's satisfaction out of your investment.

THE BEDS come in several neat patterns, are full size and well finished; three-quarter beds are to be had if you prefer them $16.00

DRESSERS have a British bevelled mirror, size 24x30, the top measures 30x40 inches, *and the four drawers are fitted with very neat and strong brass pulls. Price* $30

DRESSING TABLE, has one long drawer and a British bevelled mirror. The top measures 19x30 inches and the design is very neat and attractive. Price only $18

CHIFFONIER, has five very convenient drawers, the top measures 19 x 30 inches, and *the bevelled glass 18x20 inches. Price* $29.00

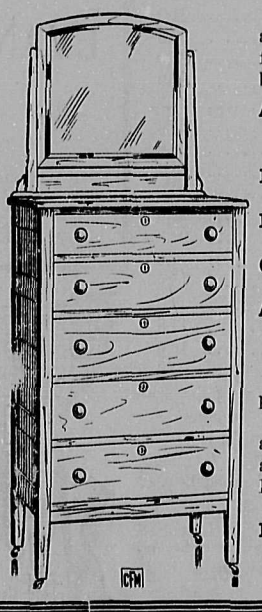
WASH STAND has commodious cupboards and one large drawer. The top measures 18x30 inches, and it is a splendid value at $12.00

SIDE CHAIRS in a neat and strong design, a cane seat and well finished, are marked at, each $2.50

ROCKING CHAIRS, in a design to match the side chairs. Price $3.00

Hundreds of other ines to choose from, in all woods and finishes. See the displays in our window and visit the showroom before you make your final choice.

Dining Room Furniture Built to Satisfy and Sell at Moderate Prices



The following are but a few of the many well built and comfortable sets that we are now showing. All grades from the inexpensive to the most expensive styles are to be had. See them before you make your final purchase.

A FINE SET IN GUMWOOD, finished ina Vandyke brown, and upholstered in solid leather. Five side chairs and one arm chair for $32.50

EARLY ENGLISH SET in oak, six pieces and wood seats. Price $19.00

FUMED OAK SET finished with leather seats. Six pieces and a splendid design. Price $29.00

GOLDEN OAK SET, with seat upholstered in leather. Six pieces for $29.00

A VERY FINE SET in the Early English finish, full upholstered seats, covered with genuine leather, neat design, and a big value at $41.00

A visit to our showrooms will prove interesting and profitable to you, and you'll find our terms reasonable.

Either the round top or the square are to be had in all manner of designs, and in a variety of different woods and finishes. Hundreds are here to choose from.

DINING-ROOM TABLES in all finishes and designs. Prices from, each $13.00

PARLOR TABLES, in mahogany, fumed oak, golden and Early English finish. From $2.50

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS., Limited

VICTORIA'S POPULAR HOME FURNISHERS