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The Week

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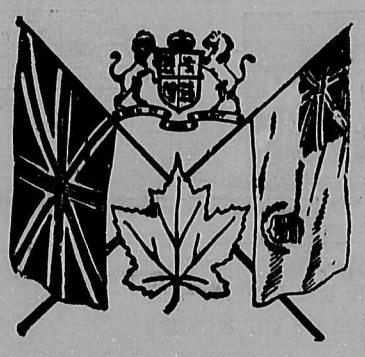

NAVAL DEFENCE

"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."

PLEASURE RESORTS—On the last page of the current issue of The Week will be found the verdict of the xecutive Committee of the Real Estate xchange on the attitude assumed by The Week with reference to a certain Pleasure esort on the West Coast of Vancouver sland, which has been widely advertised y a local firm of real estate agents during e last three weeks. As this verdict is a omplete vindication of the stand taken by he Week and as it states specifically that was justified from an editorial point of ew in publishing the articles, it is not ecessary to pursue the matter further at resent. The Week has done its duty with o object in view but to protect the public. did not seek vindication at the hands of e Real Estate Exchange; that was sought the selling agents. But that the vindition came is therefore all the more gratiing. The opinion of The Week is that the vendors are well advised they will ke the property off the market, at any te until they are in a position to prove at their original representations were corct and their critics in the wrong. The eek has never questioned their "bona es," but could not doubt, in view of the erwhelming evidence submitted by disinrested parties, that they had been misled d had not taken sufficient pains to quaint themselves with the character of e property. In fairness to the Directors the West Coast Development Company e Week wishes to give the fullest pubity to the fact that they have expressed ir intention of taking every possible ans to rehabilitate their property in the blic eye and that they have acquainted e Week with certain features of their ture programme. If these proposals are ried out, whatever the result may ultitely be, the promoters will go a long way prove their "bona fides" and while not eding one iota from the position it has en up, The Week wishes in fairness to that if there is an honest difference of nion about the merits of the property, course proposed by the West Coast velopment Company is the best to deter-e the matter. There is one point, and only, about which The Week has posly been misinformed, and that is as to height of the cliffs between Carmanah l Clo-oose. The first information furned to The Week by a public official of h standing was that the cliffs ranged as h as 300 feet; a subsequent affidivit ces the maximum height at 200 feet; Mr. bertson, the surveyor, places it at a ximum of 75 feet. In view of this wide ference of opinion The Week thinks it bable that the height has been somewhat ggerated and as Mr. Robertson is a prosional surveyor and better able to judge n the other witnesses, it is probable that figure is correct. In closing this conversy, which has not been without its vantages even to those who think they ve been harshly criticised, The Week wishes to repeat what it has believed from the first, viz., that Mr. Monk and Mr. Monteith have been to some extent the victims of circumstances, and that they have learned their lesson is well evidenced by the fact that in a letter to The Week the Managing Director of the West Coast Development Co., Ltd., states that in future "the officers of the Company will personally pass on all advertising matter before going to press."

STADACONA PARK—Major Dupont has offered four and one-third acres of his beautiful Stadacona Estate to the City for the sum of $85,000. The purpose of this is to establish a small park in a section of the city which in a few years will be built up and which will be greatly benefited by the creation of a permanent recreation ground and an open breathing space. The general principle of securing such spaces in all the wards is one about which there can be no dispute, but a point which is too often overlooked is that now is the time to ensure this. A policy of delay like that, for instance, which characterized the dealings of the City Council with the Water Question, will necessitate an expenditure in the future far in excess of what is now required. Indeed, it is more than likely that, once built upon, such an area as that of the Stadacona property would be held at absolutely prohibitive prices. The experience of large cities is that the only open spaces are those which have been preserved from the earliest times and there is hardly a single case on record where building property has been purchased and the buildings destroyed in order to make a public recreation ground. There is every reason why the present project should prove acceptable to the city. The price is about the full present market value, but it is not possible to doubt, in view of the present rate of development in Victoria, that it will continue to increase in value every month and that even within a year from now it could not be purchased at anything like the price now asked. There is one feature of this property which renders it almost invaluable, that is that it would come to the city fully developed as a beautiful park with trees of fifty years' growth, a circumstance which should go a long way to render the project a popular one.

JOURNALISTIC ETHICS—About a year ago one of the leading American magazines published a very interesting and illuminating article on the influence of advertising on the editorial and news columns of the daily press. The article in question undertook to prove that all the daily papers are dominated by their advertisers; that important news items are suppressed and "judicious" paragraphs inserted in the editorial columns at their behest, and that it is hopeless to attempt to get any item before the public which may be considered detrimental to the interests of big advertisers. Things may not be as bad as this in Canada, but at times there are happenings which leave a very uneasy feeling and which raise a doubt in the mind as to whether all daily papers, even in Canada, are independent enough and fair enough to publish news items without any reference to the financial interests of their advertisers. If there is any ground for such a fear, then it is obvious that the boasted freedom of the press is a thing of the past and that the public loses its greatest protection in the silence of an organ which should at all times voice public opinion and which enjoys unparalleled privileges because it is supposed to do so. During the last few weeks The Week has been taking part in a controversy on the merits of a certain West Coast "pleasure resort." It has tried to deal with this matter fairly, and it has done so in a manner which has been endorsed by a body which might reasonably have been expected to be the last to have justified a severe indictment of the business methods of some of its own members. It is greatly to the credit of the Executive of the Real Estate Exchange that it honourably and fearlessly discharged its duty. In the course of the controversy the firm of real estate agents criticized had recourse to the columns of the Colonist, which published a long letter from them running to nearly a column and a half. As the critical articles appeared in The Week it would have been in accordance with strict etiquette that any complaint or reply should also have been addressed to The Week. But no doubt the firm felt that their defence should be before the public without so long a lapse of time, and they therefore had recourse to the Colonist which published their letter promptly. The reply of The Week had naturally to be offered to the same paper and on the same grounds which influenced the real estate firm. The reply, however, was held over for four days and accorded tardy publication as The Week itself was going to press and might have published its own reply. But when the Real Estate Exchange followed with a full vindication of The Week, the Colonist, which had published the controversy, flatly refused to publish the verdict, although the Editor of The Week saw the Editor of the Colonist personally and pointed out the unfairness of such a course. In order, therefore, to get its justification before the same public which had read the attack made upon it, The Week had to pay for advertising space and have the letter of the Real Estate Exchange published as a paid advertisement. Now, The Week does not object to this on the ground of cost, but it ventures to suggest that the journalistic ethics which prescribe such treatment are hardly conceived in the public interest or in a spirit of fair play. Of this, however, it is quite content to allow the public to be the judges.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION—The Report of the Municipal Commission, presided over with very great ability by Mr. H. A. McLean, K. C., has been handed to the Government and a synopsis has appeared in the public press. As might have been expected, the Report is able, comprehensive, incisive and informative. It embraces every important point which has arisen in connection with Municipal Government and after pointing out the defects which have been discovered, it prescribes the remedy. Among the most important features are a condemnation of the Board of Control—proposed legislation to enable municipalities to establish and operate public utilities—a recommendation in favour of the two-year terms for aldermen and councils—a presentment in favour of the present system of creating police and license boards—the suggestion that school trustees should be required to possess the same property qualifications as aldermen—that with respect to agreements for sale the owner shall retain the franchise only so long as he pays the taxes—that tax sale titles shall hereafter constitute absolute title to the buyer—that mayors of small cities shall be entitled to a fair indemnity as well as those of the large ones. It is gratifying to find that after the most exhaustive examination it is the opinion of the Commissioners that the system of municipal government in force in British Columbia at the present moment has worked well. Discussing the suggestion that Canada should adopt the English system of having a Government Department called the Local Government Board, the Commission does not favour this, but suggests that the Government should have full information as to what the municipalities are doing, and therefore suggests the establishment of a Municipal Department which will supervise the books of each municipality, including the school accounts, and see that they are duly audited. On the subject of exemptions from taxation the Commission recommends that the present exemption of churches and church sites be abolished, a conclusion with which The Week is in hearty agreement. It is also more than delighted to find that a Provincial Board of Censors is advocated to exercise supervision over moving-picture films and advertising posters, and there is no doubt that a Provincial Board would be more effective than a Municipal Board. The final recommendation of the Commission is one of importance in connection with the administration of Justice; its importance is illustrated by the following statement that "Some of the smaller municipalities are at times put to great expense in following such a criminal to distant parts of Canada or the United States to bring him back to trial. We would respectfully request, therefore, that the Government bear a portion of the expense of securing the return of such criminals." As there is little doubt that the Government will give legislative effect to the principal recommendations of the Commission, we may shortly expect to see a series of innovations based upon the most exhaustive investigation which cannot fail greatly to improve the municipal laws of the Province, and through their operation, the conditions under which they live.

LES FILLES DU REGIMENT—Truly, as a Family Journal remarks, the Minister of Militia and Defence is nothing if not original. His originality has been displayed in many directions; perhaps most noticeably in the generosity and impartiality with which he has gladdened the hearts of a large number of non-combatants by honouring them with the title of "Colonel." But that departure, though a very distinct innovation, is as nothing compared to the latest scheme, which has no doubt been seething for a month in the brain of the impulsive Minister, and with respect to which he has just unburdened himself to the world. That the innovation has promptly received the benediction of our great family journal will be a sufficient recommendation to place it outside the pale of criticism. The proposal is that at the next military conference to be held at Ottawa ladies are to be present; invitations are to be issued to the Provincial and District Presidents of the branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Daughters of the Empire. It seems but a step from this to the personal supervision of the canteen and other necessary adjuncts of the camp by the women's organizations, although possibly such work would be more suitable for the Mothers of the Empire than for the Daughters. However, that is a detail which does not bother the Minister of Militia and Defence. Colonel Sam Hughes was always popular with the ladies and no doubt the latest proposal will greatly increase his popularity, but whether it will contribute anything to the practical side of militarism, or whether it will result in the abolition from the canteen of all but temperance drinks and the establishment of a rule that every cadet must be tied to his mother's apron-strings, remains to be seen. Possibly the versatile Minister is simply resorting to a popular expedient for solving the problem which has troubled the military authorities for so long, "How to obtain Recruits"; and no doubt he has hit on a very happy solution if he is prepared to carry the idea to its logical conclusion and establish in every military camp adequate and suitable quarters for Amazon regiments to be "manned" by Daughters of the Empire.

I've done it. Yes, I have . I've done something which I was never able to do before and which I shall never be able to do again. I have done something which nobody else will ever be able to do again either, and that means a whole lot. And I didn't wait till next Monday, as the paper told me I would have to do; I went and did it right away on Wednesday as soon as ever I had read about it. Just think, I used the abbreviated form of dating at the top of a letter and actually wrote "8.1.13." *Isn't it wonderful!* The mathematical genius who presides over the editorial destinies of a certain Family Journal, published in the Province, told us on Wednesday last that next Monday we should be able to write "13.1.13." and he insinuated that this was an opportunity of which due notice should be taken. But I think that it is just as important that we should realize that we can never write "8.1.13" or "9.1.13" or "10.1.13" or any other similar dates which will not recur for a century.

* * *

But the vagaries of higher mathematics are notorious. The genius referred to has reached that dizzy pinnacle of mathematical superiority whence he can defy the laws of Addition and kindred rules. He says that the opportunity for such abbreviation will not occur again until a century and a day later, when the abbreviation will be "14.1.14." Unfortunately for myself I cannot follow him into these paths . When at school, mathematics in even the simplest forms was my bug-bear. I was always a dunce at figures and feel more helpless than ever in the face of the above statement, because I should have said that we could write "14.1.14" in a year and a day after we had written "13.1.13." I have asked several people to explain to me where I am wrong, but it is an odd thing that so far they have all said that I am right. Is it possible that the genius is at fault? Can it be conceivable that the very general plea for better education may be justified by an "example" taken from the "high places"? It makes me shudder to think that it is even possible that any contributor to that journal which fills such a vacancy in our waste places should be guilty of a mathematical error. I am convinced that the mistake is on my side, but I cannot see it yet.

* * *

It will be a great thing for Victoria if the property-owners pass the By-law which will provide for the building of swimming baths at the back of the Empress Hotel. There are some people who are inclined to think that the building of swimming baths at a seaside resort is on the same plane as carrying coals to Newcastle, but then those who are just the sort of people who know nothing whatever of the matter. It is not easy to learn to swim in the sea. That is where I learnt, and so I can speak with a certain amount of authority. Unless the water is very warm and the beach is very suitable it is next to impossible to learn swimming in a short space of time in the sea. Though Victoria has some lovely beaches it is seldom indeed that the water is warm. Comparatively few people bathe here, except at the Gorge, and the water at the Gorge is brackish and whatever it may really be, looks dirty and uninviting. One of our greatest needs is a proper swimming-bath, filled with salt water suitably warmed and perpetually being changed. I, for my part, hope that the swimming-bath at the rear of the Empress Hotel will be only one feature of that most wasted spot and that we shall yet see Mr. Justice Martin's idea of a series of parks fulfilled. However that may be, let us have the swimming-baths and perhaps the other things will be added to us.

I have always rejoiced in the fact that I was not born a horse, but more especially am I pleased that my lines have been cast in more pleasant places when we are undergoing the kind of weather which has been vexing us all so much of late. Frost, snow and rain make an awful combination from the horse's point of view and mere man is not as considerate in the matter as he might be. I suppose every year about this time, and often more than once in the year, I plead for some special protection for our horses on the Post-office hill. The authorities keep on waiting and waiting for the slippery surface of the roadway to be cured by Nature, when they could do much in all dirty weather for the comfort and well-being of the unfortunate animals which have to haul heavy loads up this slope where they can get no "grip" when it is greasy. A little sand or grit spread over the roadway would mean little in way of cost or trouble and would do much to relieve the disadvantages under which the horses have to labour.

