# The Week

**A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.**

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## Change of Address

**THE Week Publishing Co., Ltd., hereby notifies the public that for greater convenience in conducting its business the editorial and business offices have been moved from 1208 Government Street to 525 Courtney Street., where the printing and publishing of the paper have been conducted for years. The new offices will be open for business on Monday, December 1.**

## The New Finance

ON November 24, the City Council opened the bids which had been submitted for the manufacture of the steel pressure pipe required for the Sooke Waterworks Scheme. There ere only two tenders; one by the McDonald-Godson Company of ancouver, $485,203, and one by Mr. David Chesney, $426,080. On e 31st of July last the McDonald-Godson Co. tendered at $40,205 ss than the present bid. Instead of acting on the advice of the en-ineers and promptly accepting the offer of McDonald & Godson ade in July last the Council began to manoeuvre in order to give local syndicate, in which Mr. Andrew Gray figured, a chance to se-ure the contract. This syndicate had put in a tender which was 20,000 lower than the other, but it did not comply with the condi-ons of the competition and therefore had to be discarded. The main bject to be gained by awarding the contract to the local firm was not nly the saving of $20,000 in the price but the performance of the ork in the vicinity of Victoria—both desirable objects. Meanwhile, owever, the McDonald-Godson Co. became convinced of the reason-bleness of the Council's desire and agreed to manufacture the pipe the vicinity of Victoria. At this point undoubtedly the Council ould have closed with their offer, instead of which that financial enius, Alderman Gleason, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, rged the Council to decline all offers and advertise for new tenders, e object being still to allow the Andrew Gray syndicate to secure e contract. In an evil moment this foolish advice was acted on nd new tenders were advertised for. The result is before the rate-ayers, but it is doubtful, since the daily press has been exceedingly enient in its criticism of the Council, whether they fully realize here the matter has been landed. The position now is this, that hereas on the 31st. of July the contract could have been let for 40,000 less than the McDonald-Godson Company's new bid, the city ust now either pay that $40,000 extra or accept the bid of Mr. hesney, the Andrew Gray syndicate having declined to compete. But e city cannot accept Mr. Chesney's offer, because he is the brother-n-law of Mr. Sol Cameron, of the Westholme Lumber Company, and lthough he may claim that the tender is an individual one and that Mr. Cameron has nothing to do with it, he will never convince the ublic of that fact, since apart from the inherent improbability of uch a contention, there is the fact that both the bank which put up the arked cheque for $10,000 as a guarantee for Mr. Chesney and the onding company which undertakes to see the contract through, posi-ively refuse to state who are the parties behind the tender, although hey do state that they are under an absolute pledge not to divulge e identity. There is but one inference, and it would require the umour of a Gilbert to do it justice. The city has been cleverly caught n a trap; it dare not let the contract to the McDonald-Godson Co. and ay them $60,000 more than Chesney asks, because, if it did, the Westholme Lumber Co. would be in a position to recover that amount hen a final settlement of their business affairs with the city is made. Neither can it award the contract to David Chesney, not only because f the unavoidable conclusion that he is a mere stool pigeon for the Westholme Lumber Co., but also because he was their superintendent n a portion of the Sooke Waterworks contract and under his direc-ion a small quantity of pressure pipe was actually manufactured f such a defective character as to prove that he knew nothing about e business. So there the matter rests. Two conclusions are ob-ious. The City Council has once more proved its utter incompe-ence to handle the public business; it has been caught in a trap, in e setting of which one may trace the fine Italian hand of a well-known eminent professional man, and it is placed in a position which ompels it to complete the work by day labour to avoid on the one and the Scylla of an exorbitant tender and on the other the Chary-dis of an impossible one.

## The Chief Justice's Decision

CHIEF Justice Hunter has rendered an important, and it may be a historic decision anent the deportation of Hindus. He has granted a writ of Habeas Corpus under which the hirty-nine men who have been detained for some weeks on the ground hat they had not complied with the requirements under which Hin-lus are admitted to this country, were liberated. The feeling of atisfaction on the part of those who believe that a British subject of hatever race or colour should be free to go wherever he likes within e British Empire, would be strengthened if it were quite clear that e decision established the principle that the action of the Immigra-ion authorities was "ultra vires" of the Immigration Laws. There s a doubt on this subject because the Chief Justice found that the uthorities had committed a technical error in varying the wording of e Statute in their Immigration order, substituting "origin" for birth." Until this technicality is dealt with on its merits, it is im-ossible to be certain, that the judgment is as far-reaching as one ight suppose, but it is at least of sufficient importance to concentrate ublic attention on one of the most profound problems which confronts civilization, and it helps one to realize that the problem cannot much longer be shelved, but will have to be faced and dealt with on its merits.

## A Suprising Blunder

THE leader of the Liberal party in British Columbia, Mr. H. C. Brewster, is, despite his political affiliations, a reasonable man who has earned the respect of men of all parties by his habitual fairness and moderation. He bids fair to lose that reputation if his recent utterances are to be regarded as any criterion of what may be expected in the future. The Week does not always agree with the Colonist, especially when it is dealing with political subjects, but it cannot help endorsing the opinion of the morning journal that Mr. Brewster has overshot the mark in criticizing the Government land policy. The Colonist is perfectly justified in the statement that Mr. Brewster is saying what is wrong and what he ought to know is wrong, when he declares that there is no land left in British Columbia for the pre-emptor and that all the desirable land has been alienated to speculators. Such a statement is not even colourably true. If anyone knows the truth in this matter, it is surely the Hon. Mr. Ross, the Minister of Lands; a Minister who rarely appears on the political platform; who rarely speaks for political effect, and who has attended to the work of his Department with a zeal and application that stamp him as a most conscientious and capable Minister. On one of the rare occasions on which Mr. Ross did take the platform, he told his hearers at Deep Cove on Tuesday night that at the present moment there are 93,000,000 acres of land in the Province available for pre-emptors; that of these 1,700,000 have been or are being surveyed; that within the last four years 11,000 pre-emptors have taken up land, and during the last year alone 3,000. On a moderate computation Mr. Ross figures that this rate of settlement accounts for 50,000 people added to the permanent population of the Province since 1909. Mr. Brewster has made no attempt to canvass these figures, nor indeed is it possible for him to do so, because they

**W. W. Foster for The Islands.**
**The choice of the**
**Conservative Convention**

constitute official records. All this cry about land speculators is nauseating and ridiculous. The land speculator stands in no need of defence, but one would have thought that even a Liberal leader would have had sufficient intelligence to realize that the land policy of the Government has been the means of furnishing it with the sinews of war in the shape of huge revenues without which it would have been impossible to do a tithe of the public work, especially in the shape of roads, bridges and trails, which has been done during the past ten years and which are the main factors in the development of the country. The area of land in the hands of so-called "speculators" is small compared with the total area of land in the Province. It is not held in any instance at high prices. Most of it could be purchased today from these "speculators" at a very slight advance on Government prices and some of it at less. Indeed, many "speculators" find themselves in charge of a white elephant which they cannot use at present and which they cannot dispose of. But they are bound, nevertheless, to continue their periodical contributions to the Provincial revenue. To call these people "friends of the Government," a favourite phrase with the Liberal press, is something rather worse than a misnomer. They are certainly friends in that they supply revenue, but many of them are by no means friendly, for they find that they have got decidedly the worst end of the bargain which has been made by a Government having for its object the raising of revenue and not, as the Liberal press would have us believe, the enrichment of its "friends."

## Re-Opened For Business

THE news factory department of the Victoria Times has shared with many other industrial works the dullness of the present year and has turned out very little new produce for some months past. This week, however, it has reopened for business and on Tuesday and Wednesday turned out two of the finest specimens of its own special and peculiar manufacture which have been produced in the history of its enterprise. Perhaps of the two the Tuesday product was more impressive because of the particularity of the pattern and design. Every detail was clearly finished and coloured so as to present an attractive and harmonious whole. There is no wonder that it entitled its product, "A Startling Programme," when Eastern railways to finish their contracts and to enable the Government to carry on its programme of Provincial work. Just how the it featured the borrowing of no less than $55,000,000 by the Government to enable the Canadian Northern and the Pacific & Great Eastern Rys. to finish their contracts and to enable the Government to carry on its programme of Provincial work. Just how correct the statement of The Week is that the Times runs a news factory and manufactures its campaign material out of "whole cloth" may be gathered from the fact that when its product was utterly discredited in the most unqualified terms by the Premier, all it had to say was that it accepted the denial "with the mental reservation to wait and see." Presumably the "mental reservation" is defined in the following words of the Times editorial. "We know this scheme has been under consideration and we know also that the Premier went to Europe to enquire into the prospects of an enormous loan for railway and other purposes. We know too that some of the railway companies are short of funds." Knowing all this, it may fairly be asked was the Times justified in saying, as it did in its Tuesday's issue, "This information may be accepted as authentic. The above programme is in contemplation by the Premier and his Cabinet at the present moment, and unless their plans miscarry will be carried into effect." No doubt feeling the humiliation of having to publish an official denial of this the day after it published the original announcement, the Times set its news factory to work again and in the same issue declared that Dr. Wesbrook has resigned the Presidency of the University of British Columbia. It says that is "according to information received authoritatively today," and it actually goes the length of specifying the reasons for Dr. Wesbrook's resignation. The Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, contradicted this rumour as promptly as the Premier contradicted the other, and in doing so indignantly declared not only that there is not and never has been the slightest ground for such a rumour, but that he so informed the Times reporter two hours before the paper containing the canard was on the streets, and two hours before the Times declared that he had "authoritative" information of the resignation. To fitly characterize the conduct of the Times is impossible in the prescribed limits of the English language and perhaps in any event it would be a work of supererogation. The only reflection it causes is that with such unscrupulous tactics to the fore whenever an election is impending it is no wonder that the Liberal party is not merely discredited, but practically annihilated.

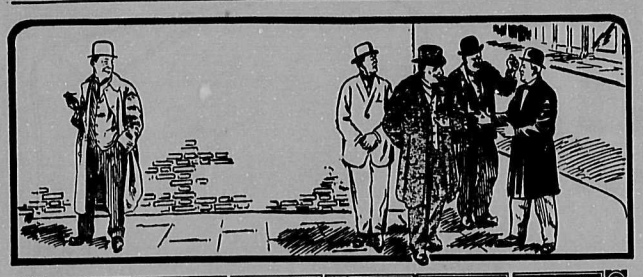
## Johnson Street Bridge

STRIPPED of all superfluous arguments this important matter stands thus. Six months ago the Government declared in favour of the main approach being from the bridge to the foot of Johnson Street, and promised to contribute $150,000 towards the project. Six months have been lost because the Mayor has been coquetting with interested parties to swing the eastern approach of the bridge nearer to Cormorant Street. A fortnight ago at a special conference between the City, the Railway Companies and the Government, the Premier put his foot down firmly and said that he had never wavered from his original decision to make the main approach from Johnson Street. The delegation accepted this decision, abandoned that feature of the discussion and proceeded to negotiate on other details. On Monday night last the Mayor vacated the Chair at the Council meeting in order to deliver a long speech tending to shift the blame from his own shoulders to that of the Government, but mainly to urge additional arguments in favour of varying the approach towards Cormorant Street. He even went so far as to say, although the daily press did not so report him, that the statement of the Premier had by no means finally settled this matter of approach. He also harped upon the matter of grade and declared that that question was being kept open by the Government. This is a simple narration of the leading facts from which it is quite clear that the Mayor is still endeavouring to secure the swinging of the eastern approach of the bridge towards Cormorant Street and that he is "holding up" any settlement of the question in the hope that he may ultimately succeed. It takes no prophet or son of a prophet to predict that until he abandons this attitude nothing will be done in the matter of the Johnson Street Bridge. The Government will never consent to play into the hands of his real estate friends, or to reconsider the decision by which it has firmly stood for more than six months and which was acquiesced in by all the parties interested except the city.

## Women Police

IN commenting a few weeks ago upon the appointment of two police women in Victoria, The Week stated that whilst entirely in sympathy with the movement, if properly directed, the use of police women had not been an unqualified success in the United States. In the corespondence columns of the current issue will be found a letter combatting this idea and The Week is willing to admit that in some respects it stands corrected, but rather because it failed to say more fully what it meant than because the original statement was not justified. The writer knows of many instances in the States where through excessive zeal, through a misconception of their duties, or through the instigation of irresponsible organizations police women have done more harm than good. For instance, it is a well-known fact that two or three years ago in Seattle they constituted themselves spies on respectable citizens and rendered themselves especially objectionable to visitors from the outside who put up at Seattle hotels. It is also known that in Portland and Los Angeles they at first assumed the right to question respectable people in an altogether unjustifiable manner. Public opinion speedily corrected these abuses, although not before, in some instances at any rate, the commissions had been cancelled. The Week is aware, and has no hesitation in accepting the assurance of the writers of the letter referred to, that things are now on a better footing and that police women are doing good work, especially in protecting young girls. The Week is entirely in sympathy with appointment of women of the class of Mrs. Clayards and Miss McDonald. It knows that they have already done much good work and believes that no wiser arrangement could be made than to place them under the immediate direction of our respected Deputy-Chief, Mr. Thomas Palmer. There is only one possibility of things going wrong, and that is interference by amateurs. If the work be left to the Deputy-Chief and the two ladies mentioned, there is no doubt that the result will be excellent. Incidentally, The Week may be pardoned for pointing out that it is seven years since it first began to agitate for some such organization as this to keep young girls off the streets and to protect them from "undesirable aliens."

(Continued on Back Page.)



# At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

I HAVE never been a firm believer in the merit of hiding one's light under a bushel. Nothing annoys me more than to miss getting any credit which should be coming to me, whether it be from my tailor or from the general public. I have never hesitated to expatiate on the value of the ideas which I have contributed towards the betterment of the city and have occasionally run through the list again lest anyone forget them. In the same way, though I appreciate proper modesty and trust that I should behave myself according to all the recognized canons if the need should arise, I should be dreadfully disappointed if I were to rescue a millionaire's daughter from a blazing mansion and were to escape without being recognized. I would play the game all right; I would blush and stammer a few incoherent words from which no one would gather my name and address and then I would get a trusty friend to ring up The Colonist giving full particulars. True merit should never go unobserved and I should hate to set a bad example to others in this respect.

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In this connection I have noticed

In this connection I have noticed

that Victorians as a class are different from people in any other part of the world; I may say that they are extraordinary in their manner of rewarding merit. In proof of this statement I woould ask you to consider the attitude of the audience in any concert held at the local theatre, and to note the way in which applause is administered. I use the word "administered" advisedly, because it implies the quality which one feels to exist behind the clapping of hands. It is for the most part perfunctory and is supplied as one supplies medicine to a child or oil to an engine. Where it is not perfunctory it is misapplied, for there is nothing the average Victorian audience delights in more than in disconcerting the artist by loud applause before the particular selection is concluded. Such conduct betrays ignorance, and I am afraid that we are often very careless in this respect and advertize our ignorance to the four winds of heaven. Applause, to be worth anything, should be spontaneous and well timed. When a great singer has aroused our admiration it is permissible to break in at the close of his last note, whether the piano accompaniment has finished or not. But woe to the luckless wight who dares to do so in Victoria! He is frowned down as an interloper and regarded as "bourgeois" in the extreme. No! In Victoria we should do as the Victorians do and that is, wait till the last note of the accompanist has died away and then clap, clap together and keep on clapping long after the performer has made sufficient response. This prolonged clapping is not for his benefit but is continued here as a sort of joke and is frequently accompanied by giggles. I assure you that it is done in the very best circles; I have watched them do it.

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We have all sorts of other funny ways in which we manifest our pleasure. I am told by a friend of mine who does what I never do, that is, pays calls, that the hostess is never so much at her ease as when she shows her delight in seeing you by engaging in conversation on the doorstep. It sometimes becomes difficult to know whether this is a ruse to cut short an undesired visit or merely an exhibition of that friendliness which wishes to treat you as a member of the family. Of course it is very nice to feel that you are on such good terms with a family that you can loll at your ease, wedged in between the door and the jamb, while you wonder whether it is worth while patronizing the door mat or whether you are to be forbidden further entrance; but it is hard to preserve that springhtliness in your conversation which is such an aid to afternoon calls, when your reception is so ambiguous. It gives pause for thought and conversation now-a-days must never be associated with thought.

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Travellers in foreign lands have often commented on the sad fate which has befallen the temples of old. Buildings which once upon a time were dedicated to the deities of potent nations have fallen into decay or been subverted to baser uses, and as the mind wanders backward over the vicissitudes which time has wrought a sadness pervades it, and if the observer has had any classical education in the past he feebly wonders whether he may say "Sic transit gloria mundi" in connection with things which appertained to the gods. Changes of this nature are invariably associated in our minds with ancient civilizations, and it may come as a shock to many men and women in Victoria today to realize that in our own city we have no fewer than three once sacred edifices now devoted to mundane affairs. On the corner of Courtney and Gordon Streets stands a garage; two years ago it was a printing shop and before that a place of worship. On Broad Street is the Ark. Its very name tells us what once it was; today it is an auction room. We buy our meat and vegetables on the very ground where a year ago stood the First Presbyterian Church. There is no reason why these things should not be so. It is a sign of prosperity and quickened religious feeling, no doubt, that better quarters have been found for the churches, but I do not think that it often happens that in a city which, though old in the Province, is new in history, so many churches should have been diverted from their original purposes to serve as places of business.

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Not long ago a letter appeared in The Colonist urging clearer night signs on our street cars, so that intending passengers could tell at a distance which car was approaching. For the long-sighted person who can always remember exactly what coloured lamps are used on his route the present system may be sufficient, but I venture to think that the general public would welcome some more distinct device. I am told that in San Francisco each route has a number and the cars are fitted with boxes on the front on which these numbers are depicted in figures about 15 inches high. Either by day or by night they can be seen two or three blocks away and I think it will be granted that it is easier to remember, say, that the Beacon Hill route is No. 8 than that it has two green lights. I am not as a rule a persistent advocate of things because they are American, but in this case I think that our cousins have the advantage of us and Victorians who have visited California seem to think that we might well follow the system employed on their car lines.

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Did you see the crowd waiting round the corner of Bastion and Government streets last Monday? There was a gallant band of policemen, mounted and unmounted and an ever-increasing throng of curious individuals, of whom I was one, all waiting, waiting, for what we knew not. At least I expected a procession of judges. I knew that it was not a rule for judges to parade in public in all their robes in this country, but I though that perhaps an exception was being made this year to celebrate the longest Assize Court that has even been held here. And what had all this multitude come forth to see? A band of Hindus coming in by special car from the Immigration shed to the Law Courts. It was rather disappointing, but I am always unlucky. I never happen along when a real accident occurs; I see a crowd and hang upon its fringes and it is a matter of a broken bicycle or a few Hindus. When there is something worth seeing I invariably miss it.

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If sentiment were a part of my nature I might wax sentimental this week. I might gaze out of my window and reflect that never again should I write a "Lounger" in my accustomed corner, where off and on I have written one a week for some seven years and I suppose that I should then furtively wipe a tear from my eye. But I am not doing anything of the kind. I am writing in the gleeful anticipation of composing future columns in an office overlooking a quiet street, where street cars will not rattle by and the eye will not be distracted by the latest fashions from Paris, or elsewhere, walking down the main street. But between now and then there is a great gulf fixed, and the only bridge across that gulf is called "Moving." Is there any disaster in the life of man that can be compared for horror with moving? To move my room, which only entails packing a couple of portmanteaux, robs me of my sleep for nights ahead. But 'tis ever thus. It is always darkest before the dawn and there is much to be said in favour of moving when once the move has been made. What a quantity of treasured rubbish finds its appointed place in the ash-bin! What a discovery of valued belongings which have lain hidden for years and years! What a delight to sit in a nice clean office and joyfully contemplate how to make it home-like by messing it up generally! But there is a vast difference between office moving and home moving, and I confess without shame that the latter is preferable. Do you ask why? I will tell you. Though a bachelor I have discovered that when a home is moved it is the woman in the house who undertakes all the trouble and responsibility. In moving an office it is the man. In moving this office, I fear it will be the

*Lounger.*

# Correspondence

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

## "THREE ACRES AND A COW"

P.O. Box 8,
South Salt Spring
Island, B. C.,
Nov. 24, 1914.

The Editor of The Week.

Sir:—In your issue of Nov. 22nd, "Bohemian" has an article on "Three Acres and a Cow." His article is full of sound common sense, but unfortunately, from the farmer's viewpoint at any rate, he omitted about the most important element in the whole scheme.

Let any enterprising market gardener undertake to raise a few acres of vegetables for market, for instance, and he will find that he has to practically give away his crops, unless he peddles them from door to door.

This is because the price he receives for his produce is but little over the cost of production, since he is at the mercy of both wholesalers and retailers, the only persons to whom he can sell.

Take an acre of cabbage. From the experience of many, besides myself, I feel safe in asserting that the producer under present conditons would find his work cut out to dispose of this quantity (say 30,000 pounds), at one cent per pound, or $300 for the acre. But the consumer would be only too pleased to secure cabbage at three cents, a considerable reduction on what he now pays. Whereas, if the grower obtained three cents or $900 per acre, he could afford to pay the present high price for wages and yet clear a handsome income from his land. Moreover his land could produce two or more crops a year, so this would only be a portion of his annual profit.

To secure such prices, nay, to secure the mere selling of his produce, either a market stall, or better still, a retail store run by the farmers, is a necessity. This implies co-operation, not only for selling, but for organized production to insure a succession of products at all seasons of the year.

I am very anxious to get in touch with all farmers and others who desire better prices for their produce on above lines, and should be glad to hear from them so that we can evolve a practical scheme to secure our object without risk of any such failure as has been encountered in one or two enterprises in the past, which were, however, due to causes which could have been avoided. Most co-operative ventures have proved successful.

W. J. L. HAMILTON.

## THE HINDU QUESTION

November 22nd, 1913.

Editor, The Week, Victoria, B.C.

Sir:—The Hindu question is becoming serious and may easily cause a split in the Empire if not promptly and properly handled.

The right and wish of the self-governing dominions to exclude the coolies of Asia must not be questioned, and yet the superior races of India, the Sikhs, Mohammedans, and some others, must not be insulted, or in either case serious trouble will surely follow.

If the Hindus are generally informed that they may go almost anywhere but not to the self-governing dominions of the British Empire—and the reasons why plainly and honestly stated, I think the majority of the Sikhs and others will understand the matter, and, as they are, mostly, quite loyal to Great Britain, they will cease the present very dangerous agitation for entry to Canada.

I may say I have a very sincere regard for many of the Sikhs and other men from India, but I will die "with my boots on" rather than see British Columbia flooded by Hindus or any other Asiatics.

I don't wish to see my boys (native sons) working with Asiatic coolies or being in any way dragged down to their level. The coolies of Asia are even now like a herd of hungry cattle ranging along a fence trying to break into a field of clover or grain.

India may be of great value to Britain; but the Great Dominions are of greater value to the British Empire.

I believe the people of India can be taught to appreciate and understand the action of Canada, Australia and other Dominions. Anyhow, it's always reasonable and fair to explain your stand or conditions before starting to fight. Faithfully yours

W. T.

## WOMEN POLICE.

Editor The Week.

Sir:—

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14, 1913.

Seeing your article in The Week stating that women policemen had been a failure on the American side, we feel that you have been misinformed, and knowing that you would not willingly misrepresent the work done by women, we beg to give you the following information. Before approaching the police commissioners we wrote to the different places where women had been employed on the force and were furnished with what we thought conclusive evidence of the value of the work done by them. The commissioners were not all favourable to the idea, and the mayor asked the chief to write to all the cities on the coast and likewise Eastern Canadian cities, and without exception the answers received from every place where women had been employed on the force spoke in the highest terms of the work that they had done, and recommended their appointment. Indeed, the evidence was so conclusive that no one could pretend to doubt, and I may say that those letters are on file at the City Hall and, we were informed by the Chief that anyone wishing to see them might do so. We do not wish the public to think that the police commissioners made the appointment merely at our request, without fully investigating the matter, and if they do not prove a success here as in other places we feel that it will be because we have failed to secure the right person.

As it is a new work in Canada it was impossible to get anyone that had received training in that special work.

HELEN M. GRANT.
ELIZABETH MITCHELL.
Com. from local Council of Women.

## DOUKHOBOR MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of The Week.

Sir,—An article appeared in the Nelson News of Oct. 30 headed "No Marriage Among Doukhobors"—regarding a meeting of the Grand Forks board of trade, at which Mr. J. V. Pineo from Victoria, B.C., was present.

I can point out to you the untrue substances of this article. First: There is a marriage between the Doukhobors. Any man wanting to get married first decides on the girl, then he usually makes her a proposal; if she is willing to marry him, he goes and sees her parents and relatives to find out if they have any objections of any kind to the marriage.

At the first community meeting following this visiting the young couple must step out before the people and make a statement that they wish to be husband and wife, then, if there is no protest, they are considered married.

Immediately after the husband takes his bride to his own house and the marriage is complete.

Also books are kept at Brilliant, B. C., in which a record is made of all marriages, births and deaths; therefore the heading of the article, "No Marriage Among Doukhobors," is perfectly untrue.

I would ask you to publish these my remarks in the rights of common fairness.

Mr. J. V. Pineo has accepted from the Grand Forks people a statement that the Doukhobors are living unclean, but, he did not trouble himself to look over one or two houses where the Doukhobors live, and therefore I wish to state that Mr. Pineo found out very little or nothing at all about the Doukhobors.

J. P. SHOUKIN, Secretary.
For the Doukhobor Community Office, Brilliant, B. C., Nov. 3.

The motto over Sir Richard McBride's desk is probably "If you want to know who's boss around here, start something."—The Monetary Times.

The greatest joy in life is the joy of being "next."


MEET ME AT The MECCA GRILL

We'll have dinner at six o'clock. There's music you know, and it costs the same as the Merchants' Lunch, ONLY THIRTY - FIVE CENTS. The place is open till midnight, so there's no hurry about getting out. Service and cooking equal a first-class hotel.

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SAYWARD BLOCK DOUGLAS STREET

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# THE WEEK

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# THE SMALL FARMER

BY BOHEMIAN

I FIND that my article in last issue on "Three Acres and a Cow" has roused very wide-spread discussion, and a letter appearing in the current issue from an old subscriber indicates the direction at least in which further discussion may be profitable. The burden of the letter is that while my comments of last week were common sense and pointed out the true solution of the cost of living problem, it ignored the very important consideration of distribution. To this I must plead guilty, because it was not intended to deal with that branch of the subject. It is surely the business of the farmers themselves, as of those interested in any other industry, to lay their heads together and by co-operation in some well conceived plan, secure the profitable distribution of their produce. Incidentally, it may be possible to throw a little light on this subject if one considers the conditions now prevailing in British Columbia.

Let us begin at the bottom and deal with the subject of gardening. It has many times been pointed out that we have even within the city limits sufficient vacant lots of a cultivable character to yield all the fruit and vegetables required by hundreds of families. Yet only a very inappreciable percentage of these lots are cultivated. What is the reason for this? First and foremost, the insatiable desire of the owners to sell them for building purposes and the consequent uncertainty of tenure. This consideration may wipe out most of the lots in or near to the business section of the city. It can, however, have but little application to lots in the residential district, and it can have no application to lots attached to houses which are occupied by the owner and which he has no immediate intention of selling.

But the second reason, and probably the most potent, militating against the cultivation of house lots, is the high price of labour. It may at once be taken for granted that as an economic proposition no one can afford to hire labour for the cultivation of a kitchen garden. I would make one reservation on this point, and only one; that if the owner is not a particularly robust man and wishes to spare himself the heaviest work in connection with gardening, he can just afford to hire a man to dig up the whole of the garden at the beginning of the season. But that is the limit. If he pays out money for planting, weeding and tending, the whole transaction will be a dead loss. If, in addition, he also has, as most middle class houses have, a front garden consisting of lawn and flower beds and he hires labour to keep these in order, then gardening becomes a luxury and at the end of the season he will show a big deficit.

I have before me the details of such an experience. An ordinary lot, 60 x 120, on which a small bungalow had been built, was occupied by a lady. Not being a gardener herself and being determined to make the best of her lot, she hired labour to dig, plant, cultivate, tend and keep in condition the whole of the lot, the front consisting of a lawn and flower beds. At the end of the first season her expenditure totalled up $85, and the value of the vegetables produced, allowing the same prices as are charged in the stores, reached the munificent sum of $28. But if she had bought her vegetables from a Chinaman who hawks them from door to door throughout the district, she could have been supplied by contract at $2 per month, which, over the period tested, would have totalled $16.

This is a fair experiment and if it may be argued that the expenditure was excessive, I can only say that under the circumstances it could not have been done for less. The conclusion therefore is that however desirable it may be, and it undoubtedly is, to cultivate all the available land attached to one's house, it must be done by the occupier himself, if it is to be profitable.

We may now extend the principle to small farms of a few acres, and it applies equally. Where the small farmer loses is in the amount he pays out for labour. As long as he and the members of his family can do all that is required on the farm, he can make a good living and save a little; but his savings are represented in the other event by dividing the yield of his land with the hired labourer. Still there are some things which necessitate help and I think the most careful consideration of this phase of the subject leads to the conclusion that the economic small farm is that which is just big enough to make it profitable to hire one man to assist the farmer, in case he has no sons. Once he enlarges and requires additional help, either permanently or temporarily, he is face to face with a higher rate of wage than prevails in any other part of the world, and with a handicap which is crushing.

This is true of the ordinary farmer, but it may be modified in the case of the expert farmer who goes in for intensive culture and produces specialties. Such crops, if successfully cultivated, will bear the incubus of high prices of labour, because in such a case while the labour is high priced, it is not really dear. But it passes from the field of unskilled to that of skilled labour, and must therefore be considered under a different denomination. As expert, intensive culturists are the exception and not the rule, it is not safe to generalize on these latter considerations. The former will apply to ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred.

The next step leads to the consideration of whether a man is cultivating his farm solely for the support of his own family or for marketing purposes as well. And, pushing the idea a little further, whether trading is the chief consideration and home support only a side show. The difference lies here, that the more one magnifies the trade considerations of the farming, the more necessary it is to consider the establishment of co-operative trading methods. Without this, farming must be an absolute failure. It would be easy to point to a dozen producing centres where this fact has been demonstrated. Perhaps the most notable in British Columbia is in the case of the Okanagan, admittedly one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the world, where the business was carried on for some years at an absolute loss. Fruit-growers became discouraged and valuable fruit ranches were sold at a nominal price; all because marketing facilities had not been developed. On the establishment of a co-operative trading association with headquarters at Kelowna, things soon changed and now for several years past the marketing arrangements have been so perfect that every box of apples fit to export finds a ready market. Fruit-growers are getting rich and fruit lands have constantly increased in value. The same is true of the celebrated Hood River fruit district in Oregon; the same is true, on a small scale, of our own Kootenay District.

In this matter nothing can be done without co-operation. There is an ample market for all that our farmers can produce, whether it be fruit, vegetables, cereals or roots. We are importing large quantities of all these lines of produce at different points in the Province. They are imported against a duty. There are still larger markets in the Prairies which are being supplied mainly with American produce. British Columbia should control this larger market, but in any event there is absolutely no excuse for allowing the local market to be swamped by imported goods; nor is there any excuse for allowing good areable land to lie idle on the off chance that it may be required by the speculative buyer.

Land booms do not last for ever, and they do not recur frequently in the same district. We have recently had ours, the first for twenty years. No man would be foolish enough to prophesy when the next may be due, but however foolish such a course might be, it is infinitely more foolish for the owner of good cultivable land to sit down and await the arrival of the next boom.

Common sense and the necessities of the community demand that it shall in the meantime be put to the use which Nature intended, and if there are some discouragements arising from the experience of those who have tried in a dilettante kind of way to pose as farmers, when many of them were really land speculators, the mood may well be allowed to pass, and if the farmer gets down to business, which means not only to productive but to systematic, co-operative marketing, he may be in British Columbia, as he is in every other part of the civilized world where this is done, the most independent man in the community.

*Bohemian.*

## HOLMES TO THE RESCUE.

By Barry Pain.

(Reprinted from London Opinion, November 8, 1913.)

SHERLOCK HOLMES paced the room like a caged tiger, occasionally pausing to blow a blast on the ophicleide, an instrument to which he had recently become addicted—contra pacem and to the scandal of the Government. I guessed from his behaviour that he was revolving, in that strange master-mind of his, matter suitable for publication in a popular magazine, and unostentatiously I sharpened my pencil and opened my notebook.

"Watson," he said suddenly, "has it ever occurred to you what an immense amount of minor thefts—pocket-picking—must go on every day at Hyde Park Corner?"

"Well, no," I said. "It has not."

"No," said Holmes, "it wouldn't. You have the mind of a jelly-fish."

"But," I said, "I am seldom at Hyde Park Corner, and when I have been there I have never seen any theft committed."

"Nor I, nor I. I have never even read any report of such things happening there. But, none the less, I know that it must be so."

"Holmes," I said, "you have a perfectly wonderful intellect. Would you mind obliging again? As a matter of fact, I've got a boy from Southampton Street waiting for copy at this moment."

My friend smiled so modestly. "Really," he said, "it is so simple. It is hardly worth talking about. At Hyde Park Corner the attention of pedestrians and of people on public vehicles is arrested by a problem above the line of sight."

"What problem?"

"Oh, don't irritate me, Watson. The problem why anybody who has wings should want to drive four horses. You must know—Adrian Jones's thing on the top of the arch. People not only look up at it, but become abstracted in the problem. There is the opportunity for the pickpocket, and the pickpocket never misses his opportunity. I do not care what the police say—a fine body of men, but with no deductive power. I can tell you positively and certainly that at the present moment Hyde Park Corner is the principal centre of minor crime in London. These sculptors have much to answer for."

He blew another blast on the ophicleide, and Miss Smith was announced.

Miss Smith was clearly distressed, but not sufficiently distressed to spoil her personal appearance, which was all in her favour. "You are Mr. Sherlock Holmes?" she said.

Holmes waited until the limelightman had got the amber spot on his enigmatic face. (We know we may be dramatised at any moment, and we are always ready for it.) Then he said:

"I am."

"Will you help me?"

"Certainly," said Holmes, with his usual courtesy. "Your watch has stopped, of course. You did not neglect to wind it up, and you've not broken the main-spring. There is probably nothing much the matter. It may require to be cleaned. May I look at it?"

Miss Smith gasped and sat down.

"How did you know?" she said.

I asked myself the same question.

"How did I know? But the thing was so obvious. A woman calling on a man for the first time always calls at the hour, half-hour, or quarter-hour. You called at seven minutes past three. Therefore I know your watch has stopped. You have not forgotten to wind it up, because you are a careful person and forget nothing. The fact that you placed your wet umbrella so that it would drip into the coal-scuttle is sufficient evidence of this. You have not broken the main-spring, because you are not prognathous. Only those with strongly developed chins break main-springs."

"Marvellous," said the girl.

"Marvellous," I echoed.

"Of course," said the girl, "It is none of it right. I'm wearing my sister's watch, which is going very well. I broke the main-spring of my own a fortnight ago, and I've forgotten to send it to be repaired. I called at seven minutes past three solely by chance, because I happened to be passing then. But still, it is wonderful that you should think of these things."

"Anybody could train himself to it," said my friend modestly. "Now, Miss Smith, don't ask me anything easy. If you want to konw about the Pearl Mystery, I finished that six weeks ago. And don't ask me to find the murderer, for that's a schoolboy business. Either give me something worthy of my mind, or go to Scotland Yard."

"The question I am going to ask you is very difficult."

"What is it?" he said sternly.

"When will Baker Street Station be finished?"

Holmes turned abruptly to the sideboard and mixed himself a stiff cocaine-and-soda. He was deep in thought.

"Don't say you won't tell me," said the girl, almost tearfully. "You live in Baker Street, and ought to know. I use that station every day, and it is so terrible. Holmes, Holmes, sweet Holmes! 'Mid pleasures and palaces though I may roam, I never saw such a mess. Every time I walk up the temporary wooden staircase to the tube railway, I expect to find a guillotine waiting for me at the top—it is so exactly like it. There is a hole in the middle of one platform going down into the bowels of the earth, and reminding one of the Spanish Inquisition. I want to know when the trouble will be cleared up, when there will be less insulated cable lying about, and fewer trestles, and when will the escalators start work? It has been going on for years and years and years. It looks as if it might be going on for ever. Can't you help me? It worries me so."

Once more Sherlock Holmes paced the room, and then he held his hand out to the girl.

"Thank you," he said. "You have asked me the one thing which nobody knows. This is worthy of me. I must get to work at once."

He stepped over to the ophicleide and called down it: "Trunk, please." Then he recovered himself.

"Sorry," he said. "A moment of abstraction. Watson, will you remember to get the German Emperor on the telephone directly, and tell him I shall not be able to take that little job of his. Miss Smith's affair will occupy all my time."

"Oh, thank you," said Miss Smith. "How kind and good and great you are. And when shall I know?"

"Call again in a year's time, and I may have some information for you. Be punctual, for I am generally busy. Good-bye, Miss Smith. Mind the step."

## MORE LABBY STORIES.

"WHEN Labouchere was in the diplomatic service, he was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg. Before starting he had a dispute with the Foreign Office about his expenses. F.O. had its idea of the scale; Labouchere had his. But the Office refused to reconsider its decision. Labouchere took his leave, crossed the Channel, and was, to all appearances, lost. A week after the appointed time he had not arrived at St. Petersburg. A representative of F.O. was sent out on his trail. He was traced to Paris, and from thence to Vienna, where he was run to earth. In reply to his discoverer, he coolly said:

'The Foreign Office refused to pay me my expenses, and I'm walking to St. Petersburg.'"

"On another occasion, when he was attache at our emabssy in Washington, the minister was suddenly recalled to London, and Labouchere was left in charge. On the morning following the departure of the Ambassador, one of the members of the United States Government called. 'Minister in?' he inquired curtly of Labouchere. 'Not in,' replied Labby, lighting a cigarette. 'Guess I'll call again,' said the big politician. 'Ah, do!' said Labouchere sweetly. An hour afterwards the same Great Man again put in an appearance. 'Minister in yet?' he inquired sharply. 'Not yet,' answered Labouchere from behind the paper which he was reading. 'Can you give me any idea when he will be back?' asked the important senator impatiently. 'I haven't the remotest idea: he sailed for Europe yesterday,' was the soft asnwer."—Bohemian Days in Fleet Street. By a Journalist. John Long. 10s 6d net.

## VANCOUVER PRESS CLUB.

The third annual general meeting of the Vancouver Press Club was held at the club's premises, Leigh-Spencer Building, Vancouver, B. C., on the 13th inst. The report of the auditor, Mr. A. V. Kenah, showed that the club is making good headway.

The following officers were elected for the current year:—Honorary presidents—J. S. H. Matson, F. C. Wade, K.C.; W. C. Nichol; L. D. Taylor; president, Ralph Wilson; vice-presidents—A. P. Garvey, John B. Kerr; trustees—J. T. Hewitt, W. Blue, B. Goss, B. A. McKelvie, J. W. Bryan, H. Cowan.

The present quarters of the Vancouver Press Club are admirably adapted for the purposes of the organization and provide a most comfortable rendezvous for all members of the "fourth party."

The influences of the various press clubs in America are too well known to need any comment on our part, and the strong board of management of the Vancouver Press Club is the best guarantee of a brilliant future for this most useful organization.

## STILL WONDERING

Lewis Waller, who recently returned to London from the States only to set sail again for the Antipodes, regaled me, a few days before his departure, with a story of naive ingenuousness. Waller appeared in New York, of course, in his favourite Shakespearean role, and was hurrying into the theatre for rehearsal one day when he observed a fat man gazing with evident disdain at a big poster that represented the actor in the character of Henry V.

As Waller passed, the rotund person pointed to the caption of the poster, and observed with a note of disguest:

"Ain't these actors getting swanky? Henry V. what?"


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**Vancouver-Victoria.**—Leave Vancouver daily, 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 11:45 p.m. Arrive Victoria, 2:30 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 7:00 a.m.

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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.

**E. & N. RAILWAY**

**Victoria to Port Alberni.**—Leave Victoria daily at 9:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.; arrive Duncan 11:10 a.m., 5:40 p.m.; arrive Nanaimo, 12:45 p.m., 7:20 p.m.; arrive Port Alberni 4:20 p.m. except Sunday.

**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.

**V. & S. RAILWAY.**

**Victoria-Sidney.**—Leave Victoria daily, 9:00 a.m. (except Sundays), 2:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.; Sundays at 10:00 a.m. Arrive at Sidney one hour later. Leave Sidney week days at 7:30 a.m., 11:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m. Reach Victoria 8:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m, 5:30 p.m.; Sunday leave Sidney 5:00 p.m., reaching Victoria 6:00 p.m. Saturday special train leaves Sidney 6:15 p.m.

**B. C. E. RY. (Interurban)**

**Victoria-Deep Cove.**—First car leaves Victoria for Deep Cove, 7:30 a.m.; last car leaves Victoria for Deep Cove 11:15 p.m. (except Sundays). First car arrives Deep Cove 8:45 a.m.; last, 12.30 midnight. First car leaves Deep Cove, 6:00 a.m.; last car, 9:00 p.m.; first car arrives Victoria, 7:15 a.m.; last, 10.15 u.m.

HOTEL RAINIER-GRAND SEATTLE

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ON Monday night last the Victoria Ladies' Musical Society presented Harold Bauer, pianist, at the Victoria Theatre. Whether these concerts are being given too frequently, or whether Victorians are not lovers of piano solos is a moot point, but the fact remains that the audience which assembled to hear this master was remarkable for its paucity of numbers, though it made up for this by the enthusiasm which it displayed during the course of the evening.

Harold Bauer is a magnificent pianist and he does not find it necessary to pad out his playing by those artificial affectations which so often characterize his class. Seated straight up at the instrument he refrains from swaying his body or waving his hands. With apparently no effort he renders the greatest masterpieces and renders them with a cleanness of touch and a sympathy of soul which is illuminating. His programme was most comprehensive and excellent throughout, but if one may particularize, I fancy that the selection which most fascinated the audience was Beethoven's "Minuet in E. Flat." It was a thousand pities that more music lovers had not assembled to give him audience.

LENORE ULRICH

As Luana in "The Bird of Paradise."

A DELIGHTFUL trio of comic acrobats open this week's bill at the Empress Theatre and they are as clever as they are comic. Another first-class turn is that provided by Harry Louine who is a sleight-of-hand artist of considerable skill, and with one or two new tricks to show. These two turns constitute a strong aggregation and form the backbone of the current programme. Brooke & Harris are a couple of singing and talking entertainers who "make good," whilst Bruce, Duffet & Co. present a playlet which has many comical features. Of Mayo & Allman one can say little; they evoked a good deal of applause, but their jokes are poor and their singing hardly fulfils the prediction of the advance notices.

*

ANIMAL shows are always popular wherever they appear and in bringing Viola's Comedy Animals to the Crystal this week the management scored a big success. Another favourite vaudeville turn which never palls is a tight wire entertainment, and Love & De Marle proved experts in this line of business when seen at the same theatre. But though the vaudeville has been good the management has not forgotten that after all in a moving picture house pictures are the first consideration and by seeing to it that the films are always up to standard the Broad Street theatre is keeping the position which it has always occupied.

NEXT week an innovation which will doubtless prove most popular amongst the ladies of Victoria who patronize picture shows and vaudeville entertainments will be inaugurated at the Variety Theatre. Towards four o'clock in the afternoons tea will be served to all ticket-holders who enjoy "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." When a fine run of pictures is coupled to a special line of vaudeville and the two are harnessed to afternoon tea, it is easy to see that the Variety Theatre means to take a high place amongst the attractions of the city.

*

OUR playwrights, wafting their muses to foreign shores, usually draw very extensively upon their imaginations, but Mr. Richard Walton Tully, author of "The Bird of Paradise," which Oliver Morosco will present here at the Victoria Theatre December 1st and 2nd, is probably the foremost student of his subject, Hawaiian history, economics, race-traits and possibilities, in the world today.

Mr. Tully, whose first stage success was scored even before he left the University of California, has been an enthusiast upon our nearest Westerly insular possession, and in this drama has given not only an absorbing entertainment, with one of the cleverest and most heart-moving stories written in a decade, but has provided a thoroughly saturate solution of factful comment upon every topic pertaining to Hawaii, its people and its invaders both commercial and religious.

The love story of Paul Wilson and Luana, the pathetically lovely savage of Pele, deserves to—and probably will—be perpetuated. It is a great, moving, human story, simply, swiftly and entrancingly told, without halt or interruption, without side issues or departure from the main subject, and apparently without effort.

The decadence of Wilson under this tropic love, this life of perpetual tomorrow, an effortless life, a life full of dreams and devoid of action, is a study which in technique, skill and enchanting interest equals the character painting of an European dramatist of modern times. Withal Mr. Tully has woven much bright comedy, the relief of several highly human characters, and the genuinely novel music and dancing of a troupe of Hawaiian Hula steppers into his plot and action.

The cast which Mr. Morosco has provided is of extraordinary effectiveness, and is headed by Miss Lenore Ulrich, one of the most promising emotional actresses in this country at the present time, as Luana, while Mr. William Desmond, recently a co-star with Katherine Grey throughout the Antipodes, plays the corresponding role of Paul Wilson.

The scenery throughout is unusual; the concluding scene, the tremendous volcano Pele in terrifying action, is stupendous. Scientific papers throughout America and Europe have made comment upon this extraordinary feature.

*

MR. HALFORD FORSTER, the advance manager fro the Quinlan Opera Company, which will be touring through the Dominion early next year, has arrived in Montreal by the Empress of Ireland, to make the final arrangements for the trip across Canada of the organization.

The Quinlan Company has established many records. In the Old Country, South Africa, and Australia they hold the record in every theatre visited for box-office receipts, and this not against small attractions, but such big draws as Pavlova, Oscar Asche, Beerbohm Tree, Lewis Waller and Fred Terry. For many years at Birmingham, Fred Terry has held the championship for the biggest week's business England, but before leaving in April for his world-trip, Mr. Quinlan lowered this figure, by no less a sum than $4,000 on the week.

No operatic venture of this magnitude has ever left England on a 40,000 mile trip, or accomplished a mileage in two years of some 80,000 miles.

The company will arrive in Vancouver on the S.S. Makura on January 6th, the whole passenger accommodation of the boat having been retained to transport the artists to Canada.

They have a repertoire of twenty-nine operas, including "The Ring of the Nibelung" which has never been produced in the Dominion.

The company will be playing in Montreal in February, and it is Mr. Quinlan's intention to submit his repertoire to his patrons, and allow them to select their own programme, as it will be impossible during their short stay to play every opera.

*

### THE DICKENS' CLUB

A MOST enjoyable meeting of the Dickens' Club was held last Wednesday evening at the King's Daughters' Rest Room. Dr. W. E. Howe took the chair and introduced first the Rev. J. B. Warnicker, who spoke on the message which Dickens has for the world today. In the course of an excellent address, which was all too short, the speaker emphasized the warfare which the novelist so earnestly waged against all forms of cant and all manner of oppression. He pointed out the tremendous influence possessed by Dickens whose works were read by every class in every nation and laid stress on the fact that that influence was always wielded in defence of sincerity and righteous dealing towards the poor.

On the conclusion of Mr. Warnicker's speech, the chairman called on Mr. Napier Moore to give impersonations of some of Dickens' characters. Making up in view of the audience, Mr. Moore most successfully impersonated Uriah Heep, Little Nell's Grandfather, Mr. Squeers and Fagin, and though in all these he excelled it may be said that his "Uriah Heep" was a masterpiece.

The chairman then explained that owing to an untoward accident the slides illustrating "Dombey and Son" had failed to arrive, but that Mr. J. W. Lethaby had secured some views of London, not unconnected with Dickens, which that gentleman would show. Mr. Lethaby exhibited the slides with a running commentary, and after a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. McIntyre, had been passed, the meeting came to an end.

The proceeds were handed over to the Seamen's Institute, and in this connection it was stated that in future the money secured by the Dickens' Club would be devoted to a fund for the endowment of a cot in the children's ward at one of the local hospitals.

### THE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT

THE writer was present at the Rugby match on Saturday and was specially interested in the personality and play of Peter Ogden. In his opinion it would not be right to allow the lamentable incident to pass without remarking on the imprudence of putting a man into the game at the last minute who was not trained and who had never before played in the position. This is not to dispute for a moment the medical opinion that he was in good condition. That he was sound cannot be questioned; that he was untrained is a well known fact. At the commencement of the game his actions not only showed his total unfitness for the position of full back, but aroused apprehensions in many minds. It is not to reflect at all either on his character or skill to say that he was awkward in the position and that he adopted a style of play which exposed him to risks which would not have been incurred by many other players.

The view of the writer is that he should never have been put into the game in that position, but in any event he should have been taken out of the game when he received his first injury, which undoubtedly was the prime cause of his untimely death. That he was untrained was not only known to many but evidenced by his distress on many occasions, and it is impossible to say how much this condition contributed to his final collapse. The writer is in entire agreement with the suggestion that the rules should be altered to give the referee undisputed authority to remove a man from the field permanently if in his judgment he is physically unfit to play.

IT IS believed that the record set by Mr. G. Curgenven, the well known Cowichan cricketer, here this season will stand as a Dominion record. The official batting and bowling averages of the Cowichan Club show that he scored 1,075 runs and had a bowling average of 9 runs per wicket. Never before in British Columbia has any player scored 1,000 runs in a season or taken 100 wickets. It will be recalled that the Australian cricketers stated that they considered Curgenven the best all-round cricketer they had met on their tour on this continent.

### A' SCOTS WILL STAND THEGITHER

Oh ha ye hear'd the claver Jock
Hae ye no hear'd the news?
Tha Kiltys a' the fashion, Jock,
We'll nae mair wear the trews.

Whar did we get the siller, Jock?
An' wha did gie tha funds?
'Twas Robbie Burns McCoy, Jock,
Wi' six thusand sterling punds!

An' wut wull he be getting, Jock?
That gard him gie sae free?
They'll ca' him a guid Scotsman, Jock,
No better name there be.

Is McCoy a millionaire, Jock?
Diz he own a coalie mine?
Thet's neyther here nor there, Jock,
Losh man, his sperit's fine.

The same auld tale ye ken, Jock,
A' Scots wull stand thegither
The waur the need, the closer, Jock,
For those wha' lo'e tha heather.

WALTER HOWARD.


The Crystal Theatre
ADMISSION 10c. Broad Street ADMISSION 10c.
Week of December 1st
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday: 3 - THE ZARTOONS - 3 Feature Mystery Act THE CARTER CAYLOR CO. Comedy Act At Camp Rest!
Thursday, Friday, Saturday: LA STELLA TRIO Russian Singing and Musical Novelty COLTON AND DARROW Entertainers de Luxe
Four Reels First Run Motion Pictures, changing Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Continuous performance 1:30 to 11 p.m. Vaudeville 3 to 4 and 7 to 11.

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1232 Government St. Phone 88

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SHAMPOOING AND MANICURING
MRS. M. L. ROSS
Successor to Madam Kosche
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Ballin & Calvet's
Champagne
A first class wine at a very cheap price. Try it now in preparation for Christmastide.
QUARTS ...$2.00
PINTS .....$1.00
The B. C. Wine Co., Ltd.
Family Wine and Spirit Merchants
1216 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.
Phone 3052

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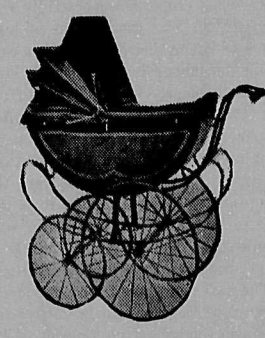
Headquarters for the Automobile Trade
EUROPEAN PLAN
Located at the corner of Second Avenue and Stewart Street. A minute's walk from the business and shopping centre of the city. All outside rooms and strictly fireproof. Street cars pass the door. Auto 'bus meets all trains and boats.
First-class Cafe under the supervision of the hotel management.
"A Homelike Place"
J. H. DAVIS, Proprietor

Victoria Theatre
Week Commencing December 1
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Drink Thorpe's Dry Ginger Ale

ARENA
Skating Now Open
3 - SESSIONS DAILY - 3
10-12, 3-5, 8:15-10:30
Rowland's Band Every Evening

Baby Car Specialists

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AT REASONABLE RATES ON SMALL ARTICLES of VALUE
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When you are ordering Coal or Wood, just Phone 3406. We guarantee satisfaction.
Try our Anthracite—the only hard coal on the market.
Phone 3406 1318 Wharf St
VICTORIA WOOD & COAL CO.

When the Doctor
Says "physic"—bring his prescription to Bowes and be sure of accuracy, purity and expedition
C. H. BOWES
1228 Government Street

Empress
Week Commencing December 1
Initial American Tour of the Athletic Venus
KATIE SANDWINA
And Her Company of Continental Gymnasts. A Recent Hit of Ringling Brothers
The Ragtime Roisterers
Harry— —Andy
DARCY & WILLIAMS
In Songs and Selections of Snap and Vim
The Jesting Juggler
WILLISCH
Amazingly Apt in Balancing
MOND & SALLE
Artistic Exemplars of Dance and Song
LEW WELLS
Monologue and Saxaphone Eccentricities

Variety Theatre
Late Kinemacolor
Continuous Show 1:30 to 11
TWO ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE
FOUR REELS OF FIRST RUN MOTION PICTURES
The Very Best That Money Can Buy!
Amateurs Every Wed. Night
Any Seat on Main Floor 10c — TEN CENTS — 10c

Victoria Theatre
Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 1, 2
Curtain 8.15 sharp
Oliver Morosco Submits
"THE BIRD OF PARADISE"
A Romance of Hawaii
By Richard Walton Tully.
The Dramatic Novelty of the Decade
A Play of a Woman's Soul
Prices, 50c to $1.50

Princess Theatre
Week Commencing November 17
The Unimitable Comedy
"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH"


The fact that Rome wasn't built in day has served as the loafer's best cuse for 2,000 years.—J. Fall.

Two English ladies have room f one or two paying guests in the comfortable home near Beacon H Park; home cooking, cars pass t door, strictly moderate terms. Pho 2665L. 647 Niagara Street.

# PERSONALITIES

VICTORIA is always interested in the personality and doings of Mr. Clive Phillipps Wolley, who has had affiliations with the city for more than twenty years, although preferring, like many English gentlemen, to reside in the country. For some years he made his home on Pier Island, but latterly has been domiciled in the neighbourhood of Duncan. Some day the history of Mr. Wolley's public life and work in British Columbia will have to be written, and when it is, it will form a most interesting chapter in the growth of the Province. His contribution has not been so much to its material growth, although he has at all times been a considerable investor, but his claim to recognition rests on a much surer foundation. He has been a leader of thought; in many ways an apostle of culture, and in the fullest sense the pioneer and staunch upholder of the Imperial idea. Twenty years ago he was best known as a poet, for he had already written verses which will live. They are mostly of a patriotic character, the most notable one being reproduced in almost every important newspaper in the Empire, entitled "The Sea Queen Waits." From poetry Mr. Wolley drifted into prose and has contributed many striking stories to the magazines, mostly of the adventurous type. When he became more closely identified with the Navy League, of which he is the founder in British Columbia and of which he has been President for ten years, he became a voluminous contributor to the newspapers and magazines of England and Canada, writing up his favourite subject and arousing the interest of his fellow citizens in a matter which had fallen into a season of quietude. Later Mr. Wolley wrote a pamphlet on the subject of Imperial Naval Defence which has been recognized as a standard work. In addition to the service of the pen, Mr. Wolley has been a popular speaker and lecturer on naval affairs, his services being much in demand for this purpose. He is admittedly one of the best platform speakers in the Province and on his favourite subject has no superior. Among his many activities may be counted the Public School Magazine, printed by the Government and edited by Mr. Wolley. This magazine admittedly does a good work among the young people of the Province and is in every sense a unique production. For some years Mr. Wolley took an active part in politics and twice contested an Island constituency, but although a staunch Conservative, he always found the restrictions of partisanship hampering and for several years now has abandoned the political platform for the broader one of National and Imperial issues on which his supremacy is unquestioned. Mr. Wolley has recently returned from a visit to England, where his presence aroused much interest among those interested in naval affairs. But for the state of his health he would have addressed a number of meetings, but was unfortunately obliged to decline many invitations. One would be glad to hear that so stalwart a champion of one of the noblest of Imperial causes might in advancing years receive recognition at the hands of his Sovereign on the advice of those who should know that King George has no more loyal subject, Imperial ideas no more capable advocate and Canadian nationhood no truer friend than Clive Phillipps Wolley.

*

THE man of the hour in Victoria is possibly Colonel Currie, because after many years association with the Fifth Regiment he has just transferred his allegiance to the newly formed Highland Regiment. Colonel Currie has had a distinguished career in connection with volunteer military service, having served fourteen years with the Fifth. His services were so fully appreciated and the regiment attained such a high degree of efficiency under his direction that in 1907 he was elected President of the British Columbia Rifle Association, an office which he has held ever since. It is during Colonel Currie's term of office that the Fifth has distinguished itself so greatly in competitions in different parts of the world, having won first prize at moving targets at Spithead last year and having practically swept the board this year in Canadian competitions. It cannot be doubted that the efficiency and high morale of the Fifth has had much to do with stimulating public interest in the subject of military training in Victoria and that this interest is largely accountable for the fact that during the present year two new regiments have been formed, the Fusiliers and the Highlanders. Both are now getting fairly on their feet, the former owing to the enthusiasm and energy of Colonel Hall and Major Beale, and the latter owing to the munificent gift of Mr. W. H. Coy and the generous support of the leading Scotsmen of the city. When the new drill hall is in commission it will house three fine regiments, of which the Highlanders under the command of Colonel Currie cannot fail to be one of the most important. In business and private life Colonel Currie is universally popular. He is an active member of the real estate firm of Currie & Power and has taken a conspicuous part in the real estate activities of the last three or four years which have contributed so much to the growth of Victoria. Colonel Currie is in the prime of life, being still two years short of forty and will no doubt be able to contribute many years of active and profitable service not only to the military, but to the business affairs of the city.

*

MISS Helen Stewart may fairly be called one of Victoria's leading women, for she occupies an important official position which brings her in contact with thousands of our citizens and she has "made good." It is not necessary to refer to the antecedent regime, except to say that after three years' service Miss Stewart has straightened matters out and now-a-days no complaints are heard except from an occasional suffragette who thinks that "air-cushions" should be provided. Miss Stewart has achieved her success mainly by the exercise of two qualities, courtesy and competency. Even if one had not read her splendid testimonials, it would be impossible not to discover that she had been well trained. The management of a library is to her trained and experienced mind simplicity itself, and if she had sufficient funds at command, she undoubtedly possesses the ability to develop a perfect institution. As it is, she does the best possible with the material at hand. Apart from the mere mechanical arrangement and the facility with which books can be obtained and returned, she has shown discrimination in pursuing a weeding-out process, in the course of which she has got rid of hundreds of books which should never have found their way to the shelves, and has endeavoured to replace them with the best type of literature available. At this festive season she is catering to the children and indeed to all who love what may be called Christmas literature, a new departure on the part of a librarian, but one which will be highly appreciated. Miss Stewart is essentially a public official who has demonstrated her ability to such an extent that she could be entrusted with the exercise of all the functions of a librarian which can possibly be financed. She is, in the truest sense, the head of a great educational department, which is pregnant with influence for the community and which can do not a little to determine its character.

## PURTAB SINGH FINDS ANSWER

(Contributed)

HE was a tall, muscular man with bushy black whiskers tucked up over his jaws and under his turban. As the steamboat Slocan ploughed her way from Rosebery towards New Denver, Purtab Singh stood on the front of the upper deck and gazed on the snow-clad slopes and peaks of Goat mountain and Silver ridge behind New Denver and on Red Mountain and other peaks beyond Silverton. He was thinking of the Himalayas, and Hindu-Kosh Mountains, and of the Khyber and Bolan passes and other places in the north and northwest portions of India, where years ago he had served the great Kaiser-i-Hind, under the care and leading of those danger-seeking British officers of his old corps, the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs.

The past held for him many enjoyable memories; the present caused surprise, humiliation, and a feeling of anger—while the future was viewed with uncertainty and displeasure. Purtab Singh had learned much and also acquired wander-lust from the white men in India. He had already travelled far from his native Punjab and was beginning to know the meaning of British freedom and to realize the might and extent of the British Empire. But there were many things which Purtab Singh could not even faintly understand; therefore his soul was troubled and he looked in vain for answers to his mental enquiries. Almost everywhere in his travels he had found the British flag in evidence, and with some secret pride had recognized it as the flag to which he owed allegiance and under which he enjoyed much freedom and personal safety.

However, in Canada he had found a difference. He had found himself regarded as an undesirable person, and many things indicated that he was far from welcome in this part of the Empire. He pondered deeply and talked much regarding this matter, but could find no answer to the problem; therefore concluded that the people of Canada were treating him, a British subject, very unjustly.

When the Slocan arrived at New Denver there was a hurried exchange of sundry lots of merchandise. A number of passengers left the boat and several other persons came aboard. Among the latter was a khaki-clad prospector and miner going to work at a mine near Silverton. Many years before this prospector had also served the Kaiser-i-Hind along the northwest frontier, in the Bolan pass and elsewhere, and as soon as he saw Purtab Singh he spoke to him kindly in the language of far away Hindustan.

Soon the two men were freely conversing, partly in English and partly in Hindu, and both being ex-soldiers were in fraternal mood. Purtab Singh poured forth his troubles to the prospector and the latter gave answer which was brief and easily understood. Before reaching Silverton Purtab knew that Canada is a self-governing part of the empire, that undesirable persons, white or black, British subjects or foreigners, may be refused entry here, that even the Angrezee (English) who rule India have no special privileges here. The difference between simply a British subject and a Canadian citizen was explained and for many reasons, which were stated, it was made clear that Asiatic workers were not welcome in Canada—that the white men who had explored, opened up and developed this country, intended to hold the same for their children and the best members of the white race generally.

The other self-governing dominions of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia were mentioned and the possibility that India, in time, would enjoy the same freedom and powers.

It was shown that Australians and Canadians have no dislike for the people of India; but for social and economic reasons they were being excluded, and that although they may be subjects of the Kaiser-i-Hind, they have no right to free entry into any self-governing portion of the Empire.

When the Sikh and Canadian parted at Silverton they understood each other and shook hands very heartily. Purtab Singh saluted and gave thanks for the answers to his many questions. No doubt he now judges Canadians less harshly and has, perhaps, in his mind's eye a vision of the time when India, too, shall be a mighty union of self-governing provinces.

### CREDITORS' TRUST DEEDS ACT

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Ernest Miles of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, carrying on business formerly as a builder and residing to No. 1619 Hulton Street, Victoria, B.C., has made an assignment by indenture dated the 24th day of November, 1913, to me the undersigned Claude Lionel Harrison, Solicitor, of Law Chambers, Bastion St., 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 Street, Victoria, B.C., on the 4th day of December, 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 23rd day of December, 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 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 24th day of November, 1913.

C. L. HARRISON,
Assignee.

nov. 29 dec 20

### PATENT ACT, CANADA:

Patent No. 137419 granted on 19th December, 1911, to Messrs. Tatro and Delius: The process covered by this Patent is for cleaning ships' bottoms, piles, etc., and removing rust, barnacles and other marine growths by Electrolysis; Applicants desiring to work this process in Canada are invited to apply for terms, etc., to Msesrs. Mason & Mann, Solicitors, 1112 Langley Street, Victoria, Agents for the owners.

nov 29 tf

### LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot 120 of Subdivision of Craigdarroch Park, Victoria City, Map 385.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu of the Certificate of Indefeasible Title issued to E. R. Ricketts of Vancouver, B.C., on the 10th day of October, 1912, and numbered 4687.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of November, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

### LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lots 3, 4, and 14 of Lots 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 Cloverdale Estate, Map 344, Victoria District.

Notice is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title issued to Alexander Davidson on the 31st day of May, 1906, and numbered 12471 C, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry O....ce, Victoria, B.C., this 30th day of October, 1913.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

Nov. 22 Dec. 20

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, Victoria, B.C.," will be received until 4.00 P.M. on Thursday, December 11, 1913, for the construction of a Drill Hall at Victoria, B. C.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application to the o....ce of Wm. Henderson, resident architect, Victoria, B. C.; on application to the Postmaster, at Vancouver, B. C., and at this Department.

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 Work, equal to ten per cent (10 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, Noember 11, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—49438.

Nov. 22-29.

### NO NEED TO STUDY

The Croesus difficulties, which included differences about casting, remind a correspondent that when Gus Harris engaged Charles Warner for lead at The Lane, he gave him the first act to study, but retained the others.

"What's it all about?" asked Warner.

"In the second act there is a parachute ascent."

"Do I go up in that?"

"No, we've engaged Professor Baldwin."

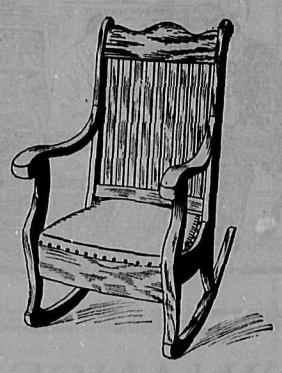
"In the third act a man swims round a ship for ten minutes."

"Is that me?" asked Warner.

"No, Finney. And in the last act there's a fight for a belt."

"Is there any acting in this piece?" queried Warner, witheringly.

"Oh, yes, but we've engaged Charlie Glenney for that," was the reply.

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WITH THE WONDERFUL VALUES WE ARE OFFERING IN REALLY HIGH-GRADE FURNITURE. THEN, IF YOU WANT TO GIVE SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL AND USEFUL AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT, WHY NOT CHOSE A PIECE OF FURNITURE AND GET IT AT A BIG SAVING? WE WILL BE GLAD TO STORE ANYTHING UNTIL IT IS REQUIRED.

ODD DEN CHAIRS

A magnificent show of Morris, Arm Rockers and Arm Chairs. All specially suitable for Xmas Gifts, and every one greatly reduced in price.

YOU WOULD LIKE A BRASS BED

And at the prices we have marked there is no reason why you shouldn't have one. These were only unpacked a few days ago, but will be among the biggest of the big bargains. A great variety of designs, all of the latest, and every Bedstead a handsome piece of furniture:—

Regular price $55.00. Now.....$42.50
Regular price $50.00. Now.....$39.00
Regular price $45.00. Now.....$35.00
And so on down the line to regular price $16
Now priced at .....$12.80

200 LARGE COMFORTERS

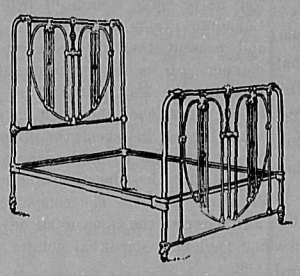
Double-bed size, in bright, warm colorings. Look at the prices, and come early. Sizes 60 in. x 72 in. and 72 in. x 72 in.

Regular $1.50, for .....$1.00
Regular $1.75, for .....$1.25
Regular $2.25, for .....$1.50

150 HEARTH RUGS

Brighten up the home for the festive season. Here's your chance. Pretty Oriental and conventional designs.

A Pile of Sample Rugs. Usually $1.00, now.....60c
Twenty-five only: Regular $1.50, now.....$1.00
Eighteen Smyrna Rugs. Regular $3.75, for....$2.75



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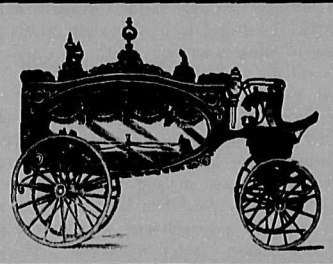
We build and rebuild Auto Bodies of all kinds. Mercantile Delivery Bodies and Trucks built to suit Your Chassis and your needs.

ANY PART OF AN AUTO, SUCH AS WHEELS, TOPS, SLIP COVERS, ENVELOPES, SPRINGS, BUILT QUICKLY AND BY EXPERT WORKMEN.





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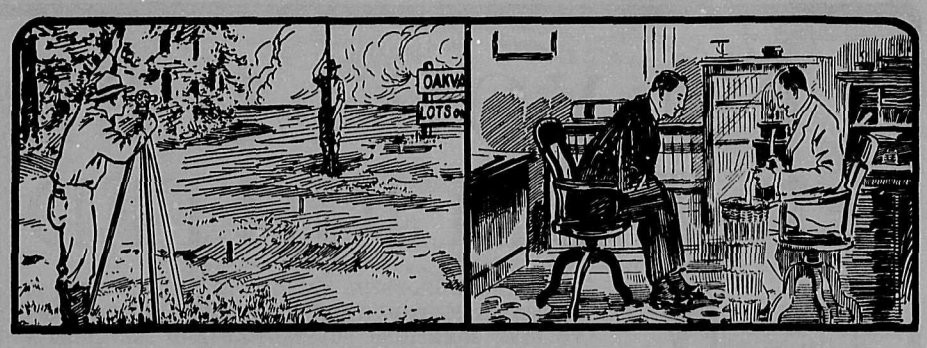

# REAL ESTATE & FINANCE

## THE PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(Specially Written for The Week by A. V. Kenah, A.C.A.)

THAT a money stringency prevails at the present time none will deny. That this stringency affects Western Canada is also obvious. That there is difficulty now in successfully floating our industrial or municipal *bonds on the London market cannot* be denied. It would be well before taking too optimistic a view of the situation to enquire into the whys and wherefores thereof, and to see what are the best remedies to be applied for their removal.

In a previous article I pointed out that London is the greatest financial market of the world; that all nations come to her for their borrowings, and that she treats them on the basis of economic equality. Canada cannot *complain that she has not had fair* treatment at the hands of the financiers of the Mother City of the Empire. Statistics prove the contrary, but even the fondest and proudest mother cannot be expected to indefinitely provide capital for her children. There comes a time when she must remind those children that she has other friends who are asking her for assistance, and apart from anything else it would be against her interests and, therefore, those of her children, to neglect her obligations in the international world of finance.

According to returns published in *a recent number of The Vancouver* News-Advertiser of an interview with Sir Richard McBride, on his return from his recent visit to the Old Country, the Premier is quoted as saying: "We are suffering from 'growing pains.'" The simile is peculiarly fortunate, and exactly expresses the chief cause of the despondency which some of us are inclined to give way to. "Growing pains" are a natural and very healthy phenomena as long as they *are not to be attributed to overfeed*ing a healthy child. That Canada is healthy no one can deny, but in many instances she has been fed so much that the financiers in the Old Country—wise men of centuries of experience handed down along the line of ancestry—think it advisable to call "half time" for a short period, so that a natural process of absorption may take place which must inevitably lead to her better ultimate condition.

Here in Western Canada we are younger than in the Eastern provinces, but the same principles are true, and now that we are growing so *rapidly a similar remedy must be ap*plied.

Again, like all children, some grow quicker than others and some turn out worse than others, and it is to be greatly deplored that so many Canadian enterprises have lately passed into the hands of receivers and liquidators. Writing on this topic to me just a month ago, one of the most prominent gentlemen in connection with the London financial houses says:

"It is most unfortunate that lately so many Canadian enterprises have passed into the hands of receivers and *liquidators. I am in touch with a* trust largely interested in no less than four of such cases which have only revealed their desperate condition within the last few weeks. Such a state of things is most regrettable, because it necessarily shakes confidence in financial stability when very large industrial enterprises, who have freely placed their bonds here on the top of a quite recent boom, have to reveal the fact that their finances have been hopelessly misconceived and misman*aged, and that their bondholders* either have to sell up an incomplete undertaking and make a swinging loss, or else have to submit to be slaughtered and to accept some junior security or share of a highly precarious nature."

I will not quote further or you would think us both pessimists, whereas we are quite the contrary.

Look at the enormous sums which have been invested and are now being spent on railway developments in this province, and you must realize that some return is only naturally expected before further capital can be easily obtained. This interest can only be obtained by the development of the country through which these railroads run, and it is because of the recognition of this fact that their bonds are supported by the Provincial Government, thus enabling it to guarantee them on account of its faith in our ultimate prosperity and our ability *to support such enterprises.*

What applies to commercial enterprises also applies to municipal bonds. The finances of a city, no matter what its future may appear to be, require the most careful and skilful management, and the present system of handling Canadian municipal bonds has brought forth a heavy depreciation in these securities. I noted with the greatest pleasure, in the interview above referred to, that Sir Richard McBride hinted at the possibility of reform in a direction which is known in England as control by the "Local Government Board." This is a separate department of the Government, to which the borowing municipality has to apply and get its consent before their bonds are placed on the market. On the application being made an inspector is sent to enquire into everything connected with the intended loan, and it depends entirely on his report whether the Local Government Board will authorize same. *Once the power is granted there is no* difficulty in marketing the issue, such is the confidence of the investor in the ex parte discretion of the department of the Government controlling these matters. How differently do we handle our municipal bonds! Each city does as it likes, and the percentage of ratepayers entitled to vote, and who do vote, shows all too plainly that the danger of indiscriminately piling up our bonded indebtedness is not sufficiently realized. But all evils *have their remedies*, and as one of the chief causes of failure in the case of commercial enterprises is lack of *competent management*, so must we see that only the best available talent is elected to our councils, which will work in harmony, with one single end in view—the advancement of their city along sound and prudent lines.

Another cause of the present stringency is the extravagant speculation which has been going on for some time past in land values. The swing of the pendulum in land values is a long one, and land values are a permanent factor when one judges the *financial position generally. Rightly* or wrongly, I am convinced that we shall see a heavy land depreciation before these speculators, and their name is legion, who are holding for other large corporations, have been disgorged by the Canadian Pacific and other large corporations, has been disposed of. At present the land market is flooded, and this state of things cannot be remedied in a day or by the wave of a wand. I believe that one of the best things which has ever happened in this province was the action of the Attorney-General in doubling the purchase price of the lands *which the Province had for sale.* This materially put a stop to the taking up of large tracts by speculators, whose schemes never included colonization.

London has still plenty of money for sound investments, and the last two prosperous years in England must of necessity have caused an accumulation of a great deal of money for sound investments, and there is no reason to suppose that Canada will not share in this surplus. A recent St. Petersburg loan is sufficient to *corroborate this statement. But if* we have to go to London to borrow money, it is surely only natural that we should conform to the traditions of the London market, and I am firmly convinced that if our municipal borrowing were controlled in some such way as those of the municipalities in England are, we should gain an advantage, and the Government which will bring in this reform will confer inestimable benefit on Canadian municipalities.

IF the plans of the British Canadian Film Company succeed, there will be a distinct improvement in the character of the pictures being shown in the various moving-picture concerns throughout Canada. The company has been formed with an authorized capital of $200,000 and an issued capital of $150,000, the object being to estab*lish within Canada an organization* fully equipped with all the necessary costumes, instruments and plant, to stage Canadian historical scenes, as well as to make records of principal Canadian events as they take place and present them in an acceptable manner. It is the intention of the company to also manufacture films of an educational and scientific character for use in schools, or otherwise, where they can be used advantageously, both for the education of the children and adults. The company will also cater to the commercial advertising field in a somewhat similar manner.

The company has taken over the plant and equipment previously owned by a couple of the directors, who are accepting stock in the new enterprise in exchange therefor. The property consists of the old Aberdeen school, together with the lot on which it stands, and certain smaller buildings, the whole being already fitted up with storerooms, machine shop, vaults and the various rooms necessary for the storage of the costumes and the manu*facture and development of the films.* In addition to this has been taken over a permanent camp of five acres on the Caughnawaga reservation on Lake St. Louis.

The directors of the company are: Sir Thomas Tait, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Andrew R. McMaster, K.C., A. G. Cameron, Dr. Hilton L. Hersey, Prof. J. A. Dale, M.A., and Forbes Sutherland. The stock is being offered by the National Bond Company.

*

ATTENTION is being directed to interior lands for grazing purposes, in view of the policy of the government to issue leases for land for grazing. Mr. Frank Vandecar, of Victoria, says if he can get the land *he requires he will bring four thou*sand sheep as a start. Another applicant from Powder River, Oregon, wants 20,000 acres and will bring in 15,000 sheep. The Stump Lake Land and Cattle Company, which already has a sheep business in the province, asks for an allotment that it may extend its holdings. In the Lillooet district it is estimated that there are now 29,900 head of cattle, 1,600 sheep, and 3,200 horses. On different occasions it has been suggested that sheep raising could be followed profitably in British Columbia. In the interior the fodder grows wild, and the climate is *suitable, especially in summer.* At present large quantities of mutton are imported from Australia and New Zealand. If this could be supplied from provincial ranches it would mean quite an increase in the wealth of the province. Not only that, but the wool would be a considerable item. While British Columbia may not become a great sheep raising country like Australia, there is reason to hope that large numbers will be raised here, now that the government is making it *easier for those interested to obtain* land for the purpose.

## THE TANGO AT THE MUSEUM.

By Horace Eckert.

THOSE who thought that the Tango was something new under the limelight will be surprised to hear that it is not a modern invention at all, but that it dates from either A.D. or B.C. something or other quite a long time ago. Whe learn that on the authority of M. Jean Richepin, who, in a lecture before the Institute of *France the other day*, said that the dancers of mythology and ancient Greece were patrons of the Tango, and that girls could be seen dancing on pottery in the British Museum in much the same style as now—except, of course, that we do not dance it on pottery.

Thus has another illusion been destroyed, and now we should not be surprised to hear that the first thing said by Noah when he came out of the ark and wanted to stretch his legs a bit was, "Let's see, how does the Tan-go?"

If the British Museum were an enterprising institution, alive to the possibilities of the opportunity presented it by M. Richepin, it could almost at once double its circulation and remove the reproach that no one visits it. A judicious advertising campaign would result in its Egyptian and early Pliocene Rooms being crowded with the flower of New York and Shaftesbury Avenue, who would go to take free lessons in how to do it and what not to wear; and the institution of *Wednesday Tango Teas would only be* a matter of time. If such a good cause would justify a little deception to increase the attendance, the Curator might dust down one of the mummies, hang it on the line, and label it: "Gabi dey Lil, a famous tango dancer before Meneptah CXVIII. Certain priests, enraged because they could not dance like her, laid complaint before Ramud al Haddem, the common incenser, who had not himself noticed anything till the priests lent him their opera-glasses." This might even be true, for verily is there nothing new. One day, perhaps, research will disclose the fact that Helen ran away with Paris because he promised to take her to the new picture palace at Troy.

If the British Museum is prepared thus to bring itself into touch with the really important matters of life, there are many things to which it could usefully turn its attention. Did the Athenian drama, for instance, have as many lives as the English has now? This, as everybody knows, dies regularly two or three times a season, and, at the moment, is either dead, or dying, or both. Was Aristophanes a prototype of George Bernard Shaw, and, if so, did he wear Jaeger underwear? Did Nero really pretend to play a 3s. 6d. fiddle, as represented on *the moving pictures taken soon after* the event, while Rome was surrounded by red fire? Did Homer nod in ragtime? There are several other lines of reasearch I could suggest, but these will probably be enough to get on with. It seems that the British Museum must contain materials for shedding light on many dark pages of history: why not follow the example of M. Richepin, and make the most of them?—London Opinion.


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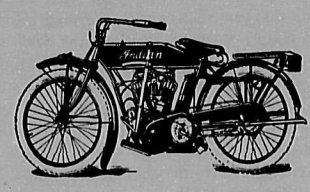

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# MINING NEWS

**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*

THE New Hazelton mining region in British Columbia promises to become one of the most important camps in the West, and development now under way assures heavy shipments in the next few months, according to P. J. Jennings, heavily interested in the Rocher de Boule and Highland Boy companies, who arrived in Spokane recently en route to Butte, Mont., to confer with his associates.

"New Hazelton mining district will ship $500,000 worth of ore this winter," said Mr. Jennings. "Spokane and Butte men are the largest owners of the mines. The Rocher de Boule has 25,000 tons of ore available for shipment of an average value of $60 a ton in copper, gold and silver. The company is now installing an aerial tram to convey the ore from the mine to the railroad, three and one-half miles. The Highland Boy mine, the first extension of the Rocher de Boule, also has a large tonnage in sight, and the Black Prince group, the second extension, has been bonded by O. B. Wallace, of Spokane.

"He now has men building quarters driving a tunnel. The property is well located, lying on the west slope of Rocher de Boule mountains, and extends down the Bulkley vanney, and the surface showings are something prenomenal and several ore shoots are exposed. The ore is chalcopyrite, carrying an excess of iron with the copper, and is self-fluxing. The new Granby smelter near by is bidding for all this ore and will make a very low treatment charge on it.

"On the north side of New Hazelton is the lead and silver belt. The Silver Standard mine, owned by Patrick Welch, will be the leading shipper in the silver belt, with the American Boy second. W. J. Harris and his nephews, of Spokane, are the owners. There are a number of miners on Nine-Mile mountain that the government road does not reach yet. They will use rawhides this winter and bring the ore down to the main road, and are waiting now for sleighing to ship. The dumps at several of the mines are blocked with sacks of ore ready to go out."

*

WITH the declaration of the new quarterly dividend of the Granby Company of Grand Forks of $225,000, it has become practically certain that the total distribution of profits by six mining or mining and smelting companies of Kootenay and Boundary during 1913 will exceed the $2,000,000 mark, against just over $1,212,000 in 1912.

The total for this year to date is $1,981,875, the Standard mine at Silverton is practically certain to declare at least its usual monthly dividend of $50,000 in December, and the third quarterly dividend of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail, amounting to $110,000, is due in the same month. These two dividends will bring the total for the year to $2,141,875. This total may be further increased by another dividend from the Nickle Plate mine at Hedley and possibly from the British Columbia Copper Company at Greenwood.

The dividend list for 1912 is headed by the Granby Company at Grand Forks, which is this year paying its stockholders $1,000,000, and the Standard mine at Silverton has already paid $550,000. The Consolidated Company at Trail has distributed $220,000, the Nickle Plate at Hedley $180,000, the British Columbia Copper Company at Greenwood $88,675, and the Le Roi No. 2 at Rossland $43,200.

During the nine months of this year the company operating the Standard mine at Silverton has increased its surplus by $106,542.40, and has also paid a monthly dividend of $50,000, making a total net profit for the period of over $550,000. The total surplus at the end of September was $254,111.75.

The statement for the month ending on September 30 last shows that the receipts for the month were $97,914.32 and the disbursements on operating account were $21,106.64, leaving a relative operating profit of $7 ,807.68. Other disbursements, chiefly for development work on the No. 7 tunnel and for construction work, totalled $7,931.97, leaving an actual operating profit of $68,875.71. The general expense account was $41,322.37, which made the net profit for the month $67,553.34.

BRINGING with him a solid gold nugget weighing 79 ounces, worth more than $16 to the ounce, as well as several other large nuggets, Mr. H. P. Pearse recently arrived in Vancouver from Atlin, where he has been spending his summers for the past fourteen years. Atlin is about 150 miles from Skagway, and Mr. Pearse is enthusiastic over the prospects of an even greater mining boom next season, although this past year has been the best in the recent history of the camp. He does not recommend a rush into the district owing to its being already double staked.

*

TWO miles from Nicola up the Quilchena road until you come to the ranch of Mr. Hazelhursts, and then one mile up the gulch immediately behind this farm residence, there are now being worked five claims upon which the work so far done has shown up a good-sized deposit of red hematite ore. This is the only deposit of this class of ore that has ever been found in the Nicola valley, and in fact it is the only one known of in Western Canada. Red hematite ore is used in the manufacture of steel and is one of the most important ores there is.

Analyses from samples taken from these claims show it to be a perfect iron ore; in fact there is no better ore known of in the world.

The properties are owned by Mr. A. W. McVittie, of Merritt, who has a crew of men now doing considerable development work upon them.

One of the crying wants of the Pacific Coast today is an iron and steel industry. Capable men, backed with ample capital, have been engaged for a number of years endeavoring to handle the large deposits of magnatite ore that is found at various points in large quantities, but so far without success, as there is no known process of using magnatite ores successfully without the addition of a large percentage of red hematite of the character found on Mr. McVittie's claims.

We understand that well-known Coast capitalists, engaged in looking into this industry with a view of establishing large steel works near Vancouver, are taking an active interest in Mr. McVittie's claims.—Merritt Herald.

*

GOLD to the value of two hundred and ninety dollars was extracted from the creek below the Kootenay Belle mine at Sheep creek in three weeks by Harry T. Aitken and his partner, McDonald, according to Mr. Aitken, who was a visitor to Nelson last week.

Much of the gold came from the old Columbia mill, through which ore from the Kootenay Belle was run some years ago, but some of the values were in the form of coarse gold, said Mr. Aitken, who is regretting that he and his partner did not commence work earlier in the season. Frost has put an end to placer operatnois on the creek until next spring.

Mr. Aitken went to Nelson to visit James Westby, a well-known prospector, who is ill at the Kootenay Lake General hospital. Mr. Westby is a partner with Al Garvin in a number of Sheep Creek claims.

*

J. P. WHITNEY, storekeeper at White Horse, with his partner, W. S. Drury, both en route to visit their former homes in the East, declare that Shushanna is rich, but believe that the Canadian side of that district will prove equally rich when fully prospected. Already many strikes have been made on the Canadian side. One on Gladstone creek, 120 miles from White Horse, promises to turn out best of all. It is so rich that the owners will instal a dredge early next summer. Various portions of the district are rich in copper as well as gold.

*

FOR the first time this year the Society Girl mine at Moyie, which recently struck rich silver-lead ore, has shipped to Trail smelter. The Iron Mask mine at Kamloops, which has this year been on the producing list for the first time, shipped 75 tons, bringing its output for the year to date to 384 tons.

*

NICE looking samples of ore from the Dunedin mine, near Sandon, were shown in Nelson last week by Anthony Shilland, who, with James Marshall, proprietor of the Stratheona hotel, is interested in the property.

The mine is being developed through the Reco tunnel. The ore shown came, said Mr. Shilland, from a point in the tunnel, which is in about 1,600 feet, 1,400 feet from the portal and at a depth of some 800 feet from the apex of the vein.

*

THE Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company have secured possession of the Coffee Creek air compressor at Ainsworth, which is the only compressor of that type in the Dominion. Water is conveyed in a flume to the compressor and dropped 200 feet, forcing compressed air into tanks, from which it is drawn as required. The compressor will be used by the company to carry on its mining operations in the Ainsworth district.

*

RICHARD KLEESATTEL, a prominent mining engineer, who is identified with the Marble Bay mine and other well-known properties, paid a visit to Smithers lately with the intention of visiting one of the Hudson Bay properties for which he is negotiating. Mr. Kleesattel states that the Marble Bay mine, which is on Texada Island, shows a remarkable body of bornite and native silver ore at a depth of $1,350 feet below sea level. Shipments are being made to Trail smelter.

*

THE Slocan Star mine at Sandon is shipping three 30-ton cars of ore a month to the Trail smeltery. The ore runs from 75 to 85 per cent lead and from 120 to 150 ounces of silver.

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A FRENCH statistician wrote to the vali of Aleppo, Turkey, and asked these four questions: "What are the imports of Aleppo? What is the water supply? What is the birth-rate? The death-rate?" The vali replied: "It is impossible for any one to know the number of camels that kneel in the markets of Aleppo. The water supply is sufficient. No one ever died of thirst in Aleppo. The mind of Allah alone knows how many children shall be born in this vast city in any given time. As to the death-rate, who would venture to ascertain this, for it is revealed only to the angels of death who shall be taken and who shall be left. O Son of the West, cease your idle and presumptuous questionings, and know that these things are not revealed to the children of men." And it has come to pass that the vali's gentle style has penetrated into some Canadian board rooms.—The Monetary Times.

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## THE "ALL-BLACKS" STYLE OF PLAY

**(Written Specially for The Week by an Old International)**

After witnessing the two games and especially the display of the "All Blacks" last Saturday, the local football enthusiasts are beginning to realize that football in British Columbia has quite a lot to learn. In the matter of scientific obstruction, I am sure that even the most biassed New Zealander will agree that the "All Blacks" are past masters at the game. In fact they are such adepts at this mode of play that they could give points to many professional rugby sides.

The Victoria public will know that rugby football is New Zealand's national game and thus great interest is taken to make it as scientific as possible. To the ordinary spectator these tricks may not be noticeable but to a player who has had experience in them himself, he understands why these so-called accidental obstructions are made.

In Australia and New Zealand most of the teams favor the 2, 3, 2 formation of the scrummage for obvious reasons, the outside men of the second rank of the scrummage are there to impede the opposing half coming around to tackle their own half back. The forward in question rises suddenly from the scrummage and accidently appears to collide with the half back. This, occurred several times last Saturday, Shires was impeded and knocked aside by this method with the result that the "All Blacks" half backs were able to get the ball away cleanly to their three-quarters.

In the line out also they practised the obstruction trick cleverly, it was noticed that four or five of the "All Blacks" forwards were always grouped together on the line out, when the ball was thrown they would rush or jump high for the ball, and one or two in jumping would accidently appear to knock the Victoria forward aside and thus pave a way for their comrade who takes a rush down the field. In a match all these tricks and dodges count and while not noticed by the spectators and referee are plainly apparent to the experienced player who is well versed in this sort of thing. The Victoria three-quarters line made the mistake of lying too far back behind their forwards when the "All Blacks" started passing from the scrum, thus giving the visiting backs much room and latitude to run about. The correct method of defence is for the three-quarters to move up in line with their own forwards as soon as the opposing eight are in possession. They are then in a position to tackle the opposing backs as soon as they get the ball, thus giving them no room or time to get going. There is nothing more aggravating and bustling to class three-quarters than attention of this kind, and I have frequently seen the finest three-quarters line got together completely knocked off their game by this procedure.

Far too much kicking is indulged in by the Victoria team; passing should be the rule, not the exception. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the material is available in the Victoria team, but the methods and mode of play are too crude to hope for success against a side which knows football. Martin and Shires are players who would shine in the best of company, and with a centre who could break through the Law Students winger would rank amongst the best.

I am sure all football followers will unite with me in feeling the greatest regret over Peter Ogden's fatal injury. "Pete," as he was familiarly called, was one of the city's most promising players and in all my long experience of football I have never met anybody with a greater degree of pluck than the late Law Student. He was utterly devoid of fear and his amiable disposition won him many friends.

---

It is easier to hate a man for his faults than to love him for his virtues; but it is easier to hate him for his virtures, and love him for his faults.


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## MAYORALTY

At the request of a large number of citizens, I have consented to be a candidate for the position of Mayor at the forthcoming Municipal Election.

There will be public meetings held, when you will have an opportunity of hearing my views on municipal matters.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX STEWART.

---

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—
DISTRICT OF OYSTER.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Lea, of Victoria, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted thirty-five feet south (ast.) of the south-west corner of Section 2, Oyster District, thence south 44 degrees (ast) for 737-8 feet, thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes east (ast) a distance 1,200 feet, thence west (ast) a distance of 559.1 feet, thence south (ast) a distance of 265 feet, thence north 37 degrees 45 minutes west (ast) a distance of 1113.5 feet, thence north 48 degrees west (ast) a distance of 130.5 feet, thence north (ast) for a distance of 700 feet to the point of commencement, containing 17.5 acres more or less.

JOHN LEA.

Dated 21st October, 1913
nov. 15 jan. 10

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—

DISTRICT OF OYSTER.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Walter Jones (Hotelkeeper) and William Henry Price (Com. Agent), of Ladysmith and Victoria occupation Hotelkeeper and Com. Agent, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted 1,650 feet more or less south-east 15 deg. south of the south-west corner of Lot 23, Oyster District, thence south a distance of 1,164 feet, thence west a distance of 264 feet, thence south a distance of 654.3 feet, thence east a distance of 528 feet, thence north a distance of 1818.3 feet, thence west a distance of 264 feet to the point of commencement, containing 15 acres more or less.

WALTER JONES.
William Henry Price.

Dated 21st October, 1913.
nov. 15 jan. 10

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—
DISTRICT OF OYSTER.

TAKE NOTICE that David Lewis Jones, of Ladysmith, B. C., occupation Hotelkeeper, intends to apply for permission to Lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Lot 85, Oyster District, thence east a distance of 575 feet; thence north-west fifteen degrees west a distance of 600 feet; thence west a distance of 325 feet, thence south-east a distance of 395 feet to point of commencement and containing two and one third acres more or less.

DAVID LEWIS JONES,
Walter Jones, Agent.

Dated October 21st, 1913.
Nov. 15.
nov. 15 jan. 10

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
sept. 27

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"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

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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

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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

---

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—
DISTRICT OF OYSTER.

TKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Albert Thomas, of Ladysmith, occupation Clerk, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted sixty-two feet south of the south-west corner of Lot 23, Oyster District, thence south 1,165 feet, thence east 561 feet, thence south 198 feet, thence east 330 feet, thence north-west by 12 degrees north, 1,637 feet more or less, to the point of commencement, containing eleven (11) acres more or less.

JOSEPH ALBERT THOMAS.

Dated 21st October, 1913.
nov. 15 jan. 10

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act amending the Chartered Accountants Act 1905 by providing—

(a) No person shall be entitled to take or use the designation "Chartered Accountant," or the initials "F. C. A.," "A. C. A.," "C. A. A.," or "C. A." either alone or in combination with any other words or any name, title or description implying that he is a Chartered Accountant or any name, title, initials or description implying that he is a Certified Accountant or an Incorporated Accountant unless is he is member of the Institute in good standing and registered as such.

(b) A penalty for the contravention of the above and the manner in which such penalty shall be dealt with.

(c) That the Institute shall keep a Register of Members and providing a copy of such Register shall be evidence in all Courts.

(d) That Section 6 of the said Act be amended by striking out all the words therein after the word "expedient" in the 13th line thereof and by substituting the following:

"(a) Every member of the Institute shall have the right to use the designation 'Chartered Accountant' of the initials C. A.' and may use after his name, if the Institute shall have granted to him a Certificate of Fellowship, the initials 'F. C. A.' signifying 'Fellow of the Chartered Accountants,' and if the Institute shal have granted him a Certificate of Membership the initials 'A. C. A.' signifying 'Associate of the Chartered Accountants'."

DATED at Vancouver, B. C., this 21st day of November, 1913.

COWAN, RITCHIE & GRANT,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
nov 29 dec 27

(Continued from Front Page)

## Alien Labour

TO the Board of Directors of the Jubilee Hospital belongs the credit of having been the first public body to secure the insertion of clauses in tender forms specifying "the employment of British subjects only and the use of local material wherever possible." The Week believes that these two points will prove a great boon to workmen of our own nationality and that they have established a principle which will hereafter be recognized in all Government contracts and in all public works. It is not a little gratifying that while there was a divided vote when the resolution was first introduced, these two features were retained by the unanimous vote of the Board, and have been endorsed by the Government. The only feature varied by the recent action of the Board was as to the proposed qualification of contractors. In view of the attitude of the Government and the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Board of Directors it was found impossible to maintain any restriction in this respect; but The Week believes that with the two clauses above rigorously insisted on, local labour is adequately protected without any injury being inflicted on the financial interests involved.

## In the Flower of His Youth

RARELY, if ever, has the death of a boy of twenty evoked such expressions of sympathy and regret as in the case of the late Peter Ogden. Rarely, if ever, has the passing of a youth received such general and sympathetic comment in the press, and rarely, if ever, has a footballer been honoured with such a funeral. There must be something unique in the character of so young a lad to arouse such widespread interest, and it must be something which has seized the popular imagination. It was not merely the publicity of the circumstances attending his death and the fact that he was stricken down in the height of a game that accounts for it. This has happened on other occasions without producing such an effect on the public mind. The true explanation is that in his brief career Peter Ogden had manifested those qualities of character which are most highly appreciated by the Anglo-Saxon race and had proved himself to be a worthy son of men who believe in pluck and courage above almost anything else. Like many a true soldier he fought on after receiving his death wound and literally fell in the trenches. It was the "Never say die" principle that has immortalized Peter Ogden and when to this is added the fact that he was in all the relationships of life a modest, kind-hearted, honourable and manly young fellow, it is not difficult to understand why a whole city mourned and why we are all proud to belong to the race which even in what is sometimes called a decadent age can still produce men like Peter Ogden.

## The Dry Dock

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Ottawa bearing Thursday's date, in yesterday's Colonist, stated that Mr. Ulric Valquette, Supervising Engineer of the Public Works Department, left for Victoria that day to consult with Mr. J. S. McLachlan, Resident Engineer at Victoria, in respect to the drydock at Esquimalt. In the opinion of The Week this is the best news that has reached Victoria for some time, indicating not only practical action in connection with an important public work, but proving that it is the intention of the Minister of Public Works to proceed in this matter upon the usual and only safe lines, all local rumours to the contrary notwithstanding. In taking a determined stand upon this point The Week urged, in view of local differences, that an engineering expert from Ottawa should be brought into consultation and feels every confidence that the step now taken by the Minister will meet with general approval.

## The Wrong Name

IN a recent issue The Week in making some comment upon Doukhobor affairs inadvertently made use of the wrong name of a Russian now residing at Thrums, B. C., who had at one time been associated with the Doukhobors. The reference was to a physician, so called, who after being tried out at Brilliant had been discharged as incompetent. The Week published his name as Voldemar Kruglak, which was incorrect. The latter Russian is a journalist, at one time chief editor of the Russian American Echo, published in New York, but now living in the Kootenay. He could not therefore have been the physician referred to in the evidence taken by the Doukhobor Commissioner and The Week wishes to make this explanation in fairness to Mr. Kruglak.

William Blakemore,

## "SOTTO VOCE"

### By the Hornet

THAT the Victoria Tennis Club conferred a graceful honour on Messrs. Schwengers, Powell and Foulkes, the Davis Cup players, by making them honorary life members.

*

That no men have done more to bring British Columbia into prominence in the athletic world.

*

That unlike other Davis Cup players their only reward is the honour of the game.

*

That the exclusion of the "Rhodes Scholars" from the "Freshmen's" sports at home shows which way the wind is blowing.

*

That the indifference of the British public to the Olympic fund shows the same feeling.

That the competition of English amateurs with American professionals is not quite good enough.

*

That Lloyd George is responsible for more than he wots of.

*

That "Merrie England" will soon be a mere historical tradition if he continues on his iconoclastic course.

*

That the abolition of game preserves is likely to be followed by the abolition of hunting, if the present hostility of the farmers to the latter continues to grow.

*

That it all comes of spelling that glorious word "Democracy" with a very big "D."

*

That "Hornet" warned George Sheldon-W——— long ago where his democratic ideas would lead the country.

*

That the text of Mr. Justice Duff's judgment fully bears out the interpretation which The Week placed on the case.

*

That the legal report of the Real Estate Exchange is awaited with interest.

*

That meanwhile "Hornet" and "The Lounger" are refusing to pay their interim instalments.

That if Mr. Justice Duff's decision is upset they will have to go out of the real estate business.

*

That Alderman Gleason may be an excellent man, but he is a deplorable financier.

*

That he has been an "easy mark" for the tenderers on steel pressure pipes.

*

That his guileless innocence will have cost the city $40,000, unless they abandon contract work for the pipe.

*

That the biggest mistake the Council ever made was in trying to save a fee of $1,000 a year.

*

That on Monday and Tuesday next "The Bird of Paradise" will be uncaged at 8:15 at the Victoria Theatre.

*

That late-comers will govern themselves accordingly, or they may find the gates of Paradise "barred."

*

That the road to H—— is paved, if the road to "Beautiful Bayview" is not.

*

That this explains why there is no rush—for the latter.

*

That "Chee Moy" must be an educated Chinaman judging from his letter in Wednesday's Colonist.

*

That in all probability the signature should have been spelt "Moy Cheek."

*

That there is more than a suspicion that even then it would have been a pseudonym for "Bee Jay."

*

That the Royal Naval Volunteers are receiving splendid support from the leading men of the Province.

*

That the Minister of Marine should give official recognition without delay in accordance with his promise.

*

That the Campaigners' dinner on Thursday night was a splendid success and reflected great credit on the promoters.

*

That Commander Hose showed himself to be a master of English as well as of naval tactics.

*

That everyone was glad to see that genuine campaigner in the Navy cause, Clive Phillipps Wolley, in harness again.

*

That it is a safe prediction that British Columbia will yet lead Canada on the subject of Imperial Naval Defence.

*

That the list of recruits for the Y. M. C. A. makes a brave showing.

*

That "Hornet" hopes it may be possible to keep the movement out of politics.

*

That the relaxing of the building regulations in Victoria reminds one of the old cry "Back to the Wood."

*

That the new system is known as "The Combination."

*

That the true Celt is hard to beat at anything.

*

That the B. C. Federated Navy League has established an excellent precedent in admitting ladies to its Council Board.

*

That Mrs. Roper enjoys the distinction of being the first lady to take part in its deliberations.

*

That Huerta's presidential address is a triumph of diplomatic skill.

*

That his indifference to the screaming of the American Eagle would be almost ridiculous if it were not quite sublime.

*

That Victoria is not yet ready for government by comptrollers, and the proposition might well be dropped.

*

That under existing conditions it would simply mean paying big salaries to two men of doubtful ability.

*

That the Liberal press must be hard up for campaign material when its official organizer harps back to the Gotoh case.

*

That this has been a dull week for the newspapers because there has been no new attack upon the Attorney-General.

*

That it would be a mistake for him to trade upon permanent immunity. The next attack is probably brewing.

*

That the best abused man in the Province must be doing something, or he would not be a target for his political opponents.

## HAPPY ENDINGS

The following are a few examples of Happy Endings culled haphazard from one or two of our popular magazines:—

(1) His eyes looked at her as if she were the open gate of Paradise and he was almost afraid to enter in.

(2) Silence again. He did not look at her yet, but suddenly his hands tightened over hers and his voice—deep, kind, a harp of Heaven, spoke again, "Irene, Irene—I knew it all the time."

(3) "It's not true!" he said, wildly and caught her to him.

She put up one hand and drew his head down and found his mouth.

"It is the truth of all my life!" she whispered.

(4) "And now you may smack my face," he said, "as you did before."

And she did—this time with a kiss.

(5) "I think I shouldn't mind saying 'and obey' now."

(6) He held out his great arms and she came.

(7) "I kissed it every night," she cried half-laughing, half-sobbing, "but it was me she kissed for many minutes afterwards."

"Billy!" she ejaculated . . . etc., etc.

(8) He put his arms round her shoulders, and the unspeakable magnetism translating to her, she lifted her face and they kissed.

(9) "And—you forgive me, Jack?"

With a sudden, passionate vehemence he drew her in his arms and kissed her lips, her soft, warm cheeks, her gleaming, burnished hair.

"Forgive you! I love you—Eve."

(10) She looked up with a smile.

"You think I was worth waiting for, then?" she asked demurely.

His answer was not audible, but it was characteristically decisive.

(11) "Miss Craven," he said, stoutly, "if you insist on making a managing director of me, by Jove! you've got to marry me as well!"

And she agreed that that was only fair.

(12) "Forgive, Margaret! Margaret—my wife—mine at last!"

And he held her there in his arms, closing them about her right against his heart.

### According to Pattern

There you have a round dozen of the great final emotional moments of contemporary magazine fiction. They are each the work of a different writer, so that twelve authors are represented. Yet all might have written each and each might have written all. Nothing is more obvious than that they are produced out of regard to a prevailing popular pattern. And our magazines teem with countless examples of the type. The public appetite for cheap erotic emotion would seem to be enormous. I do not believe it is enormous. I suspect the editorial eye misjudges it. It does not misjudge the universal desire for emotion and sexual sentiment which is deep rooted as the principle of life, but it misjudges the general public craving for the cheap and crude and counterfeit.

### A Change Needed.

Do not let us presume to turn our backs on the Happy Ending. Do not let us substitute for it the Miserable Ending. May the Happy Ending stand a constant symbol of the secret and deep desires of all our hearts for a Happy Hereafter. But let us vomit forth without compunction what is nauseating and maudlin, what is stereotyped and sickly, shallow and cheap and enervating. Let us read, and reverence, and admit into our homes only the emotions and sentiments that elevate and exalt, and are handled nobly, and eschew in derision these dozen Grand Finales I have printed above, which stand representative of so much of the sorry pabulum that passes for the Grand Passion in the popular periodicals of our time.—T. P.'s Weekly.


WHITE HORSE Whisky

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"A HEAD OF ALL OTHERS"
This delicious Whisky cannot be beat for Age, Flavour and Bouquet

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John E. Turton. Canadian Representative

HOSE & BROOKS CO., LTD.
Distributors, Vancouver, B. C.


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DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

**Langford School**

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Langford School," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1913, for the erection and completion of a one-room school house at Langford, in the Esquimalt Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 27th day of November, 1913, at the residence of J. A. Hincks, Esq., Langford Station, E. & N. Railway, and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Intending tenderers, by application to the undersigned, can obtain one copy of plans and specifications for the sum of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., November 26th, 1913.
Nov 29 Dec 6


MISS M. E. H. MONTEITH

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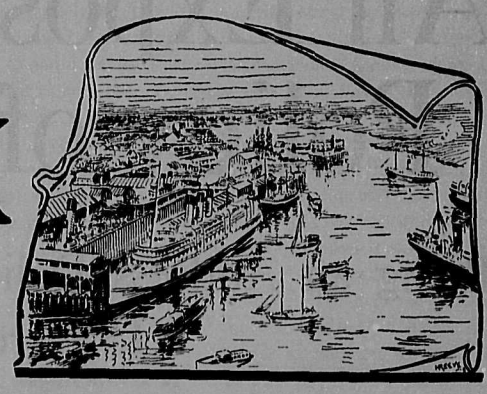
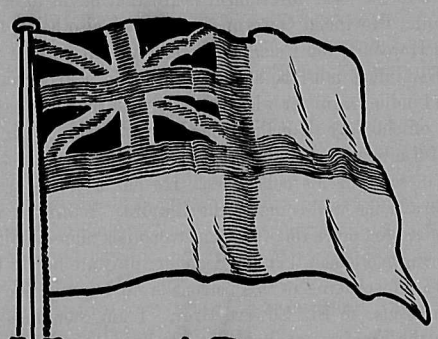
# The Week



A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.

Vol. XI, No. 40--Eleventh Year | VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, NOV. 29, 1913 | 5c. a copy, $2.00 a year

# The Candidature of Mr. W. W. Foster, in the Islands Constituency



## Naval Defence

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

### THE CANDIDATE'S PERSONALITY

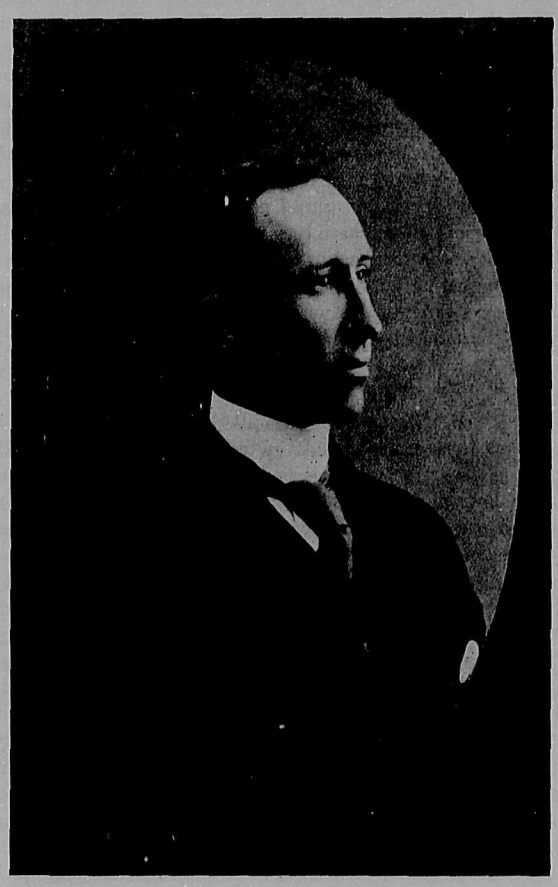
MR. W. W. FOSTER is well-known throughout the Province of British Columbia. Although a young man in the early thirties, he has been before the public for some years, first in connection with politics and later as Deputy-Minister of Public Works. Mr. Foster is an Englishman by birth, born and educated in the Old Country, he came to Canada some fifteen years ago and after engaging in several enterprises settled down at Revelstoke, where he resided for about eight years before coming to Victoria three years ago as Deputy to the Hon. Thomas Taylor. At Revelstoke Mr. Foster had an extensive experience in railway work on the staff of the C. P. R., and strengthened the business aptitude which seemed natural to him and which has stood him in such good stead in his official capacity. Whilst at Revelstoke he began to take an active part in politics and four years ago was elected President of the Provincial Conservative Association. His great tact, courtesy and business capacity constituted his year of service a memorable one. He proved himself to be a ready speaker, well posted on public affairs, a man of tact and patience and one who showed scrupulous fairness in all his dealings with the Association. His control of the Convention over which he presided was admirable and when the Hon. Thomas Taylor secured him as Deputy it was generally felt that no better appointment could have been made. In that position Mr. Foster has worked literally like a Trojan, even at times to the detriment of his health. He has never spared himself but has travelled from one part of the Province to the other. He has played an effective part in perfecting the organization which is rapidly giving British Columbia the finest network of roads in Canada and which has already secured for the Minister of Public Works the soubriquet of "Good Roads" Taylor. The Minister would be the first to admit that the credit for this achievement should at least be shared with Mr. Foster, who has played such an important part, not only in designing, but in carrying out the programme of his Department. Mr. Foster possesses a charming personality and makes friends wherever he goes. He may fairly be spoken of as a gentleman, a scholar and a diplomat. He has British conceptions of fair play and justice. He will never stand for lower ideals than those under which he has been trained. He is by nature and experience an ideal candidate for a constituency which contains a higher percentage of British-born people than any other in the Province, and who are striving at all times to develop Canadian nationhood according to the standards under which they were reared.

### HOW HE WAS SELECTED

THE only objection which has been raised to the candidature of Mr. Foster has emanated from the Liberal press which would have some objection to urge against any candidate who might have been selected, and which therefore need not be taken too seriously. There is a sense in which Mr. Foster is an outsider, but only one sense, viz., that he does not reside within the constituency. That is "the head and front of his offending," and how little the contention is entitled to respect will be seen if the circumstances are fairly taken into account. Here is a constituency with special features. More than half the population are British-born, imbued with British ideals and animated by a strong Imperial tendency. In addition, it is a highly educated constituency, one which could not be adequately represented except by a man of more than average ability and special attainments. No doubt there are fifty such men residing in the constituency, but, unfortunately, none of them could be induced to accept nomination. Until the sands were running low in the hour-glass, or, in other words, at the eleventh hour, it is true that Captain Maude came out. But this was entirely unexpected and did not take place until several weeks after Mr. Foster had announced his candidature. It is possible that if a man of Captain Maude's attainments and long residence in the constituency had made his intention known earlier, neither Mr. Foster nor anyone else from Victoria would have entertained the proposition. When Mr. Foster was asked by a representative delegation to stand there were no candidates of calibre in the field, as is well evidenced by the fact that all those who were then spoken of as prospective candidates subsequently retired. They were all good men and true who have served the Conservative party well for many years; their excellences were appreciated, but their own fellows did not consider them suited for the position. Hence the invitation to Mr. Foster. He did not seek it, and he was careful to stipulate when invited that he would not accept the nomination unless it proved acceptable to the party. It is not necessary to recapitulate what is now a matter of ancient history. While there was competition for the nomination, it was not at any rate open as between any of the former prospective candidates and Mr. Foster, but between Captain Maude and Mr. Foster, that gentleman having been put forward at the eleventh hour by certain irreconcilable interests. Mr. Foster won out. He did so in open and constitutional manner and having won the nomination is on all grounds entitled to contest the seat.

### THE ARGUMENT FOR A LOCAL CANDIDATE

THE argument in favour of a local candidate is unanswerable if a suitable man is forthcoming. Who is to decide that point? Obviously, the constituency. In discussing this question people sometimes forget that in a Parliamentary candidate something more than long residence, high character and personal amiability are



*W. W. FOSTER*

required. There is no constituency under the British Flag which cannot boast of hundreds of such men, and yet by common consent, when it comes to the selection of a Parliamentary candidate, other considerations have to be weighed and men's minds invariably turn to one or two possibilities. Granted the possession of all the qualities enumerated above, the question of special capacity and adaptibility must weigh more than anything else. A successful member must be a popular member; he must possess the confidence of his constituency; he must have a natural aptitude for pleasing and for making friends. However fully he may measure up to the standard in other respects, if he lacks these qualities he cannot be a successful member. This is why excellent men with Parliamentary aspirations have to be turned down at times. It is not done from any feeling of inappreciation, or any failure to recognize their personal worth. It is generally done because they are deficient in those special qualities which mark a successful member. It goes without saying that if a man of this type can be found within the limits of the constituency and he is willing to come forward, no outsider, however high his qualifications, should receive a moment's consideration. This is a fundamental principle of Parliamentary representation and one which public opinion demands shall be recognized by all political parties. But on the other hand, it is equally true and just as generally conceded that if no local man of this type is forthcoming, the party is justified in putting forward some well known and proved servant who has demonstrated his worth in another constituency and who would be likely to carry the party flag to victory. Local considerations first by all means; but in party politics, party considerations next, and a selection of the best instrument with which to win. Mr. Foster's candidature is exactly defined by these considerations, and it is amusing to notice that with its usual inconsistency The Victoria Times is now crying "outsider," when ten years ago it worked tooth and nail for the selection of Mr. Thomas Paterson, a resident in Victoria, against any local nominee of the constituency. Good Conservatives can well afford to disregard a piece of special pleading based upon the distortion of a sound principle and discredited by the past history of those who put it forward.

### THE CANDIDATE'S PLATFORM

AT the first meeting held at Sidney in support of Mr. Foster the Premier delivered an interesting address in which he put the issue straight to the electors, viz., that Mr. Foster, having secured the Conservative nomination, became the Government candidate, would receive the support of the Government and should be elected if the constituency wished to endorse the policy of the Government. He would take their treatment of Mr. Foster either as a vote of approval or of censure on the Government's record. This attitude was characteristic of the Premier. It was a straight and open declaration; the declaration of a man not afraid of his record and willing to base his claims to the continued support of the constituency on that record. In passing it may be noted that the Premier has always bowed gracefully to the decision of a properly constituted convention. He is a democrat in the broadest sense and whatever his preferences may be before the date of nomination, when once the convention has indicated its choice, he always supports it loyally. It is certain that if Mr. Foster had been rejected by the convention the Premier's attitude in this respect would have remained unchanged. He is therefore fully entitled to claim that the choice of the convention should receive his support and should become the Government candidate. This declaration of the Premier's placed Mr. Foster upon the Government platform. He too must stand or fall by its record, and all the more because he has been personally identified with one of its most important departments and is to some extent at any rate responsible for its doings. The Government platform as evidenced by its record and the renewed promises of the Premier affecting future developments may be cited as:—

(1) The completion of the railway policy initiated nearly four years ago.
(2) The construction of good roads throughout the Province.
(3) The establishment of a British Columbia University.
(4) The building up of Victoria as a National port.
(5) The exclusion of Asiatics.
(6) The securing of "Better Terms" for British Columbia.
(7) The conservation of our forests.
(8) The preservation and development of our water powers.
(9) The settlement of the land.
(10) A definite contribution to Imperial Naval Defence.

### THE RAILWAY POLICY

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE had held the office of Premier for nearly six years before he launched his great railway policy. Time and again he was twitted by the Liberals with undue delay, but there can be no doubt that he acted wisely in waiting for the psychological moment. He had to pay off old debts; to place the Province in a sound financial position; to develop its natural resources to the point of yielding an adequate revenue. And it was not until he had accomplished this that he felt strong enough to initiate a policy calling for the expenditure of at least $80,000,000 in the Province, and that only a first instalment. This involved the building of the Canadian Northern from the Rockies to the Coast; the Pacific Great Eastern from Newport to Fort George and the Kettle Valley line through 150 miles of the Interior. It also involved the construction of some hundreds of miles on Vancouver Island, both by the Canadian Northern and by suggested extensions on the C. P. R. The broad principle on which this work was undertaken was the guarantee of bonds by the Government. Beyond that the companies financed the whole of their undertakings. Generally speaking, only two vital matters with respect to this gigantic project are of importance. The first was as to the completion of the work within the prescribed time; the second as to the successful financing of the schemes. There has been much hostile criticism recently by the Liberal press based entirely upon street gossip. The public will take the official announcement of the Premier made in the Kinemacolor Theatre, Victoria, a fortnight ago to the effect, first of all, that the whole of the railway works undertaken will be completed within the specific time; that no financial difficulties were hampering the operations; that the Government had not been called upon for additional financial aid, and that there was no reasonable expectation that they ever would be. The man who questions this explicit statement of the Premier must be in a position to submit something better than gossip, or to step back. Upon the splendid comprehensiveness of this scheme it is not

(Continued on Page Four)

# An Exposition and Defence of the Policy of the Provincial Government

## Being an Address Delivered by Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., in the Kinemacolor Theatre, Victoria, B.C., Wednesday, November 12, 1913

WHAT proved to be one of the most successful meetings ever held under the auspices of Victoria Conservatism took place on Wednesday night, November 12, in the Kinemacolor Theatre, when a crowd of nearly a thousand assembled to hear Sir Richard McBride speak upon current politics. The theatre was taxed to the limit of its capacity, and many were turned away at the door. A number of ladies accepted the invitation of Ward Four and occupied prominent and comfortable seats in the balcony.

Mr. W. Blakemore, chairman of Ward Four Conservative Association, presided.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P. P., was the first speaker, and delivered an excellent speech. He referred to the great harbour development now under way, to the drydock project, and to the shipping and shipbuilding problems, all of which were very vital at the present time.

Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, contributed a hopeful speech upon the conditions in the Province.

The platform party was as follows: Sir Richard McBride, Hon. Dr. Young, Mr. G. H. Barnard, M. P.; Mr. F. H. Shepherd, M. P.; Mr. R. H. Pooley, M. P. P.; Mr. Neil McKay, M. P. P.; Mr. M. Manson, M. P. P.; Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P. P.; Mr. Fred Davey, M. P. P.; Mr. A. F. W. Behnsen, M. P. P.; Mr. George O'Kell, Mr. Fred Popham, Mr. J. H. Crocker, Mr. H. F. Bishop, Mr. Guy Walker, Mr. Jas. Roberts, Mr. Robert Eccles, Mr. J. W. Bolden, Mr. Jas. Huxtable, Mr. N. J. Hopkins, Mr. C. H. Revercomb, Mr. E. E. C. Johnson, Mr. Reg. Hayward, Mr. H. Callow, Mr. H. M. Fullerton, Mr. F. G. Mulliner, Ald. Dilworth, Ald. Cuthbert, Mr. W. Blakemore, Mr. A. G. Sargison, Mr. Frank Davey, Mr. Stewart Williams, Mr. E. C. Hayward, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Crow.

Sir Richard McBride said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, it seems to me that the interest taken by our fellow citizens in questions pertaining to the public affairs of this province still continues with out the slightest abatement; whether it be in the time of an election or during the recess there is always a ready interest displayed in matters that affect the welfare of the country, and that I think speaks well for the people of the province. In these days we are all pretty busily engaged in this section. There is a great deal of development under way, new areas are opening up, and from the material point of view we seem to have, from day to day, a great deal to do. But nevertheless we have by no means neglected our public affairs; and whether the question at issue refers to municipal government or pertains to Provincial or Federal business, I think I may say that a lively and intelligent interest is taken in it from one end of the country to the other. Here in the fall of the year 1913, when generally speaking there is usually little interest shown in public matters, I find that through the local Conservative Association I am privileged to speak to several hundred of my fellow townsmen. It is a very nice compliment indeed and I beg to assure you that I appreciate it to the full.

In coming before you tonight perhaps you will allow me, before taking up local matters, to speak for a little upon certain topics that have engaged the closest attention of the Provincial Government for some months past.

### THE ASIATIC QUESTION

With the consent of the Prime Minister of Canada I had an opportunity when in England of conferring with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, with regard to the Asiatic question in B. C. You know the stand the Government has taken on this question, and you know the stand for which the people of this country will hold us accountable. I am satisfied that there is no fair minded man in the Province, ready and willing to give even-handed justice to the administration, who will asseverate that we have not pressed the position of this country to the furthest possible limit with regard to this all absorbing topic. We have not, in our local Parliament, the power to go the full length we would like to, but so far as it has been possible to move by statutory authority, the Government which I have the honor to lead has not been neglectful. I was able to point out at Ottawa and also at London that there is no disposition on the part of B. C. to do anything at all offensive to our Asiatic neighbours. We do not mean when we say that it is our duty to conserve our country for our own people—we do not necessarily mean to say that a step of this kind is intended offensively against our Asiatic neighbours. It is not a question of setting race against race, or of reflecting in one single respect upon those who live beyond the Pacific Ocean. It is simply and solely a case of economic and social conditions. It is impossible from the very nature of things that the whites and yellows can assimilate, and we know from the study of economic conditions that the competition of yellow with white labour renders it absolutely impossible for the white man to engage in profitable work.

### TREATIES AFFECTING THE QUESTION

With regard to the Asiatic question I was saying that I was privileged to discuss with Sir Edward Grey the position taken by us here in B. C. We are a long way from Ottawa and a longer way from London, and now and then there appears a kind of disposition on the part of people not to fully understand or appreciate just how we Canadians on the Pacific Coast feel about the question. But I am glad to be able to report that I took every advantage of the opportunity given me to present your views on this matter in the highest possible quarter, and in a manner that will conduce to a clearer apprehension of the question in those places where it is most desirable that no misunderstandings should exist. There are two treaties involved in a discussion of this question. One is the treaty between the Mother Land and Japan, the defence treaty; the other is a trade arrangement between Canada and Japan. But in view of the Provincial Government there is nothing at all inconsistent with either of these high contracts in so far as Japan is concerned when we say that we must insist upon what we regard as our rights. The same argument applies to other Asiatic peoples. I have always said that if the Asiatic peoples feel agrieved at the attitude of B. C. it would be their clear duty to return in kind the legislation we propose against them. If we do not want Japanese labour in B. C. because we feel that way about it on economic and other grounds why should not Japan legislate against the white labour going to Japan. We would not have any complaint. The same applies to China and for that matter to India also. We want to live as friends and neighbours; we want to assist in the organization of things that may be for the benefit of all humanity; we want no trouble, and we want no misunderstanding.

### THE B. C. INDIAN PROBLEM

"The next subject that might interest you with regard to my trip to London is with reference to the Indian question that has been in existence for years. It is a claim on the part of the Indians of B. C. to practically the whole of the Province. It is founded upon the contention that B. C. has never been purchased from them, has never been taken from them, and has never been occupied by white people under any treaty or understanding. The matter was submitted to me some years ago by an Association styled the Friends of the Indians, and I was asked to consent to a trial in the courts of the land. With the assistance of my colleagues, I gave the very best possible attention to the matter. We carefully studied the points raised and in our judgment we decided, as a Government responsible to you, that the claim of the Indians could not be recognized. I understand that one of the Indian claims was for the site of Vancouver. It was claimed too that most of Victoria belonged to Indians. The contention was not recognized here and was submitted by the Friends of the Indians to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and from Ottawa then appealed to the Colonial Secretary in the endeavor to have a case stated for the consideration of the Privy Council. The Government has, however, always made it clear that we are anxious that the Indians should share in our development works, that suitable reserves should be made for them, and that nothing should be left undone to improve their lot. If there is any person in the country that has a right to enjoy the good things of the country it is the aborigine. Many of them are very worthy men, many of them are very industrious men, and I hope I shall be the last person in the world to deny them what is fair and right. But I never would, as first minister of the country, subscribe myself to a policy that they have the right to claim the lands. This is the land of His Majesty the King, under the trusteeship of the Government. There are varied and vital reasons for the attitude of the Government which I am sure I need hardly recount to you now. Valuable sections of land have been taken over by private enterprise and we must respect that, and in addition to that the entire system has become ramified. To look seriously upon the claim of the Indians would mean a revolution in our economic conditions that would be very disastrous indeed.

### ARBITER FOR BETTER TERMS COMMISSION

The question of better terms was also discussed by me while in London and I was enabled to take up the question of the advisability of selecting the arbiter to act on the Better Terms Commission along with Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Lash. Some years ago this question was a very live one on the hustings of the country. We were unable during the regime of the late Liberal Government to have a commission appointed to carry out an investigation to see just how much or how little there was in the claim of B. C. I am glad to say, however, that under Mr. Borden this board of inquiry has been appointed. Mr. Bodwell is to represent Ottawa. These gentlemen have been unable to agree upon a third man, and according to arrangement, he will be selected by the Colonial Secretary. B. C. has always filed its claim and it is expected that the Dominion will file its claim shortly, and Mr. Harcourt will, I am sure lose no time in selecting a third representative. Ladies and gentlemen I know of nothing of more importance to us here in B. C. than the inquiry to which I am referring, and especially is it important at this time when we are faced with such enormous expenditures. The building, completion and operation of the G. T. P., and the consequent opening up that vast hinterland of country in the north make it absolutely necessary for the Province to provide for bridges, trails and roads, and other means of transportation so as to connect the newly tapped territory with the sources of supply and the markets. It means not only the building up of the country but of making the national transcontinental a thing to marvel at. In this connection we must not forget either that there is no other place in the Dominion where the cost of constructing roads, bridges, and trails is so high as here. As our bargain with Ottawa is now it would be impossible for us to face the future with any hope of success unless we taxed the people to a prohibitive point. We do not want more than we deserve. We are not asking for special treatment. All we want is that the country at large shall recognize that we are working at the game of nation building, and that it is their duty to give us a more generous measure of recognition and support than we have had since confederation. We could get nothing out of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Now we are getting it out of Mr. Borden. I hope to see the commission on "better terms" actively engaged upon its duties within a very few weeks time.

### MUNICIPAL REFORM

"I also had the privilege in London of having a conference with Mr. John Burns relative to municipal reform. Last year we had a special commission investigating the municipal affairs of the Province. We are still pursuing that investigation among our neighbours and in Eastern Canada with a view to producing in B. C. the last word on municipal legislation. At this time when the money markets of London appear to be somewhat hesitant in taking up municipal securities it seemed to me that perhaps a great deal of useful information might be secured by having a discussion on the point with the president of the local government board. It has been my good fortune to know Mr. Burns for many years. He is well-known to all of you by reputation, and in my opinoin there is no more striking figure in London town today that the Right Hon. John Burns. Through him I was able to bring back with me reports and information relative to the local government board that ought to be of some moment to the Provincial Government here. I also had a talk with Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary. All persons from the Overseas Dominions must be at one with me in acknowledging that there is no kindlier minister who has to do with the Overseas Dominions in an official way than the Hon. L. Harcourt. He is a strong and powerful minister, though perhaps less well-known in cabled dispatches than some of his colleagues. He has a single eye for his department and the well-being of the Empire. I think it would be difficult indeed to find in the world's metropolis a more hospitable and more inspiring gentleman than the Secretary of State for the Colonies. And while I am speaking in this personal vein I would like to direct these remarks also to Sir Edward Grey. I am thousands of miles away from the Empire's capital now, but I think in justice to these men it is but right that I should tell you just precisely how one is received when he goes there on business of this sort. Great Britain is a tremendous democracy and it is just as easy to conduct business in Downing Street as with the chief magistrate of the capital of British Columbia. There are no obstacles in the way of red tape.

"In addition to these things I had, of course, ample opportunity to see a great deal of Mr. Turner, the Agent-General for British Columbia. I found him well and hearty and just as industrious as ever.

### THE B. C. OFFICES IN LONDON

"He is very much interested in the British Columbia building to be erected in Regent Street, near Trafalgar Square. That building will be second to none in London and all who go from here to visit the old land will have an opportunity of keeping in direct touch with the Province. Anyone will be welcome to call there and ascertain anything of interest regarding the Province. It is proposed in this building to have a splendid exhibition hall where the people of London and other visitors may be able to see some of our products in the way of timber, fish and minerals. Victoria, Australia, has a very fine exhibition in the Strand. Of course that is one of the richest sections of Australia and it can easily arrange for an attractive display. But without any conceit I am satisfied that we shall be able to display from this Province an exhibit that will compete very closely with that from the colony of Victoria. There will also be a reading room and reception rooms. In fact the whole building will be designed so as to creditably represent this section of the empire in London. I may say in this connection that we have no idea of interfering with the plans of the Dominion Government. Perhaps you have seen lately that there is a scheme afoot for a Dominion Block in London. They want to purchase a valuable site on the Strand and erect a Colonial Building. We have no obstacle to offer to that scheme. Personally, I think it is an admirable one, but we are simply going ahead in our own fashion to establish ourselves in a fine central part of London, where all who care to learn about us and our country can do so with the least possible trouble. Perhaps our energy in this respect will stimulate Ottawa to do her part in having the claims of Canada suitably set forth in the City of London, the heart of the Empire.

### CONFERENCE OF PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

"I spent some time in Ottawa at the Conference of the Premiers. Since the present Provincial Government has been in office there have been several such conferences. This is the second I have attended. The first was important in as much as it was during its sessions that the claim of B. C. for better terms was voiced. You know the treatment it received. But let me say that there was no necessity, the week before last, to renew for the Province, the contentions made seven or eight years ago. There was, however, from Quebec, Ontario, and all of us generally, an application that the treasury at Ottawa be kinder to the various provinces. There was a wonderful unanimity this time in asking that the treasury should hand out a little more. We decided in very solemn form to ask the Government to do that. The resolution passed without a dissentient voice. We also decided several matters of constitutional right, such as salaries for judges, etc.—and after three days we closed what I regard as a most successful conference indeed. One of the principal discussions was addressed to a proposal from the Maritime Provinces to the effect that the representation from that section of Canada should be definitely fixed. It seems that the census had disclosed the fact that the population was not growing there as elsewhere, and by some calculation it was brought out that if Quebec's population kept growing at the present rate and that rate was agreed upon as the basis of representation, in about ten years time, or less, Quebec's population would have increased to such an extent that it would be impossible to allow the Maritime Provinces a representative at all. We listened to the proposal attentively, but we were unable to agree that the alarm in this regard was at all well-founded and we decided that it should be left for the Federal authorities to deal with. I want to say to you in this connection that the Province of B. C. would never stand for any treatment for the Maritime Provinces that did not mean British fair play, and I make that remark to show the sentiment which governed the entire assembly. I want to assure you that if any portion of the Dominion was in need of relief from Ottawa, whether it be the Maritime Provinces or any other part, this Province of B. C. would

certainly do its part in pressing the claim before the Federal authorities.

CORDIAL RECEPTION BY MR. BORDEN

"I had the pleasure of discussing with the Prime Minister many matters relative to the welfare of B. C., and was met with a spirit of cordiality which I very much appreciated not only on my own behalf but also on behalf of the people of the Province. There is one thing the Federal Government has done, and done in greater measure than any other administration, and that lies in the recognition of the value to the state of this section of the Empire. That recognition has come in the way of the votes given by the Federal Parliament, for the upbuilding of our cities, for the improvement of our harbours so that they will be able to play their part in the development of the whole of the Coast, for the supplementing of our shipping and general prosperity. We got this movement fairly well started now, and when they get into their right stride I think we will see them coming along with still more generous disbursements. Hitherto we have been at a disadvantage in that we live so far away from Ottawa. It takes us a month to do anything there that might well be done overnight. But this handicap is being overcome to a considerable extent.

OUR RAILWAY POLICY

"Now that I have spoken to you at some length about my visit to London and Ottawa I would like an opportunity to say something to you about our own affairs. We hear all kinds of criticisms of our railway policy and I think I have something to say to you in that connection that may prove not altogether uninteresting, and which, I am inclined to think, will make some of our critics squirm. It has been alleged against the Canadian Northern Railway that their contract is not being lived up to.

"There has never been in the history of the country a railway policy that has been more faithfully carried out, and I challenge contradiction o nthe point. With regard, in the first place, to the Canadian Northern Railway, we promised, when we introduced that system, to bring it along to Vancouver, Victoria, up through the Island, and by the first day of July, 1914, to have a great section of the work completed. This is now November, 1913, and, perhaps, you will be interested to know what has been done. There has been a record made in railroad building in this Province which no part of the country can compare with. There are today 220 miles of steel laid on the Mainland. Grading and tracking is practically continuous on all the uncompleted sections. From New Westminster to Kamloops, and from Kamloops eastward for 120 miles, the grading has been completed; from that point to Albreda Summit, a distance of 60 miles, grading is progressing rapidly; from there, on to the Yellowhead Pass, grading and filling is practically completed. You will see, therefore, that from tidewater on the Pacific Coast to the eastern boundary of the Province, with the exception of a very small margin, the Canadian Northern line is complete, and, let me add, it is a line with the easiest gradient of any over the mountains of North America. It is built on the highest standard, and will provide the very best facilities for transportation.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

"Some people have criticized us for having the Canadian Northern in the Province at all. They complained that another transcontinental was unnecessary, but the best answer to that is surely to point to the fact that the C. P. R., with its years of experience in the West, is even now engaged in double-tracking its system to the West. But to return to the Canadian Northern. Between Hope and Kamloops the sub-structures of nineteen steel bridges have been completed. The steel work of eight of these is finished and trains are running over them."

After referring to the development work on the terminal at False Creek, he considered the progress in railway matters on Vancouver Island.

"On Vancouver Island," he said, "87 miles of grading have been completed, and 65 additional miles, including the Patricia Bay Branch are being graded. You have altogether on Vancouver Island 152 miles of Canadian Northern line, and it is hoped that by the first of July, next year, there will be trains in operation on practically the whole of the system. Over thirty millions of dollars have been expended on the Canadian Northern undertaking and a great many millions have yet to be spent. How does the last Liberal administration and its national transcontinental policy compare with the Provincial Government and the Canadian Northern. The National Transcontinental has already cost ten times as much as the original estimate, and goodness knows wher it will end. Yet I can recall Mr. Fielding telling Parliament that the line would only cost a few millions. And our friend Mr. Templeman was one of those who favored the National Transcontinental.

UNFAIR CRITICISM

"He also favored the Dominion Government assisting the Canadian Northern in other parts of the country. But immediately the Provincial Government of British Columbia adopts that policy he regards it as a crime. I must say that I have been amazed at the criticisms that have been offered in this connection. Upon reading the criticisms of the Government one would almost be inclined to think that there are people connected with Mr. Templeman who would like to see that huge railway project meet with some delay, who apparently have not enough true citizenship to wish the projects of development success. (Applause.)

THE SONGHEES RESERVE

"This brings me to the topic of the Songhees Reserve. I believe that the story of the Songhees Reserve was fifty years old before the birth of the present Provincial Parliament. You know that the Province has now got possession of the reserve, and that the Indians are comfortably settled on another. In that connection I would like to say that Mr. Templeman assisted in the settlement of that important matter. Now we have ben energetically following up the question of developing terminals on the reserve. There are many parties interested in the matter, but before I went away I had reason to suppose that the matter was in a fair way of settlement. I regret to say, however, that the third day after my return I received a report from Mr. Davie to the effect that a new development had transpired in the negotiations, and that there has been practically nothing done all this time.

JOHNSON STREET BRIDGE

"In a word it is this: The original plan, which provided for entrance to the reserve by the Johnson Street Bridge has been checked up and a new proposal advanced that the Cormorant Street entrance should be substituted. However, it has been arranged to hold a conference of the various parties on Tuesday next, and I believe the matter will be advanced towards a speedy settlement. The Provincial Government has made up its mind that if the Johnson Street entrance is adopted, it wil assist materially in the construction of the bridge and the development of the right-of-way to Esquimalt. But the thing we want most is to have the work in hand and the terminal under way.

"In regard to the terminals, I am reminded of a conference I recently had with Mr. Gilman, of the Great Northern, who voiced the proposal that the Great Northern terminal on Blanchard Street should be removed to the termini on the reserve. Now the Provincial Government is doing its level best toward this end. I am only sorry that we cannot do these things in a day or overnight.

"In addition to the Canadian Northern, we have the Kettle Valley Railway. The Kettle Valley is constructing through the Okanagan, the Nicola and the Boundary districts. It will cost over twenty million dollars, and, incidentally, bring these districts immeasurably nearer to the Coast and Victoria. The Kettle Valley is now in full swing, and the road will be through in about eighteen months. I have the authority of Mr. Warren, the president, for the statement.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN

"In regard to the Pacific Great Eastern I have a report from the company to the effect that there are five thousand men employed on the construction of the line. These men are distributed over 170 miles. It is expected that next year will see a train running from tidewater at the head of Howe Sound to Lillooet. This road, which has direct contact with the National Transcontinental, will also have direct connection with Vancouver and Victoria. Mr. J. J. Hill, of the V., V. & E., has completed arrangements for the conquering of the Coquahalla Summit, and, in conjunction with his American system, he proposes making direct contact with Hope and Vancouver, and, in that way, with Victoria. Concerning the E. & N., I think we may say that we have encouraged that line to expand its operations. In the Slocan country, also, we have assisted in building a standard guage road which you hear very little about, but which, at the same time, means a great deal to the development of that district.

ALL OUR PROMISES REDEEMED

"Everything we have promised we are living up to. There have been rumors about a dearth of money, but they are without foundation in fact, and they cannot be circulated by friends of British Columbia. There is no self-respecting Liberal who would be responsible for such a canard, and there is nothing in it calculated to advance the political fortunes of any party. You would almost think, sometimes that there are people in the Province anxious to see failure and ruin, so persistent are they in their allegations of conditions that do not exist. There is every assurance of the railway companies fulfulling their contracts to the very letter, and in a few months hence it will be possible, I think, to speak even more emphatically on the point."

"Now I have said a great deal about the prosperity of the country, and I have also said a great deal about our relations with Ottawa and with London, but I do not propose to close these remarks without making a reference to the all-absorbing topic of the navy.

THE NAVY

"I said in London that I was ashamed of my country that she was unable to hand the Mother Land a cheque for thirty-five million dollars and in a measure I repeated that statement at Ottawa in the presence of Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. And I did so because I would not undertake to say outside of Canada that which I would not say in Canada. And I would like to repeat here again tonight that I cannot hold up my head in pride because of Canada's attitude to the home land on the navy question. What is the situation? How often have I said to you that it is foolish resting content and feeling saitsfied in regard to the question of naval defence. We have no fear of war. We have no boys or relatives in the navy looking after our interests and our defence. We simply do not bother about it; it is being attended to in the old land. You know that when there is the threat of war we rise and shout, "Thank God We Have the Navy.' Our breasts swell with pride and we sing songs of the bravery of our sailors with unexampled zest. But do anything to assist it? That is another question. It has become a habit now to feel quite safe, and to rely upon Great Britain to help us out of all our difficulties, financial and otherwise. But does it ever occur to us that if the votes of money we have used, are using, and must continue to use and require in the future, are to come from London town, is it not a matter of simple logic that we should feel obliged to concern ourselves with the conditions that obtain in London where these moneys come from?

CONTRIBUTION TO NAVAL DEFENCE

"It appears on record today that not very long since certain important documents came from the British Admiralty setting forth in so many words that they would be pleased to accept from Canada a sum sufficient to provide for three of the most powerful dreadnoughts. Now the idea of discussing for a moment in a controversial way whether we should or should not make that contribution is a most repulsive thing to me. We surely do not require anything more explicit than the document of the Admiralty. Even while we are asking the question the danger referred to might occur. And in that event the first thing to be discovered here would be trouble of a horrible kind. I would like to see you all around a bulletin board studying the effect of our attitude in its practical results. I can picture the pathetic concern we would have if the lack of those three ships was the means of reversing the victory that has always followed our flag. I am not an alarmist and I am not a militant. I am for peace all the time. But I believe that unquestionably the best security, according to present conditions, we can have is the high standard, all-powerful Britsh navy. Whether you regard this question from the material point of view or from the sentimental point of view—and sentiment must be considered in the Imperial relation—you must come to the same conclusion, and that is that there is no justification for you evading your obligations in this regard.

CANADA'S DUTY

"If trouble involved the Empire you would immediately feel that trouble in your pockets. Do you mean to tell me that you require London to give you a specific order for the ships? If you do you are not worthy of the privilege of the request or of taking part in the upbuilding of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. I say to you again that it is a shame upon the people of Canada that there has ever been a controversy upon the subject. I am not going to speak of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy. We had the Rainbow here and that is enough. We tried to make the best of a bad job. You hear nothing now about the Rainbow policy. The Liberals are glad to forget it themselves. It was a laughing stock the world over. Naval development is not a matter of experimentation. While we are trying to build navies academically goodness knows where the Empire would be going to. Of course it is by no means the material side of the issue, that must appeal to us. It is the national, the sentimental—if you like—the British side, because after all blood is better and stronger than money at any time. Just think for a moment of what we owe to the Mother Land and you will not hesitate. Think of the great race of pioneers that made our country possible for us today. Think of the hardships they underwent in order that this vast expanse of territory might belong to Britain and play a part in the creation of a Federated Empire. Think of these things in their true relation to Canada and you will realize that the ties that bin us to the Mother Land are as tender as they are strong, all-powerful as they are everlasting."

## Some Considerations For the Electors

THERE are three candidates before the electorate. They are all respectable citizens entitled to consideration. Any one of the three would make a creditable representative. The electorate has to make a choice and the object of the choice is to select the best of the three, because no constituency wishes to make a mistake by sacrificing its interests for personal considerations.

Take the Liberal candidate first. On personal grounds Mr. Hamilton is not open to objection, even from the most rabid political partisan. He belongs to the farming class, has lived in the Islands for many years and is a man of strong, determined views. The Liberals would have found it difficult to select a better candidate, but to support him one must be an out and out Liberal, because that is what he is himself.

The argument against the election of a Liberal is based upon the fact that for ten years the business of the Province has been managed by a Conservative Government. It has been managed better than ever before. Under its administration the development has been actually phenomenal and today it stands in the forefront of the Provinces of the Dominion, and even Eastern Cabinet Ministers, who have visited the Coast this year, felt urged to state that it would become the banner Province of Canada.

Whilst the reason of this must be traced back to our unrivalled natural resources, the bearing of it upon the election is that those resources have been developed intelligently and successfully by a Conservative Government and that Government asks the electors to signify their approval of its policy by electing the nominee of the Conservative Convention.

*The Government asks for a vote of confidence, and unless the Islands constituency is dissatisfied with the general policy and record of the Government, it ought in all fairness to give them that endorsation.*

### SHOULD A LIBERAL BE ELECTED

The election of a Liberal would, of course, be taken to indicate the disapproval of the constituency with the Government; but it would not materially assist in remedying any complaints which might be preferred. A policy of destructiveness can never build up a country and the practical annihilation of the Liberal party in Provincial politics today is due to the fact that when Premier McBride was session after session submitting his constructive policy to the House, the Liberal representatives did nothing but attempt to destroy it or to retard its progress. Never once did they come forward with an alternative, constructive programme. They criticized the land policy; charged the Government with flooding the country with land speculators and grabbers; declared that it was making no attempt to settle the land, but not once did they submit alternative proposals looking to the upbuilding of the Province and the bringing in of the farming class. It was all criticism and censure, but no palpable remedy.

The same was true when the Premier's great railway policy was submitted four years ago. The Province had been looking for a railway policy, realizing that there could be no complete progressive scheme until this was introduced. It must be the climax of any practical policy. The Liberal members in the House clamoured for a railway policy; they came down every session howling at the Government because it was not introduced.

Yet what happened when Premier McBride laid before the House the most extensive and complete railway policy ever submitted by a Provincial Premier to his Legislature? They denounced the policy; they denounced the Government, and they not only denounced but slandered the railway promoters. And yet with all this destructive criticism, the only alternative they suggested was the blue pencil map of John Oliver which has become the laughing stock of the country and which even after the lapse of four years appears sufficiently ridiculous to keep the modern Cincinnatus at his plough.

It has many a time been urged that if the Liberal party had had intelligence enough four years ago to endorse the railway policy, subject to such criticism as might well have been offered, it would have continued to be represented in the Provincial Legislature. It owes its annihilation to a senseless, unreasoning denunciation of everything proposed by the Government, whether good, bad or indifferent. To return a Liberal candidate for the Islands is to endorse a policy which has killed the Liberal party, and which should not be tolerated for a moment in an educated and intelligent constituency like the Islands.

### THE INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE

There are a few considerations in connection with the nomination of Captain Maude, which it may be well to notice. In opposing him one is not necessarily opposing the principle of an independent Conservative, but it is quite obvious that the gallant captain, although an able man and enjoying the respect of the constituency in a marked degree, cannot by the widest stretch of the imagination be regarded as an "independent Conservative." He is a Conservative, and as such he followed the constitutional course of submitting his name to the Conservative Convention. If it had approved of him, he would have received the nomination and would have become the Government candidate. The Premier would have bowed to the decision of the Convention, as he has always done and as he is bound to do as long as party politics and political organization continue.

How, then, can a gentleman who labelled himself a party man, admitted that the right course was to follow party customs and to seek party endorsation, claim to be independent? No doubt his action in running is independent, but how can his views be independent, and how can be consistently think any differently now than he did only a few days ago when he was seeking the party nomination?

*An independent candidate is a man who has been for some time* dissatisfied with the action of his party or Government, and, while

not desiring to sever his connection with the party, is desirous of cutting himself loose from the conventional obligations of party membership and hewing out an independent course for himself; not abandoning the party, but abandoning the constitution.

Captain Maude never adopted this course until the constitution had rejected him. It is not therefore straining a point to say that he has no special claim to be considered as an independent candidate, and therefore a vote for Captain Maude is simply a split party vote, which practically favours the Liberal candidate.

## THE RAILWAY POLICY

(Continued from Page One)

necessary to dwell. When the present instalment is completed it will be followed by the construction of hundreds of branch lines, and British Columbia will be for the first time in a position to take advantage not only of her unrivalled natural resources but of the evolution which will be effected in the Pacific Coast trade by the opening of the Panama Canal. No fair minded man denies that this whole project is the conception of a statesman, the consummation of a great policy and the sure means of making British Columbia a great and a prosperous Province.

## GOOD ROADS

HARDLY second in importance to railways are good roads. Indeed, there are circumstances under which they are of even greater importance, at any rate as pioneers of the steel track. British Columbia is in its early pioneer days so far as development is concerned, and while thousands of miles of railways will be constructed within a few years it will be many years before every valley is traversed by the most perfect mode of transportation. Meanwhile, settlers have to be accommodated, for the country must be opened up and cultivated in advance of the railways. It cannot be done without good roads and now-a-days a good road means more than it ever did before, for the standard is higher and is continually rising, due not only to the more exigent demands of the public but to the increased use of the motor in its various forms. There can be no better illustration of this than the conversion of the old Cariboo stage road with its three or four days' journey from Ashcroft to Barkerville into a modern motor road over which the distance is covered in twenty-four hours. And this demand is spreading everywhere. It has been met, as in no other Province in Canada, by the McBride Government, and the Minister of Public Works has attained continental celebrity by his devotion to the good roads ideal. There is not a single constituency in British Columbia in which thousands of dollars have not been spent within the past few years in improving old roads and building new, and among the many works for which the present Government deserves credit it is doubtful if any one is of a more practical or beneficial character than its record with respect to good roads.

## THE B. C. UNIVERSITY

ONE of the most important projects of the Government is the British Columbia University. Dr. Young, the Minister of Education, has made a hobby of this great work and has been able to induce the Government to make appropriations which should result in British Columbia securing one of the finest establishments of the kind in the world. This is what the Premier and Dr. Young have declared time and time again that they aim at and with the means at their disposal there is no reason to doubt that they will achieve it. Never before has the Province made such extensive land reserves to yield an income for the purpose. Two million acres have been set aside; the land has been carefully selected; the valuation on it today is conservatively placed at $20,000,000, which is in itself an indication of the high value which the Government places on education facilities. The McBride administration will some day be a thing of the past, though in the interests of the Province it is to be hoped that that day will be long delayed. But when it has completed its work and the verdict on its achievements has to be pronounced by posterity, it is certain that not one of its monuments will loom so big in the eyes of the world as the British Columbia University, and nothing will redound more to its credit than the fact that in a materialistic age, when the inexhaustible riches of the Province were first being opened up, the Government was wise enough to realize that its greatest asset should always be its educated youth and that no material prosperity could vie with the priceless gift of education. A Government can be forgiven many mistakes when it can point to such a splendid achievement as that which is already looming on the horizon in the shape of the University, and any Parliamentary candidate can be proud to stand up and claim the support of a Government which has erected such a standard.

## A NATIONAL PORT

IN co-operation with the Dominion Government our Premier is aiming to make Victoria a great National port. He realizes that its geographical position and the impending opening of the Panama Canal demand this. Will he succeed? If he fails, it will be his first failure. Already the Dominion Government has commenced the construction of a breakwater and is advertising for tenders for immense piers. It has also announced its intention of constructing at Esquimalt the largest drydock in the world. These works, and they are only preliminary, will involve the expenditure of more than $10,000,000. This is the Dominion Government contribution. The Provincial Government, having secured the foreshore rights round the Songhees Reserve, has undertaken to build a huge sea wall nearly a mile long, which will furnish extensive shipping facilities. Its railway policy has secured the construction of costly terminals and sidings on the Songhees Reserve, to which the C. P. R., the C. N. R., and the B. C. E. R. will contribute. It is also assisting liberally in the building of a steel bridge to connect the Songhees Reserve with the city and has indicated its willingness to assist in a second bridge of similar type from the Songhees Reserve into the James' Bay district. These immense local works in addition to the railway construction already referred to will make Victoria a great shipping port. The railways with their various ramifications will run over Vancouver Island, establishing quick connections with the Islands of the Gulf and with the Mainland; and later on, as has been officially announced, two of these railways will reach Seymour Narrows and connect with the Mainland at that point. That work is still in the future, but sufficient has already been contracted for to realize the dream of Vancouver Island and the Islands of the Gulf that the Capital City will become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, shipping ports on the Pacific Coast. From such development every part of the Province must benefit, but the nearer sections will be the first to reap the advantage.

## ASIATIC EXCLUSION

THE subject of Asiatic exclusion is a big one with many phases. In the briefest form of stating, it is that British Columbia is opposed to Oriental immigration; that this stand is taken by all parties, regardless of their political affiliations; that the Premier was the first public man in this Province to put his foot down for a white Canada; that he has never wavered for a moment; that his declaration on the subject was never so emphatic as at the meeting held a fortnight ago in the Kinemacolor Theatre; that it was one of the most important topics which he discussed with the British Government during his recent visit to London, and again with Mr. Borden on his return to Ottawa. But for the Premier's firm stand the late Liberal Government would have inundated British Columbia with coolies at the request of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Even so experienced a railroader as Mr. Collingwood Schreibner declared that the railway would never be finished without Chinese labour. None of these threats moved Sir Richard. He has stood consistently by his avowed policy and stands there today. While he is a loyal British subject and a staunch advocate of Imperialism, and will therefore be influenced by every consideration which should weigh as affecting Imperial interests, he may be trusted to maintain his attitude in favour of a white Canada and not improbably to be the framer of the policy which will solve one of the gravest problems which has ever confronted the Empire.

## BETTER TERMS

TWO years ago the Liberal press claimed that "Better Terms" was as dead as Queen Anne; that it was only used by Sir Richard as a club with which to attack Sir Wilfrid, and that once a Conservative Government came into power at Ottawa we should hear no more of it. This was just one more of the ludicrous blunders of the Liberal press. We have heard as much of this subject since Mr. Borden came into power as we ever did before. Sir Richard McBride has been just as persistent in urging the claims of the Province. He has secured the appointment of a Commission. The Commission will shortly sit. He has attended recently a conference of Provincial Premiers at Ottawa, and whatever else may result from that conference it is certain that the Commission will investigate and report and that whatever the report may recommend will be accepted and acted upon by Mr. Borden. "Better Terms" may not seem to be a very urgent matter, at any rate for some people, but for those who have studied the conditions of Provincial development in British Columbia; the exceptional disadvantages which Nature has imposed, as compared with other Provinces, and the consequent enormous cost of carrying out all public works will realize the justice of Sir Richard's claims and commend him for enforcing it.

## FOREST CONSERVATION

THE establishment of the Forestry Department was a new departure. It has been admirably administered by the Hon. W. R. Ross, who has employed the best talent available and has already been able to demonstrate that no wiser policy could have been adopted by the Government. The policy has been followed with success in the United States for some years, and the wisdom of the British Columbia Government is shown in the fact that instead of waiting till its timber lands were depleted, it has adopted a policy of conservation in the early stages of the development of the lumbering industry. It is unnecessary to descant on the value of this industry to the Province, nor on the permanent value of our timber lands as a source of revenue, if they are adequately conserved. Even in the present year the revenue from timber lands is in the neighbourhood of $3,000,000. Not one acre has been sold or will be. The Government sells the timber, not the land, so that such land as can be reforested will be made into a permanent forest, and such land as can be cultivated will be open for the pre-emptor when the timber has been removed. The policy of forest conservation is up-to-date; in keeping with the best practice of the times, and will permanently add many millions to the revenues of the Province.

## WATER POWERS

THE subject of water powers has not received much attention at the hands of the public, but it has not been overlooked by the Government, which has established a Hydrographic Department and conducted important negotiations with the Dominion Government in order to define their respective rights and to ensure the economic handling of the unique water powers which Nature has so lavishly bestowed on British Columbia. This important work is now in progress. Mr. A. V. White, the Dominion Engineer, with a large and competent staff has just completed his season's work and it will soon be possible for this, one of our greatest assets, to be handled intelligently and to be applied to the development of native industries which are so badly needed as a permanent asset in the upbuilding of the Province.

## LAND SETTLEMENT

THIS important subject was dealt with in detail on a preceding page of this issue and here it is only necessary to say that prior to the advent of the McBride administration there was no land policy and no attempt in the direction of land settlement. Settlers came in as they saw fit and drifted to the most accessible points. But in fifty years their numbers were few and nothing like an organized system existed. In spite of criticism British Columbia today is, as a result of the Government's land policy, an object of interest throughout the world. It is attracting settlers from many countries, but chiefly from the Old Land. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then it cannot be denied that while land settlement has been slow owing to many causes which could be discussed, and while there are still difficulties to be overcome, it has progressed along sane and conservative lines, and the recent development of the Government policy in the direction of surveying large areas of land and selling them as surveyed lands to the settler is one which will command itself to all who have studied the subject.

## IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENCE

IT MAY be urged that Imperial Naval Defence has nothing to do with the Provincial Government. From the constitutional standpoint the contention may be correct, although even of that there may be room for doubt. But there can be no question that a Provincial Government has a perfect right to take a stand and to indicate to the Federal Government the wishes of the people. Sir Richard is an ardent Imperialist. There is not in the whole Dominion a public man more zealous in the defence of British interests. Sir Richard is an active member of the Navy League. He has already interested himself in the newly formed force known as the Canadian Naval Volunteers, and he long ago nailed his colours to the mast in support of the Navy League motto in favour of direct contribution and a policy which will place a fleet unit on the Pacific Coast. There is no question where Sir Richard stands on this subject. And there can be no question where the Islands constituency stands, for if there is one part of the Province more than another zealous in the cause of Imperial Naval Defence it is the Islands. It cannot therefore fail to be an additional recommendation both for the Provincial Government and for the Government candidate in this election that so firm a stand has been taken and one so entirely in consonance with the wishes of the electorate.

## ENDORSE THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

THE electors of the Islands constituency, who in the main agree with the views expounded on these pages, who endorse the Government programme as here outlined and who wish to aid in carrying it out will undoubtedly VOTE FOR MR. W. W. FOSTER at the forthcoming election.

## WHAT THE WESTMINSTER (ENGLAND) GAZETTE THINKS OF SIR RICHARD McBRIDE

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, the premier of British Columbia, with whom Mr. Lloyd George has been lunching, is one of the most striking of the many striking personalities to be found among the Dominion statesmen of today. A son of Anak in physique, he is not less remarkable for his mental energy and driving power. He was barely turned thirty when he attained the Premiership of his native Province, and how firmly he has established his rule may be gathered from the fact that of the forty-two members of the Legislature some thirty-eight are numbered among his supporters..

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (who was also of the Chancellor's lunch party) has painted a characteristic pen-portrait of his compatriot —for Sir Richard, like most men of mark across the Atlantic, hails, of course, from John Bull's Other Island—and among other things tells an amusing tale of him which may not be inaptly recalled just now. Heckled once by an elector as to his religious views Mr. McBride (as he then was) convulsed his audience by narrating in the raciest fashion how his father had been a ferocious Orangeman from the North of Ireland and his mother an equally determined Catholic from the South, with the result that he had inbibed in equal measure the views of both, and had declined ever since to make choice between them.

# A Vote for FOSTER

## is a Vote for The Government

A VOTE FOR FOSTER IS A VOTE FOR THE POLICY WHICH HAS MADE BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPEROUS.

A VOTE FOR FOSTER IS A VOTE FOR THE PREMIER, WHO HAS MADE BRITISH COLUMBIA FAMOUS.

A VOTE FOR FOSTER IS A VOTE FOR A MAN WHO HAS PROVED HIMSELF TO BE A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC AND HONOURABLE PUBLIC SERVANT.

A VOTE FOR FOSTER IS A VOTE FOR PROGRESS IN THE ISLANDS.

# The Ladies' Review

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEK

Vol. 1 | VICTORIA, B. C., NOVEMBER 29, 1913 | No. 5


## EDITORIAL

### The Collapse of Feminism

MARY HAMILTON, writing an article on what she is pleased to call "The Collapse of Feminism," in Everyman, has raised a mighty storm of indignation in the ranks of progressives. Miss Hamilton has accused the Suffragists of discriminating against marriage and motherhood because in the Suffrage Bills brought forward married women were not included in the extension of the franchise. It is such utter nonsense to talk as if the Suffrage Bills emanated from the Militant Suffragettes, when it is the Suffragist members of Parliament who bring forward different proposals for the enfranchment of women. The reason for the delay is the continual disagreement of the members as to the different amendments proposed. The Suffragettes have always held fixedly to the same demand which must be the suffrage on the same terms as men; this would give the vote to all women as well as men who had the six months' residential qualification. Another thing Miss Hamilton and her colleagues might take note of, is that the largest Suffragist Society in Britain devotes the educational part of its work to "The State and the Child"; the National Union of Women Workers where Suffragist opinions predominate, took the same subject up for its chief consideration. People have got hold of the wrong end of the stick when they think Suffragists are against marriage and motherhood. What they want is better conditions, better protection for the frail. Everybody admits the mess things have got into, and yet they are ever ready to attack those who are willing to give themselves up to help others. We cannot always agree as to the best methods to persue, but women can always be loyal and refrain from malicious tirades against their own sex which can do no good and may hold them up to ridicule. In spite of considerable dis-unity, we fail to see any signs of the collapse of feminism. We have only to cast our minds back to the situation of a few years ago, and realize the enormous strides which have been made. If "feminism" means the woman movement, then feminism is in greater force today than ever it was.

### Women's Century

WE HAVE PROOF in Canada that this indeed is Woman's Century, in a very interesting magazine which bears that name. "Woman's Century" is published in Toronto and is a recent venture, the first issue appearing in April of this year. It is edited by Mrs. Campbell-MacIvor and co-operates with the King's Daughters of Canada, the Women's Canadian Club, the I. O. D. E., the W. C. T. U., the United Suffrage Societies, and the Business Women's Club. It is full of interesting educational matter on things that women should know, and contains reviews of women's activities at home and abroad. It is a creditable instance of the advance of feminism on practical and educational lines.

### Business Opportunities for Women

THERE ARE a number of women in Victoria who came here in boom time to enter into business for themselves, and like other people they have been seriously embarrassed by the present stagnant situation. In the optimistic days it looks so easy to start a tea-room, a confectionary, or a millinery store, but at the same time many people make the mistake of starting with too little capital. It takes time to work up a business in the best of times, and there is always competition. The question of qualification is not always sufficiently considered. Every girl thinks she could manage a tea-room, and every time a tea-room is put up for sale there are always applicants for purchase. But a tea-room, to be run profitably, requires very capable management. Considerable experience is needed to cater economically and at the same time give good service. People will go where they can get the best meals at the lowest price, and skilled management is a necessity. Many women are in too great a hurry to start. A new arrival will find it to her advantage to learn all she can about the city and the people before she opens her business, or she will probably find she has got the shop, or whatever it may be, on the wrong side of the street. There undoubtedly are business opportunities for women in British Columbia, and there will be more, as the great tide of development in the Province has begun to flow. The Ladies' Review will always be glad to answer enquiries and assist women in any way it can.

### The Victoria Club

THE VICTORIA CLUB has served a very useful purpose in providing a cheery quarters for business women. It is still a comparatively recent organization, but has proved a very popular institution. It provides comfortable reading and rest rooms and an excellent dining room where a really good meal can be obtained for twenty-five cents. Its central position in the Campbell Building makes it a boon to business women in the lunch hour, or at the end of the day. A notice appears elsewhere of the Cafe Chantant and sale of Christmas gifts which is to be held next Tuesday in aid of the furnishing fund. The Club premises are well, but not extravagantly furnished, but there is still a debt which the management is anxious to clear off. The President and Committee are working very hard in the interests of the Club. It is always an uphill game to start anything new, and we trust everyone interested in this very helpful institution will patronise the entertainment next Tuesday.

### EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

EVERYONE who knows Miss Winnifred Chambers' work will be interested in the oil sketches on view at Wendy's cafe in the Campbell Building. They are specimens of Miss Chambers' best work and are being offered for sale at ridiculously low prices. Most of them are little impressionist sketches of Spanish life, or a scene in sunny Sicily, or ships on the blue Mediterranean. For those who want British Columbian scenery there is a charming study of a cottage with its garden of roses, or a scene at Sooke Lake. The more important pictures include "The Orphan" (exhibited in the Royal Academy), with the pathetic child face, making a very appealing work; "The Shephard and His Flock," and "The Portrait of a Child." These pictures can be seen at any time at Wendy's cafe, which opens its doors with an early breakfast, followed by lunch, tea and supper.

Mr. E. W. Hinder is also showing some excellent photographic work in the same room. There is some magnificent British Columbia scenery, including the Malahat Drive, and Goldstream. The trees, ferns and water are produced in perfect detail, and one seldom sees finer work.

E. C.

### VICTORIA CLUB

THE committee of the Victoria Club have decided to hold a cafe chantant and sale of fancy Christmas gifts in the Club rooms on Tuesday December 2nd, at 3 to 10 p.m. The proceeds will be used to pay off the furniture debts. The small membership fee and current expenses make this debt difficult to meet.

All those who enjoy the privileges of the Club, or any who are in sympathy with its undertaking are asked to give this event a generous support, and to bring their friends, as there will be amusements for young and old.

### EXHIBITION AT THE Y. W. C. A.

A VERY interesting exhibition of paintings by Miss M. W. Freeman will be held in the Y. W. C. A. next week, from Tuesday, December 2nd, to the end of the week. Miss Freeman is showing some excellent work which covers varied subjects. Some good water color drawings of the Upper Country will sure to prove popular with people interested in our superb British Columbia scenery. Miss Freeman has had many past successes, and it is to be hoped that Victorians will encourage her as they generally appreciate artistic efforts, and pay the exhibition a visit.

### HANDWRITING.

I SHOULD like to point out to you a few graphological indications; not sufficient by any means to lead you to a full and entire understanding of the interesting science, but still sufficient to prove to you that graphology is an applied science. Compare the few hints which this study gives you with the handwriting of your acquaintances and observe how accurately they have told you the little traits of the inner self; traits which perhaps they themselves do not realize that they possess, or that they would veil. Talents that have never been cultivated, as well as those which have, are indicated in the handwriting. You rarely find two people who write, in marked degree, the same; but when you do you find that they closely resemble each other in character.

Writing which is clear cut and well rounded denotes intellectual strength, independence of thought and action, and liberality of mind. When the letters are connected but spaced fairly well apart command of language is shown. If the letters are written without connecting lines, each letter by itself, or occasional disconnected letters, it shows a greater or less intuitive power; one whose first impressions are truest and best. Writing wherein the words taper toward the end tells of a shrewd or diplomatic character. Combined with other characteristics it might indicate deceitfulness. Gentle sloping of the letters to the right shows an affectionate disposition, if the letters slope some to the right, others to the left, a dual nature is shown. Upright letters show the lack of sentiment; and given an upright angular handwriting, the writer may safely be called cold, selfish and unsympathetic.

Writing which leaves a deep impression shows intensity of nature; while that which is rounded and lightly traced tells of the spiritual nature. If the writing is odd, but yet shows cultivation it is likely to prove genius in the writer. In the spiritual type of writing the writer has talent as an artist; if of the symmetrical and square style there is mechanical genius indicated; but if the "running hand" tapering at the end of the words, and with sharply pointed letters is shown, then it tells of the scientific or the professional writer; perhaps a lawyer or a doctor or a scientist.

An upward curve to the finals of a word indicates humour and aptness at repartee, while a straight horizontal stroke at the ending of words shows mistrust, suspicion and caution of strangers or companions.

Loops which overlap other letters show a morbid imagination.

Secretiveness is shown in closely looped "o's" and "a's"; being not only closed at the top but closed with a little loop.

Candour and truthfulness are proclaimed in the slightly opened "o's" and "a's"; or where some are opened, others closed.

The open-mouthed gossip who could not keep a secret though her own honour depended on it, tells her weakness in the wide, gaping "o's" and "a's" of her own handwriting.

Memory, method and order are indicated when the "i's" are dotted low and close. If they are dotted high, there is idealism and a tendency to romance. If the dots are pear-shaped, as though made with a tiny downward pressure of the pen, there is temper indicated.

Long loops in the "l's" and "y's" and "g's," etc., show poetical imagination; spiritual when the writing is lightly traced; realistic when the impress is heavier.

Tenacity of purpose and firm will are shown in a long firm crossing of the "t's," with a tiny hook at the end of the crossing.

"T's" crossed well down on the letter show patience, persistence, vitality and concentration. Such a writer will master his subject in every detail. High crossed "t's" indicate theoretical ideas, idealism; long, heavy crossings strength of will.

Short, light crossings show timidity; lack of confidence in one's self, gentle will, easily influenced. A light short "crossing" which does not really cross the "t" but lies lightly at one side of the letter, indicates the weak and irritable person, one who would be unreasonable if vexed.

A long, upward sweeping cross, with a sharp hook on the end, shows the passionate, unyielding and tenacious purpose of the writer.

One who habitually makes a triangular crossing (caused by carrying the pen from the lowest point of the "t" in an upward left-hand stroke and thence sharply back to the right) is obstinate and argumentative; and if the last stroke to the right is long and firm, one who is not easily convinced even when not in the right.

"T's" ending in a club-like stroke instead of a loop and having a hook at the end of the down stroke, caused by a little upward right-hand jerk of the pen, indicate a tyrannical grasping nature.

Close economy is shown when the finals of words are all clipped short, giving no superfluous little lines or strokes. Lofty pride is shown in high first loops of some of the capitals and small letters, as "m's," "n's," etc., etc.

Lines which ascend, or "uphill writing" show ambition.

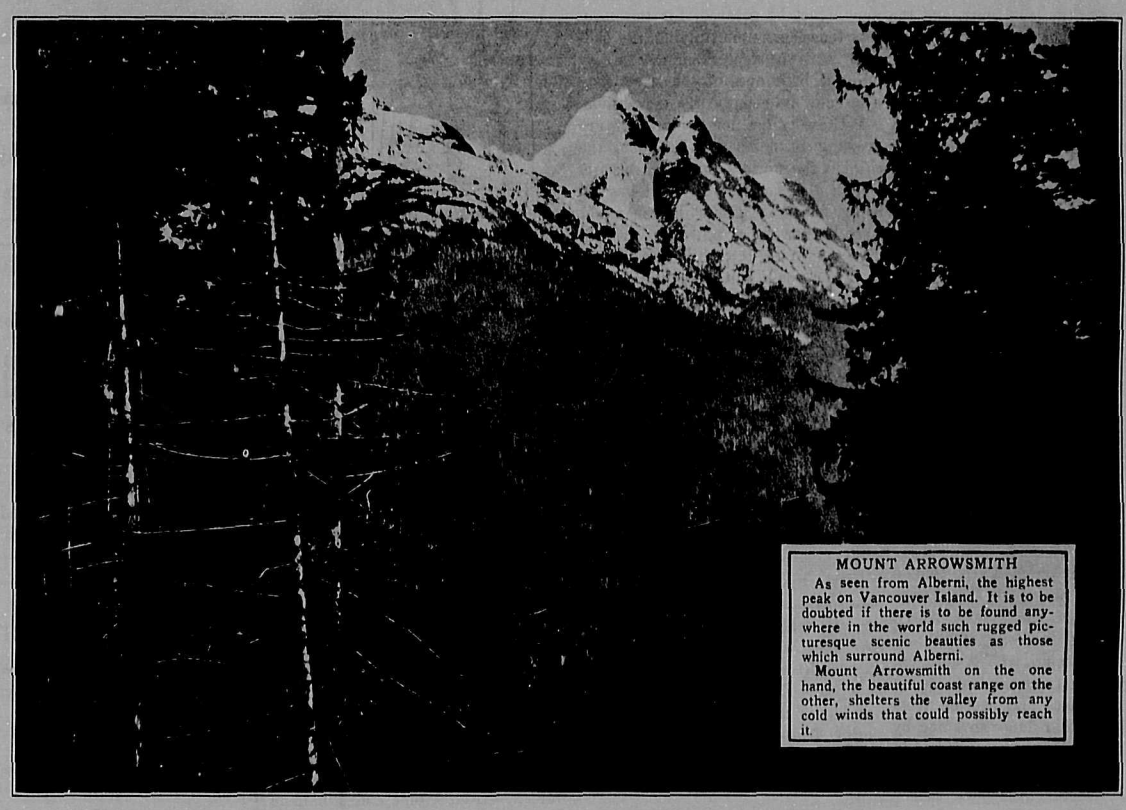
In a sample of writing where some of the letters sloped one way, some another, and the "a's" and "o's" closed in a loop, you would read the two-faced, false nature, whose words as well as acts were deceiving, because the looped "a's" and "o's" often indicate a "secretiveness" which stoops to falsehood willingly to hide that which is desired to be unknown.

Many curls and flourishes show egotism. Try, in reading character from writing, to choose the indications which predominate, and to combine the characteristics so as to make from the combination a character complete from truthful blending of the whole.—Anonymous.

### FOR IMPROVED CONDITIONS

MRS. Woodrow Wilson has taken an active interest in the betterment of conditions under which girls and women work here in the various Government departments. It leaked out last week that she made a tour through the big government printing office without revealing her identity, and thought the women workers did not have sufficient space in the recreation or rest rooms. She is said to have urged the President to help improve conditions.

Mrs. Wilson is urging Postmaster-General Burleson to improve the mail bag repair department of the post-office. She recently visited the establishment and is said to have become convinced that more precautions ought to be taken to prevent tuberculosis and other disease germs from affecting those who work on the bags.



MOUNT ARROWSMITH

As seen from Alberni, the highest peak on Vancouver Island. It is to be doubted if there is to be found anywhere in the world such rugged picturesque scenic beauties as those which surround Alberni.

Mount Arrowsmith on the one hand, the beautiful coast range on the other, shelters the valley from any cold winds that could possibly reach it.

### USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW.

To safeguard children from fire, render their cotton frocks as uninflammable as possible by the use of alum in the water. An ounce of alum in the rinsing water will make the garment so far uninflammable that in the event of its coming in contact with fire it will only smoulder and not burst into flames.

Muslin or lace curtains may be similarly treated.

To clean a sewing machine, place it near the fire to get warm, so that the congealed oil about it may melt. Then oil it well with paraffin, working it well to get the lubricant into every part. As the dirty oil oozes out wipe it off. When quite clean apply a little lubricating oil, and the machine will work quite easily.

When making a plain suet pudding, put it in an ordinary straight three-pound jam jar, well grease the jar, and cover with a saucer, steam; and the pudding will be found more satisfactory than if boiled in a cloth.

If you have a bad headache, rub some slices of lemon along the temples, and your headache will vanish.

### A BAR FOR WOMEN

The Cafe des Beaux Arts at 40th Street and 6th Avenue, New York, has a real bar, run exclusively for women. No man can buy a drink there unless he is chaperoned by a woman. The bar is patronised by women of social standing and assurred position.

### SUFFRAGITIS

Husband: We shall see you 'unger strikin' next time, Sal.

Wife: 'Unger? Not much! A thirst strike now, that's me; and then par'aps they'd forcible drink me—ah!—Sketch.

# 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


## THE CHILD IN THE UNITED STATES

*By Bluestocking.*

I HAVE been casting about for reliable information on the subject of child labor in this country, but while I persue my investigations I shall give my readers an account of conditions in the States as told by R. Hunter in Woman's Century.

"The girls go to the mills, the boys to the breakers. A year or two ago Mr. Francis H. Nichols said regarding these working children: 'I saw four hundred lads working in the breakers. One of the children told me: We go to work at seven in the morning and stay until six in the evening. Are there many in the breakers younger than you? he asked one of the children, who replied: Why, sure, I'm one of the oldest; I'm making sixty cents. Most of them is eight and nine years old.'

"For ten or eleven hours a day these children of ten and eleven years stoop over the chute and pick out the slate and other impurities from the coal as it moves past them. The air is black with the coal dust, and the roar of the crushers, screens, and rushing millrace of coal is deafening. Sometimes one of the children falls into the machinery and is terribly mangled, or slips into the chute and is smothered to death. Many children are killed in this way. Many others after a time, contract coal-miner's asthma and consumption, which gradually undermine their health.

"The messenger and delivery boys were, pervious to 1903, unprotected by any law. Children of all ages from eight to sixteen years were found working almost unlimited hours at such occupations. Several boys, striking for a shorter 'day,' had been working from eighty to ninety hours a week. At the Christmas season their hours were longest. At the time of our enquiry a child was found frozen to death in a delivery wagon. He had worked far into the night, and, being too tired to go home, lay down in his wagon to sleep until morning.

"Besides these children, upward of seven thousand boys and girls, employed in street-trading, bootblacking, peddling newspapers, etc., were working under conditions which made it often impossible for them to resist temptations of vice and crime.

"Those industries which coin into profits the vitality of children—and leave to the world, for its mercy to support, wrecks of manhood—rob the country of something which they can never return.

"The school must take upon itself these new responsibilities, both of which are educational problems, and both of which the school, more than any other public agency, is fitted to master. An awakening to the necessity of assuming the new duties should not be delayed, for the yardless tenement is multiplying, the children must be kept from the factory and the little ones of the street may even now be counted by the million.

"Those of the new social faith are growing in numbers. To them the child is the world's supreme treasure. For it the world moves and has its being. Without the child the world were barren, riches but dust, and life joyless. With the child (not mine only nor yours, but every child born to man) the world is forever new, forever hopeful, and forever blessed."

The result of the New York Commission showed that while there were already laws to prevent these things, they were deliberately evaded, yet nothing seems to be done to cope with the situation, and in the meantime children are suffering.

## TO MARY

**Robert Burns**

Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
And leave auld Scotia's shore?
Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
Across th' Atlantic's roar?

Oh, sweet grow the lime and the orange,
And the apple on the pine;
But a' the charms o' the Indies
Can never equal thine.

I hae sworn by the Heavens to my Mary,
I hae sworn by the Heavens to be true;
And sae may the Heavens forget me,
When I forget my vow!

Oh, plight me your faith, my Mary,
And plight me your lily-white hand
Oh, plight me your faith, my Mary,
Before I leave Scotia's strand.

We hae plighted our troth, my Mary,
In mutual affection to join;
And curst be the cause that shall part us!—
The hour and the moment o' time!

A Fashionable Fox Stole

## SELECTED RECIPES

**Mutton Broth**

Wipe two pounds of neck of mutton, remove all the fat, and cut off the skin; cut the meat in small pieces. Put the meat and bones in a kettle, add four cupfuls of cold water, and simmer gently for several hours; add salt to taste. Strain, let it stand overnight to cool; in the morning remove the fat, reheat, and serve with two tablespoonfuls of cooked rice.

**Swiss Steak**

Take a good round steak, one inch and a half thick, and slash it well on each side. Season by rubbing in salt and pepper; then work in all the flour the meat will take up, adding bits of suet with the flour. Have ready a frying-pan in which dripping or butter should be sizzling before putting in the prepared steak. Brown well and quickly on each side, then pour over the steak a pint and a half of boiling water and set the pan back where the meat may simmer only, for two hours or till done—the toughest steak will be made tender by this process. Or the steak may be placed in a hot oven and cooked till tender.

**Parsnip Fritters**

Boil the parsnips til tender, then drain and peel them, mash them in a mortar, and finally rub the pulp through a hair sieve. Then beat up a couple of eggs, add them to the vegetable with a little flour, salt, pepper, and sufficient milk to make the mixture a little thicker than ordinary pancake batter. Put some olive oil in a large frying-pan, and when "smoking hot" add the batter, a spoonful at a time. Fry the fritters a pale brown, turn them, and brown on the other side. When all the batter is used up, serve the parsnip fritters with fried parsley.

**Jelly Roll**

Beat three eggs and one cupful of sugar till quite thick; add three tablespoonfuls of cold water, then one cupful of flour, one-third of a teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of baking-powder, sifted together twice. Line a shallow pan with greased paper, pour into the batter evenly, and bake in a quick oven for about twelve minutes. Turn out on to a cloth or paper sprinkled with sugar, tear off the paper and spread with jam or jelly. Roll up quickly.

**Kidney Toast**

Three sheeps' kidneys, one ounce of butter, a little lemon, cayenne, and salt, three slices of hot buttered toast; gently stew the kidneys in a very little water till perfectly tender, then remove all skin and gristle and pound them in a mortar with the butter till they form a smooth paste. Squeeze a little lemon into them, season highly with cayenne and salt; spread the paste upon the toast, and serve hot.

## THE TANGO

NEWS comes from Paris that a lecture in praise of the Tango was given before the five academies constituting the Institute of France, by M. Jean Richepin, who would treat the Tango as a typical dance sprung from classic times and evolved from the pyorhic or war-dance invented by Pallas Athene. Dancing wsa sacred in its origin, symbolising the creation of the world and the procession of the stars in the firmanent.

The Paris correspondent of The Observer says of M. Richepin, "in a brilliant introduction to his subject, the Academician recalled that many heroes of Greek mythology were dancers. Plato, in his laws, required dancing to crown education. Socrates was ashamed of not knowing the art, and received lessons from Aspasia.

"In the British Museum one could see the Tango danced by dancers from Thebes, whose only garment was a girdle of gold thread. Martial mentioned the dance in his epigrams and also Claudian in the fourth century. If there was not mysticism and metaphysics about the Tango, perhaps it would be proved that the Tango was the survival of a sacred dance in which Egyptian and Chaldean priests represented the evolutions of the supreme Being. Who knows if these complicated steps and the mysterious ballet a deux did not suggest the creation? The obscure feeling of this sort, perhaps, accounted for the sadness of many dancers."

It must be confessed that this is rather an ultra view, but after all, its all how you look at things.

## HEALTH ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE

The following rules for the general guidance of the people in health matters have been printed and widely distributed by the Japanese Government:—

First—Spend as much time out of doors as possible. Bask much in the sun and take plenty of exercise. Take care that your respiration is always deep and regular.

Second—Eat meat only once a day and let the diet be eggs, cereals, vegetables, fruits, and fresh cows' milk. Take as much as possible of the last-named. Masticate your food carefully.

Third—Take a hot bath every day and a steam bath once or twice a week if the heart is strong enough to bear it.

Fourth—Early to bed and early to rise.

Fifth—Sleep in a very dark and very quiet room, with windows open. Let the minimum of sleeping hours be six and a half hours. In case of woman eight and a half hours are advisable.

Sixth—Take one day of absolute rest each week in which you must refrain from even reading or writing.

Seventh—Try to avoid any outbursts of passion and strong mental stimulations. Do not tax your brain about the occurrence of inevitable incidents or of coming events. Do not say unpleasant things nor listen, if possible to avoid it, to disagreeable things.

Eighth—Be married!

Ninth—Be moderate in the consumption of tea and coffee, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages.

Tenth—Avoid places that are too warm, especially steam-heated and badly-ventilated rooms.


**Two English Ladies have a few vacancies in quiet boarding house near the Park. Housekeeping rooms and Bachelor apartments. Good home cooking. Miss Charlton, 647 Niagara Street (on carline). Phone 2665L.**


## THE VALUE OF THE VOTE

The significance of the vote is demonstrated in the instance of the United States Tariff Bill, just passed relating to goods excluded from America. Before the Bill was passed there were two clauses:

(1) Goods made by convicts;

(2) Goods made by children under fourteen years of age in countries having no child labour laws.

Trade Unions (with votes) saw to the first clause; the second, championed by women (no votes) was dropped. —Common Cause.

The following appears in a small provincial paper: "The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut-glass."

## A WISH

My love has dainty little feet
And little shoes so smart and neat,
And when these latter come untied
I kneel before my future bride
And do them up again you see;
And often it occurs to me
To wish that it has been decreed
She had been born a centipede!

—Charles Vivian.


# 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.**

**DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL**

**IT PAYS TO ATTEND THE SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE**

**Victoria's Largest School of Business**

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**Day and Evening Gowns, Wraps, Etc.**

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**Large flats of three rooms, kitchen and bathroom, furnished and unfurnished; Elevator, Janitor Service. Best residential neighbourhood, close to the shops, and three minutes walk to new Victoria Theatre.**

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# ROY GOLDBERG

**LADIES' TAILOR**

825 Yates Street, Victoria

**We are showing some very snappy styles in LADIES' OVERCOATS AND SUITS. Fit and workmanship is our best advertisement**

# New Arrivals AT Terry's

**GLAXO BABY FOOD**
**IRON JELLOIDS**
**SCOTT TISSUE TOWELS**
**MARY GARDEN PERFUME**
**WILLARD'S CHOCOLATES**
**ALL WHITE DRESSING COMBS**
**MITCHEM LAVENDER WATER**
**VANITY PUFF BOXES**
**THERMOS BOTTLES**
**WHALE BONE HAIR BRUSHES**
**ROYAL SHAMROCK PERFUME**
**PALM OLIVE SOAP**
**SQUIBB'S PURE SPICES**
**IVORY MANICURE SETS**
**KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES**
**ALL WHITE HAIR BRUSHES TERRY'S**

# Terry-scription Store

**FORT STREET**

# WANTED!

**A JEWELER**
**BOOT STORE**
**FURNITURE STORE**
**AND ANY OTHER STORE**

**That includes women among its patrons to advertise in The Ladies' Review, the paper which all Victoria ladies are reading.**

## Business Chances

**Excellent Business for Sale.**— Suit two ladies or man and wife. Shows profits averaging $300 per month. For further particulars, please write Box X72, The Ladies' Review, 1208 Government St., Victoria.

**Bungalow.** — Six rooms, pantry, bath, hall, cement basement, furnace, improved lot, 50x120, on Fort St. car line. Lawn planted with shrubs, etc. Price $4,000 net. Would consider lot or dividend-bearing stock as part payment. Apply to Mrs. Cuppage, Suite 9, Mount Edwards, Vancouver St. Phone 2342.

**For Sale.** — A genuine cameo brooch and other jewelry. Box 10, The Ladies' Review, 1208 Government St.

**Tea Room,** first class going concern; lady retiring will accept $800; suit two capable business people. Another Tea Room, $450; established one year. Apply for particulars to Mrs. A. Clarke, 426 Sayward Building. Phone 2486.

**Boarding House,** close to Parliament Buildings; 12 rooms; rent, $50; old established and always full; price reasonable. Several good rooming houses from $500. Particulars from The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

**No More Tiresome "Fitting" Call Today for Free Demonstration—The**

**SEXTONE DRESS FORM**

**A perfect reproduction of yourself. Take it to your dressmaker and avoid all fittings; or make your own dresses with ease at home—costs little.**

**A BOON TO WOMEN**

**Room 3, 921 Fort St., Victoria Hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mrs. G. Elliott, Manager**

**Phone L3100**

**MISS FLEMING Corsetiere**

**Room 9, 707½ Yates Street Office Hours, 2 to 5 p.m.**

*Mr. H. G. E. Pocock*

Associate of the Royal College of Music, London, Eng.

**Organist and Choirmaster, St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay PIANOFORTE AND SINGING**

**Residence 1145 Rockland Av** (Between Linden and Cook St) **Phone 4101R**

## Situations Wanted

**Good Nurses,** Mother's Helps and Governesses, wanting places at once. Also several good General Maids for the country; wages from $20 to $30. The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Block. Phone 2486.

# What Smart Women Wear

By FRIVOLETTE

I WAS rather interested in reading the Chicago Dressmakers' Club's estimate of the amount spent on dress by the different classes of women. It was estimated that "leaders of society" spent about $75,000 a year, that there are about 100 fashionable women in Chicago who spend $50,000, and some 10,000 who find $5,000 necessary to keep up a suitable appearance. Women who could claim to be "well dressed" must spend at least $1,500, suffragists and church workers were estimated as spending about $500, social workers $300, shop-girls $250, and factory girls $200. I don't know how Victoria women would compare with this list, but it would be interesting to know. Perhaps some of our leading costumiers will advance their theories.

Seattle society is wearing its smartest clothes at the Tango teas new being held at the Hotel Washington Annex. The ballroom is gaily decorated with flowers, and everything is bright and informal, in spite of the smart costumes invariably worn. The women dance in their hats, and the men come in their business suits. I hear that Vancouver also is following the fashion, the Vancouver Hotel being the scene of the Tango tea.

The coming event in Victoria, of course, is the Policemen's Ball next Wednesday, and everybody is buying a new gown. I'm sure a description of a few very attractive toilettes which I saw at Finch's will be interesting and perhaps helpful. