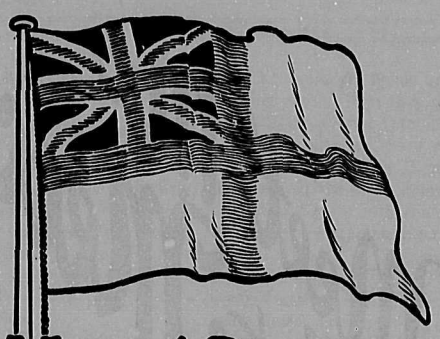
The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.

Vol. XI, No. 37--Eleventh Year | VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, NOV. 8, 1913 | 5c. a copy, $2.00 a year



Naval Defence

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

Sunday Closing

THERE is much heart-burning in the city in consequence of the recent prosecutions (and there are many more impending) for Sunday trading. The attitude of The Week on this subject is well known; it believes that Sunday observance in this Province is, on the whole, so well recognized and that it is so well regulated by public opinion that prosecutions are unnecessary. If matters could have been left where they were four years ago when Mr. Fulton, then Attorney-General, declined to sanction any prosecutions, we should have been saved a good deal of friction and the opening of a literal "Pandora's box" of annoyances and worries. But times have changed and that is the justification for Attorney-General Bowser's policy. He holds, and properly so, that in a matter in which the law has placed absolute discretion in his hands, he should shape his policy in accordance with public opinion. And there can be no doubt that a very large section of the public at any rate favours the application of the Lord's Day Act to British Columbia. It is in yielding to pressure from organizations such as the Lord's Day Alliance, the Moral Reform Association and the Social Service Commission that Mr. Bowser has finally determined upon a policy of prosecution with discrimination. He holds that wholesale prosecutions are unnecessary and that he should sanction only those which conflict more acutely with general public sentiment as to the observance of the Lord's Day. In arriving at this decision he has taken the various organizations named into his confidence and has drawn the line between certain classes of Sunday traders with their entire approval. For instance, they agreed with him that for reasons which need not here be detailed, hotels should be exempt from prosecutions for selling newspapers, cigars and for shoe-shining within their own walls. It was also agreed that the C.P.R. news-stand near Belleville Street should be exempt, mainly for the benefit of travellers. But open stores, shoe-stands and newspaper stalls on the streets were to be closed up. In passing, it may be remarked as an evidence of how well Mr. Bowser has succeeded in interpreting the wishes of the Lord's Day organizations without a drastic and wholesale prosecution of all Sunday traders, that he has received letters from the Rev. Mr. Rochester, Secretary of the L.D.A., and Mr. Eustis, the Travelling Secretary, strongly endorsing and approving of his action. Naturally the policy has not met with as favourable a reception in other quarters. Every newspaper and cigar vendor who has been prosecuted, or who is threatened with prosecution, feels that he is being discriminated against. He makes no objection to the application of the Act, if that application is general and without any exceptions. And herein lies the difficulty. The Week does not propose to canvass the wisdom of the Attorney-General's decision to adopt a policy of discrimination and discretion, because that is his privilege under the Act and it may be both the best and the fairest way out of the difficulty. For its own part it would have preferred that in this Province the Lord's Day Act should have remained a dead letter. If it had to be introduced to meet the wishes of a large section of the community, then it was obviously better to meet their wishes without flouting the opinion of another section, who are not in favour of Sunday closing, than to proceed to the drastic extreme of shutting everything down tight including the newspaper and drug stores and so precipitate a revolution in the public attitude which would speedily lead to the abandonment of the Act in this Province. Whether the Attorney-General will be able to persevere in the policy which he has adopted remains to be seen. Discrimination is a word which has a nasty sound, and no one likes it; but objectors must not forget that it is resorted to in many other instances affecting the administration of law. Probably the more prosecutions, the sooner we shall reach the end, for only one result is ultimately possible where the hand of justice is forced by the autocratic leaders of a section of the community.

The Canadian Northern

THE Liberal press, and particularly The Victoria Times, may sneer as much as it likes; it may cover Sir Richard McBride with vituperation, as is its wont; it may misrepresent him, as in reporting his remarks before the Canadian Club at Ottawa; it may even hold him up to ridicule, but when all is said and done the Province breathes more easily when he is back again and with his hand on the helm. Whatever else may be said about Sir Richard, no one can deny that he is possessed of great executive ability, that he has the governing instinct and that he is a born diplomat. The really big thing that has happened during his absence is the Nanaimo strike and with that generosity characteristic of him he has taken the first opportunity to endorse the policy of the Attorney-General and commend him for the admirable manner in which he handled a difficult situation. That was all in the way of administering the law and therefore naturally fell into the hands of Mr. Bowser. But unless The Week is mistaken the biggest task imposed upon the Premier on his return is that of getting the Canadian Northern into line. This cannot be done by anyone else, and it cannot be done too quickly. On all hands there are murmurs of discontent, not without reason. It may be that on the Mainland the Company has lived up to its contracts, but on Vancouver Island it lags lamentably. Point is given to these observations by happenings in the Supreme Court during the present week when the Company applied for warrants to authorize it to enter upon certain private lands in the Saanich Peninsula required for right-of-way. The public is familiar with what happened. As soon as the Court ruled that the Company must deposit substantial sums of money before being granted the warrants asked for, it abandoned its application and accepted the alternative of arbitration. When again required to put up money to the satisfaction of the Court before arbitration proceedings could be commenced, it abandoned its application altogether, and called forth strong censure from the Judge. After expressing great surprise at their course, he said: "If you are not satisfied with my order you can take the ordinary procedure, but you cannot take advantage of these extraordinary proceedings. The object of the law is not to give you two cards to play. The only reason I gave the order I did yesterday was that I thought your construction work was being tied up and that you had not time for the usual six days' notice. Now I find that you are going to take a long time to consider the whole matter." After further discussion the Court ruled that if the money ordered to be paid in is not put up by Monday the applications made by the Company will fail and no warrants will be issued. It is significant that the solicitor for the Canadian Northern stated in Court that "the terms imposed were so onerous that the Company would be unable to go on with its work on the line. The question was whether the Company should get the warrants or abandon the whole thing." No doubt counsel was indulging in a little hyperbole, but now that the Premier is back he cannot too soon realize that there is general discontent at the lack of energy shown by the Canadian Northern in prosecuting their work on Vancouver Island and that the proceedings in the Court this week have only tended to intensify that feeling.

An Explanation

A FORTNIGHT ago in the "Hornet" column of The Week a reference was made to the unfortunate death of Mr. De Voe by drowning in Campbell Lake. The reference was based upon a paragraph which had appeared in The Times, The Colonist and the Vancouver and Nanaimo daily papers, stating that Mr. De Voe came from Los Angeles and had only been employed at Strathcona Park for a few weeks. This paragraph was uncontradicted for a week, but no sooner did The Week comment upon it, and accepting it as correct refer to Mr. De Voe as an alien, than Mr. Holmes, P.L.S., wrote to the daily papers complaining of this conduct and stating that Mr. De Voe had been employed by him for several years and was a Canadian by birth. The misconception had apparently arisen from the fact that his father and not he lived at Los Angeles. The Surveyor-General, Mr. Dawson, also explained that Mr. De Voe was a Canadian and had been employed on the surveys at Strathcona Park for several seasons, and very properly resented the suggestion that he would employ an "alien" on such work. The Week regrets that it should have been led into making a false deduction, and if its remarks occasioned the slightest annoyance or pain to any of Mr. De Voe's friends it regrets its reference still more. At the same time it cannot feel that it lacked justification in view of the fact that neither Mr. Holmes nor anyone else who knew better felt called upon to correct the mis-statement in the daily papers.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society

THE annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society was held a few days ago and revealed a condition of affairs which must be painful to every humanitarian. This splendid institution has struggled from the first with its financial liabilities. Large sums of money have been raised by voluntary subscriptions and substantial grants have been made by the Government. The money has been, on the whole, well spent; lives have been prolonged and in some instances saved, and whatever criticism may have been levelled at the institution, the broad facts stand out clearly that it is philanthropic in its aims, that it is daily benefitting suffering humanity and that it forms a legitimate ground of appeal to public charity. The Junior Auxiliary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society is with commendable enterprise endeavouring to raise a substantial sum with which to supplement the ordinary income. It has elected an influential committee and appeals for contributions, large and small, which may be sent to any member of the committee, or if more convenient left for them at Mr. D. E. Campbell's drug-store at the corner of Fort and Douglas. The approach of a festive season, the greatest Christian festival of the year, suggests that this is an appropriate time to remember an institution which perhaps more than any other illustrates at once the necessities of suffering humanity and the hightest standards of Christian duty.

Civilian Rifle Association

AMONG the numerous organizations which are springing up to perpetuate the military spirit, one of the most popular is the Civilian Rifle Association, which is constantly in the public eye by reason of its zealous work at the targets. The members of this Association include a number of skilled shots, for one of the prize-winners, Mr. R. L. Fox, has won no fewer than fifteen gold buttons and others have distinguished themselves in competition with their Vancouver rivals. A junior member, Mr. McCallum, gained second place in the Lieutenant-Governor's match and also second in the Governor-General's match at the D.R.A. meet at Ottawa. Captain Gollop, the popular president, supported by his officers and a number of friends, organized a "smoker" in the Drill Hall on Tuesday evening. The gathering was largely attended and furnished an opportunity to the President to make some very pertinent remarks on the duty of citizenship in respect of military training. At the conclusion of a first-class entertainment numerous prizes were presented to the successful competitors.

The Fifth Regiment

ON page five of the current issue of The Week will be found an official list of the achievements of the Fifth Regiment C.G.A. Briefly expressed they show that this regiment has "swept the board" of all the most important Canadian prizes for artillery practice. This should be a matter of as great elation to Victorians as to the members of the regiment. The climax was reached when No. 3 Company, under the direction of Major Harris, duplicated their splendid victory of last year in English waters, where they defeated all-comers in the moving target practice. So many congratulations are due to those who have established so high and honourable a record that it is impossible to do more than offer them to the men through the medium of their commanding officer, and The Week most heartily congratulates Colonel Currie, whose final association with the regiment for which he has done so much has been characterized by the most splendid triumph of its career.

Municipal Swimming Baths

THE movement for securing municipally owned and operated swimming-baths for Victoria has received a fresh impetus by the appointment of a committee representing most of the influential organizations of the city and the commencement of a campaign of education and information which should result at the next time of asking in a favourable vote from the ratepayers. When the last by-law was submitted the vote was nearly even and as a three-fifths majority is necessary the project failed. The support, however, was sufficiently substantial to indicate that with a little wider effort, a little fuller information and a more definite plan, the result of the appeal might have been different. The committee has been greatly enlarged; it has appointed sub-committees to deal specifically with the subject of necessary legislation to enable the city to provide and operate municipal baths, to collect information from cities which have already established baths, to prepare plans and estimates and to obtain reports on the feasibility and cost of bringing sea-water to the proposed site. When these various committees have completed their work it will be possible to propound a definite scheme which should meet with the approval of the ratepayers, especially as the committee hopes to be able to show that, if erected in a convenient and attractive locality, the baths will be not merely self-supporting, but should, as elsewhere, contribute a substantial sum to the revenues of the city. It is an anomaly that a sea-port of the size and importance of Victoria should be without such an institution, and whether the subject be considered on the grounds of economy, hygiene or humanity, there cannot be any valid argument against its adoption; whilst the resultant advantages are incalculable.

Women Policemen

AT last the Police Commissioners have appointed two women policemen for Victoria, and they could not possibly have selected two more suitable than Mrs. Clayards and Miss McDonald. The former is the widow of the late greatly respected Sergeant Clayards; Miss McDonald has been employed for many years at the Royal Jubilee Hospital. Both by experience and temperament they are fit for the position, and yet a word of warning is necessary. Women police have not been a success in the States because they have not been subjected to ordinary police discipline, and have not worked strictly under the orders of the Chief, but have regarded themselves as set apart for the special work, and as responsible mainly to some reform association or other for their conduct. The Week has no reason to suppose that the Victoria appointees will share any such delusion, but it cannot be too clearly understood that if they are to be of any practical use, they must work exclusively under the instruction of the Chief of Police, and that the first meddling busybody who tries to interfere with or dictate to them must be brought up "with a round turn." Incidentally, why not give them a more appropriate title?

City Hall Investigation

ALDERMEN Cuthbert and Humber are not satisfied with the decision of the Government not to conduct an investigation of certain civic affairs, and they are trying to bring this about in another manner. The whole question turns upon whether these aldermen are to be taken seriously or not. The Government does not seem to think they are, and ruling that there was not sufficient

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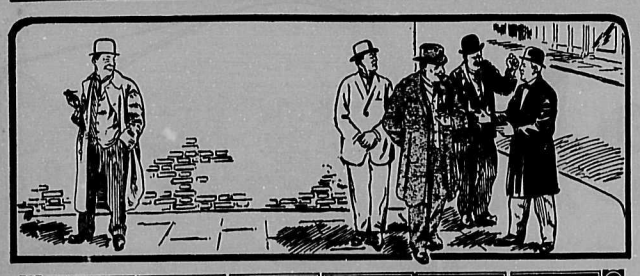

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

I WISH that a representative of Pathe Freres or of the Gaumont Company could have taken a trip round Victoria last Sunday with his moving picture machine, the results to be reproduced under the title of "A Sunday Afternoon in November at Victoria, B.C." I feel sure that such a picture circulated throughout the world would do more to familiarize people with the charms of our city than any of the printed bulletins which are yearly distributed by the various agencies conducted for the advertising of Victoria. I had the good fortune to be taken for a drive in the afternoon round the Dallas Road from Oak Bay to Cook Street and though I have been here for some years, I had never appreciated our climate at its true worth till then. First of all, one was struck by the extraordinary number of automobiles which were on the road; I should think we passed two a minute during the course of the drive, which is not so bad seeing that the distance is short. Secondly, a stranger would have been moved to astonishment by the way in which people were sitting out of doors. At Shoal Bay we saw one lady sitting on a log by the waterside sketching, and she looked perfectly comfortable, too. Thirdly, one could hardly fail to comment on the excellent state of the surface of the road. Now that the portion between Ross Bay and Beacon Hill has been put in order the Marine Drive is a reality and not an ideal. It might be well to mention here that the fill has not yet been made behind the sea-wall at the east end of this bay, a delay in the completion of which is liable to cause trouble later on. But this omission had nothing to do with the state of things in general last Sunday which will forever remain in my memory as an example of what does occur, and occur often, in Victoria as late in the year as November. Why, there are roses blooming on the Government Building grounds at the present moment!

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"Whene'er I take my walks abroad, what funny sights I see," wrote the poet; at least, I have some recollection of learning a little hymn or nursery ballad with some such introduction when I was promoted from the perambulator to the reading desk. Would that the poet could have lived to see a lady garbed in a hobble skirt, riding down Yates Street on a bicycle. Now bicycles are excellent things; hobble skirts are doubtless delightful garments for those who like them. But they are like oil and vinegar. They have no coalescing qualities. "Not to put too fine a point upon it," as the immortal Mrs. Finching would have said, hobble skirts and bicycles don't mix—at least, not in the best society. To pedal a wheel when clad in such a dress necessitates the exhibition of more silk-clad leg, or should I say limb, than it usually consistent with good taste. The problem which is now occupying my attention is as to whether the lady was proud of her—shall we say, stockings?, or merely blissfully unconscious of the effect which they produced. In the same way, when a lady yawns openly, widely and arrogantly while sitting in a crowded street car, does she do it because she wishes to advertise her dentist, does she think that the inside of her face is more prepossessing than the outside, or is she merely indifferent to the present company, putting them on a par with the menials who used to wait at table in the days of the old French "noblesse"?

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I know Kipling says somewhere that East is East and West is West (which is a remark I could have made myself) and goes on to elucidate the fact that the "twain shall never be one," or words to that effect. But then Kipling had never had the privilege of seeing three modern Chinamen, a motor-cycle and a camera all at one and the same time. Oh, my readers, do we even begin to realize what a hold Eastern civilization has taken upon the Chinaman? I wish you could have seen what I saw on Rockland Avenue last week. First, there were the three Chinamen, but not the Chinamen of your dreams. These were robed in Eastern magnificence, with saucy little hats and finely creased "trews." Their linen was that of Dives and their cravats of purple. They were evidently obsessed with the idea that a photograph of themselves taken in a fashionable quarter with the latest invention of the "foreign devil" would give them an added status amongst their kindred at home. So whilst one sat on the motor-cycle and a second propped him up, the third took the picture. And so on, till all three had been immortalized by the camera. Funny, wasn't it? Yet wait! Have you never heard of the Englishman out West, who had his picture taken in cowboy outfit? Am I mistaken in believing that Mr. Savannah kept an up-to-date Western outfit for the use of prospective customers, who delighted to send home to admiring papas and mamas photographs of "little Willie" as he was on the ranch. Methink's I have heard of such proceedings. Is the Chinaman so much more foolish than his white brother?

Last Saturday a second smoking-concert was given by the British Columbia Old Country Public Schoolboys Assocation. This time the function was held at the Prince George Hotel, which proved only just large enough to hold the seventy-five members who put in an appearance. Though this was an increase on the number which attended the first "smoker," it seems to me that with a membership of nearly three hundred the room might have had its capacity more thoroughly tested. This is no reflection on the Committee; far from it. But it is a reflection on the Old Country Public Schoolboy who will persist in standing aloof in the country of his adoption. As the Secretary, Mr. Sherwood, pointed out, the members of this Association might be a great power for good in the land. Of the "smoker" itself nothing but praise was heard. Under the chairmanship of Colonel Hobday, the President, a splendid programme was rendered, and there is no possible, probable shadow of doubt but that the Old Boys have a wonderful lot of talent distributed throughout the membership. If any Old Country Public Schoolboys who have not heard of the Association should happen to read this paragraph, I recommend them to get into communication with Mr. A. R. Sherwood, P.O. Box 812, Victoria.

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It is rather an extraordinary commentary on things in general when such a question as the following should be propounded to me three times in one week and that I should be unable to give any definite answer. "Is the Curfew Bell By-law enforced?" I have been asked; and for the life of me, I don't know the answer. I learn that it is rung, or rather chimed, every night, but is there any appreciable difference in the number of children alone on the streets after nine o'clock? Does the presence of a child over sixteen confer the necessary chaperonage for children under that age? Several people were discussing the eternal child question the other evening in my presence, and not one of them could tell whether the tolling of the curfew had made any difference to the liberty of children in the evenings. It would be rather interesting to know whether the average citizen who spends two or three evenings down town in the week has noticed any change in this respect.

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If the writer of the hymn beginning "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" had not been confining his attention to the hymnal he would have refrained from emphasizing the "vileness" of the heathen. He might have found means to intimate that this attribute is also to be found in civilized communities and to a larger extent amongst those whose greatest joy it is to point the finger of pharisaical scorn at those brothers whose religious convictions are on a different level from that of their own. Last Sunday it may be said that every prospect pleased, and taking advantage of the weather an elderly gentleman of virtuous life and unimpeachable character consecrated the day to the cultivation of his garden. Perhaps he thought that the proper care of fruits and flowers was not an unacceptable tribute to the Almighty; perhaps he thought that it was good citizenship to change an ugly, grass-grown yard into a well kept, fruitful plot. During the morning, as he was cheerily digging away, he was accosted by an interfering old lady with her Bible ostentatiously under her arm, who rebuked him for profaning the Sabbath and dared to tell him that he was setting a bad example to the small children of his household, who were making themselves useful by picking up stones and weeds. Again, in the afternoon, another of these busybodies stopped at the garden gate and had the impudence to suggest that he was setting a bad example; this time it was the city of Victoria which was being debauched by the sight of a man peaceably digging in a garden. Fortunately the man had the strength of his own convictions which enabled him to "refuse profane and old wives' fables." He may have felt that though there was neither ass nor ox fallen into a pit in his garden, he might interpret the words of the Great Gardener to mean that digging on the Sabbath was no sin to a man who had no time to do it during the week. So he went on digging and the turf will grow and his famliy will be nourished with home-grown potatoes next year, and in the meantime the busy-body is going on her way rejoicing, thinking that she has justified her existence, which is a pity, for she has merely worked harm to her cause and confirmed in his hatred of so-called "reformers" the peripatetic

Lounger.

PERSONALITIES

THERE are few men in Victoria better known than the junior member in the local Legislature, H. B. Thomson. Mr. Thomson is still a young man, but he is remarkable in many respects and has made a very distinct impression on the business and political circles of British Columbit. He is essentially a man of the Province and not merely of the Capital City, because in his earliest experiences he "roughed it" in the Interior and on the Coast and is as well posted on the Kootenays as on the district with which he has for the past ten years been more intimately associated. An English public schoolman (Bedford) he brings to the discharge of his important duties the equipment of a first-class education as well as a remarkable natural aptitude for affairs. A giant in stature, with a fine physique and an abrupt manner which often becomes brusque, he is essentialy a man of force, determination and energy. He has made enemies as well as hosts of friends, because of a thick shell of reserve which he habitually wears and through which he finds it difficult to break. Yet those who know him well quickly find that this is but a natural habitude which conceals as much geniality and kind-heartedness as is found in any Irishman, for H. B. Thomson is descended from good Irish stock. In speaking of him people generally say that he has got a good business head, and that is strictly true. He has demonstrated this by the fact that he has made his way in the world, entirely unaided, by the force of his natural ability and pluck. In the early days he took any job that came along and thanks to his fine physique was able to play with it. One of the funniest stories ever heard is that of how twenty years ago he shipped as first-mate on a Victoria vessel without having the slightest technical knowledge of navigation and on the first voyage was called upon to take charge of the wheel. He steered the vessel through a pass which he should never have tackled and Fate ordained that he should do it safely. What was the result of sheer luck was attributed by the captain and crew to remarkable navigating skill and Thomson "never said a word." This is typical of the man. Since then he has steered many a ship, mostly of a commercial character, safely to port. He is the head of the Turner-Beeton wholesale firm, which under his capable mangement has become one of the strongest concerns in the Province. He is a director of a number of mining and industrial enterprises, a member for the Capital City and one of the most tru Capital City and one of the most trusted leaders and advisers of the Conservative party. Finance is his forte. He has rendered invaluable service to the city, mostly through the medium of the Board of Trade, being largely responsible for the happy consummation of the breakwater and pier projects. It is therefore fitting at this particular time to pay a personal tribute to his services and worth, especially as his name is being freely canvassed in connection with a vacancy in the Provincial Cabinet.

WHO is there in the city of Victoria who does not know the genial (sometimes) auctioneer, Stewart Williams? Who has not been entertained by his always interesting and often racy reminiscences of the London stage and of public men and women who figured in Old Country life thirty years ago? Where would you find a man better posted on theatrical affairs, with a larger circle of friends in the profession and with a sounder or better informed judgment on a stage production of any kind? For some years Stewart Williams was the honorary secretary of the Victoria Musical Society and he was the means of bringing to Victoria some of the finest singers we have ever heard here. But for the invasion of man's realm by irrepressible woman, he might be doing this still, but when the ladies took the matter up Stewart Williams and his committee stepped into the background. It is, however, as an auctioneer that Mr. Williams is best known, and here he is in his element for no man has a better stock of patter, a more convincing manner or a more effective style. To say that he is a born auctioneer might be regarded as a libel on his parentage, for his father was one of the most eminent physicians in Birmingham and the son was intended for the same career. But his spirit was too adventurous for the confines of the surgery or consulting-room. Nothing less than seeing the world suited it and, incidentally, taking a hand in fighting the battles of the Empire. After that auctioneering of the best type known in Canada claimed him. Perhaps it ought to be mentioned that he has been in Victoria twenty-eight years and therefore may be considered almost, if not quite, a pioneer. There is this to be said about Stewart Williams that he knows how to conduct a sale and that he will give everyone a square deal. Recently he stopped one because he thought the public were not being fairly treated. He has had charge of several important Government sales and enjoys the unique distinction of having established record prices for town lots in an undeveloped region; for it is probable that the record he made when handling the Stewart townsite will stand for many years. In effecting this he received material aid from that most enterprising and optimistic purchaser of lots, Alvo von Alvensleben. But that is a matter of ancient history.

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DURING the past week the Social Service Commission appeared before the Labour Commission to urge some very necessary reforms in connection with girl labour and the conditions under which they are employed at some of our large stores. At the same time the ladies of Victoria had something to say on the subject and they selected Mrs. H. C. Hannington as their spokeswoman. This lady is one of the best known philanthropists in the city and although a comparative newcomer has fairly won her spurs as a zealous labourer in the public service. She was recently chosen as delegate to the W. C. T. U. Convention in Ottawa where she was well received and where she made a favourable impression by her many quiet, logical and practical contributions to the debate. In Victoria Mrs. Hannington has often been the spokeswoman of her sex and is always impressive because always moderate and fair. Her business this week was to enforce the necessity for some better provision for dependent children than that furnished by the creche and incidentally she urged the better training of young girls at home so that so many of them would not be, as they are now, unfit for service. She rightly opined that the reason why so many girls go wrong is because they have no employment and their non-employment is due to inefficiency. In addition to philanthropic work Mrs. Hannington is an active member of the Daughters of the Empire and in company with Mrs. R. S. Day represented that organization at the memorable meeting of the Over-Seas Club held in Victoria on the occasion of the visit of its organizer, Mr. Evelyn Wrench. Amid all these public activities Mrs. Hannington finds time to maintain a happy home and to train her children in the old-fashioned virtues which seem to find no place in the programme of the "forward" woman of the twentieth century.

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They could not educate the people an at the same time ask them to live unde conditions with which they were con tent when they were thoroughly unedu cated.—The Chancellor of the Ex chequer.

THE WEEK

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A BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW.

Published Every Saturday by

The "Week" Publishing Company, Ltd., at

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

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

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

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

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

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A Trip Across the Sound

BY BOHEMIAN

I AM tempted to depart from my usual custom and give a few facts connected with a flying visit just paid to the city across the Sound. Justice compels me to admit that I never have been a great admirer of Seattle, or of what is called the Seattle Spirit, and my visits have been few and far between; but the recent one has been so instructive in several respects that it may well furnish the subject of a little dissertation.

Let us start at the financial end. Most people know that business throughout Canada, and in many other parts of the world with which I am not so well acquainted, has 'struck a snag.'' This happened last ''fall''; it became more accentuated in the spring of the year, and, as the year wore on, that paralyzing dread which comes with the certitude of bad news being true, took possession of us. Money is tight. The real estate business is, well, if not dead, at any rate flat; building permits have fallen off; municipal works, if not at a standstill, are retarded to such an extent that there are many unemployed and much ''complaining in our streets.'' Yet in spite of these things and of the jeremiad of Mr. R. M. White, President of the Royal Securities, Ltd. published in Tuesday's papers, I am unable to be pessimistic.

One of the reasons for this is that I have been to Seattle. Now everyone knows that since the panic of 1907 and more particularly since the great Alaska Fair, Seattle has been strictly ''on the hog.'' At this late day it is useless and unnecessary to state the condition of business there during the past five or six years. It has been serious, to say the least of it, as testified by official trade returns, greatly reduced prices, thousands of empty houses and hundreds, if not thousands, of empty offices and stores. Yet these conditions are now things of the past. It is impossible to visit Seattle today without realizing that it has started on a period of rejuvenation. There are noticeably fewer empty offices, stores and dwellinghouses. Once more the streets are thronged and busy; so are the stores, restaurants and places of amusement. With this increased activity the trade returns have stiffened and all figures bearing upon business show very substantial increases. The same is true of building permits, and one cannot travel round the city, as I did on Monday last, without noticing a very marked increase in municipal work and the starting of scores of new buildings, many of them substantial blocks.

With this activity prices are rising again not only in the stores, but even in the public markets, and the bargains of a year or two ago are no longer to be had. I am told on reliable authority that during the present year nearly one thousand business men have removed from British Columbia cities to Seattle, which seems an incredibly large number and may be exaggerated, but the authority for it is about as good as one can get. Finally, it is gratifying to notice the general air of prosperity and buoyancy which is beginning once more to characterize the Capital of the Sound. Certainly one phase of the Seattle Spirit is worthy of all commendation, the phase which refuses to be trodden down and which believes in the old adage ''Never say die.''

The moral of all this is that I find it difficult to accept the pessimistic views of people like Mr. White, when I find that in the midst of this most trying time a city of far fewer natural advantages than those possessed by Victoria and Vancouver can begin to take on a new lease of life. It was recently pointed out in the columns of The Week that building permits, which show so large a falling off in Victoria and Vancouver, as well as in many other Western cities, show very little falling off in the East. It is also noticeable that real estate is still an excellent medium for business in the largest Eastern cities of Canada, and that the daily records in Montreal show a steady advance both in prices and in the bulk of business done. Incidentally, we notice that Canadian municipal bonds are finding a readier market than they did in the spring of the year. Auction sales of real estate, such as those at Prince George and Point Grey, could hardly have realized the large amounts they did unless buyers had confidence in the future. Altogether, whilst not pretending to be a financial expert and whilst recognizing that the high price of call money is calculated to create some uneasiness, I am more inclined to rely on the opinions of such men as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Byron E. Walker, Sir William J. Taylor, Mr. E. B. Osler, Mr. R. B. Angus and other men of their calibre than on the pessimistic opinion of Mr. R. M. White, and I am influenced not a little in inclining to the hopeful view by the remarkable and pronounced revival of trade in the hustling, bustling city across the Sound.

So much for business. Now I want to indulge in my usual custom of a personal note or two of a very enjoyable visit. I want to comment on the attention and politeness shown by the attendants in the Seattle stores, comparing more than favourably with that in some at any rate of the Victoria stores. Another point which impressed me very favourably was the low prices of farm produce, including meat, vegetables and fruit. Throughout the city these figures range lower than in Victoria or Vancouver, and in the public markets very much lower. I have not room here to tabulate a list of prices, but the average of a great many shows that meat, vegetables and fruit can be bought in the Seattle public markets today for an average of at least 40 per cent below the current rate for similar goods in Victoria.

Again I was favourably impressed by the reasonable rates charged for hack or motor hire. The Seattle Taxicab Company have a good lot of motors and employ only respectable, polite chauffeurs. They run strictly on a scheduled rate, which must be much lower than that in Victoria, and the chauffeur makes no attempt to cheat his fares. I stayed as usual at the Hotel Perry and was charged eighty cents for a taxicab from the C. P. R. wharf to the hotel for two persons and baggage. Of the hotel charges I have said a great deal in the past and without striking too personal a note would simply say that I have never been better treated at any hotel at which I have stayed than at the Perry, and this applies to the service, the restaurant and the rooms, and, I need hardly add, to the exceedingly reasonable charges.

For the first time in many moons I found that I had again struck the cent-belt and without being a political economist or a coinage expert I must say that it struck one as remarkable that it was possible to get a daily paper containing about forty pages for one cent. There must be other things which can be purchased for a cent, but I did not find them out. There may be reasons why the cent should not be introduced into Victoria; I am willing to confess absolute ignorance on the subject. All I can say as a peripathetic wanderer is that the cent has not ruined Seattle; I am not able to say whether it has helped it to tide over the bad times.

The numerous lady readers of The Week will be disappointed if, having been to Seattle, I do not say at least one word on a burning subject, the burning of aigrettes. I hope they know that there is a law in the States prohibiting the wearing of these decorations. The only feathers allowed are those of the ostrich and of domestic fowls. The aigrette proper and the bird of paradise in particular, are banned. On a crowded boat there was only one lady who did not seem to know of this; she was very expensively dressed; had furs which must have cost several hundred dollars and a fur toque surmounted by an imposing bird of paradise. As the boat was drawing into Seattle a passenger ventured to inform her of the new regulations; she was horrified; rushed to the ladies' room and removed the bauble. She must have secreted it somewhere about her person, for she presently reappeared wearing a singularly plain-looking fur toque. But, note the sequel! As she passed through the customs' room an alert officer in gorgeous uniform, touched her on the shoulder, pointed to a waiting-room and handed her over to a stout, middle-aged lady with a decidedly square jaw and she disappeared. I am not acquainted with the result, but when I saw the lady on the streets the following day, she was still minus her bird of paradise, and I was informed by an officer that it had shared the fate of scores of others in the customs incinerator.

Uncle Sam never does anything by halves and having made war on aigrettes he will probably carry it to such an extreme that the law will either be repealed or become a dead letter. This conclusion is gathered from a paragraph which I read in the Post-Intelligencer of Tuesday, which stated that the officers were determined not only to take possession of aigrettes coming into the country through the customs, but to confiscate any which they found being worn on the streets. I saw at least a dozen on the streets of Seattle, and one shop in which they were still displayed for sale at half price. But the funniest feature of the whole affair is to notice the straits to which the dear ladies have been put to provide decent looking substitutes for the genuine article. All kinds of feathers have been pressed into the service; they have been dyed and trimmed and straightened to look as much as possible like the genuine aigrette, but they have the word ''spurious'' written large all over them, and it really looks as if American women at any rate will have to abandon this particular style of hat decoration.

Bohemian.

GOLF

As Played in Victoria

(With Apologies to Omar Khayyam)

(1)

Awake, for morning beating out the night
Will bring just now the Oak Bay tram in sight,
And lo, six little ''dimples'' have I bought
That shall be smitten soon with all my might.

(2)

And as the golf crew (those who've played before)
Went to the tram-car opening the door,
They saw a golf fiend who had come to stay;
For once you're bitten, golf for ever more.

(3)

Now the new man when he has desires
To play the game, in solitude retires.
With mighty swing, finds out just where and how,
To miss the ball! Then curses and perspires.

(4)

Winter indeed has gone with all its snows
With thousands of balls. Gone where? God knows,
But still Judge G. works on and ploughs the fields,
Divots just flying from his mighty blows.

(5)

Come, win the cup the club gives in the Spring,
The patched-up garment of our captain fling
To dust heap, else it soon will fly away.
First Tee—and so the ball is on the wing.

(6)

And list, a thousand curses in one day.
''Who is that man with funny clubs,'' they say,
''That's our inventive golfer,'' which just shows
That funny clubs can't get the ball away.

(7)

Just there across that strip of herbage sown,
Now parliament doth open, and the moan
Comes from a golfer, longing all alone
Oh pity the poor L.G. on his throne.

(8)

Here with a bag of clubs, and feeling how
To drive the ball, is child's play to us now,
The course as bare as any Wilderness
A ten-spot bet to win from old Gow Gow.

(9)

And those who do not have the golfer's brain,
And those who funked because it 'gan to rain,
Alike not to our Judges can be said
They get wet through, and then go out again.

(10)

And that delightful spot we call the ''Green''
Where language flows from Colonel or from Dean,
Where gentle ''puts,'' not lusty driving blows
Cause ecstasy—and thoughts both dark and mean.

(11)

Ah, Ratz beloved, do the work that clears
Today of haunting pain and future fears.
Tomorrow? We, tomorrow taxed may be
For such a sum we could not pay in years.

(12)

Those past their youth now eagerly frequent
Doctor O. Jones, and hear this argument.
''Get out; Golf; and get out; for evermore.''
They heard: they bought their clubs, and off they went.

(13)

What, without slicing hither driven whence
Yea and with pulling thither, driving hence,
Another and another ball to drown;
(That damned eighth hole is an impertinence.)

(14)

Then to the little ''pro'' himself, I cried
Asking what tip can you give me to guide
My hand, and make me hit the bally ball.
''Keep on the ball your eye,'' the pro replied.

(15)

Then to the nineteenth hole did I adjourn
My lip, the secret well to quickly learn,
And lip to glass I murmured, ''While I live,
Drink!'' As soon as to the Club-house I return.

(16)

The ninth hole bunker! Once at Dusk of Day
I watched a golfer thumping at wet clay,
And with it nearly blistering his tongue
I murmured—''Gently, brother gently, pray.''

(17)

To fill one's bag with boots, I do repeat
Is unfair to the bag, and to the feet,
To use tomorrow, boots of yesterday
That had been rain-soaked, well, it is not sweet.

BOOK REVIEW

MR. Compton Mackenzie's new book (under its English title of ''Sinister Street'') has been considerably in the public eye of late owing to the fact that it has shared with ''The Woman Thou Gavest Me'' the ban of the library censors. People—and they may be rather numerous—who buy the book in the hope of enjoying a feast of nastiness, will be profoundly disappointed; it is, indeed, a puzzle to detect what constituted the reason for considering it likely to corrupt the public mind. There are, no doubt, several passages which deal with somewhat debateable matters, such as Michael's discussions with a suburban Mephistopheles at the Anglican Monastery, and the episode of Mr. Garrod. Similarly the supersensitive might be inclined to take umbrage at the chapter called ''The Yellow Age,'' or even at Michael's calf-loves. But it is quite certain that there is nothing whatever in ''Youth's Encounter'' which could be termed either immoral or suggestive.

The book is one with the slightest of plots; there is a rather tenuous and half-hearted mystery regarding the hero's birth, but for the rest the interest has to depend entirely on the characters and the incidents which serve to develop them.

Michael Fane, with whose early childhood the first part of the book is concerned, is a delicate, imaginative boy, left to himself in a world peopled with the creatures of his own fancy, and a prey to nightly terrors such as call to mind those which haunted the childish pillow of Charles Lamb.

From this solitary childhood the boy goes on to a preparatory school and thence to St. James' School, which is easily recognizable as St. Paul's. The greater portion of the book is devoted to Michael's schooldays, and includes some admirable sketches of work and play, drawn with real sympathy with the trials and triumphs of youth.

We leave the hero just on the verge of going up to Oxford, and presumably Mr. Mackenzie intends to give us a further volume—perhaps even two volumes—of his adventures both mental and material. That these volumes will be eagerly looked for hardly needs to be said, for the early story of Michael is told with unusual literary grace and human insight.

Youth's Encounter; by Compton Mackenzie; Toronto: Bell & Cockburn; $1.35.

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Southbound.—Leave Granby Bay 9 a.m. Sunday; leave Stewart 8:00 p.m. Thursday; arrive Prince Rupert 6:00 a.m. Friday, 5:00 p.m. Sunday; leave Prince Rupert 9:00 a.m. Friday and Monday; arrive Vancouver 7:00 p.m. Saturday and Tuesday; leave Vancouver 12:00 midnight Saturday and Tuesday; arrive Victoria 7:00 a.m. Sunday and Wednesday; leave Victoria 10:00 a.m. Sunday and Wednesday; arrive Seattle 3:00 p.m. Sunday and Wednesday.

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Port Alberni to Victoria.—Leave Port Alberni 11:10 a.m. except Sunday; leave Nanaimo daily 8:35 a.m., 2:50 p.m.; arrive Duncan 10:45 a.m., 4:41 p.m.; arrive Victoria 12:15 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

"The Lure"

A Symposium On a Much Discussed Play Specially Written For "The Week"

A PLAY *bearing the above title* was put on the stage in the Victoria Theatre last week-end. It was loudly and widely advertised as having received the endorsement of the chairman and other White Slave Commission officers of New York. It was said to have been approved by a large number of moral reform people in the United States. The announcement that the play would be produced in Victoria caused some concern among a few people in the city who have an eye to such matters. After the play appeared it was roundly condemned both by The Times and The Colonist—especially by the latter. But none of these writers either in the newspapers or the magazines did much more than denounce or condemn. They did not say why. They simply did not like it and did not think such a play should be staged or witnessed by decent people.

Now denunciation may pass, and to say you don't like a thing is enough for most people, but surely that is not true criticism.

At the request of some of my friends I went to see this play. The Social Service Commission was interested. It was the first time I had witnessed a play for many years. The theatre is not in a minister's line; he has other more important things to attend to. At the same time I think I know what a theatre is and what it is capable of.

To come to the point, then, this play is decidedly not immoral. From the point of view of morality it is a kindergarten lesson in ethics as compared with Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Faust or the thousand and one dramas, tragedies and light operas that could be named. Knowing that I had gone to see this play for the purpose of judging it from the point of view of its effect upon the public mind, I could not help thinking of all the long line of writers of fiction, poetry and drama which reaches back into the mid-Victorian era to whose work objection might be made. I said "If this sort of thing is to be condemned, what about 'Mary Barton,' by Mrs. Gaskell; what about the ethics of much of George Eliot; what of *'Tess of the D'Urbevilles,'* by Thos. Hardy; 'Esther Waters,' by Moore; what of the writings of Maxim Gorky, Emile Zola, Onida?" All of these make you feel "blue," more or less. But what is wrong with "The Lure"?

As art it violates all the canons of art. We miss the universal element in it. It is all what the philosophers call "particular." It lacks the universal human touch. It is a slice cut out of human society where society is basest and where civilization runs riot in economic bestiality. For this reason it is terribly serious. The second act condenses the whole of this iniquity and makes you feel its mad reality as if with a bludgeon or a jacket of fire. There was nothing to relieve the agony, the long drawn out misery; until at last the principal villains were marched off to jail and the *victims set free.*

But why should not the public, who look to the theatre for education and amusement and for sensation, know that these things are done in the land? The stage has often been defended on the ground that it is educative; that it is also reformative so far as it is supposed to have any didactic aim.

Personally I wish there was no such thing to talk of as this eternal subject of sex. But whilst things are as they are, I am not prepared to condemn a play like this excepting from the point of view of art.

It is not art. It is like some sermons. It is the truth dealt out with the cold unpitying callousness of a court of justice. It is just the kind of truth many people need to have brought home to them, and it is set forth in a way that hits such people hard. *You need a hand pike to get* some men to feel that they ought to have a social conscience. I say this in justification of the author. The author evidently wanted to preach and he went at it as some preachers do when they preach fire and brimstone. Like such preachers he lacked that human touch which redeems our common humanity from being utterly sordid and brutal.

No! I would not abolish this play as a tremendous sermon on the worst thing among our present day social diseases.

As a work of art, I would send the author back with it and tell him to bring his weird story into conformity with the cannons of the histrionic art. It is no more artistic to take all this *fearful business and crowd it into a* play than it would be to get up a hanging and present that all by itself. You tolerate the smothering of Desdemora or the general shambles in the last scene in Hamlet, not because you feel that there is anything artistic in murder or that you are being elevated by seeing it; but because it is part of the vast scheme of human life in which kings and peasants, saints and human devils are forever mingling together.

But then has not the stage today also become smitter, like almost everything else, with the passion for money-making? Where mammon reigns the muses die or disappear.

W. STEVENSON.

WILLIAM JAMES in one of his lectures on pragmatism divides humanity into two main classes according to their principal opposing traits. The first class is rationalistic (governed by metaphysical "principles") intellectualistic, idealistic, optimistic, religious, freewillist, monistic, dogmatical. This class he terms the "Tender-minded." The second class is empiricist (governed by facts), sensationalistic (i.e., dwelling in the world of the senses more than in the world of the intellect), materialistic, pessimistic, irreligious, fatalistic, pluralistic, sceptical. This class he terms the "Tough-minded." While of course these are extreme types and the average man is a composite of both, more or less, yet for the purposes of this analysis they will prove of service in estimating what effect for good or ill a play like "The Lure" can have on the community.

So let us first consider the "Tender-mind." I am quite positive that if the author of "The Lure" could have the power to select his audience he would invariably choose audiences composed entirely of Tender-minds, for his play appeals solely through the channel of emotion.

The plot itself is crude, being merely the old story of the hero rescuing the lovely maiden from the clutches of the villain. It is the dress in which the plot is clothed that has roused the storm of protest and argument. To a *Tender-mind "The Lure" must be* thrilling, for it has all the machinery needed to work on the ultra-sentimental nature. There is the mother faced with certain death unless she can meet an expenditure quite beyond her means; the loving daughter, so very ignorant of the perils of life, captured by the White Slavers in her effort to procure the means to save her mother from death; the cold-blooded villain; the noble hero; shrieks and shudderings and wicked little cigarettes smoked by a "bad woman"—what more could Tender-mind want? Worked up into hysterics, Tender-mind would be quite uncritical. He is certain to accept everything on its face value. He will leave the theatre, stirred by a ferocious determination to clean up the social evil for good and all: it can be done, he will say to himself and to everybody else, and it *must be done immediately.* Accordingly he will grab his broom, so to speak, and start sweeping the Augean stables recklessly, filling the air so thickly with dust that all are compelled to breathe it whether they wish to or not, and generally acting in the usual hysterical, bullying manner of the modern social reformer till even his best friends shun him as a very useless nuisance.

Class No. 2, Tough-minded, will be unmoved by the sensational appeal of the play. The Tough-mind will look at it from a critical standpoint. The first question he will ask himself is, what was the primary intention of the author? After all in this life the real merit or demerit of any action must be judged from the standpoint of the doctrine of intention, if we are to consider it with any approach to fairness.

In this particular case, if the author of "The Lure" was really moved by ethical ideals, if he was filled with the spirit of a crusader and believed that his effort might be of service in the never ending war between right and wrong, then surely even the Toughest-minded most unsentimental critic would be compelled to admit that the play deserves sympathetic consideration. But did the author write in any such spirit? Is it not more probable that he made his little effort not for the good of humanity but for the benefit of his own pocketbook? Tough-mind certainly would think it highly probable, for he would consider how easy it would be to make a hit with the sentimental uncritical Tender-minds by taking ad*vantage of this wave of moral reform.* And for this reason all the shrieks and shudderings and dying-mother-stuff would only fill him with contempt and he would leave the theatre more convinced than ever that humanity was too rotten to change and that all moral reformers were either fools or humbugs: in fact, the last state of Tough-mind would be worse than his first.

I have picked out these opposite types since through a careful consideration of extremes it is possible to guage the mean, the mean in this case being the Average Man, who after all comprises the majority. Faced with a play of "The Lure" type, the Average Man would not bother himself about the intention of the author; if he thought of the matter at all he would probably give the author the benefit of the doubt. But the play would surely effect him with a kind of mental nausea. To sit and watch the very dung-heap of humanity stirred up for his edification could scarcely seem enjoyable to any average healthy man (or woman). If he sat it out to the end he would rise with this thought: is the picture as painted in "The Lure" a true one or a travesty? If true, then the conditions are too serious to be merely talked about and shrieked about; they must be changed, but surely not in the hysterical, noisy way of the moral reform movement. And turning this problem over in his mind the Average Man would neither sink into the blase pessimism of Tough-mind nor float up on the optimistic windbags of Tender-mind, but instead, I venture to think, he would keep a level head, feeling sure that the organized society of his fellowmen is really strong enough to cure itself finally of all social ulcers and will do so in due time. And having come to this conclusion the Average Man will promptly dismiss the nasty problem from his mind and turn to pleasanter things.

So, pragmatically considered, the effect of "The Lure" (and any other problem play similar to "The Lure") on the Average Man is really absolutely nil.

—W. H. S.

*

AFTER *seeing "The Lure" the* words which spring most naturally to one's lips are "cui bono?" Who is the better for seeing a presentation of a very unpleasant feature of life, embellished with all the most sordid details and containing not one single word which might point towards a remedy? People all know that prostitution is existent in the world; they know that the profession is as old as the hills; they know that in some instances it has its ranks recruited by means of force and deception. Why then devote the theatre to a recapitulation of these facts unless the theatre has a cure to suggest?

"The Lure" is a play which depicts a series of incidents centred round a common brothel. The most lurid accounts of "White Slavery" which have ever disfigured a daily press have been used to bolster up a *theory that the "White Slavers" are* a growing menace to the community and that the unfortunate women who sell themselves to a life of shame are largely procured by kidnapping or by the administering of drugs. The consequence is that the second Act of the play develops into a ghastly melodrama which is as untrue to life as it is nauseating to the audience. I do not say that such things do not happen, but I do say that they are not common and that for the most part houses of ill-fame do not have to resort to such methods to fill their rooms.

There are many people who defend the production of a play of this nature on the ground that it educates the public. It sound almost blasphemous to talk of education in the same breath as the subject matter of "The Lure." These people raise the *cry that prudishness is not modesty,* that life is real and not ideal, that innocence is too often begotten of ignorance and that it is good to face facts and not to shut out from public knowledge things which old-fashioned folk used to think were better hidden. Let it be granted that this theory has much to recommend it. Let us believe that the author was inspired by a real desire to benefit the world and that the producers are actuated by altruistic sentiment and not by the consideration of filthy lucre. Let us try and regard them as men who honestly believe that they are presenting a drama to the eyes of earnest-minded reformers and that they are not pandering to the baser instincts of the lewd. What then? Why does not the play suggest a remedy? There is nothing of the kind in "The Lure." We see the old melodramatic finale; virtue is triumphant and vice walks out with handcuffs on—and that is all. I venture to say that not one of the people who saw the play last week in Victoria left the theatre with any definite idea of how the social evil should be combatted; that each and every person merely thought how terrible it all was and wondered why it was allowed. And a play which produces no more pregnant effects than this is not calculated to work a reform.

So much for that side of the question. Whatever we may think of the subject matter of "The Lure" there can be no doubt as to the capability of the company which presented it. Though one would naturally refrain from taking young girls or boys to see it, I do not think that there was any incident in the action of the play which could offend grown men and women who had fore-knowledge of the

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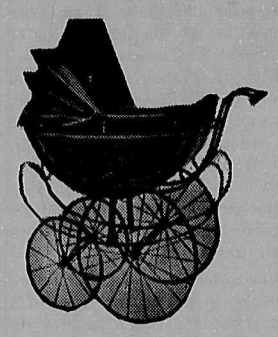

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Victoria Theatre

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Week Commencing Nov. 10

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Falling in love is a matter of intermittent propinquity. The cure is—propinquity.

The Ladies' Review

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEK

Vol. 1 VICTORIA, B. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1913 No. 2

EDITORIAL

PROTECTION OF GIRLS

WE publish on this page a somewhat sarcastic article on "Saving the Girls" which appears in The San Francisco Argonaut.

It is quite evident that the writer is not in the least concerned about what may happen to young girls amid the dangers of a large city; what concerns him chiefly is the fact that some San Francisco women have had the courage to insist on precautions being taken which he doesn't think are worth while troubling about. He is indignant that girls should be warned against the White Slaver, so casting a reflection on good little San Francisco where every nice girl is appreciated.

Unfortunately, the existence of the White Slaver is not all "monshine," else why the criminal amendment bill in England? The trade assumed such alarming proportions that the stolid Britisher began to realize that his daughter was no more safe than the next man's, should she happen to be marked down by a White Slaver. All the "innate prudence" in the world will not save a girl from the traps that may be laid for her. It is the innocent, modest, retiring sort of girl who is the subject of the cunning ruses devised by the procurer, and fortunately women are no longer to be bamboozled by assurances that it's all "moonshine" and exaggeration.

We were told a true storey just the other day about a Vancouver girl of respectable family. This girl was just an ordinary bright, good hearted young woman; there was nothing bold or giddy in her manners, nothing that would get her into trouble. One day, last spring, she left her home to catch the boat for Victoria to pay a visit to her uncle, but she never arrived. She has never been seen again.

There have been similar disappearances right here in Victoria, hushed up, of course, but they have happened nevertheless, and will probably happen again.

We print the article referred to, not because we agree with it, but to show the persistence with which some people will hold to a point, and the resentment that the lords of creation will feel to feminine fingers in the pie they think is very well made as it is.

"THE LURE"

"THE LURE" is a play written for the purpose of educating the public to the necessity for the need of protection for girls. It does more than this, it shows the terrible price that is paid by womanhood that men may squander their money into the hands of the vilest gang of ruffians ever organized at the expense of the lives of helpless women. We say the lives, for to fall into the hands of a White Slaver means death in a few years. In the words of the play: "I shall give you a ticket, and your ticket's for life!"

There have been the usual number of namby pamby criticisms of the play, which follow the conventional matter; but they are deliberately misleading and avoid the real issue.

There is nothing to be gained by hushing up unpleasant facts, and it is certain that there would never have been any attempt to legislate against the white slave traffic if the public had not been aroused to what was going on. The way the public was reached was through the press and the stage. We know that the traffic is being carried on in the towns of the Pacific Coast, but of course it's "not nice" to talk about it, and any play which ventilates the matter is "atrocious" and "nauseating."

Nobody is obliged to take their sons and daughters to these plays, but it is safe to say that the indecencies of the average musical comedy with its scantily clad chorus and its love scenes are calculated to do a great deal more harm than a play that sets forth the terrible facts of life which every manly man must be ashamed to contemplate.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

IT IS very gratifying to learn that the Fourteenth Synod of the Diocese of Columbia has passed a resolution conferring on women the privilege due them as parishioners. Through the action of the executive committee of the Synod, women may now vote at vestry meetings, for members of the Church Committee, and for delegates to the Synod. They are only disqualified so far as being Churchwardens or delegates themselves.

The Very Rev. Dean of Columbia, who was the moving spirit of the innovation, said that women had been long denied their just rights, and as their work had always been appreciated on the Women's Auxiliary, in hospital work, school-boards and all philanthropic affairs, it was only just that they should be entitled to the recognition they deserved as parishioners.

The women of the Diocese will be very grateful to the Dean for his action in their behalf.

POLICEWOMEN

WE have much pleasure in congratulating the city of Victoria on the appointment of two policewomen. There was a great deal of talk about the proposal last spring, when the Board of Commisisoners in the interests of the moral welfare of women and children urged immediate appointments, but for one reason and another the matter was shelved. We have now to welcome Mrs. Clayards, widow of the late Sergeant Clayards, and Miss MacDonald, a graduate nurse, as an addition to Victoria's police force.

It has been admitted that in the past there have been many cases where the police could not act, but where women could investigate to the advantage of the community. Nothing can be of greater importance to a city than the protection and welfare of women and children.

SAVING THE GIRLS

MODERN benevolence seems to have adopted a sort of formula in its daily and clamorous demands for public attention and advertisement, says the San Francisco Argonaut. The formula usually consists of some non-existent "problem" and then of its elaborate solution by means of a maze of new mechanism, new officials, new uniforms and new laws.

Of this we have a recent example in the anxiety felt by some "good women of San Francisco" on behalf of the young women who will arrive in such large numbers during the exposition.

"How," we are asked, "shall the unprotected girl visitor to the exposition of 1915 be protected?"

The answer seems fairly obvious. She will be protected here as elsewhere throughout the world primarily by her own discretion and good manners, aided, it need hardly be said, by the arrangements that are always provided by civilized cities during times of special stress. She will be protected by her own innate prudence, by the police and by a regular officialism that is as much a part of an exposition as buildings or statuary. If she possess neither discretion, good manners, nor prudence, she had better stay at home, since she will surely get into trouble wherever she goes.

But the obvious and the patently plain are abhorred by the fussy benevolent of the day. It seems we must have a new organization with its attendant uniforms, salaries and criminal laws. The railroad companies must be asked to plaster their cars with solemn warnings apparently based on the theory that San Francisco is a sort of Sodom. The methods of the white slaver must be extensively advertised, presumably on the supposition that San Francisco is the peculiar haunt and habitat of a variety of criminal rarely to be found outside of an exuberant feminine imagination.

The story that six thousand girls were "lost" at the Chicago Exposition is mere moonshine, as are most of the stories of white slavery. We all know these "lost" girls whose disappearance is trumpeted through the press by scare headlines and who are subsequently shown to have done no more than claim their "liberty" and "independence" by breaking the hearts of their relatives. We have had more than our share of these girls and we are tired of them.

A number of feather-headed girls —and boys—are naturally attracted to all expositions, and they have their own reasons, relatively innocent ones, for getting "lost." But no girl with common sense and discretion will be "lost" in San Francisco. And as for the other sort, they will continue to be "lost" now and then wherever they may be, even though all the women politicians in the country shall consent to wear uniforms and accept salaries for having them.

A Portrait of Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, Who, With Her Husband, Is Visiting Canada.

Drawn by Alan D. Coward.

SWEATING WAGES

IN an article on current events in Great Britain, "Everyman" says: "The spectacle that Dublin affords is one that surely has scarcely ever been approached, let alone equalled, since our civilization began. The whole city, men, women and children are starving, and the only relief that reaches them from the outside is the food ships sent, with splendid generosity, by the Trade Unions of Great Britain.

"It is childish to pretend that this is the result of Syndicalism. It has been caused by sweating wages and housing conditions that are perfectly appalling. Whatever mistakes Mr. Larkin and his associates have made, they have at least established that fact, and their struggle against inhuman conditions has united every section of the Labor party."

SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE Success Business College is one of the latest enterprises to establish in this city. It opened its doors on August 4th, last, with an enrolment of fourteen students. The people of Victoria soon recognized the high quality of the work done by this institution and, consequently, the growth has been remarkable.

On August 4th it occupied four rooms in the Haynes Building, 731½ Fort Street.

At the end of the first month 51 students had enrolled. This made it necessary to lease an additional suite in the same building thus making their premises the largest, best lighted and best ventilated business college premises in this city.

At the end of the second month the enrollment was 96. Now it is 139.

The staff has been increased as the number of students grew. At the time of opening there were two teachers. Now there are seven.

Day and night school are conducted regularly and the subjects are: Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, business English, correspondence and letter writing, spelling, penmanship, office practice, commercial law and arithmetic.

In addition to these they prepare people for the Civil Service examinations, and teach high school subjects, building construction and drafting, and a special course for those whose early education has been neglected. Practically all instruction is given individually, so that students advance as rapidly as their ability permits.

The equipment is new and up-to-date. The furniture is quarter-cut oak specially manufactured for their purpose.

The Success Business College, Victoria, is one of a chain of ten schools located at Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Regina and Winnipeg. Every one of these schools became the largest in the city in which it is located within two years after being established.

The Principal, Mr. Geo. J. Schmidt, has had a wide experience in business college work. For one and a half years he was associated with the Garbutt Business College, Calgary. He was Principal of the Garbutt Business College, Lethbridge, for two and a half years, hten organized the Success Business Colleges at Vancouver, Regina, Weyburn, Wetaskiwin and Lacombe. Al these schools have met with remarkable success.

WOMEN CASTING VOTES

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Women voters today took a prominent part in "wet and dry" elections in twenty-four Illinois cities and towns. Results in several localities are said to hinge on the strength the recently enfranchised voters show in mustering their forces at the polls. Many women were among the early voters in all of the twenty-four cities.

*

Portland, Nov. 4.—The referendum election, throughout Oregon today on bills passed by the last legislature and referred to the people, started with practically clear weather throughout the state and the indications are that a large vote will be polled, though in this city the early hours showed rather a light vote. The women voted this year, and they are not expected to visit the polls in large numbers until late in the day. The old system of housing polling places in tents has been abolished for this election in Portland, owing to the disagreeable features connected with that custom so late in the year and polling places are located in garages and business buildings in all parts of the city, the arrangement for the greater comfort of women voters and judges.

*

Inspired by action of a favourable character in Vancouver and New Westminster, Miss Dorothy M. Davies, Secretary of the Political Equality League, has appealed to the city fathers to go on record in favor of extending the suffrage in municipal matters to women.

When the subject came up in the City Council Monday evening the Mayor advised the Council to deal with the subject at once, although the original intention appeared to be to thrust the honor and dignity of making a decision on Alderman Cuthbert, chairman of the legislative committee. However the recommendation to approve the principle was adopted without a division, and the fair sisters of Victoria who do not happen to be holders of property will be(it is being hoped, put in a similar position to that of their more fortunate sister citizens.—Victoria Times.

CLUBS *and* SOCIETIES

The Victoria Club

THE VICTORIA CLUB is arranging for a cafe chantant and sale of work to be held on the afternoon and evening of December 2nd.

*

The Daughters of Scotland

THE DAUGHTERS of Scotland held their regular monthly meeting yesterday evening in the Forester's Hall. After the meeting a pleasant social evening was held.

*

Y. W. C. A.

THE YOUNG Women's Christian Association will hold a sale of work on November 17th. All friends are asked to do what they can by sending contributions of material or fancy work.

*

S. P. C. A.

DURING the month of October, the following cases were dealt with by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: Horses, 10; dogs, 5; cattle, 1; fowls, 2.

*

The Girl Guides

THE First Troop of Girl Guides and the Seventh and Eighth Troops of Boy Scouts will give a concert at the Congregational Church on Wednesday, November 12th, in aid of the funds of that church. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Hermon A. Carson, who will be supported by Colonel Cauliffe, District Commissioner of the Victoria Boy Scouts, and Rev. T. R. Heneage, the Provincial Secretary.

*

The Swimming Club

ALL LADIES desirous of joining the Swimming Club may apply to the Secretary, Mrs. H. Catterall, 1016 Linden Avenue, phone 1270R.

*

Friendly Help Society

MISS LAWSON, Secretary of the Friendly Help, who has been away for three months on holiday, was warmly welcomed back at the monthly meeting of the organization yesterday in the rooms, Market Building. Lady McBride presided, and several matters of routine business were disposed of. Mrs. Gordon Grant during the morning delivered a short talk on "Citizenship," and before dispersing a vote of thanks to Miss McDowell, who acted as secretary during Miss Lawson's absence, was passed. Donations from the following were gratefully acknowledged: The City, Mrs. Fletcher, R. Erskine, Painter & Sons, Mrs. Hott, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Parr, Mrs. Todd, Lady McBride, Mrs. B. Boggs, Mrs. C. Garnett, Mrs. Gill, Miss Carr, Miss Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wood, Miss Vaughan, Miss Berge, Mrs. L. Solly, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Barnsley, Mrs. S. Tenpel, the Victoria Transfer Co., Mrs. Sanburn, Mrs. Mardel, the Misses Ellis, Mrs. Mellin and Mrs. Worlock.

TO TAX UNMARRIED PERSONS

"SINGLE BLESSEDNESS" is gradually coming to be looked on in the German Empire as a luxury, which must be made to contribute handsomely to the public revenue. A bill which has been drawn up by a Commission of the Lubeck Senate proposes that unmarried persons who do not contribute to the maintenance of relatives shall pay ten per cent additional income-tax when they are assessed between $500 and $2,500 annually, and 20 per cent more when their receipts exceed the latter figure. Widows and widowers who spend nothing on the maintenance of relations, shall pay an additional ten per cent if their income exceeds $2,500.

A fiscal curiosity of the opposite tendency is a municipal tax of 37 cents on perambulators, which obtains in the town of Spondau. Though nominally the bare price of the metal ticket entitling the holder to have his children wheeled on the footpaths, this impost has during the last five years yielded the municipal treasury a profit of over $2,500.

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

THE Ideal Home Exhibition which was recently opened at Olympia by Prince Alexander of Teck, is by far the most complete and effective display of its kind that has ever been organized.

The day and night nursery designed by Queen Alexandra, is a charming apartment. The walls are in a light neutral tint, with a quaint pictorial frieze placed at a convenient height from the floor so that the children can see it. In the square bay window is a seat forming a box for toys. The furniture is of sycamore, wax polished, and the chimney piece has a pictorial Dutch tile in front. The arrangements hygenically are perfect, and a delightful little bathroom adjoining is fitted with a child's porcelain basin, bath, wardrobe, etc.—London Observer.

A number of ladies took part at the drag hunt which was tried out last Saturday, starting from the Willows. At the start the hounds seemed divided in opinion as to the direction of the scent, but finally they all streamed up the hill in the direction of Uplands at a pretty good pace. The artificial scent was conveyed by a bloater soaked in aniseed oil, tied on the end of a string and dragged along the ground by a preceeding horseman who raced along with the bloater hopping and jumping behind him. In the neighbourhood of Mount Tolmie, the bloater being worn to a shred, with nothing but the two gills left, began to bore the hounds a bit, so they started after a pet terrier who happened to be loafing round, scared him nearly to death, and hunted him right back to the Willows where he was rescued from certain death, to the disgust of the hounds who certainly looked as if they wanted a square meal. However, it was all very diverting and everybody will be out again this afternoon.

*

Miss Violet Pooley is still making a good impression in golfing circles, in spite of losing in the mixed doubles in Toronto last week.

A great number of ladies turned out to see the match last week when the famous golfers, Ray and Vardon, gave Victoria an exhibition of professional golf.

The Ladies' Review

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEK

Office, 1208 Government St. **Phone 1283**

Advertising Rates on application. Inquiries within the city limits will be responded to by a personal representative of The Ladies' Review.

Correspondence and news-matter in the way of items of interest to women are solicited. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EDITH M. CUPPAGE ..... Editor and Business Manager
L. D. McDONALD ..... Advertising Agent

WOMEN OF OTHER LANDS

By Bluestocking.

DIFFERENT nations have accorded different treatment to their women. The East and West have great distinctions in what is considered the proper status of women, and probably there is a great deal of misunderstanding on both sides, neither comprehending the attitude of the other.

Western civilization has convinced itself that the women of the East are hopelessly oppressed, and considered of but little account. It certainly appears so in many ways, but a close study reveals much that puts Eastern women in even a better position than her Western sisters enjoy. For instance, a Chinese woman has greater *power over her children than an Englishwoman* enjoys. Under English law, a woman has no right of possession in her legitimate child, the father having sole authority in the education and disposition of the children, though the mother is equally responsible for its maintenance.

As we all know, to be "unfilial" is one of the worst disgraces a Chinese can suffer and both parents command equal diffidence and respect. In the event of the death of the father, the mother becomes the head of the family during her lifetime, and not the eldest son. Such an arrangement as turning the dowager out of her house to make room for the son's wife, and regulating her to the background in a dower house, is an uncomprehensible act to a Chinese.

The wife of a Chinese official has *the right to assume all the insignia* of her husband's rank. In that respect she is more truly one with her husband than a Western woman.

The women of the working classes are infinitely better treated. The shameful stories of wife-beating, kick*ing and abusing such as one may hear* by attending a London police court are practically unheard of in China.

In contrast to these advantages, the high-class Chinese woman is subjected to a seclusion which would prove unbearable to her athletic Western sister. A Chinese woman of any social standing rarely leaves her house except she is shut up in a closed sedan chair.

At times, however, Chinese women have exhibited extraordinary independence and enterprise. During the late revolution there were several women fighting in the ranks, and I saw photographs of three of them which were shown me by a Chinese gentleman who was describing them by the Western appellation of "amazons." Needless to say, these amazons were blessed by the possession of normal feet, and happily the absurd custom of distortion is becoming rarer every day.

FINLAND

FINLAND enjoys universal suffrage for men and women alike. It all came about through a general strike, graphically described in a despatch which has already been published by the Victoria Daily Colonist. It is so interesting that part of it is well worth presenting again:

Industry Is Paralyzed

Without plan, system, method, or arrangement, the whole country entered upon a general strike. The Russian capital was as completely shut off from Finland as though it had been located on Mars. Every cog and wheel in the industrial world came to a stop; trains and tramcars seemed frozen to the rails, and all vehicular traffic was suspended. Hotels and business houses shut their doors, and marketing places, for the purchase of food supplies, were open only two hours a day. Drinking shops of all kinds were closed for a month, church bells pealed and rang day and night, bands of musicians paraded the streets, and the forbidden flag of Finland was floated in full view from numerous heights. Children refused to go to school, and marched in the streets singing patriotic songs, and great mass meetings were held in public places at which the speakers loudly clamoured for full adult suffrage—men and women upon equal terms. The dawn of the day of judgment could not have been more startling.

After the Finnish Parliament had passed the measure—which was carried without a single opposition vote—to grant enlarged franchise to men, and to include women under the same conditions, a leading statesman was commissioned to take the document to Russia for the signature of the Czar.

Whatever that ruler's opinion may have been as to the unwisdom of the measure, with his empire discredited in warfare before the eyes of the whole world, his subjects in a state of open revolt, and his own life in danger day and night, the Czar could see that the loyalty of Finland was not to be despised. Upon reading the clause in reference to giving the vote to women, His Majesty inquired, "Is that a wise measure?" To this the statesman replied by stating a plain, unvarnished fact: "Your Majesty, there is a general demand for the clause." Enough said. It was signed, and the Constitution was restored to Finland in 1905.

Increase Voting Population

Well, the women were full-fledged citizens when the commissioner returned to Finland, subject only to the same restrictions by which men were hedged about. Thus, by a stroke of the pen, the voting population was increased from 320,000 to about 1,500,000. Farm hands, factory work*ers, women and peasants generally* were elevated to the status of "persons and people."

Before the restoration of the Constitution the legislative body was divided into four sections, representing the clergy, the peasantry, the town and cities, and the nobility. Not one of these pitted a voice against the proposition to enfranchise women. Now all the members are elected by popular vote. There is but one chamber, composed of two hundred members. Women are eligible to seats. The largest number of women representatives at any one time reached twenty-five.

VERSES FOUND IN BOTHWELL'S POCKET-BOOK

("With these letters was a lock of hair, wrapped in a copy of verses, written obviously with a feeling which atoned, in Morton's opinion, for the roughness of the poetry, and the conceits with which it abounded, according to the taste of the period."

Thy hue, dear pledge, is pure and bright,
As in that well-remembered night,
When first thy mystic braid was wove,
And first my Agnes whispered love.

Since then how often hast thou pressed
The torrid zone of this wild breast,
Whose wrath and hate have sworn to dwell
With the first sin which peopled hell!
A breast whose blood's a troubled ocean,
Each throb the earthquake's wild commotion!—
Oh, if such clime thou canst endure,
Yet keep thy hue unstained and pure,
What conquest o'er each erring thought
Of that fierce realm had Agnes wrought!

I had not wandered wild and wide,
With such an angel for my guide;
Nor heaven nor earth could then reprove me,
If she had lived, and lived to love me.

Not then this world's wild joys had been
To me one savage hunting scene,
My sole delight the headlong race,
And frantic hurry of the chase;
To start, pursue, and bring to bay,
Rush in, drag down, and rend my prey,
Then—from the carcase turn away!
Mine ireful mood had sweetness tamed,
And soothed each wound which pride *inflamed*;
Yes, God and man might now approve me,
If thou hadst lived, and liver to love me.

The ART of BEAUTY

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Our Special Beauty Correspondent will be pleased to answer questions from ladies who wish reliable advice on their complexion, hair, etc. No receipts or treatments will be recommended which are not personally investigated by our correspondent, and all advice will be absolutely genuine. Questions should be addressed to HEBE, and a nom-de-plume only is sufficient.

I FEEL that this week I should say something about the care of the complexion. The winter winds are beginning to blow, and this is just the time when a delicate complexion begins to suffer from the effects of ex*posure.*

A very important point to be observed is that the face should never be washed in water just before going out-of-doors. It is much better to rub in a little good cream which will serve as *a protection, and prevent* roughness or redness. A dusting of powder will take away any greasiness. On returning, do not wash the face, but instead, apply a good cleansing cream, and wipe off with a soft towel. This will remove any dust or impurities. At bed-time the face may be washed in hot water to remove all grease or powder and leave the pores clean and open during the night.

The hands may be treated in much the same way, and to keep them soft and white, they should never be exposed to wind and weather.

I hope next week to give full directions for the care of the hands, as it is wonderful how a little careful treatment will improve them.

*

Anxious: I am not surprised to hear that you are suspicious of that face cream you tell me about. I am glad to be able to inform my readers that Madame Carlyon, 2 Belmont House, Victoria, is supplying "Madonna Cream," a beautiful fragrant cosmetic of absolutely purity, home-made under Madame's personal supervision. It contains positively no injurious chemicals, and is guaranteed not to grow superfulous hairs. You cannot do better than use "Madonna Cream."

*

A.B.: You should take a course of electrical treatment for your hair from a reliable scalp-specialist.

*

Dress

Mabel: I should advise you to get a smart little plush hat to go with *your new costume. Either mole or* burnt orange would be a suitable combination. You had better see the modes at the Crown Millinery Parlours, Fort Street, before looking else where, as Miss Livingstone is showing just the sort of thing you want, and plush hats are particularly good style and there is nothing more up-to-date than Crown Millinery in Victoria.

HEBE.

LADY Sybil Grey was a competitor in the Ladies' Open Championship of Canada at Montreal this season. Her score in the qualifying round was 94.

THE POLICE WOMEN OF CHICAGO

There are ten women on the police force of Chicago!

Eastern newspapers, while in most cases sensible and sympathetic, are still not yet wholly free from puerile jokes expressed in jibes about "copesses, armed with hat pins," or the stale old joke about letting loose mice and rats. It is extraordinary that people who consider themselves strictly up-to-date and abreast of the times can be so old-fashioned in their ideas about women.

In contrast to the silly papers, the New York Outlook gives an interesting account of how the Chicago policewomen came to be appointed:—

"The women were appointed by Mayor Harrison on August 5 to hold position for sixty days, when, to retain them, they will be obliged to compete with others in sivil service examinations.

"There were more than sixty applicants for the honour of wearing the silver star of Chicago's police, and six married women were among those selected.

"A committee of three women is *in charge, deciding such questions* as beats, and the selection of uniforms. The uniform temporarily adopted is a blue suit with the silver police star, and a hat with a blue band. Each "blueskirt" is equipped with a police whistle and a patrol-box key, but for a while no fire-arms will be carried. The women will devote themselves rather to collecting information, and to assisting the forlorn, rather than to making arrests, although the performance of that function is not discouraged.

"They have been assigned to the parks, bathing beaches, and railway stations, where they are a source of protection to women and girls unacquainted with the city."

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE

As the result of the ball which was given at the Alexandra Club on Friday evening, October 24th, for the benefit of the Protestant Orphanage, and where, amid laughter, light, sparkle, bowers and a riot of color, myriads of feet danced in tuneful measure to the inspiring strains of the Fifth Regiment band, six hundred and ninety dollars have been turned into the treasury of this organization.

This result is most gratifying, not only to those connected with the Orphanage, to those having the ball in charge, and to those who by their presence and in various other ways contributed to the success of the undertaking, for of all the charities for which Victoria is justly noted, there is none more wide-spread in its scope, more intrinsically deserving or more appealing than the Orphanage.

Unresponsive indeed must be the person to whom such a charity does not appeal; insensate and cold the heart which does not go out in ready sympathy to the unfortunate little ones, who, deprived of their natural protectors, would be thrust here, there and everywhere, were it not for these benevolent institutions, which, opening wide their doors, receive each and all as members of one big family, supplying not only their material wants, but as far as possible, the missing mother love, and inculcating in them those principles and honesty, rectitude and truth which go far towards molding them into future useful and respected men and women.

To the furtherance of such a cause was this ball given and the success with which it met is plainly evidenced by the results.

Too much credit cannot be given Miss Dorothy McTavish, daughter of Mrs. G. A. McTavish, and granddaughter of the Hon. J. S. Helmcken, with whom the idea of raising funds in this manner originated, and who, by her enthusiasm, and her untiring energy and efforts covering a period of many weeks (and at an age when with most young women their own aims and pursuits are paramount to all things else), was undoubtedly the chief, as she was the original, factor in the undertaking.

In no one respect perhaps did Miss McTavish display more tact and sagacity than in her choice of a committee composed for the most part of young women of approximately her own age, who were easily imbued with her own enthusiasm and proved zealous and indefatigable helpers. It cannot but be extremely gratifying to the older members of the community—those who through years of increasing effort, persistency and often *times of dire discouragement* have brought the Protestant Orphanage and other charities to their present high standard of excellence and efficiency to know that when the duties connected with these institutions become too arduous for them (though may the day be far removed) capable heads, hearts and hands among the younger set will cheerfully take up the work where they have left it, carrying it, perhaps as the years speed on, to even greater heights of excellence and usefulness. It is to be hoped the Orphanage ball under the same able management will become an annual event, with results more and more gratifying and substantial on each recurring occasion.

In conclusion I would say again unstinted praise and "all hats off" to Miss Dorothy McTavish and her able co-workers, through whose efforts and unflagging zeal the Protestant Orphanage ball was not only a brilliant social success, but—what is paramount to all things else—the Orphanage is the richer by several hundred dollars.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." —A. B. S.

The beautiful drawing of Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, which appears on the front page, is an example of the work of Mr. Alan D. Coward, who has had the privilege of sketching many well-known society people. While in Victoria, Mr. Coward is prepared to take orders from any one desiring to have their portrait drawn after the style shown in the illustration. To book orders, please apply to 408 Sayward Building, Victoria, B.C.

At the concert on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical Club, presenting Miss Marie Rappold, a beautiful Steinway piano was used. Fletcher Bros., of Victoria, B.C., are the exclusive agents on Vancouver Island for these superb instruments.

OUR GROWTH

The Success Business College was established in this city on August 4th last, with an enrollment of fourteen students. Within a month it became the largest school here, with an enrollment of fifty-one students. Now there are one hundred and thirty-nine pupils.

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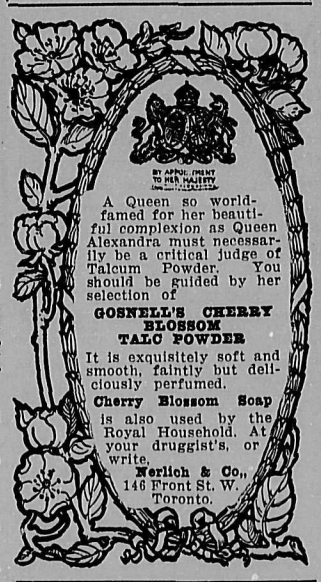

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What Smart Women Wear

By FRIVOLETTE

ONE of the most interesting features of the fashions of the moment is the demand that has suddenly arisen for soft moire chiffon velvet and velveteen suits and wraps. The wraps are particularly handsome and becoming, the dark and the more subdued shades being suitable for carriage and afternoon wear, while the lighter and brighter colours are admirably suited for theatre and restaurant wear. The coats and skirts are beautifuly tailored and can be worn for the smartest occasions.

In furs the vogue for natural furs is charmingly evinced, leopard skin and mole being a lovely example of the prevailing fancy. Large all-enveloping stoles and gigantic muffs are the order of the day, the small cosy little necklet of fur is also well to the fore, and dainty collarettes and ties destined for wear with simple tailor-made suits.

*

IN MILLINERY, though nothing will actually oust the black velvet chapeau from favour this season, two ardent rivals have entered the arena in corbeau blue and tete de negre. Another marked feature of the new shapes is the way they fit the head quite closely and so render the services of the hatpin superfluous.

Although aigrettes set at a sharp bowsprirt angle continue much in evidence, the vogue is gradually giving way before the greater elegance and certainly practicability of trimmings standing upright at he back, side or front. In certain authoritative quarters a penchant for the latter is extraordinarily marked, together with a wealth of original treatment of feathers and arigrettes and ribbon loops. The main idea seems to be to acquire a very slim effect, like a stem, until just at the summit, where fronds are left free or added—anything to secure the decreed palm tree apearance.

The half-toque half-hat, perhaps taking it all in all, is the leading millinery fancy, and the introduction of finger depths of fur may be classed among the items of attractive value.

*

AN AFTERNOON gown of most charming outline is carved out in raven's wing, blue satin and a deep parchment-tinted crepe ninon bordered with skunk. Clever touches of color occur on the corsage, in the form of wool oriental embroidery, veiled by the crepe ninon for the most part, but brought into prominence at the upper part of the long close fitting clear sleeve. A falling collar of the satin is manoeuvred in one with a little zouave front, the satin on the skirt being arranged to present a coatee effect.

*

Lady Duff Gordon (Lucile) has introduced the idea of wearing green or purple hair to match the dress. At her establishment in Hanover Square, her mannequins paraded in gowns with which they wore wigs of red, green and purple to tone.

*

The newst tunics show a lamp shade effect. They are wired and stand out from the figure in a flare.

*

Eastern trouser draperies are becoming more pronounced since the banning of the harem skirt which showed an actual division. These draped models are very graceful if well executed in suitable materials.

*

An amusing model depicting a fashionably dressed woman was shown at the San Francisco Fashion Show. It was the result of the ingenious idea of an iron monger who turned the contents of his shop into the semblance of fashionable raiment, and the finished effect was a marvelously good representation of prevailing modes. The "aigrette" was a fly-swatter, standing upright from a smart hat of green fly screen, trimmed with a leather dog-lead. The earrings were small springs used in bird cages, while the lady's neck was adorned with an elegant string of padlocks. The fur trimmings consisted of flue cleaners, etc.

*

Some of the most beautiful gowns I have seen this week were found at Madame Carlyon's, Belmont House. They are carefully secluded from the public eye, but I had the pleasure of having a glimpse at a few of them.

In the modish black and white effects was an elegant evening gown of the supplest white satin. There was a tunic of pleated black tulle fringed with a garmiture of heavy crystal design on white net.

Another one had the skirt entirely of black jet sequins on net, while the bodice and tunic were of crystal designs on chiffon and net, the whole effect being extremely novel and distinguished.

Yet another in black had the skirt of black satin, the tunic being of heavy ecrue lace in a very rich design. An unusual feature were the pleated frills in the neck such as are so much seen in afternoon gowns, but are a distinct novelty in an evening toilette. A waistband and bow of sea-green velvet completed this charming and effective model.

For a member of the younger set, I saw a really lovely little frock of soft white satin, with a fairy-like panier of white tulle. A French touch was introduced by the greeny-pink tinsel flower-trimmings which appeared just here and there.

Before I left I managed to get a glimpse of a very elegant three-piece afternoon gown in a delightful new shade of brown charmeuse. The short-waisted bodice was of the same material in a light shade of cream, finished at the throat with frills of brown lace. The girdle was of gold and green shot effect and made just the right finish to the gown. A coat of the very latest design goes with this elegant costume, and I noticed that it had novelty buttons of a new design in handpainted china.

I also caught a glimpse of other lovely things, including theatre wraps which I hope to describe next week.

I saw some really charming hats this week at the Crown Millinery Parlours on Fort Street, where Miss M. E. Livingstone is prepared to supply the latest models of every shape and color. They were all authoritive in design, correct in every details, and possessing an air of distinction which was most inviting.

There were some chic models in plush shapes which are in full vogue at the present moment, and as regards colors there was a good showing of the fashionable shades of tangerine and burnt orange.

I also was delighted with the showing of exquisite corsage bouquets for evening wear. These were very effective and beautifully coloured. There was also some hand-painted china of original designs, and a lovely set of handmade lace, collar and cuffs, fit to wear with the handsomest gown.

The New York Tailors on Fort Street showed me some remarkably good bargains in first class tailored costumes. The firm are desirous of maintaining their competent staff of tailors and in consequence they are offering for a period of two weeks their latest models in ladies' and gentlemen's suits at cost price. Their staff have had recent experience in the very best class tailoring establishments on the continent, and are thoroughly capable to produce perfect cut and fit.

THE LADIES' AGENCY

IT is perhaps hardly necessary for us to draw the attention of the women of Victoria to the very excellent work being done by the Ladies' Agency in the Sayward Building.

A properly organized office was very much wanted in Victoria, and the encouragement this Agency has received, more than justifies its existence.

In a great measure much of its success is due to Mrs. Clarke's wide experience in dealing with women's requirements, and the untiring energy she devotes to her work.

The business has doubled and trebled itself since its inception, and now the employment branch is quite a business by itself. Miss Glennie, who has had charge of that department for the past nine months, is obliged to return to England, and the Agency has been most fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Gosnell and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. M. Gosnell, two English ladies who are thoroughly interested in helping all who require employment in any capacity whatever, and the employers are also very grateful for their able assistance. The enquiries to this Department alone number over 500 monthly.

The Dominion Government Inspector complimented the Agency most highly on the very excellent management of their business, and remarked that he had not in Canada found such systematic and comprehensive registers in any office of the kind.

Mrs. Clarke has been able to give many women much valuable assistance and advice regarding business ventures, she having in one year successfully passed through her hands business propositoins amounting to a very considerable sum of money.

We venture to say such records of good work, as this Agency has shown, must be very gratifying to English ladies in a strange land, as well as to local people, and should afford encouragement to those embarking on business enterprises, or who are undecided about employment.

ARE WOMEN BETTER THAN MEN?

"ARE women better than men?" It seems to me that there is but one way to answer this question, and that is in the affirmative.

Some men and some women are, in all conscience, bad enough, but I make bold to say that there are a great many more good women in the world than there are good men.

Take a thousand, ten thousand, a hundred thousand women gathered together in a hurry from the various walks of life and the same number of men similarly gathered, and beyond a doubt the women will be found to average up, morally, a great deal better than the men.

To begin with woman would seem to have a finer nature than that possessed by man. Her ideals are higher, her instincts purer, her desires cleaner than those of man.

Every husband who is worth mentioning is, I feel, prepared to agree with this statement. I am speaking, of course, of the general run of womankind, and not of the exceptional cases.

Unquestionably the exceptional cases are to be found. To our shame it must be admitted. And it must furthermore be admitted that, sometimes, these cases reveal a depth of depravity that discounts man's most abyssmal wickedness.

When a woman once fairly breaks loose from her womanhood and burning her bridges behind her, raises the war whoop against decency and goodness, she can beat the worst man alive.

But it is a great deal harder to get a woman started along the downward way than it is a man. Her finer instincts fight longer and harder against the thought of evil than does man's coarser nature. Something within her soul scorns and turns with horror from the temptation that would lead her on and it is only after many a brave struggle that she capitulates to the sin that destroys her.

With man it is much oftener the case that the evil deed and the evil wish are one. Man takes to sin with somewhat of the avidity with which the duck takes to water. He likes it—until it begins to come back on him, as sooner or later it is sure to do.

Yes, sir, women are better than men—much better. Women are the moral cement of society, without which the social fabric would fall to pieces like an old adobe hut in a tropical rain.

In thousands of homes the husband is, morally speaking, a good-for-nothing, and but for the fact that the wife is as true as steel in all that is noble and good the home would not last a fortnight.

Some women drink, some women gamble; some women swear, and lie and steal and in various other ways degrade themselves; but the average woman, as compared with the average man, is an angel.

Heretofore woman's "sphere" has been some what aside from the rushing life of the world, but latterly she has begun to "butt" into publicity, and to jostle against all sorts and conditions of existence; and the question is: "What effect will this have upon her?"

That women are by nature better than men and that their statistical showing is and ever has been, more than favourable as compared with that of the men, cannot be disputed; but it "doth not yet appear what she shall be" a hundred or a thousand years from now, after the "New Woman" idea shall have borne its fruit.

We can only hope that woman will always be womanly; and that, under the new, as under the old conditions, she will remain the priestess of the goodness which saves the world.—Anonymous.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

(Contributed)

AUSTRALIA and New Zealand are to be warmly congratulated upon getting rid of an undesirable type of "man," the weakling who is so lacking in manliness and spirit as actually to pose as a martyr because he is expected by his country to perform certain obligations in her defence. It is really pathetic to read the accounts of the persecutions these poor timid, self-indulgent men have endured in resisting the hardships of military service.

Very few of us today really understand what National Training means and how it is carried out in those countries in which it exists.

In Australia and New Zealand, national training in arms is enforced by law, and one wants to consider how far this training can be termed an asset, physically, morally and mentally to the citizens of these countries.

I am afraid that people in this Dominion today are apt to unconsciously evade, and at the same time misrepresent the real question and meaning of national defence.

The process of national defence in the training of arms in New Zealand and Australia is a process of slow but certain growth.

Up to the age of fourteen (as junior cadets) the training given to boys does not involve that in the use of arms, it is "national physical training" in such manly, health-giving and disciplinary exercises as drill, gymnasium, swimming, etc., much on the same lines as exists in our Boy Scout troops. Schools are subsidized by the State for the performance of these exercises. Nothing of this kind prevails in our schools. In rare instances masters arrange teams and matches for a few selected boys whilst the physical training meted out by the State is as inadequate as it is inappropriate.

After the age of fourteen and up to the age of eighteen the boy becomes a senior cadet and he is then instructed in the use of arms. To some the time may seem premature but a craving for adventure exists in the Colonial and the carbine in his hand is a veritable pleasure, but what is more important still, the boys are given a new interest in life, other than becoming mere "loafers" and "lookers-on." The cadet corps has become the club, the membership of which has given the youth of the country a moral and an esprit de l'armee.

One great fact has been recognized by the authorities responsible for the organization in this system of national training in arms, and that is, the utmost importance in the choice of officers.

Officers in charge of the cadets must be men chosen not only for such skill at their work as will command respect, but also for such a character as will radiate a constant and strong interest.

To be subject to disciplinary methods between the ages of fourteen and eighteen the most impressionable age youth is of the greatest possible good, but all boys do not rejoice in disciplinary measures, hence the system of national training in arms takes precaution under the Defence Act. In most cases instances of non-attendance at drills are simple cases of "shirking," backed up by parents who are either unable or who refuse to exercise their parental authority.

There may be cases of "conscience" I admit, which make boys refuse to perform drills, but few boys have their characters so far developed, or have judgment sufficiently right or wrong to be able to decide whether military exercises are religiously justifiable or not.

In this country boys have unfortunately far too much time at which they are entirely independent of any form of control.

It is on Inspection Day that the pride shown by parents is great. They recognize the bearing, physique and steadiness of their sons, and are proud of the youth and hope of their nation.

Why then, we ask, has Australia inaugurated such a policy as that of a "White Australia," if it cannot, if need be, be enforced?

Aggressive Nations, unfortunately, do still exist in this world, even in our Western civilization. Is it not the duty of citizens to prevent such agression as far as is in their power to do so? This power lies for the time being, in submitting to discipline and instruction in the proper use of defensive weapons.

We acknowledge that "children are a national asset of the highest possible value" and that "it is a good business to maintain our racial supremacy, upon which our industrial supremacy ultimately lasts."

Such training as that of the system of national training in arms is and must be of the highest possible value, and even such training as is carried out by our Boy Scout troops, if standardized and placed on a national footing and in co-operation with our elementary and secondary schools would be mentally, physically and morally a benefit o the citizens of that country in which such a policy was enforced by law, and the obliteration of such a law would mean as it certainly would in Australia and New Zealand today, a national disaster.

Such a movement alone is destined to remodel our Empire and the world one a basis of humantarianism.

Let us, therefore, as citizens of a great Empire, recognize our responsibilities in the matter of national defence.

—H. deB. R., Victoria.

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SOCIETY AND PERSONAL

ON Thursday evening of last week, Mrs. J. W. Troup, Esquimalt Road, was hostess at a smart bridge and five hundred tournament, given at her handsome residence "Tidaldean." The pretty rooms were massed with greenery and autumn flowers.

Mrs. Troup was handsomely gowned in grey satin and was assisted in her duties by her daughter, Miss Winona Troup.

Among the invited guests were:— Mrs. Paterson, Lady McBride, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Mrs. Bowser, Mrs. Wasson, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. T. O. MacKay, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mrs. Bernard Heisterman, Mrs. W. Todd, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, Mrs. Templeman, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Nation, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Stewart Robertson, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. King, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Lay, Mrs. Flummerfelt, Mrs. F. Jones, Mrs. J. Raymur, Mrs. Little, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, Mrs. Goepel, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. A. Griffith, Mrs. Audain, Miss Smith, Madame Bergeron, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. Abraham Smith, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. L. Cuppage, Mrs. Rome, Miss Rome, Miss Dunsmuir, Mrs. Hannington, Mrs. C. Justice Macdonald, Mrs. Coulson, Mrs. Helmcken, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. W. C. Berkeley, Mrs. Finlayson, Mrs. Neurotsos, Mrs. McMicking, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hebden Gillespie, Mrs. Maclure, Mrs. H. Beaven, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Townsend (Vancouver), Mrs. Boultbee, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. A. W. McCurdy.

⁂

Mrs. T. R. Smith, Princess Avenue, has as her guest her daughter, Mrs. Wm. McLean, of Strathclair, Manitoba, who with her two little sons is spending some weeks in Victoria.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton have returned to their home in Victoria after an enjoyable visit to England and the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt have left on an extended trip to Chicago and other Eastern points.

⁂

The Connaught Club gave its opening dance of the season on Tuesday evening last in the Connaught Hall, which was artistically wreathed with ivy and other greenery and illuminated with many colored lights. A large number of guests gathered to participate in the pleasures of the evening and dancing was kept up until a late hour. Miss Thain's orchestra as usual supplied a delightful programme of dance music and during the evening light refreshments were served.

Among the numerous guests were: Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Boggs, the latter wearing a charming gown of black satin with sequin overdress; Mrs. C. M. Roberts, in a smart white gown with overdress of sequins; Mrs. Charles Wilson, handsome in black with touches of green; Mrs. Gann, in a soft white gown; Mrs. Pred Pauline, in white with bugle trimmings; Miss Fawcett, in white; Miss Newcombe, in dainty gown of sage green with bead trimmings and touches of scarlet; Miss Monteith, in a graceful green satin gown with ninon overdress and touches of mauve; Miss B. Monteith, in old rose with overdress of shot ninon; Miss Lottie Bowron, in handsome grey gown relieved with touches of scarlet; Miss Troup, in becoming white gown; Mrs. Simpson, handsomely attired in becoming black gown; Miss Bone, in black and white gown; Miss Gonnasson, dainty white dress; Mr. Charles Wardle, Mr. C. Barton, Mr. Philip Kingston, Mr. F. Loenholm, Mr. W. B. Monteith, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Locke, Mr. D'Arcy Martin, Mr. K. Denniston, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Harold Brown Colonel Appleton, Mr. Fred Pauline, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Bishop, Mr. D. Rochfort, Mr. J. Bridgman, Mr. Wicken, and many others.

⁂

Mr. Philip Kington, of Duncan, left on Wednesday last en route for the Old Country, where he will spend some months visiting his relatives.

⁂

Mrs. R. G. Monteith, Oak Bay, has left with her infant daughter on a two weeks' visit to Dr. and Mrs. Rundle Nelson, William Head.

⁂

The following are among the guests who registered at the Riverside Inn, Cowichan Lake, during the past week: L. C. Rattray, Sathlam, B.C.; R. H. Millan, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rome, Nanaimo, B. C.; J. A. Murdock, aVncouver; R. D. Riley, Seattle; M. E. Ruppert, R. A. Robertson, J. N. Crotean, New Westminster; and the following from Victoria— W. M. Stokes, J. T. Henderson, Abraham E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Redfern, Geo. Ridgway, F. Piggin, H. G. Marshall, John Braden, John Haggerty, A. Lloyd, A. E. Morby, L. M. Earle, and Captain Harker.

⁂

Mrs. John Fordham, of Vancouver, has been the guest of Mrs. Harry Pooley, Esquimalt Road, during the week.

⁂

Among the guests at the Empress Hotel last week from Duncan were: Mr. and Mrs. Ainsley Johnston, Mrs. Lipscombe, Mr. J. Middleton, Mr. P. Kington, Mr. Hayward and Mr. G. Corfield.

⁂

Mrs. Michael Jameson, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. FitzHerbert Bullen, Esquimalt Road, for the past month, left last week for her home in Honolulu, accompanied by her mother.

⁂

Miss Mary Lawson and Miss Davida Raymur have returned from a visit to Halifax, New York and other Eastern cities.

⁂

Mrs. P. A. Irving and Miss Paula Irving, who have been travelling abroad for the last year, returned to Victoria last week.

⁂

Mrs. J. H. Gray was the hostess recently of a smart bridge and tea, and among her guests were: Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson, Mrs. Dumbleton, Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Guernsey, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. Nation, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Campbell McCallum, Mrs. Gavin Burns, the Misses Burns, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Blackwood, Miss Dupont, Miss N. Dupont, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mrs. Charles Spratt, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. David Ker, Mrs. Grett, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Wm. Holmes and many others.

⁂

Mrs. Bowser was also hostess at a charming bridge and five hundred party on Monday afternoon last. Mrs. Bowser received her guests in a becoming blue crepe de chine gown with which she wore an artistic black velvet hat. Some of those present were: Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, Mrs. Butchart, Miss Butchart, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Burdick, Mrs. Charles, Miss Dupont, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Flummerfelt, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Gresley, Mrs. Albert Griffiths, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Shaw and others.

Mrs. A. Martin and Mrs. Griffiths were successful in carrying off the bridge prizes, while Mrs. Dunsmuir and Mrs. Genge won the five hundred prizes.

⁂

There was a good attendance at the Badminton Club last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Eliot and Miss Combe presided at the tea table. Among those present were Mrs. Wilmot, Captain and Mrs. Byng-Hall, Mr. Dixon, Miss Lawson, Miss McDermott, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Belson, Mr. Shield, Mr. Colombine, Mr. Carr, Mr. Harrison, and many others.

⁂

The engagement is announced of Louise Alice fifth daughter of the late Walter Payn le Sueur, to Herbert Falla, Esq., of "Les Buttes," St. Johns, Jersey, Channel Islands.

⁂

Mrs. Wm. Roper entertained at an All Hallow'een luncheon last week in honour of Mrs. Longheed, of Calgary. Covers were laid for nine, and the table decorations were artistically carried out with autumn leaves and dull red and green tulle, the whole effect being charmingly representative of early winter colourings.

The guests were Mrs. Longheed, Lady McBride, Mrs. Bowser, Mrs. F. Pemberton, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Hugo Beaven and Mrs. Hodder.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. T. Gore have left on a trip to England. They will stay in Montreal en route.

⁂

Mrs. Fred Hussey has been the guest of Mrs. Wilby. She left yesterday for Vancouver where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Norris.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bond, of Vancouver, are staying with Mrs. Bond's mother, Mrs. Gaudin.

Mrs. Wm. Roper is visiting in Seattle.

⁂

Mrs. Bertram, who arrived yesterday from England, is staying with her brother, Mr. A. Lawder, and Mrs. Lawder, Alma Place.

⁂

Mrs. J. J. Shallcross entertained at a very smart tea last week in honour of Mrs. Longheed, of Calgary.

THE STAGE

By The Owl

LONDON THEATRES

"COLLISION" is a new play at the Vaudeville, by Miss Bridget Maclagan. It is described as a sort of series of articles on India, and no doubt provides an interesting study of the problems which are racking the brains of those responsible for the welfare of this restless, mystic land. It is doubtful, however, if the average Britisher will appreciate the contemplation of awkward questions as a means of recreation.

⁂

Miss Winnifred Barnes is the new star in the firmanent at Daly's. She is playing the part of Mariposa Gilroy in "The Marriage Market."

⁂

"The New Duke" is an attraction at the Comedy. Mr. Weedon Grossmith is a professor of eugenics who unexpectedly becomes heir to a dukedom. His relations immediately "get busy" 'to select a life-partner for the new duke, who of course must marry a lady of his own station in life. Unfortunately, the spinster they select for the great honour proves to be decidedly plain, and certainly not too young. The new duke will have none of her, and unknown to his well-meaning relatives, he picks out a buxom country wench and trots her before his fellow professors in eugenics for inspection. A great deal of fun is provided by the sight of the elderly gentlemen solemnly measuring the young woman with a view to ascertaining her fitness according to the code of eugenics.

The duke also desires to become physically fit to continue the ducal line to the best advantage, and appears in the second act as a farm laborer, endeavouring to carry out Dr. Abernathy's principle of living on 6d a day and earning it.

As may be gathered, the whole is a skit on the eugenics craze.

⁂

Miss Kitty Mason and Mr. George Grossmith are giving a real tango and the Brazilian machiche in "The Girl on the Film" at the Gaiety.

⁂

At the Queen's Theatre, tango teas are all the rage. The public sit at tables for tea while the tango is danced on the stage.

⁂

Paris is tango mad, and in nearly every restaurant the tango is danced for the amusement of the guests as they dine. London seems likely to follow suit and at the supper clubs, notably at the Cave of the Golden Calf, there will be both tango teas and tangoes after supper.

The Brazilian machiche is said to be a very fascinating dance, and will be prevalent throughout London this season.

⁂

"Half-an-Hour" is the first Barrie play written for the music halls. Miss Irene Vanbrugh triumphed in it as Lady Lillian Garson. It has been very well received.

THE AMERICAN STAGE

ANNA HELD, the famous French comedienne, is touring America at the head of her own company.

⁂

Manager E. L. Johnson, of the Gaiety Theatre, Omaha, has engaged for this season a number of girls in place of the usual ushers. These "usherettes" have given such satisfaction that they will probably remain permanently. Another case of women getting the job over the poor men!

⁂

Miss Louise Dresser is playing the leading role in "Potash and Perlmutter," at George M. Cohen's Theatre, New York.

⁂

Miss Billie Burke is appearing on the road in the revival of "The Amazons." Later in the season she will be seen in a new play under the management of Charles Frohman.

THE LATE MR. J. W. DEVLIN

We regret to announce the sudden death of the late Mr. J. W. Devlin, of this city. Mr. Devlin passed away on Sunday morning, October 26th, of hemorrhage of the brain. He was universally loved and respected in Victoria where he has resided for many years, and he was also a prominent Mason. He was very well known up country where his death is much regretted by all who knew him. Much sympathy is extended to Mrs. Devlin and family in their bereavement.

SALE OF ANTIQUES

Miss Smith held an auction sale of some valuable antiques at her residence, prior to her departure for the Old Country. There was some lively bidding, and Mrs. F. M. Rattenbury, who has a lovely collection of valuable china, was conspicuous among the highest bidders. Mrs. J. J. Shallcross also became the owner of several interesting pieces.

IMPORTANT

Madame Carlyon has for immediate disposal a few exclusive day and evening gowns. These will be sold at cost in order to make room for a large shipment of new ball dresses, chapeaux, wraps, etc. There are some really exquisite creations to be sacrificed and an excellent opportunity is afforded to obtain a toilette of unrivalled style and beauty at small cost.

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The apparel of the woman oft proclaims the man.

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subject matter. The acting throughout was excellent and one could only regret that the united talent of the company should have been expended on a play which was so "little worth while."

The most satisfactory feature of the performance of "The Lure" in Victoria was that in spite of its sensational character the theatre was but half filled on both evenings.

L. McL. G.

*

THE Victoria Ladies' Musical Club featured Madame Marie Rappold at the Victoria Thearte on Wednesday night. Whether climatic conditions kept the general public away or not may be a moot point, because Marie Rappold had not before visited Victoria, but by this time her fame will have spread abroad and on the occasion of her next visit she is assured of a full house. Her reputation rests upon her singing at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and Victorians have had so many disappointments with so-called prima donnas that they fought a little shy of a new-comer.

Those who went, however, which means the subscribers, were amply amply repaid for facing the severity of one of the roughest nights experienced in Victoria for many years. Mde. Rappold is an artist, a finished singer and a woman still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore not past the zenith of her powers. Her voice is fresh and resonant; it is a true soprano equal to the most exacting of soprano roles. If one is permitted to criticize, it is the programme and not the singer, which must be censured. The only two items in about twenty which gave the singer any chance to show her real power and which gave the audience an impression of her true quality were the "Puccini" selections from "Manon Lescaut" and "Tosca." One would like to know why an operatic singer should give a programme consisting almost entirely of ballads and quite ordinary concert platform songs. It may be that the Ladies' Mucical Club has no control over the programme and that it is obliged to take what is offered. It also occurs at times that a programme of this class is best suited to the singer, as in the case of Mde Alda. But with an operatic singer like Mde. Rappold it is a waste of energy, and if the committee could see its way to make some suggestions along these lines to their booking agents, they would undoubtedly gratify that section of their clientele which enjoys operatic music when sung by operatic artists.

*

MEN *and women may be divided* into two classes; those who love laughter and those who love tears. If any of the latter attended the Victoria Theatre on Monday and Tuesday hoping to have their souls harrowed by turgid drama or their minds stimulated by some complex problem they must have had a dull two hours. If any of the former went, desiring a little of the froth of existence and a merry relapse from the cares of life, they had what they paid for in abundance, for "Stop Thief" is a farce which forces laughter and wins the results desired.

The company was typically American and entirely suited to a typical American farce. It was not always easy to hear what "Nell," played by Miss June Keith, had to say, but with that exception the players filled the bill to *perfection. Albert Tavernier*, as the absent-minded master of the house, and Elmer Booth as the gay opportunist burglar divided the honours, and the play went with a swing from the rise of the curtain to the fall. Now-a-days we have far too few comic farces, which come as a most welcome relief from the flood of serious plays which have of late years inundated the stage.

*

SOMETHING quite different from the ordinary run of vaudeville turns is making its appeal this week to the patrons of the Empress Theatre. The "Five Old Veteran Boys in Blue" are appearing on the music hall stage with a selection of camp-fire songs and musical interludes and the presence of these old warriors on the platform lends an air of distinction to the whole performance. Following them comes the Franconia Opera Co. quartette which contains an excellent basso and a fine soprano. Kelso and Leighton present a comic duologue, but it is rather a pity that the most amusing feature of it should be the gradual stage intoxication of the lady. Of Ross & Ashton, portraying "The Surveyors," the less said the better. They are the feeblest couple of comedians seen here this year. Orville & Frank conclude the bill with a sensational aerial feat which requires the exercise of the most delicate balancing powers.

*

SOME excellent vaudeville work has been seen at the Crystal Theatre this week of a type which seldom finds its way on to the stage of any but the regular music halls. By having so early seized the golden opportunity of combining vaudeville with moving-pictures the management are in a position to command the services of a circuit which might not otherwise have been open to their offer, with the result that the crowds which nightly attend the Crystal performances invariably leave more than satisfied with what they have seen.

*

"OFFICER 666" will be produced at the Princess Theatre the coming week, with all the details and stage settings used in the high priced houses. Such a play as "Officer 666" entails much expense, and it is a wonder how the Williams management can produce entertainment of this class at popular prices, especially when the size of the house is taken into consideration. Miss Page will be seen in the part of Helen; Mr. Mitchell in Travers, and Mr. Sullivan in the burglar; and the remainder of the cast will capably fill *the numerous other clever characters.*

*

OCTOBER 13, 14 and 15 have been set aside at the Victoria Theatre for the production by the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club of the new and original skit entitled "Everykid." Those of the B. C. Old Country Public Schoolboys' Association who were present at the "smoker" last Saturday had a foretaste of what may be expected and the foretaste was very good. Last year, it will be remembered, the V. A. D. C. played "The House That Jack Built in Van*toria, B.C." and it seems certain that* the latest comedy from the pens of our local playwrights will eclipse that meritorious performance.

Local theatricals are always a success; they are doubly so when the play has also been written locally. The opportunity afforded for timely jokes and good-natured fun are unlimited and in Colonel Hobday and Mr. R. Hincks, Victoria possesses two authors whose genius is only overshadowed by their tact. "Everykid" will surely be seen by everybody who is anybody in Victoria and readers are strongly urged to keep one of these evenings free for the enjoyment of this performance.

*

THE much talked about "Within the Law," written by a former newspaperman, Bayard Veiller, and *with a phenomenal record of popular* success in both Chicago and New York as well as in England and far-off Australia, comes to the Victoria Theatre for two nights commencing Monday, November 10th.

Upon the merits of this drama many public men of importance, including President Wilson and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, have expressed themselves eloquently and at length. By general consensus of opinion it has been pronounced the strongest play of its kind produced in this country for a generation or more. Of Margaret Illington's portrayal of the stellar role, the critics have only praise, and that of the most unqualified to offer. In Chicago, where she has just concluded a sensational run of many months to record-making crowds, Miss Illington was obliged to give two performances a day and, on the farewell day of her stay, she established a record for endurance by appearing three times as the persecuted heroine of the Veiller drama.

Miss Illington has for more than half of the ten years of her stage career played in crime dramas—first, as the creator of the title-role in Bernstein's "The Thief," then as the woman of the tenements led into dishonesty because of mother-love in "Kindling," and now as a persecuted shop girl who turns upon the law and employs its technicalities to be what *the law has forced her to be in the* remarkably appealing Veiller drama. And yet, beyond the fact that the central figure in each of this cycle of plays committed larceny, the psychologic aspects of the trio of roles are as far apart as the poles. The very appeals of the three plays are diametrically opposed.

In "Within the Law," Miss Illington is surrounded by a large and excellent supporting cast, which includes Howard Gould, Neil Moran, Frank E. Camp, Robert Elliott, Hilda Keenan, Sonia Jasper and a dozen others.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT, C. G. A.

ON Tuesday last news was received in the city that No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., had paralleled the performances of the *other two companies with the result* that the regiment is in the enviable position of holding a world's record for "sweeping the board" in every competition open to it. Appended hereto is a detailed report of its achievement, whilst a further reference to its distinguished performance will be found in the editorial columns of this paper.

Coast Defence Competitions

General Efficiency: 1st prize, Governor-General's Cup and $31.50 won by No. 2 Company Fifth Regt. C.G.A.; 2nd prize, Lansdowne Cup and $27 won by No. 1 Co. 5th Regt. C.G.A.

Gun Practice: 1st prize, Turnbull Shield and $63, won by No. 2 Co. 5th Regt. C.G.A.; 2nd prize, Hugh Blaik Cup and $54, won by No. 1 Co. 5th Regt. C.G.A.

Efficiency of Personnel: 1st prize, $30, won by No. 1 Co. 5th Regt. C.G. A.; 2nd prize, $20, won by No. 2 Co. 5th Regt. C.G.A.

Movable Armament Competition

General Efficiency: 1st prize, Association Cup and $16, won by No. 3 Co. 5th Regt. C.G.A.

Gun Practice: 1st prize, Association Cup and $32, won by No. 3 Co. 5th Regt. C.G.A.

Efficiency Personnel: 1st prize, $10, won by No. 3 Co. 5th Regt. C.G.A.

Correspondence

COST OF LIVING

Victoria, Oct. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The Week.

Dear Sir.—Your article on the cost of living contains several items that are calculated to create a wrong impression in the minds of the public. I refer to the two items of prunes, plums and apples. During September, in the height of the season, the public were able to buy a crate of prunes for 60c, 70c and 75c, the grower receiving 50 cents less ten per cent commission for the wholesale houses. In the case of apples I do not believe a single apple is allowed to rot for the reasons stated. We growers are receiving fair prices this year and the public are not asked to pay any exhorbitant difference between our price and the retailers. The orchards referred to in your article were either derelict or else so badly farmed that the produce had no marketable value.

Yours truly, FARMER.

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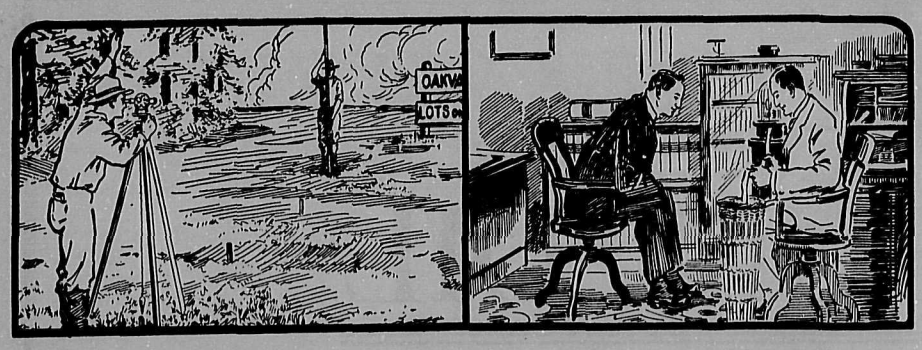

REAL ESTATE & FINANCE

THE Supreme Court of Canada have decided, by four to two, that a *Provincially incorporated company is not limited* in the scope of its operations to the territorial boundaries of the incorporating Province, but has the right to go to other Provinces to carry on its business.

The power of the Province to license and regulate such incorporations from outside as located within its territory, is upheld so long as such regulation or licensing is not preventive in its character. An appeal will likely be made to the Privy Council.

The insurance companies especially have taken an interest in this matter, which has been before the courts for a long time. Writing in The Monetary Times Annual Review this year, Mr. T. L. Morrisey, Montreal, said:—

"Away back in the sixties when the Fathers of Confederation sat down to write the rules of the game to govern the new Dominion —commonly known as the British North America Act—it occurred to none of them to set down insurance as either a subject to be assigned exclusively to the Provincial legislatures, or worthy of mention amongst those subjects expressed for greater certainty as falling to the Dominion Parliament. The consequence is that insurance has been held up ever since, something like Mohainet's coffin, between the heaven of Dominion supervision and the earth of Provincial interference, or vice versa, to suit the taste or views of the particular individual *considering the question, or how it affects his particular* interest at that particular moment."

There is little doubt that while the Dominion and nine Provincial governments are discussing their respective "rights" in the matter of company laws, serious obstacles are being created to the conduct of business. The ten governments have different ideas to to company laws and requirements. The result often is that the Dominion has to be treated as ten units by companies doing business, or desiring to, in Canada. A uniform company law for the Dominion is a necessity. That fact will surely be recognized one day by the various governments concerned.—The Monetary Times.

INTRODUCING an appreciative article on the resources of this Province, The Monetary Times for October 25th, says:—

"The trade of British Columbia is the largest in the world per head of *population. In 1904 the imports* amounted to $12,079,088, and the exports totalled $16,536,328. For the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1912, the imports were $49,346,161 and the exports $20,272,840, an increase in the total trade of the province in eight years of $41,002,584. The leading articles of export are fish, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, fish-oil, hops and fruit. A large portion of the salmon, canned and pickled, goes to Great Britain, Germany, Eastern Canada, the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Australia and Japan; the United States consumes a large share of the exported coal, and immense quantities of lumber are shipped to Great Britain, South Africa, Japan, China, India, Australia, Mexico and South America.

The valuable furs—seal, sea-otter and other peltries—are sent to Great Britain and the United States. China also buys a considerable amount of fish and furs. Valuable shipments of fish-oil, principally obtained from dogfish, are consigned to the United States and Hawaii. A large inter-Provincial trade with Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces is rapidly developing, the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market. Whaling, a new industry, makes an important item in the export trade."

*

AN OTTAWA lumberman, whose firm has suffered rather heavily from fire in the past season, calls attention to a new danger which threatens not only the timber owner, but also the owner of property in towns and cities. This danger is the great increase of the cigarette habit. Our railways are now practically wholly constructed by foreign laborers, who are inveterate cigarette users. The cigarette requires more constant lighting than old-fashioned pipes, and the burning matches are thrown carelessly down wherever the man happens to be, with the result that fires get into the slash and from that into the green timber along the line of the railway. An even greater danger arises from the fact that when the *man is through with the cigarette he* throws the glowing stub down with equal carelessness, and fires start as a result. In towns and cities cigarette smokers throw burning stubs down *gratings, over fences or into boxes or* barrels. Inflammable material is likely to lie in such places, and thus our fire losses in towns as well as in the forest rise to a proportion that is nothing short of criminal.

INCORPORATION is being sought for a Chinese Import and Export Merchant's Board of Trade for Vancouver. Considerable business is done between Vancouver Chinese and China and it is pointed out that correspondence between the source of supply of the goods and the merchants in Canada, is in the Chinese language and consequently is not understood by the members of the existing board of Trade.

*

LUMBERMEN and timber owners on the Pacific Coast do not think the removal of the import duty on lumber going into the United States will benefit British Columbia manufacturers, particularly as far as fir lumber is concerned, says the Vancouver correspondent of The Monetary Times.

For some years the United States millman has not only been able to supply his own market, but has shipped the surplus into Canada. Shingles, though, have been shipped from British Columbia to the United States even when there was a big duty, and it is reasonable to suppose that this business will increase. The reason is that a better quality is manufactured here. Cedar finishing material may also be in demand, because cedar is becoming a scarce article on the other side of the line. Some dealers also report that users of Georgia pine are turning their attention to British Columbia fir. There is also a tendency on the part of American manufacturers to wait until after the next presidential election before taking any decided step towards establishing plants on this side of the line, which would ship to the United States on the basis of the new tariff. They point out that the Democrats got in not by a majority of votes, but by a split in the opposing party, and the change may not last. If it did last, the probability is that Americans would invest more largely than ever in timber here and build mills. Present conditions are such that noticeable improvement is not expected in less than six months, while some state that it will be quite a considerable time before the market again becomes normal.

*

THE price received for an article depends much on the manner in which it is presented for sale. This has become especially true in regard to food products, whether offered in the natural or manufactured state. Fruit growers have recognized this change in public taste, and have, during recent years, greatly improved their methods of putting up fresh products. Reputable apple-growers no longer think of marketing their products in second-hand barrels or boxes or those that are soiled or clumsily made. It is regarded important not only that the packages suggest contents of fine quality, but that when opened the fruit shall present an undamaged and otherwise attractive appearance.

The packing of fruit in barrels and boxes involves a few general principles, easily mastered in the case of barrel-packing but more difficult when box-packing is concerned. In the opinion of Mr. Alex. McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Divison at Ottawa, it is not too much to expect that a season's practice will make a fair box-packer, working on right principles. To teach just how the packing of apples and pears in barrels and boxes should be done, Mr. McNeil has prepared an illustrated pamphlet on the subject, which is designated Bulletin No. 34 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Series. In his letter of transmission, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the *Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner* points out that this work contains a large amount of new material, setting forth the more recent developments in fruit packing.

The book constitutes an exhaustive treatise of sixty-seven pages, showing many helpful illustrations. It is published for free distribution to all who apply for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

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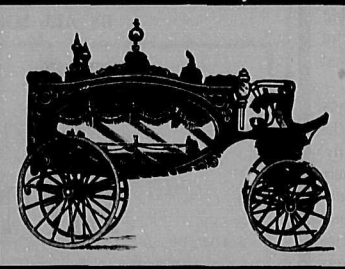
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MINING NEWS

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN THE MINING WORLD, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEW DISCOVERIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

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

BRITISH Columbia's coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries; it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America; the mines have produced over $400,000,000, and may be said to be only in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average annual value of over $10,000,000, and, apart from salmon fishing, their importance is only beginning to be realized; immense deposits of magnetic and hematite iron of the finest quality still remain undeveloped; the agricultural and fruit lands produced approximately $21,000,000 in 1912, and less than one-tenth of the available land is settled upon, much less cultivated; British Columbia has millions of acres of pulp-wood unexploited; petroleum deposits, but recently discovered. Endowed by nature with all these essentials, British Columbia is destined to occupy a significant position in the world's commerce and industry.

*

AN increase of $74,000,000 in the value of production during the decade ending 1910 is the gratifying story told by the latest census bulletin dealing with the mineral output of Canada.

Compared with the census of 1910 an increase is shown for the 10 years of 849 in the number of mines or works, or $65,734,238 in the value of the buildings and plant; of 31,442 persons employed; of $24,009,877 in earnings and salaries, and $74,048,010 in value of production.

The total value of the production throughout Canada during the year 1910 was $122,004,932.

Coal, both as to tonnage and value, occupies the first place, with a value of $52,580,841; silver in ore and combination the second, with $18,899,240; gold the third, with $10,402,973; clay products fourth, with $9,562,302; nickel fifth, with $8,276,313; copper sixth, with $7,811,552; stone seventh, with $6,472,474.

As a consequence of the opening in 1904 of the Cobalt silver camp, Ontario takes the lead among the provinces for value of mineral production, displacing British Columbia, which has dropped to second place. In 1910 the output of Ontario had reached the enormous total of $50,000,000, as against $10,000,000 in 1900.

*

WHILE the high price of platinum in the United States in 1912 encouraged prospecting for this rare metal, the production in that year was but slightly larger than that of the preceding year. According to David T. Day of the United States geological survey, in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources for 1912" on the production of platinum and allied metals, recently published by the survey, the output of crude platinum in 1912 was 721 ounces, compared with 628 ounces in 1911. With the exception of a small yield from the New Rambler copper mines, in Albany County, Wyoming, the entire domestic production came from California and Oregon. The greater part of the California platinum was obtained as a by-product in gold dredging in Butte, Yuka, Sacramento and Calaveras Counties.

The United States supply comes chiefly from the unmanufactured and manufactured platinum imported indirectly from Russia. In addition, 45,280 ounces of platinum sand were imported into the United States in 1912, which, by the usual estimate of 80 per cent fine metal, would yield 36,224 ounces of refined platinum. In all, the refined platinum produced in domestic refineries from both domestic and foreign sources amounted to approximately 38,029 fine ounces, valued at $1,732,221, compared with 29,140 fine ounces similarly obtained in 1911. The total value of our platinum importations in 1912—both raw material and manufactured products—was $4,503,682 against $4,866,207 in 1911.

*

IN its issue of October 29th, the Prince Rupert Weekly Empire has the following editorial on the subject of coal miners:—

"The four terrible coal mine disasters which have happened during the past few weeks brings vividly to mind the constant danger which besets the path of the men who delve for one of our most essential commodities. The possibility of an explosion, with the deadly after-damp, due to the accumulation of gas, is ever present in coal mines. Human ingenuity has succeeded in eliminating many threatening conditions; rigid precautions have been authorized by parliaments and legislators, and yet these disasters continue with harrowing frequency. Some are traced to negligence, but many to circumstances over which nobody has any control.

"Men who pursue so dangerous a calling cannot be treated too fairly. Too much attention cannot be devoted to those precautionary measures in the mine workings which in their opinon should be adopted. It is the easiest thing in the world for company directors above ground to forget that these men are fellow creatures and not mere machines; that they have all the attributes of humanity, with the same capacity for pleasure and susceptibility to suffering as themselves. And it should not be forgotten when they seem to show too marked a tendency to agitation more or less boisterous that their hazardous occupation, deep down where the beneficent mind-healing rays of the sun cannot enter, creates in them a habit of thought and mental attitude towards things which no other environment can produce.

"It may be retorted that they do not have to pursue this calling. This is quite true. Neither do men have to fight fires or go to sea. The fact remains that they do it, and that we are the beneficiaries. But there is a disposition to apply to those who hourly court death in its most distressing form the same standard that is applied to those whose lines fall in pleasant places, regardless of the immense difference in the conditions which govern their respective activities."

*

A BUTTE, Montana, despatch says that while there is quiet in the copper trade, the undertone is remarkably strong, following a slight weakness manifested ten days ago, and sales approaching 17 cents for electrolytic and asked price of 17¼ cents for lake indicate the trend of the trade in the red metal to be distinctly upward.

All reports, both domestic and foreign, show a continued reduction in the surplus stock of copper metal, with the production of the world's mines practically stationary, too, with the present rate of consumption ahead of that of production, despite the fact that the general recession in business throughout the United States has acted to curtail the consumption of copper very materially. With a resumption of building operations which will follow easier money—and that is not far distant, say Eastern financiers—an acute shortage in copper will result, according to the best authorities on the statistical position of the metal.

During the first 15 days in October there was a further decrease of 1,042 tons, or 2,334,080 pounds in the foreign visible supply of copper at all points, reducing the world's surplus stocks to less than 90,000,000 pounds.

Advices received here by officials of the Western Federation of Miners indicate there is little improvement in the Lake Superior copper strike and the production of the Calumet mines is not up to more than a quarter of its normal output.

The producing companies are showing no disposition to boost the price of the metal, in fact they would prefer that the price rule between 16 and 17 cents, as that price, it is argued, places the metal within reach of all lines of industry and stimulates consumptive demand. As a rule the big companies are sold out from 30 to 60 days ahead. The next six months will see an advance of from 1 to 2 cents, if the predictions of mining authorities and producers is worth anything.

Copper exports to Canada now are being included in the monthly report of the Copper Producers' association. These exports during the first nine months of the year have averaged about 3,500,000 pounds per month, the total during the first half of the year being about 21,000,000 pounds.

An interesting feature of the copper movement was the heavy importation of the metal in September, it being estimated that the total arrivals of the foreign material were from 18,000 to 20,000 tons.

As a result of slightly improved conditions in the steel trade, the price of spelter has shown an advance the past week of from $5.25 per 100 lbs. to $5.40, with no surplus stocks in sight and buyers in the market to replenish their depleted stocks.

Butte & Superior company's statement for September shows a zinc production of more that 11,500,000 lbs. marking this Butte producer as one of the largest zinc properties from the standpoint of spelter production in the world.

*

ON the last Wednesday in October double shifts were started at the Aufeas Mine and a round of holes is fired at the close of each shift. H. V. Dardier, president, and A. E. Raab, secretary, visited the mine recently. The southerly drift from the main tunnel to which the work is now confined, is now all in ore and improving with every foot gained. There is now four feet of solid mispickle ore of high grade. Mr. Dardier, to whose efforts the present position of the Company and the property are due, is entirely satisfied with the outlook and will remain to take personal charge of operations.

Through the winter the high grade ore will be rawhided down a snow trail over the right-of-way cleared for the tramway. For the rest ample storage room has been made near the tunnel mouth by cribbing. In the spring the tram will be built to the highway, and there a 20-stamp mill and concentrator will be built. The plant will include roller crushers, reverberatory furnaces, amalgamation plates and Wiffley concentrating tables. The concentrates will be shipped to the Tacoma smelter.

*

THE Jewel mine on Long Lake, the only free gold property and stamp mill in the Boundary district, has at last been placed on a practical business-like working basis, says the Phoenix Pioneer. Below ground the progress of mining, together with development, is affording the company the keenest satisfaction, while the mill, which has been the property's principal hoodoo, is now running like the proverbial oiled machinery, and treating upwards of fifty tons of ore daily. No concentrates are now shipped as heretofore, all of them being handled by the tube mill and reduced in the assay furnace. The values stated to have been lost since the last opening of the mine are 60 cents per ton but this figure has now been reduced to 30 cents.

The working force below ground is at present much under that which could be profitably employed but this condition of affairs is shortly to be remedied when the new boarding house now under construction, is completed thus enabling the company to accommodate an increased force of men. The staff at present numbers 35 men. In addition to the boarding house, other buildings are in course of erection.

Manager Banks, who is mainly responsible for the present satisfactory state of the property, expects to leave at an early date for the East, where he has received an appointment to superintend the erection and equipment of what will probably be one of the largest and most up-to-date stamp mills on the North American continent.

*

REPORTS from development work being done on the property of the Big Interior Gold Mining Company, Ltd., on Vancouver Island, are encouraging. The company was recently re-organized. The property includes the Della, Bessie, Mamie, Kate and Marie mineral claims, located near Central Lake, Alberni. It is adjacent to the Big Interior Copper Group now being developed by the Ptarmigan Mines, Ltd., of London. Work is in charge of W. K. Edwards.

With a crude arastra ten tons of quartz were crushed some years ago and gave a return of $270 in gold. The vein is from 1½ feet to 8 feet wide and is traceable for 1,600 feet. Open cuts have been made on both sides of Della Lake and three shafts have been sunk. Recent samplings gave values of $93 per ton across the ledge; $22 at the old dump at one of the shafts; $58 at open cuts and $36 across the lake, and others run from $9.20 to $36.00.

Another vein has been found 1,700 feet away from the vein now being developed.

*

RETURNING to Smithers from the Sibola gold diggings, Messrs. Swan and Pierson have brought back with them what may very likely prove to be platinum. They dug it from their claims on the high bench of the camp. They obtained a large showing of white iron, mingled with which was black sand, which was not attracted by the magnet. The stuff has been taken to Vancouver to be analyzed.

Daughter: A certain young man sent me some flowers this morning.

Papa: Don't say "a certain young man" my dear. There is none of 'em certain till you've got 'em.

Adne R. Graham
Edwin M. Brown Phone 1377

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South Wellington

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METCHOSIN

TEA HOUSE

(Next to Hall)
METCHOSIN, B.C.

The Misses Willson and Smyth (formerly of the Dorothy Tea Room, Victoria, B. C.) have opened the above for Teas, Light Refreshments, etc., etc.

Open on Sundays

CREDITORS' TRUST DEEDS ACT

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank Jaynes of the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, carrying on business formerly as a baker and confectioner at No. 1050 Pandora Street, Victoria, B.C., has made an assignment by indenture dated the 23rd day of October, 1913, to me the undersigned Claude Lionel Harrison, Solicitor, of Law Chambers, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C., of all his real and personal property, credits and effects, which may be seized or sold or attached under execution or the "Execution Act" or attachment, for the benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Law Chambers, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C., on the 5th day of November, 1913, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of giving directions for the disposal of the estate.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that all creditors are required to file with the undersigned full particulars of their claims, duly verified and the nature of the security, if any, held by them.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 25th day of November, 1913, I, the said assignee, will proceed to dispose of the assets of the insolvent among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have received notice and that I will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof to any person or persons to whose debts or claims I shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 25th day of October, 1913.

C. L. HARRISON,
Assignee.

nov 1 nov 22

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Part 8 acres of fractional Southeast ¼ of Section 52, South Division of Salt Spring Island.

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 Elizabeth Curtis on the 12th day of November, 1910, and numbered 23327C, which has been destroyed.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 30th day of July, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

oct.11-nov. 8

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to the North-half of Lot 17, Block 77, Victoria Town.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to James Arnold Raymur on the 26th day of February, 1869, and numbered 3823, which has been lost.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 8th day of October, 1913.

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

oct 18 nov 15

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 182F and Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, Block 70, 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 Donald Fraser on the 2nd day of February, 1877, and numbered 1873A which has been lost.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 13th day of October, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

oct 18 nov 15

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that on and after this date the business of printing and publishing the Empress Theatre Programmes will be carried on by the undersigned at 1208 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

AND TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that no persons other than those to whom a written authority is given by the undersigned are authorized to canvas for the said programmes or to act in any way whatsoever in connection wtih the said business.

DATED this 13th day of October, 1913.

BORRADAILE & McDONALD,
1208 Government St.
Victoria, B.C.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 13th day of October, 1913.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve, notice of which appeared in the B.C. Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to lands formerly covered by Timber Licence No. 21206 known as Lot 456, Sayward District, and same will be opened to entry by pre-emption on Monday, the first day of December, 1913, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The lands in question will shortly be subdivided into suitable parcels for pre-emption, and all applications must be made in accordance with such subdivision, particulars of which will be available at the office of the Government Agent, in Vancouver, to whom applications must be submitted.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands

Lands Department,
Victoria, B.C.,
12th August, 1913.

aug. 16 nov. 15

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to an equal undivided half of the undermentioned lands and hereditaments, viz.:

Lot 132A, 182F and 182G, 1156, 1158, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1279 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1289, 1293, 1299, 1551, 1552, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1706. Lots 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and 3/5ths of 14 in Block 70. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Block 71. Lots 1, 6 and 7, Block 73. Lots 8 and 9, Block 74 and 4-88/100 acres of Fairfield Farm Estate, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issued a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Sidney Young and Henry Montagu Doughty on the 25th day of April, 1883, and numbered 4428A, which has been lost.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 13th day of October, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

oct 18 nov 15

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

june 28

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for fresh Certificates of Title to Subdivisions 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of Lots 30 and 31, Fernwood Estate, Map 133, 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 Charles Thomas Dupont on the 26th day of July, 1888, and the 14th day of July, 1891, and numbered respectively 8105A and 12253A which have been lost.

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

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

nov 1 nov 29

UNDER THE "BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES ACT"

The Beacon Hill Park Bowling Club.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to change the name of the above society from the "Beacon Hill Park Bowling Club" to the "Victoria Lawn Bowling Club," and that a Special General Meeting of the Club will be held at the office of the Secretary, at 201 Times Block, at 4 p.m., on Friday, December 5th, 1913, to confirm the decision and make application to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for permission to have the name of the Society registered as the "Victoria Lawn Bowling Club."

By order of the Directors,

PETER TURNER,
Secretary.

nov 1. nov 22

Proposed Government Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario.

EXTENSION OF TIME

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the reception of designs in the first competition for the erection of Departmental and Courts Buildings, is extended for three months to Thursday, April 2nd, 1914.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Wroks,
Ottawa, October 23, 1913. —49657

nov 1 nov 8

Get acquainted with "Every Kid," November 13th, 14th and 15th.

City Hall Investigation

(Continued from Front Page)

"prima facie" evidence to justify the trouble and expense of an enquiry, has vetoed the proposal. The public, on the other hand, is still curious to know who offered Alderman Humber $5,000 if he would support the granting of a contract to a particular firm, and also whether it is strictly correct that Mr. F. A. McDiarmid told Alderman Cuthbert that Mayor Morley's hands were not clean in respect of the contract with the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company. Alderman Humber said that he could produce his man and was prepared to do so at a judicial enquiry. Alderman Cuthbert's man has denied the statement attributed to him. While The Week is anxious to see an investigation into anything connected with civic affairs that can be properly investigated, it is bound to say that the groundwork of the present demand is not very solid. Its flimsiness is perhaps best demonstrated by the rumour which one alderman thought it worth while circulating that the Government had been deterred from taking action by the fact that "telephones had been set ringing by interested parties." In all judicial enquiries so much depends upon the evidence!

Christophe Colombo

ALL who have read that excruiciatingly funny book of Mark Twain's, "The Innocents Abroad," will remember the incident in Rome where the American tourists were introduced to the statue of "the great Christophe Colombo, who discovered America." Mark Twain knew his countrymen well and did not hesitate to wax humourous at their expense. But his creative genius and his brilliant achievements lag far behind that of the committee having charge of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. That committee, regardless of the warnings of ages, and unmindful of the susceptibility of great men with respect to any interference with their bones, actually proposes to bring the bones of Christopher Columbus to San Francisco on the first ship passing through the Panama Canal. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer regards this as "an excellent plan" and goes on to say: "To pay tribute in this way to a man of the Latin race would do much to excite the interest of Latin America in the coming fair. . . . . Viewed solely as a diplomatic triumph it would rank high. . . . . He made the Exposition, as everything else in our New World, possible. . . . . To bring his revered bones to the great country that has been developed in this new land and there let it and the world honour his memory and his achievements is a thought worthy of the Exposition that San Francisco is planning." Presumably the bones will be enclosed in a transparent casket and exhibited to the curious ones of "this great New World" at a nickel per! The whole thing may be "a great triumph of diplomacy," as The Post-Intelligencer declares. That is a matter of opinion, but there will hardly be two opinions on another aspect of the question. Truly this is a great people and the San Francisco Exposition should be a world-beater!

"The Lure"

WITHOUT equivocation the daily papers of Victoria have roundly condemned the disgusting play called "The Lure" which was presented in the Victoria Theatre last week. The Week would not devote a line to this subject but that the play has been endorsed by people who ought to know better and by organizations which profess to be working in the cause of true reform. Incidentally, two Victoria mothers took their daughters, both young girls, and afterwards expressed themselves as thoroughly approving the play and endorsing the desirability of taking young people to see it. All that The Week has to say about this is "God help those daughters." Feeling strongly on the subject, and believing that "The Lure" and all similar sex problem plays of a nauseous character should be tabooed, The Week has secured three independent reports by experienced theatre-goers, thoroughly competent to pronounce an opinion. One of them, the Rev. W. Stevenson, must certainly be regarded as a strict critic in a matter of this kind. These reviews are well worth reading; they are couched in moderate terms; they represent all that can be said for and against the play and The Week hopes they may assist in forming a healthy public opinion on a subject which generally speaking seems to be widely misunderstood, but which Victorians obviously appraise at its true value, as evidenced by the unanimity with which they kept away from the theatre when "The Lure" was being played.

William Blakemore.

"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

THAT the Ladies' Musical Club has finally unearthed a first-class singer under middle age.

*

That Madame Rappold is a "peach," and she will be heard in Victoria again.

*

That there are other singers not in the "sere and yellow" who are available and would be welcome.

*

That the arrangements for converting the Kinemacolor Theatre into a stock house have fallen through, but it will be run instead as a vaudeville and picture-house combined under the management of Clifford Denham.

*

That the stock company will come—later.

*

That there is a movement on foot to alter the title of the new theatre.

*

That the movement has been started by personal friends of the Premier, who have always regarded the original designation as cheapening him.

*

That unemployment is becoming a serious matter in Victoria.

*

That the City Council and not the Government is the proper body to deal with it.

That work amounting to $100,000 would find bread for all the unemployed this winter.

*

That such a sum ought not to be beyond the reach of the Council.

*

That the appointment of women policemen is a doubtful benefit unless their work is handled with extreme delicacy.

*

That the Fifth Regiment is "going some" these days, and officers and men are highly elated.

*

That they have good reason to be, and so have the citizens of Victoria.

*

That such splendid exploits ought to make recruiting easy and incidentally to ensure the success of the new regiments.

*

That the police authorities slipped a cog somewhere when they failed to secure the conviction of Dean for the New Westminster bank robbery.

*

That the Fifteen-cent Store was just as crowded last Saturday night as ever.

*

That the public is evidently not prepared to deny itself the luxury of a cheap purchase in order to protest against "white slavery."

*

That as a straw shows which way the wind blows, this incident shows how little reality there is in the "righteous indignation" which has been worked up against "white slavery."

*

That everyone is now asking why the first jury in the Bankers' Trust case was not kept under lock and key.

*

That the answer is easy. It is because some people still lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.

*

That the Automobile Association was not considering the welfare of Vicotria in advocating a change in the rule of the road.

*

That after our experience with the "Flying Legion," Victorians will be slow to anticipate any advantage from truckling to American magnates.

*

That The Colonist is quite right in advocating a City Council composed of business men.

*

That unfortunately the list is suggested contained a great many "tail-enders."

*

That it is hoped there will not be a three-cornered contest for the mayoralty.

*

That many people regret the action of the Attorney-General in sanctioning prosecutions under the Lord's Day Act.

*

That only those who have studied the question know what a difficult course he had to steer.

*

That if left alone he will correctly interpret public opinion, without which no law can be enforced.

*

That the so-called Bible lectures at the Alexandra Club smell too strongly of fire and brimstone.

*

That after the exposure of Pastor Russell one doesn't take any too kindly to these travelling American "pastors."

*

That it is a pity that the Alexandra Club should be the medium of introducing them to Victoria audiences.

*

That it seems strange that our people should want to hear the Scriptures read in a foreign tongue when there are plenty of ministers in our own cities who can read them in English.

*

That Madame Marie Rappold has solved the problem of the slit skirt and the ankle dress.

*

That it was delightful to hear from the lips of such a splendid cantatrice that "Spring Is Here."

*

That Mackenzie & Mann are not the only people who have found that they cannot "play ducks and drakes" with the Courts of Justice.

*

That their action with respect to the Saanich lands required for right of way will take a lot of explaining.

*

That the strictures of Mr. Justice Murphy upon their procedure are such as no reputable corporation can afford to sit down to without offering some defence.

*

That the judgment of Mr. Justice Murphy in the Hindu deportation case is of the highest interest and importance.

*

That a more logical and convincing deliverance has never been made upon this intricate subject.

*

That Lord Haldane's proposal for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to itinerate is causing a flutter in Canadian dovecotes.

*

That this might have been expected.

*

That Canadian lawyars would much rather go to London at the expense of their clients than have the Court come to Canada.

*

That this is natural.

*

That an illustrious Canadian K.C. who recently insulted a young Englishman got dressed down in fine style.

*

That the fact of his being a "big-wig" did not deter the intrepid youngster.

*

That the spectators looked the other way and said never a word.

*

That it is a pity that the City cannot scrape enough money together to pave Pandora Street.

*

That "Everyman and "Everywoman" should make the acquaintance of "Everykid."

*

That it is rumoured that Colonel Hobday and R. N. Hincks are writing a three-act comic opera for the London stage.

That after attending a rehearsal of "Everykid" recently, "Hornet" is quite prepared to believe that this is true.

*

That many people applaud Dean Doull's courage is securing the right of women to attend and vote at vestry meetings.

That the same people are wondering why the Dean considers them ineligible as delegates.

*

That there is no surer medium of infection than magazines in a doctor's waiting-room.

*

That these become especially dangerous when used by a tuberculous subject.

*

That even tuberculous subjects are not always free from the bad habit of moistening their fingers when turning over a page.

*

That the Medical Council of B. C. might do much worse than look into this subject.

A BURNE-JONES PICTURE

Many people think Burne-Jones' ladies rather too "spiritual." But Mr. Naish thinks that it was Miss Burne-Jones when a little girl, who was credited with the following:

She was one day very naughty, crying, breaking her toys, and ending up by spitting at her nurse. Her mother gave her a lecture, saying, "I can't imagine how such ideas come into your head and make you so naughty. I can only think of the devil must put them there!"

To this the child replied, "Perhaps he did the kicking and crying, but the spitting was quite my own idea."

There are some questions that a woman who considers her own happiness will leave unasked, however great her curiosity.—"Nevertheless," by Isabel Smith. Alston Rivers; 6s.

A Frenchman who is accused of murdering his sweetheart and his sister pleads that he has no recollection of either occurrence. It is so essential in cases of this kind to keep a diary!

About the only person who can make both ends meet, no matter how hard the times, is the lady contortionist.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lots "B" and "C" of Lots 12 and 13, Block "J," Fairfield Estate, Map 1053, 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 issued on the 11th day of February, 1913, to Newman Taylor, and numbered 8983F which has been lost or destroyed.

DATED at the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B.C., this 30th day of October, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

nov 8 dec 6

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Construction of Wharfs at Victoria Harbour, B.C." will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Tuesday, December 9, 1913, 1913, for the construction of Wharfs at Victoria Harbour, B.C.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the District Engineers' offices at New Westminster, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., Post Office Building, Montreal, P.Q., and on application to the Postmaster at Vancouver, B.C.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent (5 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, 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, October 27, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—45197.

nov 8 nov 15

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA

British Columbia Dredging Fleet

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Oil Installation in Tug 'Petrel'," will be received at this office until noon on November 15th, 1913, for the installation of oil burning apparatus in Tug "Petrel."

Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of J. S. MacLachlan, District Engineer, Victoria, B.C.; at the office of C. C. Worsfold, District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C.; and at the office of the undersigned, Room 40, P.O. Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and place of residence.

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 Hundred Dollars ($500) which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter 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.

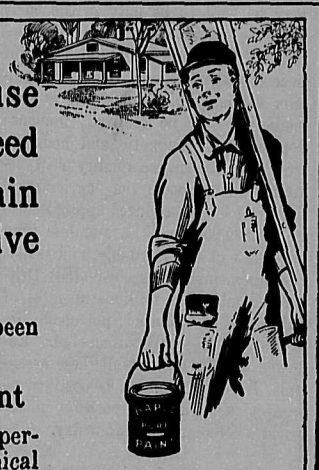
By Ordr,
J. L. NELSON,
Superintendent of Dredges, B.C.

Department of Public Works,
Vancouver, B.C.,
October 31st, 1913.

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

nov 8 nov 15

WHITE HORSE Whisky
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE V.
The White Horse Cellar
Pacemaker for all entries in the Scotch class—Whote Horse leads all.
Estab. 1742
Mackie & Co., Distillers Limited, Glasgow.
John E. Turton. Canadian Representative
HOSE & BROOKS CO., LTD.
Distributors, Vancouver, B. C.



That house won't need Painting Again for another five years.

Because it's just been repainted with

Bapco Pure Paint

the purest, most permanent and economical paint on the market.

Only pure white lead, pure linseed oil and pure oxide of zinc are used in the making of BAPCO.

Every portion of each ingredient is most carefully analyzed and weighed. Every operation in grinding and mixing is performed by automatic machines. Thus every can of BAPCO PAINT is UNIFORMLY PERFECT.

For Sale by all Hardware Stores

IF YOU GET IT AT PLIMLEYS' IT'S ALL RIGHT

Big Fall in Cycle Prices

During stocktaking we have found that we have quite a number of second-hand, shop-soiled and "returned from hire" machines and are holding an end of season clearance at big price reductions. Look into this.

THOMAS PLIMLEY

730 YATES ST. Phone 698.
727-729 JOHNSON ST. Phone 697.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.
LIMITED
INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION, SEE US. AGENTS FOR:
The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.
The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.
The Union Marine Insurance Co. (Automobile Insurance.)
ALL CLAIMS SETTLED AT OUR OFFICE
COR. LANGLEY AND BROUGHTON STS. PHONES 4169-4170

Fac Simile of a Bottle of
JAMESON'S
Pure VANILLA
Noted for its purity, strength and flavor
25c FOR 2 OZ. BOTTLE
Your grocer can supply you
Made in Victoria by
The W. A. Jameson Coffee Company
Manufacturers of Grocers' Sundries