* * *

I notice that the public seem to have learnt their lesson very quickly and wait for the cars on the near side of the crossings. It is astonishing how very easy it is to get the great public to do what they are wanted to do, when it is explained to them that it is to their own convenience to acquiesce. But in connection with the public and street cars there is one little thing which I wish I could impress upon passengers, and that is, that it is distinctly selfish of non-smokers to take up room on the back platform when there is plenty of room inside. The other night I came out of one of the theatres and lit a cigarette; to my great surprise I found my car just waiting for me. As a rule one has to wait for the car. I boarded it and found the rear platform thronged with a mixed gang of lads and boys with one or two men, not one of whom was smoking, although there were plenty of empty seats in side. It cost me a whole cigarette less three whiffs, which was a grievance to my economical soul and an outrage on my smoke-pining system. I do not see why conductors should not be empowered to keep men off the rear platform unless they are smoking.

* * *

It is possible that the time will come when the "cheque artist" will no longer find Victoria a profitable field in which to exercise his talents. It is an extraordinary thing that this branch of industry should have thriven to the extent it has in this city. The passing of bad cheques has become so common that the police court reports are apt to become monotonous reading, and the return of a cheque with the three ill-omened letters is an everyday occurrence. Are Victorian merchants just naturally "suckers," or is it the climate? I remember Magistrate Jay once remarking that the banks made it too easy for an evilly dispositioned person to obtain blank cheques. I have always failed to see why cheques should not be a revenue producing commodity in this country as they are in Great Britain. Any man or woman who has a banking account can perfectly well afford to pay one or two cents for the privilege of drawing a cheque, and such a stamp tax would do away with the issuance of cheques for paltry amounts. The Dominion would secure an additional revenue and, incidentally, the "faker" would not find cheques come so easily to his hand.

* * *

And so the "Wizard" has spoken once more and the speaking moving-picture is an accomplished fact. What will it mean twenty years hence, when mechanism will take the part of actors and actresses and "canned drama" will be the order of the day? Human beings are being displaced more and more every day and soon it will come about that humanity will be able to dispense with itself and the world be conducted throughout by machinery for the benefit of—machines. I have read of the possibility of machines being able in time to reproduce themselves and the argument was that in the beginning man was a very much more incapable being than is the modern machine. To anyone who enjoys puzzling out the possibilities of a machine-run world, in which Man would take a place subordinate to the creature of his own invention, I recommend a book I read lately called "Erewhon." It is not by any means a new book, but the latest invention of Edison's makes one wonder whether the author's prognostications were quite so imaginative as they first appeared to be to the

Lounger.

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Sole manufacturer of Steel-Cored Lead for Churches, Schools, Public Buildings and private Dwellings. Plain and Fancy Glass Sold. Sashes Glazed by Contract. Estimates free. Phone 594

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Season 1912-1913

The following Official League Games will be played in the "Arena," Victoria, B. C., as scheduled below:

Dec. 13—Westminster vs. Victoria.
Dec. 27—Vancouver vs. Victoria.
Jan. 9—Westminster vs. Victoria.
Jan. 17—Vancouver vs. Victoria.
Jan. 31—Westminster vs. Victoria.
Feb. 11—Vancouver vs. Victoria.
Feb. 21—Westminster vs. Victoria.
March 4—Vancouver vs. Victoria.

Matches start at 8.30 p.m.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY
In the train of good living, look for WHITE HORSE in the dining car.
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Canadian Representative, 3 Front St., E., Toronto
The White Horse Cellar
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Shall brithers be for a' that

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Highland Cream

Is an absolutely pure, high-class Whisky of fine flavor, excellent quality and great age.

PITHER & LEISER
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Victoria Vancouver Nelson

English Brussels Squares *at almost half price*

Save Money on Home Furnishings

Scotch Wool Art Squares *at great reductions*

You can do it at Gordon's Sale. The big bargains which have prevailed in this section since the opening of the sale have brought a rush of business and the opportunity is still open to you.

35c Floor Oilcloth
Sq. Yd. 25c

GOOD PAINTED BACK FLOOR OIL CLOTHS that will give any amount of hard wear for kitchen, pantry, bath rooms. Neat basket, tile and floral designs. Regular 35c value. January sale price, square yard.....25c

Heavy Printed Linoleum

HEAVY PRINTED LINOLEUM—A few hundred yards of first grade floor covering, in many designs, light and dark grounds. Two yards wide. Regular 50c to 60c value. Now, square yard 40c

Fine Swiss, Scotch Lace, Bungalow Net, Fine Mull, Lace Trimmed Curtains. Per Pair, $1.75

Regular $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50 to $5.00 values. You can choose splendid Lace Curtains here at a mere fraction of their value. In some styles we have as few as one or two pairs, but in others we have a good half-dozen all the same. Look up your Curtain needs and call at once. Regular $2.50 to $5.00 values.

Swiss Curtains, in white and ecru shades, plum centres, with neat borders; Scotch Bungalow Curtains in ivory, ecru and Arab shades, fine mull muslin lace and insertion trimmed, and a few other styles that we have a few pairs of each, all 2½, 3 and 3½ yards long. Regular $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50 to $5.00 values.

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The Quaker Girl

Victorians had a real treat on Tuesday and Wednesday nights when they received the first visit of "The Quaker Girl." While the programme gives no designation it may surely be called a musical comedy. It was presented by what may fairly be called on the whole a strong company, the bright particular star of which was Mr. Victor Morley. Mr. Morley is one of the most accomplished and gentlemanly comedians we have had the pleasure of welcoming in Victoria and whenever he was on the stage he managed to keep his audience in roars of laughter. Scarcely less entertaining was Mr. William Friend, who played the amusing part of the renegade Quaker. The title part was splendidly played by Miss Natalie Alt, a charming young girl, who has only just gone on the stage, and who undoubtedly has a bright future before her. Her acting and dancing are perfect she has a light soprano voice, which is exceedingly sweet and tuneful, its only default being that it is a little weak. The staging and mounting were good. The music is easily the most tuneful which has yet been given to the public by that brilliant composer, Lionel Monckton. The whole production was a huge success and played to two crowded houses. There were only two weak spots, the venerable appearance of the chorus and the vocal weakness of two or three of the principals. After Miss Alt the only real singer in the company was Mr. Phil J. Moore, who took the part of Prince Carlo.

Momus.

The Princess Theatre

This week "Going Some," Rex Beach's popular cowboy comedy, is having a most successful run at the Princess Theatre, and is giving the best of satisfaction. The Williams Company have never been seen to better advantage than in the many difficult types of character that the play calls for, and each and every character was a finished conception.

The coming week "Alias Jimmie Valentine," the widely known melodrama, will hold the boards and should prove a big incentive for lovers of good clean melodrama to patronize the theatre. The plot is a most original one, and won for the play its immense popularity, for "Alias Jimmie Valentine" is one of the most widely advertised and successful dramas of the last few years.

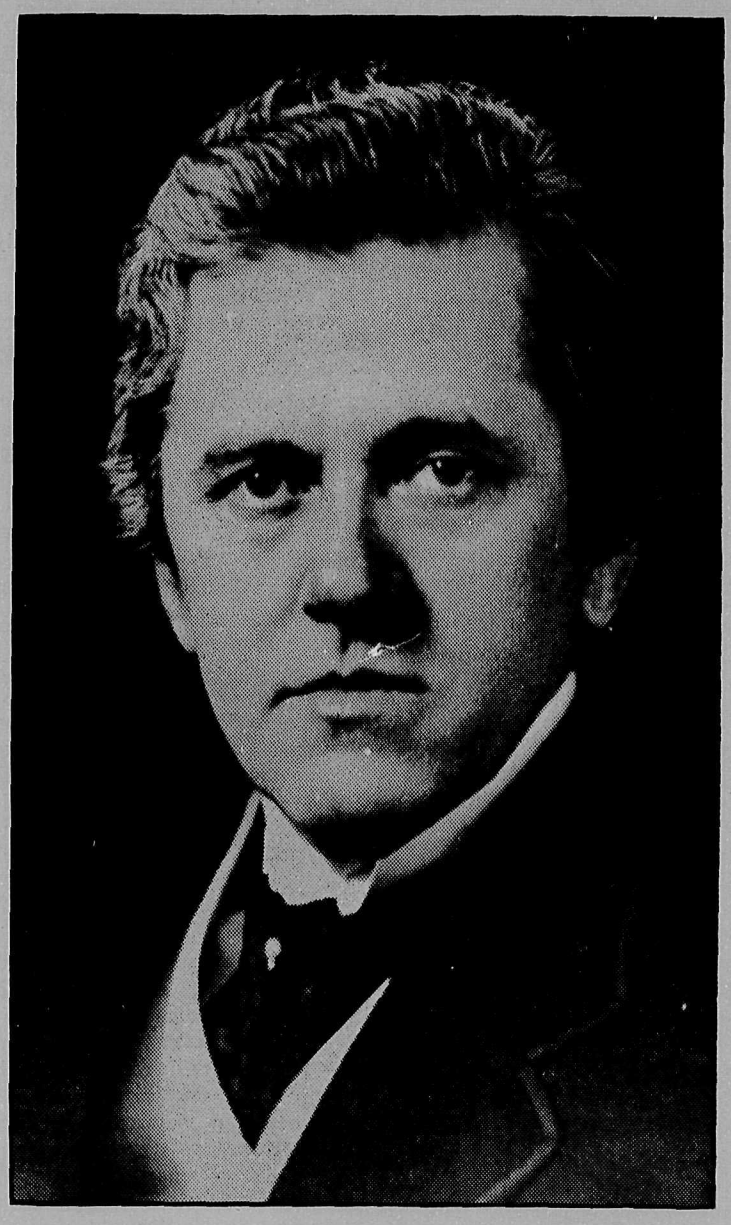
Miss Page will be seen as Rose Lane; Mr. Howland in the leading male part, and the remaining characters will all be suitably cast. "Alias Jimmie Valentine" should prove one of the big successes of a very successful company. It will run all week, Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

The Empress Theatre

Of the five specialties offering at the Empress Theatre this week two only require any comment. The first three turns on the programme introduce about as weak an aggregation of vaudeville performers as has visited Victoria in many months, and it is not until Miss Marie Stoddard appears in the last act but one that the audience has a chance of realizing that it is "in the House of Mirth." Marie Stoddard, however, changes the atmosphere, for she is a comedienne with a charm in the first part of her turn and a born humourist in the second, and from the moment she sails on to the stage till she quits it the audience feels that the law of compensation is working all right. Les Adlers, a couple of gymnasts who close this week's programme, are a clever pair endowed with marvellous muscle. It is rare that a member of the fair sex is seen on the stage who is capable of undertaking the heavy work which the "weaker" (sic) member of the duo carries off with such apparent ease. Their act is a revelation in the possibilities of poise combined with strength.

The Crystal Theatre

Amateur night is still a weekly feature of the Crystal Theatre and from the numbers who are found to air their talent every Wednesday night it would seem to be as popular an institution as when one evening in the week was first set aside for budding performers. Wednesday night is always a "big" night at the Broad Street house. Every aspiring singer, monologuist or musician has a bevy of friends and relations who come to help him or her out, and these are in addition to the usual large assembly which flock to the Crystal every night in the week and have been in the habit of so doing ever since vaudeville was introduced as an accompaniment to moving pictures.



DAVID WARFIELD, AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE, THURSDAY, JAN. 16

Romano's Theatre

"The Big Strike," which was a headliner during the early part of the week at Romano's, was a powerful Imp release which proved to be full of dramatic force. A splendid series of world-wide events shown in the Animated Weekly was also a feature of the past few days at the same moving-picture house.

The Majestic Theatre

The management of the Majestic Theatre have contrived to place a good line of Western pictures on their screen during the week just closing. These are among the most popular films shown at the present time and never seem to pall. The inclemnt weather which we have been experiencing lately has made the moving-pictur house a happy haven of refuge and the Majestic has not been slow to take advantage of the elements.

"Naughty Marietta"

"Naughty Marietta," a comic opera in two acts by Victor Herbert and Rida Johnson Young, is announced to visit this city. It will be produced by Oscar Hammerstein, whose newest star, Florence Webber, heads a company of sixty. A special orchestra and a splendid production are accessories to enhance the value of the attraction. "Naughty Marietta" is a genuine comic opera calibre—for the story abounds in romance, adventure, heroics and tenderness. The play is located in New Orleans, in 1780, which, at that time, was the mecca of all,—especially those of an adventurous nature. Several minor plots are deftly interwoven with the main theme, making a play bristling with the events which go to make the best in fascinating theatricals. It is of genuine comic opera calibre and the music is admirably suited to the story of the opera.

Warfield as Shylock

The request made to David Belasco's famous star, David Warfield, who will appear at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, January 16, in David Belasco's most sensational play, "The Return of Peter Grimm," by the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley that he present "Shylock" for a single performance at their famous Greek Theatre, which holds eight thousand people, during his forthcoming visit to the Pacific coast, again brings the attention of the public to the fact that Mr. Warfield has for the past three years been deeply engrossed in the study of the role of Shylock and his definite aim to appear in the character may be looked forward to at any time. In case Mr. Warfield accepts the University of California's suggestion it will lead to the interesting event of David Belasco making the trip to his old home in California purposely to produce "The Merchant of Venice," and in the event the proposition of the University is accepted Mr. Belasco will send to California special actors to interpret the different roles. This, of course, will be a most extravagant proceeding, but as Madame Bernhardt played in the Greek Theatre to over seven thousand dollars at a single performance, and Sothern and Marlowe's receipts there were five thousand dollars from one performance of "Macbeth," the undertaking may also have its commercial as well as artistic advantages. A performance of "The Merchant of Venice" with David Warfield as Shylock and the entire production given under the eye of David Belasco should be one of the most noteworthy and artistic exploits of recent dramatic history.

FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL

Last Season in London at Drury Lane Theatre Royal

(Special bulletin to The Week—First Official Announcement.)

Mr. Forbes-Robertson finished the first part of his phenomenally successful farewell tour of the English provinces at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne, last night (Wednesday, December 18th), having been compelled to give overflow performances of "Hamlet," "Mice and Men," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "The Light That Failed," owing to the public demand, and notwithstanding the railway strike.

In January Forbes-Robertson continues his farewell tour of the provincial cities he has not yet visited, accompanied by his wife, Miss Gertrude Elliott, starting at Hull on January 20th, and including Hanley, Newport (Mon.), Exeter, Bath, Southampton, Portsmouth, Plymouth

Continued on Page 9

The Crystal Theatre

Broad Street

The Largest, Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Vaudeville and Picture Theatre in the City.

Two Acts of Vaudeville, changing Mondays and Thursdays. Four Reels of First Run Pictures, changing Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Best Music—three-piece Orchestra—in the City.

The biggest Fan on the Coast, removing 37,000 cubic feet of air every five minutes, insuring you fresh and cool air.

Hours: Pictures from 1.30 to 5.30 and 6.30 to 11.00.
Vaudeville, 3.00 to 4.00 and 7.00 to 11.00.

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With a Special Orchestra, in
Victor Herbert's Masterpiece

"Naughty Marietta"

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WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, Editor

Le Joie de Vivre

By Bohemian

I wish I could persuade everybody to buy and read what I think is the most delightful book that has come my way for a long time. I refer to "The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol," by W. J. Locke. This brilliant author has, during the last few years, given us half-a-dozen books which are well worth reading. He has proved himself to be an idealist, a romancist, a moralist, a philosopher and a humourist of a very high order. His first pretentious work was "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," which for all round literary merit has not been surpassed by any of its successors. But for fanciful imagination, for the thistle-down touch and the impalpable turn which invest a character with a sense of half reality, yet all fascination, commend me to some of his other creations.

I have never been able quite to decide whether I love the most his "Beloved Vagabond" or "Septimus," and now these two delightful creations have an undoubted rival in "Aristide Pujol." This latest hero of my favourite author is a typical Frenchman, that is, he typifies all those well-known characteristics of the Frenchman which we are accustomed to associate with his race. He is witty, optimistic, humourous, versatile, impressionable, impulsive and volatile to a degree. No doubt Mr. Locke's portraiture is in many respects a caricature, but it must not be forgotten that the same objection can be urged against all of Dickens' most delightful characters. No one ever met anyone just like Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Micawber (although with respect to the latter a good judge has told me that his counterpart in costume figured at the Devonian banquet; but let that pass), Sam Weller, Martin Chuzzlewit, Mrs. Gamp, Jingle or fifty others who might be mentioned. Yet they are all recognized as types. The exaggeration is but an emphasizing of their typical features.

So with Aristide Pujol. Indeed, I am told by a very good authority, a French lady, that she has met scores of Frenchmen just like him, and that having read the book very carefully, she does not find one eccentricity of which such a Frenchman might not be guilty. This is high praise from a competent and critical authority.

Why I recommend the book is that it rings and resounds with "le joie de vivre." Just as there was not a dull moment in the hero's life, so there is not a dull page in the book. The unexpected is always happening. You can never tell what Aristide will do next, and it is always the thing which you would not have guessed. It is true many of them are things which might not seem humanly possible, but to him they appear perfectly natural.

Take one episode, that of the "Finding." Now bear in mind that Aristide was an adventurer; a child of fortune; at one moment with full pockets, and the next "dead broke," and on one of the latter occasions he started out to sell a patent medicine in all the villages of France. Equipped with hundreds of samples and furnished with a worn-out automobile he sallied forth. His first adventure was to find a baby on the highway, which he promptly adopted and carried with him to the nearest town. There he proclaimed himself as its father, and enlisted the sympathy of the landlady of his hotel and of two prim maiden ladies of English birth upon whom in the easiest and most natural manner possible he unloaded the care of his infant. Then he hustled round selling patent medicine; took in a few dollars and managed to keep his hotel account on the credit side. When he was ready to leave the town he found the automobile in the last stages of decay; it was completely worn out; every screw was loose; every piece of machinery rattled; even the petrol can leaked, and the best offer he could get was a hundred francs. He sat down, wrote a letter to his principals, enclosed a draft for all the monies collected less his commission and told them that the automobile was at their order. In the dead of night he carried the foundling, deposited it on the door-mat of the maiden ladies' room and left a note with it urging them to take care of his child. With the note he left half his wordly possessions and then disappeared from their ken for ever, to seek adventures elsewhere.

And so on all through the book he lives the perfect life of an "insouciant." Yet, although nearly always "broke" and continually flung on his own resources without a franc, and having no trade at his fingers' end, he was never despondent, never nonplussed and never anything but joyously happy in the present and optimistic for the future. He had indeed solved the problem of how to realize in every circumstance "le joie de vivre."

The most exquisitely beautiful chapter in the book is the "Love-Story of Fleurette," which for dignity and pathos is not excelled by any story of the kind that I have ever read. If you will see the sunny side of life, the silver lining to every cloud, the roses that grow on the loftiest mountains, read "The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol" and then you may possibly learn the great truth that there is nothing in human life that justifies despondency and that more than half the battle is to see the humorous side of everything.

Bohemian.

In Defence of Laodiceans

Written specially for The Week by
J. Arthur Hill

The world is made up, for the most part, of people who think they know. They call it "holding strong opinions"; but, in some cases, "ignorance and pig-headedness" would be a truer description. People make up their minds, or what they are pleased to call their minds, on the very smallest provocation. Every "man in the street" has his "views" on every subject which he can successfully or unsuccessfully pretend to understand; and he is as dogmatic as a vendor of quack medicines or a socialist orator. He looks on any confession of ignorance as an admission of weakness unworthy of the lord of creation. He discusses the future of aerial navigation with sapient air of expert knowledge; though he may never have seen a dirigible air vehicle except in his dreams—when he has a Germanophobic nightmare.

Professor Tyndall, in the conversational clutches of a theologian, replied at last that he had "no theory." His interlocutor stared incredulous. "But surely you must have some explanatory theory of existence!" gasped the poor gentleman. "No," replied the incomprehensible man of science, "in fact, I haven't even a theory of magnetism, which is a much smaller kind of affair."

The Tyndalls are in a hopeless minority. Consequently, they suffer. Formerly, they were dealt with summarily. In religion, for instance, heresy was checked by means of stake and gallows. Defoe, in a famous pamphlet, humourously suggested a "Short Way with Dissenters." The short way was a long rope. Religious majorities, when strong enough, have vigorous methods.

There is always something to be said on both sides or all sides of every question. Which is right? You never can tell, Mr. Shaw would say. "Que scais-je," as Montaigne's motto runs —a fine Laodicean text. Briefly, we don't know. If we are reproached as holding an excessively balanced judgment, as sitting for ever on the fence, as suffering paralysis of the will by reason of universal doubt, we reply that it is precisely through doubt and questioning of generally-accepted things, that progress is possible. The typical human being is a conservative, and swears by the status quo. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. And he is generally wrong. It is acquiescence in things as they are, that causes paralysis—not uncertainty and questioning.

Cocksureness in Science

The clasical example of this passive dogmatism in science, is the famous case of Lavoisier. Great man though the co-discoverer of oxygen was, he made the mistake of ridiculing the idea of the celestial origin of meteorites. "There are no stones in the sky," said he; "therefore meteorites cannot come thence." Unfortunately for him, his major premiss happened to be wrong.

It is on record that the responsible powers in London—even Sir Humphrey Davy—attributed lunacy to the man who proposed to light the city by the patently absurd method of sending gas through tubes into the houses. The idea was amusing in the extreme.

Similarly, the "Edinburgh Review" said that Thomas Gray ought to be put into a straight jacket for maintaining the practicability of railroads, and Stephenson met with almost equal increduility, as well as with many posers from the conservatives, such as the one which evoked the historic answer about the "coo." ("Won't it he very awkward if a cow strays in front of a train?" "Yes, for the coo," said Stephenson.)

A French abbe, on first seeing and hearing a phonograph, absolutely refused to believe the explanation given him. He attributed the sounds to a ventriloquist concealed somewhere in the neighbourhood of the machine.

When general anaesthesia became possible by the administering of chloroform, it was first declared to be impossible, and then, when found to be possible, was condemned as diabolical. Easing the pains of labour, for example, was wicked; for it violated the Divine dictum, "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children"!

The great-grandfather of Professor Richet (the famous physiologist of the University of Paris) had the approval of the Academie des Sciences when he said: "The idea of supplying every Parisian with water in his own house, up to the fifth story, is so absurd that we need not pause to consider it for a moment." And an old platelayer of my acquaintance—a villager, but far from unintelligent—on being told about the electric cars of Bradford, expressed most vigorous incredulity, not unmixed with indignation that we should try to make a butt of him. It was an insult to his intelligence. "Don't talk soft," said he, impatiently. "How can they go without 'osses?" My friend was an admirable example of unbending conservatism.

Literature

The conservatives, or Stupid Party (as Mill called them) are usually wrong. They lag behind the times, tend continually to become anachronisms and "back numbers." On the other hand, it cannot be denied that there are cranks who consider themselves heaven-sent geniuses, but whose credentials require careful scrutiny before their face value is to be acecpted. Some of these people propound schemes for perpetual motion, or calculations which square the circle; and there is an astonishing number of them, as indicated in the "Budget of Paradoxes" by the famous mathematician (De Morgan), whose work on the Differential Calculus is probably now less well-known than his more famous novelist relatives "Joseph Vance" and "Alice-for-short." Other innovators, careless of circle-squaring and perpetual motion, address themselves to higher tasks; proving to their own imense satisfaction that the British are the Ten Lost Tribes, or pointing out the way to salvation and the Millenium by a non-flesh diet or a No-Breakfast cure.

Yes, there are cranks on both sides. Certainty that we are right—infallibility—is the deadliest foe of intellectual life, whether we are conservatives or radical reformers with a new panacea. The wise attitude is the Laodicean. Turn to literature. What, for instance, says our wisest? What says the most human and most comprehensive mind in history? It is sometimes urged that Shakespeare had such an objective mind that he did not reveal himself in his characters; but the best critics believe that in Hamlet there is at least a greater amount of self-revelation than in the other creation s of the dramatist's genius. What, then, says Hamlet? The answer jumps to the eyes—as the French say—in the most familiar of all quotations:—

"To be, or not to be, that is the question:
Whether . . . "

Exactly. Hamlet did not know; could not decide; was a thinker, therefore a Laodicean.

This judicial attitude is a marked feature of Shakespeare, and is a sign of his true greatness. Much ingenuity has been wasted in attempting to prove that he was a Catholic or a Protestant. Such attempts merely show incapacity to understand the very elements of the problem. Shakespeare was an artist. He saw man whole, saw him from all points of view, saw the Catholic and the Protestant and the Jew and the Moor and the atheist. There they were, materials for his art. But as to which is "right" in his pet doctrines concerning that which can never be proved, Shakespeare is almost contemptuously silent. He sees the smallness of their individual views. Perhaps they are all right,—or all wrong. Anyhow, he is not going to waste his time over insoluble problems. Man is enough for him—the fact that this man thinks and acts thus and thus, that man differently, but not less interestingly. Why beat our heads against stone walls? Why try to scale the inaccessible heavens? It is waste of valuable energy. There is much mystery—true. But let us brave the fact, not blink it. It is the coward, the small terrified man, who hugs his little solution, protesting that it explains everything, when he knows well enough, at bottom, that it doesn't. Is ignorance painful? Well, then, says Shakespeare, it is painful. Little solutions can readily be obtained from priest or philosopher. Shakespeare prefers to let you remain in the solemn presence of a mystery. "He does not invite you into his little church or his little library brilliantly illuminated by philosophical or theological rushlights. You remain in darkness. But you remain in the vital air. And the great night is overhead." (Dowden: Shakspere; A Critical Study of His Mind and Art, p. 226.)

Turning to the greatest name in the literature of our Teutonic cousins, we find Goethe had the same power of detachment. Indeed, he was Pantheist or Monotheist or Polytheist or Trinitarian according as the mood varied. "Vielseitig" is his label. But many-sidedness, though a term of honour among the thoughtful, is anathema to the typical conservative, who thinks that the only sensible point of view is his own. Speaking of Goethe reminds one that the German "moderate party" is called "die Grauen"—the gray, the not-violently-coloured, Laodiceans, in short.

Theologians

Theologians are often charged with dogmatism, and they rarely admit ignorance. Yet, even among these, one just man is found—and he an unexpected one. For it is none other than the great Augustine himself. Regarding the Scriptures that are obscure, he is slow to come to conclusions lest he should "be deceived in them or deceive out of them." And, further: "Melius est dubitare de rebus occultis , quam litigare de incertis." Finally, as to the Antichrist of 2. Thess. II. 1-7: "I frankly confess I know not what he means." ("De Civ. Dei," XX. 19). Truly this counts unto him for righteousness, though whether it balances his eschatology concerning the fate of unbaptised infants who die in their sins, is a question that will be variously answered.

We may admit, however, that there are some things on which it does seem necessary to hold strong opinions, though we may admit it with regret. In this imperfect world, we are compelled to recognize certain facts, and to act on certain hypotheses, if we wish to continue our earthly pilgrimage. For example, we must eat. And we must avoid—difficult feat!—colliding with motor-cars and other objects of extreme avoirdupois and momentum, which whirl about like roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour. And yet we cannot "prove" this necessity. The fact that food has hitherto nourished us, and that heavy travelling objects have previously inflicted grievous bodily harm on us or other sufferers, is no proof that things will continue to do the same. It is merely an inference. However, as Butler said, probability is the guide of life; and, though it is only an inference, perhaps even only a guess, we certainly dare not risk guessing wrong. So, to some extent, we follow the common herd, and act as if we really held strong opinions, Laodiceans though we be!

But in all other matters let us doubt and question—like Descartes—wherever possible. Philosophy is not much good at discovering new truth, as we may cheerfully admit with Kant; but it can at least save us from error. And that is something, surely. Nor need this attitude prevent us from respecting sincere persons who do hold strong views. At bottom, we probably rather envy them. There is something pleasant and healthy about them—a British downrightedness which is at least honest, if not deep. Said Nicholas Morice three hundred years ago: "A frank Papist I love: for an honest Protestant I can die the death: but an aged trimmer, as I live, I abominate."

I confess to a preference for this Nicholas, if I had to choose between him and Nicolo Machiavelli for my company. He is at least honest, even if perhaps shallow and hasty. But it does not necessarily follow that because a man is no zealot, he is therefore dishonest and a "trimmer." He may be a Laodicean because of his very honesty; he sees that there is much to be said on all sides, and that an honest and thoughful man cannot go shouting with the partizans and fanatics. There is a famous passage in Dante which is distasteful to me and which I always skip. It is that which describes those people who had lukewarm opinions. They are in a place halfway between the top and bottom—so to speak—of Hell. They are hateful both to God and to His enemies:—

"A Dio spiacente ed a' nemici sui."

Dante was a good hater, and, next to a friend, loved a worthy enemy. He could not understand—any more than could Carlyle, who quotes this passage approvingly in his "French Revolution"—a balanced and judicial attitude. Accordingly, making his God (and his Devil) after his own image, he places the lukewarm in this very objectionable place, using extremely strong language about them. The circumstances of the exiled Florentine's life must count un-

(Continued on Page 11)

BOOK NOTES

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

"A Countess From Canada." By Bessie Marchant. $1.50.

"Daughters of the Dominion." By Bessie Marchant. $1.50.

"The Making of Canada." By A. G. Bradley. $2.50.

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GOVERNMENTAL SUPERVISION OF EUROPEAN BANKS

By H. M. P. Eckardt

IV. ITALY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, NORWAY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

Prior to the establishment of the Bank of Italy, in 1893, the banks f that country committed nearly all the misdemeanors and crimes in he financial calendar. They and the government issued inconvertible otes; the banks aided and abetted real estate speculations; the execu- ive officials of one bank issued false statements to conceal losses of any millions of lire, and when discovery was threatened as a result of government investigation, the heads of another bank—the greatest ank in the kingdom—accommodatingly sent over 8,000,000 lire to en- ble the first bank to deceive the inspectors. In Italy the exclusive ight of note issue and the usual valuable special privileges are con- erred upon three institutions—the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Naples, nd the Bank Sicily. Provision is made for having these banks lend rge amounts to the public treasury.

Supervision is Vested in Treasury.—The supervision of the banks vested in the treasury. There is a permanent commission consisting f 4 senators, 4 deputies and of 5 members appointed by royal decree. nd the minister of the treasury watches the banks through the inspec- orate-general. At various council meetings a government inspector is resent with power "to suspend the execution of decisions that may in is opinion be contrary to the laws, regulations, and statutes."

The inspectorate-general examines the annual balances of the anks, and where deemed necessary, verifies the correspondence of the id balancs with the records of the institutions.

Swedish Banking Development.—The banking development of weden has been peculiar, inasmuch as the privileges given to the cen- al bank were not, in the first place so exclusive as to prevent the de- elopment of a considerable number of other important banks. There as at first no monopoly of note issue given to the Riksbank, as the ate institution in this country is called. The joint stock banks of issue e called Enskilda banks. They developed rapidly; and eventually eir note issues exceeded those of the state institution. The govern- ent desired to strengthen the state institution; and as one means of ing so it took away the issue rights of the enskilda banks in 1901. recognized that the possession of the right of issuing notes enabled e enskilda banks to establish offices in very small places; and when e right of issue was taken away from the joint stock banks, they ere cajoled or subsidized on condition that they were not to close any these offices.

Render an Account Quarterly.—As early as 1846 there was a cer- in measure of government supervision over the Swedish joint-stock nks. Thus in the monograph on the Swedish banking system, by A. . Flux, that the law of 1846 required the banks to render an account their affairs to the crown quarterly. "An inspector appointed by the cal representative of the crown was to take part in the making up of is account, and was also to be entitled to enquire into the affairs of e bank at any time, with due regard to the secrecy of the relations of e bank with its clients."

In the case of the Riksbank, as it is a state institution, the pro- sions for control and supervision on the part of the government are ore elaborate.

Denmark and Norway's Systems.—In Denmark, as in Sweden, ere is a disgraceful story of the depreciation and final partial repudia-

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tion of government demand notes issued as currency. The National Bank is a joint stock company in private ownership. Its affairs are managed by 5 managing directors, "of whom two are appointed by the government, three elected by the directors, which consists of fifteen representatives of the shareholders." The bank has a monopoly of note issue and the customary special privileges.

Norway, on account of its political connection with Denmark, lost heavily. by the irredeemable paper money issued by the Danish bank and government a hundred years ago.

The Bank of Norway is wholly controlled by the Norwegian government. The bank has a monopoly of note issue. "The president of the managing committee of five is appointed by the crown, the other members by parliament, which also elects the fifteen members of the board of directors. The profits are divided between the shareholders and the public treasury."

Royal Commissary's Salary Paid by Bank.—The Bank of the Netherlands was created by royal decree in 1814. At the beginning it enjoyed various privileges in addition to that of note issue. The government provided premises free of charge, and took up 1,000,000 florins of the original capital. By 1864 the government had ceased to give the bank free premises, and its special privileges, apart from the monopoly of note issue and the sole possession of the government business, had been withdrawn or suppressed. The state exacts various services from the bank and participates in the profits. Supervision over the bank is exercised by a royal commissary whose salary down to 1904, the bank paid. The president and secretary (permanent officers) are appointed by the sovereign. The five directors, who with these officers constitute the management, are elected by the general assembly of sharholders.

Privileged Banks and Others.—From this series of articles it will be seen that in most cases supervision of banks, as existing in Europe, represents supervision by the state over privileged and semi-public institutions. The state gives the central bank privileges and rights which serve, in an important degree, to increase the profits and powers of the bank; and then the state comes down on its creature or its favourite and exacts tribute in the form of heavy taxes and perhaps a share in the profits. It also undertakes to extensively supervise the affairs of the bank, for one reason because its participation in the profits serves to make it responsible for the liabilities of the bank.

The healthy development of other institutions is hindered by this favouritism or centralization. And it is the case, in several of the countries mentioned, that only three or four banking institutions of prominence are to be found outside of the central institution. Over the outside institutions, which are not beholden to the state in particular, there is not apparently a great deal of state supervision—in some of the countries none at all. —*Monetary Times.*

TAX NOTICE

VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that all assessed taxes, levied under the "Assessment Act," including rural school tax under the "Public Schools Act," are now due and payable for the year 1913.

All taxes collectable for the Victoria Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Victoria.

This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 6th day of January, 1913.

E. E. LEASON,
Assessor and Collector.

Victoria Assessment District,
Victoria, B. C.

COURTS OF REVISION

VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT
"Taxation Act"

COURTS OF REVISION AND APPEAL—Esquimalt, North Saanich, South Victoria and the Islands, Victoria City and the Corporations.

A Court of Revision and Appeal, under the provisions of the "Taxation Act," respecting the Assessment Rolls for the year 1913, will be held for the several Assessment Districts above mentioned as follows:—

For Esquimalt District—At Price's Hotel, Parson's Bridge, on Tuesday, January 28th, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

For North Saanich—At Sidney, B. C., on Wednesday, January 29th, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

For Victoria City, South Victoria and Corporations—At the Assessor's Office, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, January 30th, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 7th, 1913.

THOS. S. FUTCHER,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

A prominent bridge player went to her doctor before taking an ocean trip and asked: "Doctor, I want to ward off seasickness on this trip so that I can play bridge and enjoy myself. Now, some of my friends say I should eat all I want, and others say I shouldn't eat a thing. Which should I do?"

"Well, ma'am," replied the doctor, thoughtfully, it's only a question of whether you prefer to discard from strength or weakness."

"What's this?" said the editor. "'Mr. Longbow is lying at death's door.' Make that read 'laying.'"

"What?" exclaimed the reporter in surprise. "That's not correct."

"No," replied the editor; "but it's better to make a grammatical error than offend Longbow's relatives. His reputation for veracity is notoriously bad."

UNSATISFACTORY IMMIGRANTS

There is a kind of invasion from which Canada may well pray to be spared. It is the type of immigrant, who comes out to teach "the bloomin' colonists" their duty. Some ladies in Winnipeg had taken up a collection to send for the families of two impecunious Cockneys engaged on the city ash carts.

"H'its kind of thim loidies to send money 'ome for the kids," said one street worker. "Don't you think so, Bill?"

"No, I don't," says Bill. "H'it's their duty! Ain't they our blommin' colonists, anyway? H'it's their duty, I sez!"

BANCROFT'S Famous Chocolates

Just like mother used to make only better

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

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of South Saanich

TAKE notice that Henry Puckle, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Fruit Grower, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of Section five; Range six east, South Saanich District, thence west 10 chains; thence north ten chains; thence east 10 chains; thence south 10 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated 26th November, 1912.

HENRY PUCKLE.

nov. 30 jan. 25

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 North-east 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.

jan. 11 mar. 1

OUTLINE LIGHTING

Make your Building more prominent and easily located by means of exterior lighting.

We quote *Low Flat Rates* for this Class of Business.

Full Particulars Cheerfully Given

B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

Light and Power Department Telephone 1609

THE TRAGEDY *of* MRS. NEWILL

Reprinted from T. P.'s Weekly
Dec. 13, 1912

Youth and beauty in the woman; wealth and comparative youth in the man; and the end, self-inflicted and painful death; here is a tragedy bolder and more poignant than most writers—even the most daring—would venture to present to the world. The theme of the two men and the one woman, or—as has turned out to be the true story in this case—of two men and two women, forms the staple of half our modern novels. It is the theme of one of Goethe's greatest works—the Wahlverwandschaften—or Elective Affinities, as it has been translated into English. It figures, besides, in our daily papers for almost every day of several months of the year. Among the less educated and less self-controlled classes, it ends often in murder, and then the gallows; among the more educated and the more self-controlled, it usually finds its remedy in the divorce court. In thousands of homes, it means that inner darkness which poisons an atmosphere as much as the germ of cholera, and takes all the joy or light out of the life of the men and the women who are unfortunate enough to get involved in one of those perplexities of life. But rarely does it reach such completeness of sombre and tragic result as in the case of the unfortunate creatures, who ended their lives down in a beautiful Cornish seaside town during the last fortnight.

I.

Let us first try to get at the character and temperament of the chief figures in the drama. We have the advantage of knowing them now thoroughly—as they probably never knew themselves. Mrs. Nowill, as I read her character, was full of the joy of life. She was handsome; robust; full of vitality—devoted to open-air exercise; fascinating in manner—elegant in dress; universally admired; and joined to a husband devoted to her with unselfishness, with perfect trust, and with adoring admiration. Her circumstances were easy; she had none of the shifts and sordid miseries of life which drive so many women to vice and so many to despair. Apparently, there is no care to trouble her. There is nothing to show that tendency to brooding which makes life a misery to so many women; women who brood don't care to play golf every day they can. To everybody she meets she gives a smile and a pleasant word; in short, she is one of fortune's favourites; healthy in body, sunny in mind, easy in circumstance. Where is room for the belief in such a case that she has the temperament, or could ever have the conditions, which would make her prefer hideous death to the sunshine and to the game of golf, and the admiration of friends and the devotion of a husband?

II.

And yet we are now able to understand that, in all these interpretations of her character, we would be profoundly false. For this young, robust, laughing, well-dresed woman has the resolution to go out on a winter evening, from her comfort and the warmth of a lounge in a hotel and the steaming tea table, and the companionship of a man who, she knows, admires her, from the side of the mother that has borne and nursed and loved her, and presumably, for no one can now be certain, to throw herself down the horrid void of a craggy coast into the seething waters below. Let us keep this revelation of character well in mind if we are to form a true judgment of the tragedy. For it is temperament that tells in this, as in most of the affairs of life. Love finds most men and women at some period of their lives; but you can no more say how love affects a man or a woman than you can tell how they will live through any other crisis of life. The passion is the same, or at least is called by the same name; but you can no more expect it to affect different people the same way than you can anticipate the same effect from the collision of two entirely different kinds of bodies. Put a match to a piece of coal; and the coal may burn slowly, or may not burn at all; put a match to a magazine of gunpowder, and you will probably produce a devastating explosion. And in the same way, the passion of love will produce in one kind of temperament just a mild sensation, vivid enough to be agreeable, tepid enough not to be too disturbing. Another temperament is struck by the passion; and immediately there comes the devastating explosion and the end of all things.

Any human being, who is ready to die by his or her own hand, may be morally a coward; indeed, it is undoubtedly cowardly for a man or woman to slip out of life and leave to others the conflict with its necessities or its sorrows. But it is falsehood and cant to say that the human being, who goes out of the life and all its possibilities and joys, to the darkness of death, does not reveal certain great qualities; courage, the acceptance of facts, the resolution to face the greatest of all terrors—the unknown. But why labour a point which is discussed in our greatest writer's greatest plays; go to Hamlet's soliloquy, and you will find it all there.

III.

And this readiness to die becomes even more remarkable in the case of such a woman as Mrs. Nowill. For she was none of those puling, hysterical and everlastingly invalid women who make life a torture to themseles and to everybody else. Apparently she was a radiant being, who spread happiness, sanity and joyousness all around her. It is so often like that in life; those who love life most are often the readiest to give it up, while those who hate life, often dread death the most. Such, then, is the temperament of the female figure in this drama. Now let us study the man. It would be difficult to find apparently two characters more different—except that they had—and this was the main cause of the tragedy—a certain likeness in the violence and vigour of the temperament. He is described as sallow, morose and taciturn. But in him also you find all the materials for such a devastating explosion as passion creates in certain natures. Whatever this man wants, he must have; whatever for the moment engages his feelings, engages them altogether. There is no drawing back for him; no compromise; no prospect beyond that emotion which, for the moment, consumes and possesses his whole being. With him, as apparently with her, it is the match and the gunpowder magazine, not the match and the piece of coal.

It may be objected as to him, as to the woman, that he showed moral cowardice in committing suicide. This seems to me a profoundly false judgment. Think of this man standing behind the door of a hotel; taking his braces; and there in the silence, in the solitude of his room, slowly strangling himself to death; and doing so, not because he had to face shame, for there was no risk of shame; not because he had no other hope in life; not because he had been shattered by ill-luck, for he was one of the fortunate of men who had amassed a large fortune early in his life, and apparently without much effort. This man, then, does himself thus slowly, painfully, horribly to death because he had lost the one person in the world that made life tolerable to him; and had lost her probably—as he thought—through his own folly or cruelty. If all the men in the world, who did wrong to a woman, or all the women who had blighted the life of some man, were to commit suicide, the death-rate would be much higher. It was only a nature, strong, fearless and capable of a great passion, that could have been ready to face death under conditions so horrible; and to give up life, while it still continued to present so many possibilities.

IV.

These, then, were the two temperaments to whom there came what is so often merely a transient caprice or a pleasant episode—when they accidentally met on one of those beautiful ships of the P. and O. Company, which runs between England and the East. It is an ideal mise en scene for the beginning of a great passion. The life is indolent; the hours are free; there is the beautiful water and the constantly changing scenes of the lovely Mediterranean; and, at the end, there is all the strange mystery of Egypt and the East. One can well imagine how the two might start with just a little talk to pass away the hour; little knowing what tremendous issues there were to them both in this chance acquaintance. For, from this time forward, Delay seems to have come to the side of Mrs. Nowill whenever he could. It is evident that he was a man of secretive temper; it is only since his death that it has been discovered that he was a married man. And this marriage, which dated from November of last year, took place after he had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Nowill. Still more strange, this marriage seems to have been unknown to the two sisters and other relatives of Delay. What was the explanation of this marriage, which ended in separation very soon after it was celebrated? Was it entered into by this strange man in the hope that it might cure the disastrous passion for a married woman in which there could be no real happiness? Marriages are often made for no better reason than this; and usually they end disastrously.

V.

The final stage in the story begins in Newquay. Everybody who has ever been in Cornwall in winter, will know that it is the ideal spot in England for the winter; and especially for any couple who sought that solitude and remoteness for which a violent passion gives so keen a desire. If there be any sunshine within our shores in winter, it is to be found there. There is the coast-line with its entrancing beauty of headland after headland, its rocky heights bathed now by lukewarm and soft water under the sunshine, and again lashed by the fierce and white waves of a stormy and open sea. I never can forget the strange and enduring impression left upon my imagination as I gazed out to the sea which washes Land's End; the murderous rocks, with the wild sea-birds croaking around them, and over all the bodies that had there found their watery grave; the rocky and wild cliffs, the drear solitude and all this rendered weird and desolating and mystical by the thick misty haze—it looked as if it were well-called the End of this island, and, indeed, of the whole world. Newquay, I believe, for I have never seen it, has a softer beauty, but there also are the lofty and rocky headlands; and there, also, at times, the raging waves of the angry ocean.

VI.

Thither came some three weeks ago this strange man, whose life had been spent in the East; who was apparently much of a wanderer; and who had put behind him all necessity for work or worry by having amassed early as large a fortune as £70,000. He was not the kind of guest that could add much to the joyousness of a hotel or its inmates. He was, as all agree, morose and silent, and as one who saw him says, he never smiled. His guilty and hopeless passion was eating into his very soul. What a strange thing the human heart is; and especially when it is seized and possessed by a wild passion! Of all things that surprise and affright me in human character and life, there is nothing that does so more than the constant sense one gets of the loneliness and remoteness of the single human soul. Sometimes it is grief, sometimes it is melancholy, sometimes it is love; but, whatever the fixed idea may be in natures that can be possessed by a fixed idea, there is created around the soul a loneliness, a detachment, a so-to-speak invulnerable, though invisible, coat of mail through which nothing can penetrate. Duty, honour, self-interest, religion, the myriad millions that people the earth, the vast and wondrous expanses of its surface, friend or wife, or child or parent—none of them exist for the possessed soul; it lives its own inner and impenetrable kingdom; it is as remote from you as the farthest of the farthest stars. Two days, this lonely and obsessed man is alone with his brooding thoughts; and then there comes sunshine. The one being that exists for him, that blots out everything else in the world, arrives; a handsome, tall, beautifully dressed woman, with the alert step of the woman of the open air; the bright and charming face, the pleasant and affable manner, life in its most vital and most fascinating form. She comes; and doubtless brings to this gloomy creature's face a look that it has not known during these two days of impatient waiting.

VII.

There is no record of anything but sunshine, too, in the intercourse of the two for the first few days after she has arrived. She has brought her mother along with her; and her mother, like everybody else belonging to her, adores this amiable and attractive creature. But the peace of two people in such impossible conditions as environ this man and this woman, never can last long; and above all, could not last long with natures constituted as theirs. Lymphatic, irresolute, people can drift along through impossible situations, living the hour and neither minding or preparing for the morrow. Or there are merely vicious people who see in Love nothing but self-indulgence, who can seize the moment, enjoy it to the full; and then pass on as though it were all but a dream or a trifling episode. But here are two beings whose temperaments are violent, reckless, fearless, impatient; and they both are separated—even if the love had been equally vehement on both sides—of which there is no proof—by obstacles which only those, without feeling and without conscience, could shake off. We all, especially in this country, are clanking invisible chains; sometimes of honour and of affection, sometimes of false ideals, either of our own or of the dominant conventions of those among whom our lot is cast. In the great Italian poem, the jealous husband drags his wife to the lonely castle, which is surrounded by the fever-laden campagna; and there, torturing her to death, bids her die unless she reveals the name of the lover whom his deadly hate hungers to kill. We have no such remote castles in our epoch; nor such fever-laden campagnas, nor such possibilities of unchecked violence; but how many there are we all know, who, besieged in the castle of their modest home, within the narrow frontiers of perhaps a suburban house, are yet just as much prisoners of their destinies as the woman whom Dante's creation slowly drove to death; and like her, pass daily along the Golgothan road that leads first to the death of all joy and all hope, and then to the weary throwing off the burden of a wrecked life!

VIII.

There is always the watchful and hideous spirit of jealousy around such a story as that of these two people; and everything frets, and when two people in such conditions begin to try and break the chains of their conditions, they become in the end as much a torture to each other as though they were tigers in a crowded pit, each trying to reach the top over the carcase of the other. A word, a look, is sufficient to set into motion all that fund of exasperation—against conditions and then against each other—which lies within their bosoms. And this is, apparently, what began to happen during the closing days of this tragedy. It has occurred to many students of this drama that, escape being so easy for both the man and the woman, such a hideous solution of the problem, as horrible, painful and self-inflicted death, was almost incredible folly; and so, perhaps, it might have been if these people had been of different characters. But none of us stand alone in this world; the soft eyes of some woman, the baby fingers of a child, the patient and adoring look of some man, worshipped and yet not loved, the appeal of an aged parent—all these things lie around us, and chain and imprison and make us helpless. Slaves of the destinies of others, we are not the masters of our own. You remember that passage in Walter Scott's "Redgauntlet," where the scion of an ancient house, looking at his face in the mirror, suddenly and in agony, discovers that he bears on his forehead the mark that has pursued his house for generations, and sees that all his efforts to escape their destinies are helpless against this heritage of woe. And so it is with us all; we cannot escape our environment or our heritage or the consequence of our acts.

The growing exasperation between the two is so palpable that it can no longer escape those watching eyes which pursue so many people unknown to them; from a thousand unseen corners and distances. When they are walking to the golf links, somebody observes that the man attempts to take the woman's hand; she repulses him. They are seen walking together on a cliff; and again they are observed to be quarrelling. When they sit down in the hotel lounge after dinner one night, the man asks the woman to have a liqueur; she refuses; he presses her; she refuses again and apparently with anger. Quarrels can be slight things with some people; but these are vehement and excitable natures; and their quarrels become deadly things, which possess, infuriate, madden them both.

IX.

And there comes a new element in the exasperation which is turning them to fury against each other; the little interval at this remote seaside town is approaching the end. The man wants to prolong it, with all its mixture of happiness and misery; but the woman has had enough of it. She wants to go away; she looks for her purse; cannot find it; and rushes to the conclusion that the man has taken it so as to prevent her leaving. He imagines that she has consented to remain over Sunday and tells her mother so. But evidently the woman has not consented, or if she has, has repented and longs to escape from this torture of doubt, conflicting thoughts and persecution. What did the man want? What did the woman refuse; and why? Nobody can do more than speculate, but the most probable solution seems to me to be that this madman—for such he had become—begged and then tried to bully the woman into the abandonment of honour, of duty, of everything she held dear in life; and that to these appeals she gave an unvarying and inflexible "No." For in the hotel with her was her dear old mother; there were other relatives whom she loved; and, up in Sheffield, there was a man, honest, staunch, indulgent, unselfish, who loved her, trusted her, believed in her; he was the one impregnable rock to which she could confidently cling amid all the storms of life. Break such a noble heart, betray such loving trust; shame such a home—death rather! This was her answer to all these mad and wicked appeals; and when she made that answer, she meant it, for that was her nature.

X.

On the Saturday morning, when the man was expecting her to prolong her stay from home she rises apparently in complete distraction of spirit. She knows neither what she is saying or doing. She has had her bath; a few minutes after she forgets all about it, and asks for another bath. But still she tries to struggle through the day. She goes out in her purple golf dress, and plays golf; but her will is still set on rushing back to the safe asylum of lawful love and the haven of home, and she consults hurriedly and feverishly the railway time table. Flight—immediate, irrevocable—that is the one honourable solution of her woe. Then comes the afternoon tea. Her mother is there, so is Delay, and the kettle is steaming and the air filled with the delicious aroma of tea—and all is so cosy, so home-like, so much a familiar and delicious part of all our days in English life. But the distraught and tortured woman passes it all by; rushes out to the air and to the cliff; sees the dizzy height below her, and below that the cruel rocks and the hungry sea. No matter! She faces it all, and in a second she is whirling

(Continued on Page 9)

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the Matter of an application for fresh Certificates of Title to an undivided half of Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 of part of Lots 30, 31 and 32, Oakland Estate, (Map 313), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of Title in lieu of the Certificates of Title issued to Henry Louis Salmon on the 27th day of November, 1893, and numbered 17401 A, and to Emanuel Joseph Salmon on the 27th day of November, 1893, and numbered 17402 A respectively, which have been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of December, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

jan. 4 feb. 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA

SEALED tenders, addressed to the Officer in Charge H. M. C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, and endorsed: "Tender for Torpedo Boat Slipway," will be received until noon on Monday, January 13th, 113, for the reconstruction in concrete of the Torpedo Boat Slipway in H. M. C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B. C.

Drawing and specification may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, Esquimalt Yard, *between the hours of 10 a.m.* and noon each day, when the Engineer of the Marine and Fisheries Department will be *present to point out* site of work and to answer any enquiries.

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

WALTER HOSE,
Commander R. C. N.,
Officer in Charge of Yard,
H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt.

jan 4 jan 11

NOTICE is hereby given that meetings of the Provincial Labour Commission will be held at the following places:—

Victoria—Tuesday and Wednesday, January 14th and 15th, in the Maple Committee-room of the Parliament Buildings, at 10 a.m.

Vancouver—Friday and Saturday, January *17th and 18th*, Court-house, 10 a.m.

New Westminster—Monday, January 20th, Court-house, 10 a.m.

Kamloops — Wednesday, January 22nd, Court-house, 10 a.m.

Salmon Arm—Thursday, January 23rd.
Revelstoke—Friday, January 24th, Court-house, 10 a.m.

Other meetings will be announced later.

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

H. G. PARSON,
Chairman.

F. R. McNAMARA,
Secretary.

jan. 4 jan. 18

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 northwest 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 John A. Stringer, of Mitcham, Surrey; occupation, Government Officer; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Lot 580, being T.L. 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

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 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

WATER NOTICE
For a License to Take and Use Water.

NOTICE is hereby given that Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use .35 sec. feet of water out of unnamed marked No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 Creek, which flows in a Northeasterly direction through part of Section 35, Esquimalt District, and empties into Esquimalt Lagoon, near its southerly end. The water will be diverted at its head and will be used for domestic purposes on the land described as part of Section 35, Esquimalt District.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 10th day of December, 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria.

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

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Applicant.
By R. G. GILCHRIST,
Agent.

dec. 21 jan 18

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 3

TAKE notice that I, Albert Boyce, of Nanaimo, B.C., occupation Rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about six miles in a westerly direction from the western extremity of Kwalcho Lake, marked N. E. corner, thence south 40 chains, west 80 chains, north 40 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

Dated 25th August, 1912.

ALBERT BOYCE,
Percy Gadsden, Agent.

nov. 9 jan. 11

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 3

TAKE notice that Frederick Dodds, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles in a westerly direction from the western extremity of Kwalcho Lake, marked N. E. corner, thence south 40 chains, west 80 chains, north 40 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

Dated 27th August, 1912.

FREDERICK DODDS,
Percy Gadsden, Agent.

nov. 9 jan. 11

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

British Columbia Dredging Fleet.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on envelope, "Tender for Supply of Fuel Oil," will be received up to noon January 25th, 1913, for the supply of Fuel *Oil* for use of the *British Columbia* Dredging Fleet, for a period of three (3) years from this date.

The oil to be the best commercial quality and as specified in form of tender.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of Wm. Henderson, Esq., Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C.; at the office of C. C. Worsfold, Esq., Resident Engineer, New Westminster, B. C.; and at the office of the Superintendent of Dredges, Room 40, Post Office Building, Vancouver, B. C.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

Dated January 6th, 1913.

C. C. WORSFOLD,
Acting Superintendent of Dredges.
Department of Public Works, Vancouver, B.C.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

jan 11 jan 18

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into *the conditions of agriculture in the Province*, in its various branches and in all its relations to industrial and economic development, will hold sessions at the following places and dates assigned:—

Vancouver—Court-house, January 9th,, 10th and 11th.

New Westminster—City Hall, January 13th *and 14th*.

Victoria—Court-house, January 17th and 18th.

All the sessions to be commenced at 10 o'clock a.m. of each day.

Anybody desiring to give evidence before the Commission on any subject within the scope of this inquiry is hereby invited to appear at any of the above sittings of the Commission.

It is the purpose to give the inquiry the widest and fullest scope possible. While it is the intention to take up the investigation *from the point of view of the practical* producer, be he horticulturist, dairyman, or stock-breeder, etc., it is also the desire to *ascertain the views of the consumer, the mid*dleman, the commission merchant and the retailer.

Parties appearing before the Commission will not be restricted to any formal line of inquiry, but will be afforded every opportunity to take up the subject-matter from any point of view they may desire.

W. H. HAYWARD, M.L.A.,
Chairman.

C. B. CHRISTENSEN,
Secretary.

jan 11 jan 18

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 mar 8

TENDERS FOR DREDGING

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Dredging, False Creek, Vancouver," will be received until 4.00 p.m., on Friday, January 31, 1913, for dredging required at False Creek, Vancouver, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, *Department of Public Works*, Ottawa, and to C. C. Worsfold, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work. Dredges and tugs not owned and registered in Canada shall not be employed in the performance of the work contracted for. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

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, for five per cent. (5 p.c.) of the contract price, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline 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, December 27, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—33298.

jan 4. jan 11.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Provincial Gaol, Victoria.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Provincial Gaol, Victoria," will be received by the *Hon. the Minister of Public* Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, 28th day of January, 1913, for the erection and completion of a Provincial Gaol, Victoria, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, contract, and *forms of tender may be seen at the offices of* Government Agent, Vancouver, and at the Department of Public Works, Parliament *Buildings*, Victoria, B. C.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to ten (10) per cent. of his tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuc*cessful tenderers will be returned* to them upon the execution of the contract.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 28th December, 1912.

jan4 jan 25

TIMBER SALE No. X9.

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.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over Lot 1340, Range 1, Coast District, by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled, for the purpose of permitting the Davidson-Ward Company, Limited, to purchase the said lot.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C.,
19th December, 1912.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 37, of Lot 4 (Map 728), Malahat District:

NOTICE *is hereby given of my intention* at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to William Frederick Adams on the 17th day of November, 1902, and numbered 8239C which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of December, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

dec 28 jan 25

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sept. 21

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing upon Crown lands in the Kootenay District, formerly held under Special Timber Licences numbered 4481, 5255, 5256, 5832, 8534, 9081, 9082, 10259, 10260, 10261, 10262, 10499, 10500, 11249, 11347, 13824, 16727, 21907, 22661, 23116, 24432, 26737, 26926, 28182, 28183, 28184, 30358, 31180, 31184, 31185, 31201, 31208, 31212, 31213, 31308, 31330, 31481, 32022, 32654, 32655, 32711, 33406, 33411, 33449, 33459, 33460, 34221, 34273, 34310, 34311, 34386, 35631, 36502, 36553, 36554, 37580, 37993, 37994, 39011, 39202, 39359, 40406, 41078, 41344, 41426 and 43176, by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on December 27th, 1907, is cancelled for the purpose of offering the said lands for sale at public auction.

ROBT. A. RENWICK.
Deputy Minister of Lands.

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

oct. 19 jan. 18

VICTORIA (RENFREW) LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that Caroline Hemington Muir, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the east boundary of Lot 50, Renfrew District, about 20 chains north of the S. E. corner of the said Lot 50; thence east 80 chains; thence north 20 chains, more or less, to the south boundary of T. L. 1728; thence west along the south boundaries of T L.'s 1728 and 1727 to the east boundary of said Lot 50, a distance of 80 chains, more or less; thence south 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated November 6th, 1912.

CAROLINE HEMINGTON MUIR.
Harold W. Duckitt, Agent.

nov. 30 jan. 25

WATER NOTICE

For a Licence to Take and Use Water

NOTICE is hereby given that Gordon River Power Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use 1200 cubic feet per second of water out of Gordon River, which flows in a southerly direction through Port Renfrew District and empties into the sea near Port Renfrew. The water will be diverted at about 100 yards below Newton's No. 1 Camp and will be used for power purposes on the land described as within a radius of 100 miles.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 6th day of December, 1912. The application will be filed in the Office of the Water Recorder at Victoria.

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

GORDON RIVER POWER CO., LTD.,
Applicant.
By Lorenzo Alexander, Agent.

dec 28 jan 25

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Private Bills

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that no petition for a Private Bill will be received by the House after Monday, January 27, 1913. Private Bills must be presented to the House on or before Thursday, February 6, 1913.

Bills must be reported to the House on or before Thursday, February 13, 1913.

Dated this Fifteenth day of December, 1912.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk to the Legislative Assembly.

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 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 Section 11, Range 1, West; thence Northwest two hundred (200) feet, thence West one thousand (1000) 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,
Agt. for Day Hort Macdowall.

dec 28 feb 22

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order-in-Council, approved August 17th, 1895, reserving and setting apart for the sole use of Her Majesty's Government for military and naval purposes that portion of the Sand Spit at the Lagoon, Esquimalt, which is the property of the Province, is rescinded; and that the lands described in the aforesaid Order-in-Council are reserved for Government purposes.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
29th October, 1912.

nov. 2 feb. 2

VICTORIA (RENFREW) LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that Hanna Mary Green, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the north boundary of the Carmanah I. R., about 15 chains east of the N. W. corner of the Carmanah I. R.; 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 November 5th, 1912

HANNA MARY GREEN.
Harold W. Duckitt, Agent.

nov. 30 jan. 25

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the Matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Part 111 feet 6 inches by 50 feet of Lot 33, Block 4, Map 132, Hillside Extension, of the Work Estate, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Charles Nelson Brown on the 2nd May, 1910, and numbered 22991 C, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 21st day of November, 1912.

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

dec. 14 jan. 11

WATER NOTICE

For a Licence to Store or Pen Back Water

NOTICE is hereby given that Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, B. C., will apply for a licence to store or pen back two acre-feet of water from unnamed creek, a stream flowing in an easterly direction and emptying into Esquimalt Lagoon, near its head. The water will be stored in a reservoir of 90,000 ft. capacity, built or to be built on said property, and will be used for domestic purposes, under a notice of application for a licence to take and use water, posted herewith, on the land described as part of Section 35, Esquimalt District.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 10th day of December, 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C.

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

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Applicant.
By R. G. Gilchrist, Agent.

dec. 14 jan. 11

Correspondence

The Week accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by its correspondents. Communications will be inserted whether signed by the real name of the writer or a nom de plume, but the writer's name and address must be given to the Editor as an evidence of bona fides. In no case will it be divulged without consent.

PLEASURE RESORTS

Real Estate Exchange,
214 Pemberton Block,
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 7, 1913.

m. Blakemore, Esq.,
City.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the xecutive Committee of the Real Es- te Exchange held this day at 4 clock the following resolution was oved and carried unanimously:

"In the matter of Monk & Monteith d Wm. Blakemore.

"In view of the evidence submitted Mr. Blakemore to the Executive ommittee of the Board of Real Es- te Agents, we are of opinion that r. Blakemore, from an editorial int of view, was justified in pub- hing the articles complained of in e Week.

"We also consider that Mr. Blake- ore exceeded the bounds of just iticism in indulging in personalities.

"We further consider that there is thing that would justify the Vic- ria Real Estate Exchange in con- mning the proposition, nor do they l, after considering the conflicting idence given by both sides, that ey could give the proposition their pport, for the principal reason that ey have no personal knowledge to ide them.

"We therefore submit that the sug- stion of Mr. Blakemore to appoint arbitrator, on each side, with pow- to appoint an umpire, would be e best solution of arriving at actual cts."

Yours most truly,
(Sgd.) RANDOLPH STUART,
Secretary.

PLEASURE RESORTS

Public Works Department,
(Office of the Minister),
Victoria, B. C.,
January 8, 1913.

ar Sir:—

n reply to your letter of even date, h reference to the Government lding a scenic motor road along West Coast of Vancouver Island l particularly between Carmanah l Clo-oose, I have to say that as as the records of this Department concerned,—and I have had my ief Clerk make a very careful rch,—there is absolutely no evi- ce to show that the question has r even been discussed or con- ered.

have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.

Blakemore, Esq.,
Editor The Week,
P. O. Box 789, Victoria.

Gossip from the Stalls

(Continued from Page 3)

Bournemouth, in the order given. ccording to arrangements just npleted by Mr. Arthur Collins, the naging director of Drury Lane eatre Royal, with Mr. Percy Bur- , Mr. Forbes-Robertson's general nager, the famous English actor l appear at Easter under his own nagement with Miss Gertrude El- t, at this historic house—for long arded as the National theatre, and ere Sir Henry Irving appeared for last time in London.

his will constitute Forbes-Robert- 's farewell season and positively t appearances in London in a rep- oire comprising "Hamlet," "The rchant of Venice," "The Light at Failed," "Mice and Men," "The ssing of the Third Floor Back," rnard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleo- patra," and probably "Othello," if a suitable Iago can be found. For the smaller plays it is possible that Mr. Forbes-Robertson will avail himself of the "false frame," which has previously been used here and on the Continent. This frame fits into the proscenium opening, and thus reduces the size of the stage. Forbes-Robertson's last London season will be necessarily a short one, owing to a subsequent tour.

In the autumn of 1913 Forbes-Robertson returns to America for his farewell tour there in the above repertoire.

The Tragedy of Mrs. Newill

(Continued from Page 7)

down through awful space—with an eternity of agony crushed into these few seconds of time—and then the tortured heart is stilled. She has kept her troth and her word.

XI.

And this man knows her so well that he realizes what has taken place. So then, when she had given him back the unalterable "No," and had said that she would prefer death, he realized that she was a woman to keep her word—and that she had kept it. Madness seizes upon him. He rushes out to the cruel cliff; looks down into the raging sea; meets a man there; and, in his mania, seeks to throw himself and then to throw the man over the rocks into the seething waters below. He has come to the end of his senses and of his self-torture. Again and again, and more madly each time, he searches for her; he shrieks for everybody to assist him—for everybody to avert this haunting terror that is driving him mad, with its recurrent image of a loved and beautiful face, a few moments ago vital with health and smiles and the vigour of robust mental and physical life, and at that moment, perchance, bruised and broken and pale with death's awful hue. At last he finds himself in his own room, and then sternly and relentlessly he executes sentence on himself for the killing of the one he had so passionately and so wickedly loved; and he strangles himself slowly and painfully and silently to death. No one in the hotel hears or sees or suspects anything; his death has been as secret as though it were in the narrow yard of the gaol where the poor miscreant is hanged.

XII.

Such is my reading of the story. What comment can one make? As to the man, bitter condemnation has been pronounced; and yet I do not find it in my heart to feel anything but pity to him—victim of a guilty but a true passion. As to the woman, who can refuse to her sympathy, affection, respect—the woman who preferred self-inflicted and cruel death, in the very flower of her robust youth, to easy self-indulgence, to a life of lies, to the cruel wounding of the honoured and loved husband who had been her truest friend?

T. P.

For Alderman

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—After giving due consideration to the request of a number of electors, I have consented to stand for alderman in the City Council for the year 1913.

When we consider the responsibilities that will rest on the City Council on account of the very important city works that will have to be carried out, involving heavy expenditure, the same should be managed for the best interests of the city as a whole. Due consideration should be given to the possibilities of, and the position this city will occupy in the very near future.

I therefore ask for the support of my fellow citizens and taxpayers in the coming election.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
HERBERT W. DAVIES.

For Alderman

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to announce that I am a candidate for re-election. Trusting my efforts in the past have met with your approval, and that I may have your support at the polls,

Yours respectfully,
W. A. GLEASON.

For Alderman

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the earnest solicitation of a large number of the electors, I have consented to become a candidate for alderman for the coming year.

My chief reason for coming to this decision is that I think it is absolutely necessary in the interest of the city that a fair proportion of the members of the old council—and especially those conversant with the finances of the city—should be members of the new council, if the electors are satisfied with their record; and, as nearly half the members of last year's council have retired, the situation created is a very serious one.

During the past year I have identified myself with the larger things which have come before the council, the things that count in any city, such as the reorganization of the engineering and waterworks departments; the continuation of the paving and sewerage systems; the building of a new and adequate hospital for the city; and bridging of Seymour Narrows, which will make every man in Victoria better off than he is now, and which also means more work for the workers of the city.

The question of the employment of aliens on civic works was brought up by men in the Council, when I strongly advocated the employment of our own citizens and British subjects on all public works.

The question of connecting Victoria West and James Bay by rail by a bascule bridge, if feasible, is one of the most important to be dealt with this year and will have my support.

I have dealt with all subjects on the broad and independent basis of what is best for the city as a whole, my sole endeavour being to bring prosperity to every one of you.

I shall appreciate having the help and co-operation of my friends, and trust that my general attitude on all important public questions will give me the confidence and support of every independent voter.

HERBERT CUTHBERT.

For Alderman

To the Electors of Victoria:

I beg to announce myself as a candidate for re-election as representative for the city at the forthcoming election. I wish to assure the Electors that I will spare no effort to further their interests in the event of my re-election.

W. H. RUSSELL HUMBER.

For Alderman

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am a candidate for aldeman in the coming municipal election. Should you return me as one of your representatives I will endeavour to merit the confidence placed in me by a faithful discharge of my duties, ever remembering that I represent not a particular district but the whole city and all its citizens.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. MCANDLESS.

For Alderman

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In offering myself for election as your representative in the approaching civic election, I beg to give my every assurance that the interests of the city will receive my best attention. If elected, I will use every endeavour to further such interests, having due regard to the betterment of Victoria City at large.

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ.

For Alderman

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having been requested by a number of electors to allow my name to be put in nomination as a candidate for Alderman, I beg to announce that I have decided to stand for election and respectfully solicit your support and influence.

Sincerely yours,
GEO. OLIVER.

For Alderman

To the Electors of This City:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having been requested by a number of electors to allow my name to be put in nomination as a candidate for Alderman, I beg to announce that I have decided to stand for election and respectfully solicit your support and influence.

Sincerely yours,
ROBT. PORTER.

For School Trustee

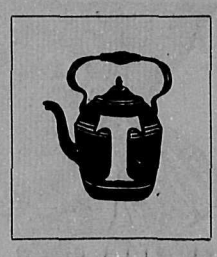
To the Electors, Victoria City:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been requested by a number of ratepayers to stand as a candidate for School Trustee. I have already had experience in this work, having been for a number of years a member of a School Board for a large district in Scotland. If elected I will devote myself to the best interests of the ratepayers.

DAVID DONALD.

What you want, the way you want it

Afternoon Tea, Dainty Luncheons, Special Teas for parties by arrangement. *Do not forget*—We always keep on hand guaranteed New Laid Eggs.



The TEA KETTLE
MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE, *Proprietress*
1119 DOUGLAS ST.
Opposite the Victoria Theatre

We Offer

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

Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, decidious 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.

LAYRITZ NURSERIES
CAREY ROAD, VICTORIA
BRANCH AT KELOWNA, B. C.
PHONE M2054

A GOOD HABIT---Tea when you are tired, particularly if it's

LIPTON'S TEA

Goes farthest for the money.

If you are Interested in

Victoria Carnival Week

August 4 to 9, 1913

Please send names and present addresses of former residents of Victoria to the Secretary of the Victoria Citizens Committee, P. O. Box 1311.

For Alderman

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Having been requested by a large number of the Electors of this city to stand for Alderman at the ensuing Civic Eletcion, I beg to announce that I am a candidate. I beg to solicit the votes and influence of the Electors and to assure them that the need and requirements of the city will meet with every attention on my part if I am re-elected.

JOHN DILWORTH.

For Alderman

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—A large number of the Ratepayers of the City have pressed me to stand as a Candidate for Aldermanic honours, and having consented I beg to ask for your votes and assistance; I can assure you that I will closely watch expenditures and ensure to the Taxpayers full value in return for monies expended.

H. F. BISHOP.

For Alderman

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the request of a large number of business men and ratepayers I have consented to stand for Aldermanic honours.

I fully realise that Victoria has reached the point when it cannot be governed in a haphazard manner and that the enormous increase in the taxation of the city requires the closest attention to civic expenditures.

As a business man, closely identified with the progress of the city, I will endeavour to use my experience for the taxpayers' benefit, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

FRED. J. POPHAM.

For Alderman

To Victoria City Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have acquiesced to the request of a large number of the Electors and consented to stand for Aldermanic honours. I feel that the time has arrived when the city needs practical men of affairs to attend to the business of the city, and that a very close attention is required to the future civic expenditures. I can assure the taxpayers that if elected I will devote my time in looking after their interests.

ED. BRAGG.

For Anybody's Throat---

But more especially for *your* throat if it shows any signs of weakness, hoarseness or trouble of any description, we recommend our

Antiseptic Throat Pastiles

Speakers and Singers praise them, and you will, too. Get a little box today.

Only 25c per Tin

Cyrus H. Bowes
The Old Established Drug Store
1228 GOVERNMENT STREET
Phones 425 and 450

$1 & UP HOTEL
EUROPEAN
RAINIER-GRAND
SEATTLE
CHAS. PERRY, MGR.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING IN THE HEART OF THE CITY
135 ROOMS WITH BATH-50 SAMPLE ROOMS

FOR MAYOR

Mr. J. L. BECKWITH asks for the support of the Citizens of Victoria in his candidature for the Mayoralty. If elected, he will use every endeavour to secure a peaceful administration of civic affairs, and to institute such practical measures as will insure sound, economical and progressive development.

Society

Mr. C. Stone from Duncan, B. C., is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

* * *

Mr. R. Rogers, of Toronto, is at present a guest at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Mr. J. S. Martin has arrived at the Empress from Fernie, B. C.

* * *

Mr. R. W. Knox, from Toronto, is staying at the Ritz Hotel, and will make a short visit in Victoria.

* * *

Miss Tommy Monteith is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. S. Gore, Maclure Street.

* * *

Mr. James Lawson, of Vancouver, is leaving shortly for a trip to Southern California.

* * *

Mrs. Fitz Herbert Bullen, Esquimalt Road, has left on an extended visit to friends in the East.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Blackwood have returned from an extended visit to Eastern Canada and New York.

* * *

Mr. Rex Harris, who ha s been spending the past two months with his relatives in the city, has returned to his home in Revelstoke.

* * *

Mrs. William Holmes, who has been visiting her sister in Toronto, has returned to her home in Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. Freeman, jr., who has been visiting in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Little, left for San Francisco during the week.

* * *

The Misses Totie Day, Iris Burton and Norah Gibson have returned to school at Shawnigan Lake, after spending the holidays with their parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bayley, from Vancouver, are among the guests at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Mr. Allan Kirk left on the steamer Prince Rupert on Sunday for a short visit to Seattle.

* * *

Mr. E. E. Blackwood went over to Seattle on the steamer Prince Rupert on Sunday morning last.

* * *

Hon. Ray W. Jones, from Seattle, was in town on a short visit during the week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Monteith and Miss Tiny Monteith left on Sunday last for a visit of several months to Long Beach, California.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wilby, who have been spending the holidays with friends in Halifax, have returned to their home in Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. Claude Lonsdale (nee Miss Ena Norton) and Mr. Lonsdale, from Calgary, are spending their honeymoon in this city.

* * *

Mr. Collin McKenzie has returned to Kamloops after spending the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey, Rockland avenue.

* * *

Mr. John Dean left on Monday last for San Francisco, whence he will proceed on a four months' visit to Hawaii and Australia.

* * *

The Connaught Dancing Club will hold the next of its series of dances on Tuesday, January 21st, in the Connaught Hall. The club will continue to be run under the management of Mrs. Simpson, who will be assisted by Mrs. A. S. Gore and Miss Newcombe, who will fill the places of Miss Monteith and Miss Mason during their absence from town.

* * *

Among the guests at the Empress Hotel from Vancouver are: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Garrett, Messrs. R. L. Reed, J. D. Gillis, F. W. Glover, C. C. Fox, G. H. Dorrell, L. B. Harper, W. Rees, P. Naylor, W. F. Gardiner, G. W. Morton, A. H. Barr, J. F. Pollock, E. W. Rowe, A. E. Miller, J. B. de Long, R. D. Macfarlane, R. Beaumont, A. H. Holden and A. McGregor.

* * *

Mrs. William Todd, "Wilmar," St. Charles Street, was among last week's hostesses and entertained a number of her friends at a very charming Bridge and Rum party. Some of those present were: Mrs. J. W. Todd, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Freeman, jr., Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. T. Pooley, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Charles Todd, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. Douglas Hunter, Mrs. J. W. Ambery, Mrs. B. Heisterman, Mrs. Allan Kirk, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Miss Butchart, Miss Wigley and Miss Dupont.

* * *

Mrs. F. D. Little, Rockland Ave., entertained last week at a smart Bridge party, in honour of Mrs. Freeman, who has been staying with her for some weeks. Among those present were: Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Wm. Todd, Mrs. Allan Kirk, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Mrs. Fitz H. Bullen, Mrs. Alexis Martin, Mrs. J. S. Ambery, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Freeman, sr., Mrs. Freeman, jr., Mrs. B. Heisterman, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Mrs. Despard Twigg, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mrs. Wasson, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. E. G. Prior, Miss Jessie Prior, Miss Little, Miss Bodwell and Miss Butchart.

* * *

On last Monday evening Mrs. Stuart Robertson was hostess of a very enjoyable dance given at her pretty residence on Belmont Avenue. The rooms were charmingly arranged with flowers for the occasion and the supper table was tastefully adorned with ivy, crystal and red carnations. Some of the guests were: Mrs. Rismuller, Mrs. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Prior, Miss Phyllis Mason, Mr. T. Ambery, Mr. McCann, Mr. R. King, Miss B. Bodwell, Misses Dumbleton, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wilby, Mr. and Mrs. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. McDiarmid, Mr. and Mrs. C. Payne, Mr. N. Payne, Miss Blackwood, Miss Ruby Fell, Miss Lubbe, Mr. Lubbe, Miss Naomi Holmes, Mr. Jinkins, Miss Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Bury, Miss Mara, Mr. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. D. Angus, Mr. Myerstein, Mr. John Arbuckle, Mr. Carewe Martin, Mr. Victor McDowell, Miss McDowell, Miss Ross, Miss Raymur, Mr. Fixit, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Troup, Dr. and Mrs. Bechtel, Mr. Ford and others.

* * *

The Invitation Dancing Club gave a very gay fancy dress dance last week at the Alexandra Club, a large number of very handsome costumes being worn. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Pease, wearing beautiful Chinese costumes; Mrs. Hasell, in grey velvet and beautiful lace; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Eliot, the former a Chinese mandarin and the latter a lady of the First Empire; Mr. and Mrs. Longhurst, the latter wearing a Spanish gypsy costume; Mrs. Musgrave, Sister Dora; Mrs. Mitchell (Duncan), representing Harvest; Mrs. Broker, poudre; Mrs. Burge, Italian gypsy; Mrs. James Dunsmuir, in black and gold brocaded crepe de chine; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Griffiths; Mrs. Stuart Robertson, in Dresden silk; Mrs. Lewis Cuppage, in early Victorian blue satin gown; Mrs. Genge, in black and gold; Mrs. Charles Wilson, looked very well in handsome Blackfoot Indian costume; Mrs. Cowley, as poudre; Mrs. Walter Langley, in Turkish costume; Mrs. William Roper, as Carmen; Mrs. Taylor, poudre; Mr. and Mrs. Chator Payne; Mrs. W. Trevor Cross; Miss Cross, very charming as a Dresden shepherdess; Mrs. Tilton; Miss E. Tilton, in dar red velvet gown, Plantagenet period; Mrs. E. A. Palmer, very prety in pal pink silk and mantilla; Mr. and Mr Guernsey; Miss Norah Guernsey, Br tannia; Miss F. Guernsey, Quakeress; Miss Drake, poudre; Miss P. Drak hospital nurse; Miss Kenney, poudre Miss Nation (Brandon); Miss Phyll Mason; Miss Bodwell, Turkish co tume; Miss Vera Mason, very prett in emerald green and red Turkish co tume; Miss Muriel Dunsmuir, Frenc boy; Miss Rochfort, gypsy; Mr. a Mrs. M. Cane; Miss Rogers; Mi Wadmore, poudre; Miss Archer, Ja anese girl; Miss R. Fell, poudre; M and Mrs. R. Wilmot; Miss Pit Spring Maid; Miss G. Pitts, Quake ess; Miss Eberts, very handsome black lace over green with a lar plumed hat; Miss Wilson, gypsy fo tune teller; Miss Elsie Dodwell, pie rette; Miss Mara, Elizabethan lad Miss Butchart, in white and silve the Misses Bagshawe; Mr. and Mi G. C. Johnston, the latter greatly a mired as the Rose of Panama in bla and silver; Miss Naomi Holmes, gypsy costume; Miss Clare Bat poudre; Miss Lottie Bowron, look very well as a Shepherdess; Mi Wilson, pierrette; Miss Jessie Pric in cowboy costume; Miss Little, black and red Sicilian costume; Mi Byam, Dutch girl; Mrs. Bridgewate gollywog; Mr. Lindley Crease, Po tuguese noble; Mr. Ford Young, ca Mr. Mogg, executioner; Mr. F. Har ilton, militia uniform; Mr. L. Ham ton, chef; Mr. W. P. Dickson; Mr. Byng-Hall, green satin pierrot co tume; Mr. J. Dunsmuir, jr., Apach Mr. Colin McKenzie (Kamloops Mr. J. Arbuckle, Mr. Jinkin, Jack Ta Mr. Bagshawe; Mr. Napier Jesso Mr. Taylor; Mr. Trewartha Jam Mr. J. S. Matterson, Mr. Mallin, M Myerstein, Flemish costume; Ca Everard-Jones, Mr. J. Bridgman, M Boville, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. G. Marsha Mr. Westmoreland, cowboy; Mr. Mason and others too numerous metnion. The supper table was charm ingly arranged with shaded lights a a profusion of greenery and flowe The music was provided by Mr. He ton's orchestra, and dancing was ke up until the early hours of the mor ing.

Fond Mamma (praising absent daughter "And I've always affirmed that Sylvia's ar are so well shaped because I have made h do a great deal of sweeping."

Bashful Young man (striving wildly to ke up his end of the conversation : "Er—d she walk much, Mrs. Jones?"

Cook and Serve in the Same Dish

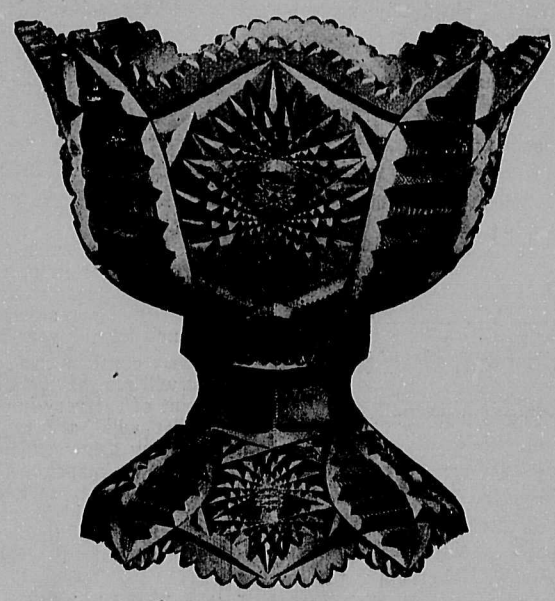
Guernsey Earthenware

Guernsey Cooking and Serving Utensils are made in the highest grade of earthenware, being the most practical dish you can have in your kitchen. There is not a meal to be prepared in which Guernsey ware will not prove surprisingly helpful in producing more appetizing and more wholesome dishes. The housekeeper who is desirous of setting a pleasing table without an undue expenditure of time or money, will find Ramekins and Cocottes quite indispensable additions to her table service. With these at hand, left-over bits of vegetables, fish, fowl, veal or other delicate meats can be transformed quickly into cream or deviled dishes. See the "Guernsey" Earthenware Modern Cooking Utensils—first floor. Our first consignment sold quickly. Come, get yours from the new arrivals.

Casseroles from, each	$1.25	Egg Dishes, 50c, 35c and	30c
Ramekins, per dozen	$1.50	Handled Casseroles, from	$1.75
Custards, per dozen, at $1.50 and	$1.25	Bakers, each	65c
Bean Pots from, each	25c	Round Pie Dishes, each, 50c and	40c

Sparkling Cut Glass

We have a specially constructed room for OUR CUT GLASS, and it is well worth a visit to our big store to see this room alone. We have the finest Cut Glass that is made. Compare its deep cuts and sparkling with other pieces and you will be readily convinced that we have the finest in the world. Our showing is unequalled; we have everything from the large Punch Bowl to a small Sugar and Cream. The quality is in the Cut Glass we show and the prices are so reasonable that they will surprise you. There is nothing more appreciated as a gift, and for that friend's wedding you cannot find anything as fine at such reasonable prices. The assortment is complete just now, and we have a large shipment coming in.



Libbey No. 673 14-inch Punch Bowl (on stand) SENORA PATTERN

VICTORIA'S POPULAR HOME FURNISHERS

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS, Limited

VICTORIA'S POPULAR HOME FURNISHERS

"Sotto Voce"

The Week's Rumours and Humours

(By The Hornet)

That the escape of two hundred school children from death by fire in Montreal augurs well for the future of the drill.

* * *

That the Municipal Commission Report settled several knotty questions.

* * *

That we have now probably heard the last, at any rate for some time, of Municipal Government by Commission.

* * *

That the policy advocated by The Week for several years of a censor of moving-picture shows will soon be a "fait accompli."

* * *

That by including posters the Commission has taken a wise step.

* * *

That nothing would be more popular than a municipal tax on posters, which would greatly increase the public revenue.

* * *

That W. H. Mallock and not Valeska Suratt was the original author of "A Human Document."

* * *

That a local sheet borrows extensively from "John Bull," but does not acknowledge its indebtedness.

* * *

That still whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

* * *

That few men would joke at the expense of their wife in a public print, but that is a matter of taste and "chacun a son gout."

That the Editor of the Colonist has yet to learn that the greatest service he can render a certain Mayoral candidate is to criticize him.

* * *

That after the happenings of this week a certain advertising Publicity Agency will be known as the Hush-Ahem Company.

* * *

That it remains to be seen who has really "cooked his goose."

* * *

That ice hockey continues to boom at the Arena and Thursday night's match was a "scorcher."

* * *

That for the first time in the Championship series the referees failed to keep control of the game.

* * *

That at times the play ruled too rough to be pleasant.

* * *

That the Victoria team well deserved its victory, although it was lucky to secure it.

* * *

That the New Westminsters came with a tremendous rush in the overtime period, and nothing but a miracle prevented Johnson from scoring.

* * *

That no man on the ice played better than Lester Patrick, and no man skated faster than Prodgers.

That Victoria will see the "Divine Sarah" for the first time on the Friday and Saturday of next week.

THE VERNON NEWS

Of all the Special Holiday Numbers which have been put out by the various papers and magazines published in the Province, not one compares with that issued by the Vernon News this year. The Number which marks the twenty-second year of its existence of this paper, is a most pretentious publication, embracing every district throughout the Okanagan Valley and illustrating the industries for which the latter is so far famed. A feature of the Number is the care which has been taken throughout in the letter press. The articles, so far from being of the "hack work" character, are well written and deal in detail with every part of the Okanagan. The Number is profusely illustrated throughout and has a coloured outside cover depicting the different kinds of fruit for which the Okanagan has a world-wide reputation. In every respect, pictorially and typographically, the Holiday Number of the Vernon News compares most favourably with the Holiday Numbers of the publications issued in the largest cities of the East.

For Alderman

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In offering myself as a candidate for Alderman, I take this opportunity of expressing my confidence in the future of our City and the belief that our civic administration, to be an important factor in our development, should be conducted on sound business principles. I strongly favor an adequate water supply, a modern sewerage system, first class schools and other necessary civic improvements. Efficiency with reasonable economy will be my policy.

W. K. HOUSTON.

In Support of the Swimming Bath By-Law

Project Heartily Endorsed by the Provincial Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society

The Provincial Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society has undertaken a vigorous campaign in the interests of humanity for the purpose of ensuring the passing of the Swimming-Bath By-law. In addition to sending out circulars, a copy of which will be found below, it is interesting the school children of the city in the scheme, and a letter, which is also reproduced, has been drafted to be sent by the sons and daughters of property owners to their parents.

It is natural that a society which exists for the purpose of saving life and whose records in the past have so eloquently justified its existence, should strain every nerve to secure for Victoria the means whereby the citizens, young and old, can learn in perfect safety the art of swimming. The efforts of the society have resulted in the saving of thousands of lives, the direct result of swimming facilities which it has been instrumental in securing in different centres. It is in the highest degree satisfactory that the Provincial Branch should have taken such a keen interest in the local proposition.

Issued under the authority of THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty the King

A Few Reasons in Favour of Salt Water Swimming Baths

It is of vital importance that every person in a maritime city should learn to swim, as lamentable drowning fatalities are frequently occurring.

Man is not a swimmer by nature, and can become one by practice in the water only.

It becomes, therefore, a duty of the community to provide an enclosed swimming pool that will afford suitable opportunities to all for practical instruction in swimming, in life-saving methods, and in first aid to, and resuscitation of, the apparently drowned, thus lessening the number of fatalities, and eliminating many anxieties.

Clean sea water is available, and immeasurably superior to fresh water for the purpose of baths.

Such salt water suitably heated would render the baths of use the year round, as contrasted with the scant utility and safety of our natural bathing places.

Swimming as a recreation appeals strongly to the majority, and as a healthful exercise tends to raise the physical standard of the people.

The exuberant spirits of youth can find no more beneficial scope than by indulgence in aquatic sports.

As an attraction to visitors a good natatorium would undoubtedly be a valuable addition to the features of Victoria.

All modern, up-to-date cities have their public swimming baths and many eminent men throughout the civilized world are identified with the humane phases of these valuable institutions.

"He that saveth a human life is greater than he that taketh a city."

Human life is very precious, and therefore demands every effort for its preservation.

VOTE FOR THE SWIMMING BATHS

On the reverse side the following letter, referred to above, is printed together with the picture reproduced:

.....School
January.....1913

My dear Father:—

Please be sure to vote for the Swimming Bath so that all the children may there safely learn to swim.

Your own loving child,

.....

In Defence of Laodiceans

(Continued from Page 4)

to him for extenuation: we can hardly expect him to be other than partizan. But we feel the greater greatness, the loftier viewpoint, of the mind which "can see things from all possible points of view," as Dowden says of Shakespeare. We cannot reach that view-point, but the deepest part of us says it is the ideal viewpoint, to be striven after with all our power. We have outgrown mediaeval ideals; we do not live in a seething Italy of internecine brawls and bloodiness. It is time to be judge instead of advocate.

And yet it is still the fanatics who lead the world. It is only the fanatic who has the driving power. He sticks to the one thing that he sees, and hammers with it at other folks' heads, in season and out of season. And this is the way things get done. As St. Paul said: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle." (I. Cor. 14, 8.) It is the fanatics, the biassed ones, and not the balanced souls, who do things: St. Pauls, Augustines, Luthers, Cromwells, Loyolas.

It is one of the paradoxes of this interesting world. Action and re-action, engine and brake, radical and conservative, creator and critic, saint and rationalist. The fanatic may seem to be the more active worker, thus furnishing the apparent paradox that it is not the wise men who help on the wheels of progress; but, more deeply considered, both are found to be contributive. The puller must have something to pull against, if work is to be done. The radical, the conservative, the sceptic, the lukewarm Laodicean—each has his place in the scheme. They are members of a whole which is working out a higher purpose than the individual members can conceive. Faith in this is faith in God. It is the highest point attainable by the human mind.

Saturday and Monday only

Any

Overcoat

or

Odd Trousers

in the store

Half Price

The Commonwealth

Home of Hobberlin Clothes

606-608 Yates St.

Tailoring Branch at 720 Yates St.

After Theatre—SUPPER AT THE

BALMORAL CAFE

ORCHESTRA EVERY EVENING 6.30 To 12.30
MR. M. NAGEL, MUSICAL DIR.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE
ON DOUGLAS STREET

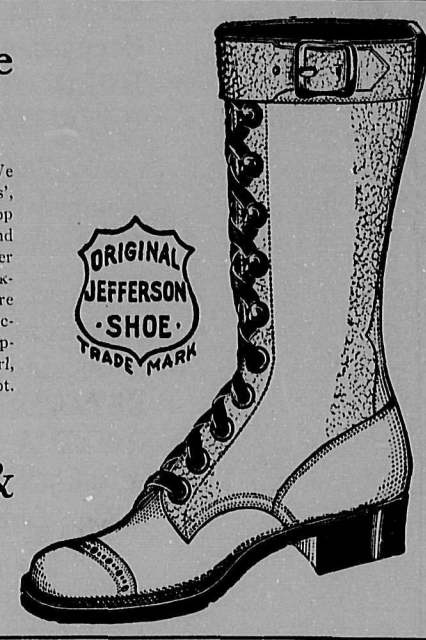
The Best is None Too Good

The Best is also the Cheapest—We have the best in Surveyors', Cruisers' and Hunters' High Top Boots. They come in black and tan and are made of the best leather obtainable and by the best workmen in the land. These lines are from such well known manufacturors as Florsheim, Slater, Copland Ryder, and Nolan, Earl, makers of the Petaluma Boot.

Ask to see the Jefferson Boot.

W. Cathcart & Company

PEMBERTON BUILDING
621 FORT ST.



The Union Steamship Company, Ltd. of B. C.
The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

COAST SERVICE

Sailings every Wednesday for Campbell River, Hardy Bay, Rivers Inlet, Ocean Falls, Bella Coola.

Sailings every Saturday for Namu, Bella Bella, Skeena River, Prince Rupert, Naas, Granby Bay, Stewart.

JOHN BARNSLEY, Agent,
1003 Government Street

Phone 1925.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., by Royal Appointment

Purveyors to H. M. King George the V. and the Royal Household.

Distillers of the popular

"Black & White" Scotch Whisky

Unsurpassed in Purity, Age and Flavor — All Dealers

E. D. Smith's

Canned Vegetables and Preserves

We want our patrons to know that we consider E. D. Smith's Canned Vegetables and Preserves the finest of their kind packed in Canada; every package contains quality. Most packers have reduced the size of the tomato cans, Smith still packs the good old large can of solid tomatoes. Order E. D. Smith's and you get the best there is. We have just unloaded a car of these famous goods. When next ordering include some of the following:—

Smith's Tomatoes	Smith's Beets	Smith's Jams
Smith's Peas	Smith's Pumpkin	Smith's Jellies
Smith's Corn	Smith's Strawberries	Smith's Tomato Catsup
Smith's Beans	Smith's Raspberries	Smith's Crabapple Jelly

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

741, 743 745 FORT STREET

Grocery Store	Butcher Shop	Liquor Store
Tels. 178, 179	Tel. 2678	Tel. 2677

Raphael Tuck's Cards and Calendars

Finest in the World--*Now on Sale at*

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.

1004 Government Street Telephone 63

The West Coast Pleasure Resort

Editorial Stand of The Week Justified by Executive of the Real Estate Exchange

On Monday evening, January 6th, the Editor of The Week met the Executive of the Real Estate Exchange in their office, 214 Pemberton Building, Fort Street, on the invitation of the Committee. The meeting was held at the request of Messrs. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., "TO HOLD AN INVESTIGATION REGARDING A CONTROVERSY NOW OBTAINING BETWEEN THE WEEK AND THE FIRM OF MONK, MONTEITH & CO., LTD."

The meeting convened at 8.15 with Mr. Beaumont Boggs, President, in the Chair. The other members of the Committee present were Messrs. P. R. Brown, A. von Girsewald, B. D. White, A. H. Harman, John Mowat, C. F. de Salis and F. B. Monk.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Boggs said that the Executive could not undertake the responsibilities of a tribunal, but would be pleased to hear anything that Messrs. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Blakemore wished to say. HE ADDED THAT WHILE THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE EXISTED PRIMARILY TO PROTECT ITS MEMBERS, IT ALSO OWED A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC, and therefore as a controversy had arisen about the merits of the property on the West Coast, now being offered on the market by Messrs. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., the Executive were willing to lend their assistance towards clearing up the matter.

Mr. Blakemore said that while he had the fullest confidence in the gentlemen composing the Executive, he thought it would be conceded on all hands that such a body could hardly form an impartial tribunal to deal with the matter affecting the interests of members of the Exchange. He therefore made this offer, that HE WAS WILLING TO REFER THE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION. The arbitrator to be a judge or barrister of standing to be agreed upon between the firm and himself, and as to the cost of the arbitration, he was willing either to put up half the estimated cost in advance, or to let the total cost abide the result. He would also be willing to accept the findings of such an arbitrator without question, and to publish them in the columns of The Week. THE QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ARBITRATOR TO BE MUTUALLY AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE FIRM INTERESTED, THE EXECUTIVE OF THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND HIMSELF.

MR. BOGGS SAID HE THOUGHT THAT THIS WAS A VERY FAIR OFFER and by far the best way of dealing with the question, and he asked Messrs. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd. whether they would accept it. They declined it.

Mr. Boggs then suggested that there should be three arbitrators, each party to name one, and they to select a third. He asked Mr. Blakemore if he would be willing to accept this amendment; Mr. Blakemore acquiesced. Messrs. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., declined.

It was then arranged for Messrs. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., to make their statement. This was made by Mr. Monk and supported by a number of witnesses, including Mr. F. B. Monk, Mr. A. F. Griffiths, Auditor of Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Mr. R. H. Pooley, Director, Mr. A. I. Robertson, who has the contract for surveying the property, and Mr. C. L. Armstrong, the advertising agent.

Mr. Gamasche, one of the Directors of the West Coast Development Co., Ltd., also made a very interesting statement about the property and exhibited a number of beautiful views, which are being used in connection with the advertising campaign.

Mr. Blakemore afterwards made his statement and read eleven affidavits in support of the views which he had expressed on the property.

In closing the meeting at 11.15 Mr. Boggs, the President, made the following statement: "AFTER HEARING THE EVIDENCE LAID BEFORE US TO-NIGHT I AM SURE WE ARE SATISFIED THAT MR. BLAKEMORE'S CRITICISM WAS PERFECTLY FAIR AND HONOURABLE AND THAT HE WAS FULLY JUSTIFIED IN THE STAND HE TOOK."

Subsequently The Week received a letter from the Real Estate Exchange, dated January 7, which is printed in extenso in our correspondence columns. In this letter the following paragraph appears:

"IN THE MATTER OF MONK & MONTEITH AND WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, IN VIEW OF THE EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY MR. BLAKEMORE TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS, WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT MR. BLAKEMORE, FROM AN EDITORIAL POINT OF VIEW, WAS JUSTIFIED IN PUBLISHING THE ARTICLES COMPLAINED OF IN THE WEEK."

The letter is signed "RANDOLPH STUART, Secretary."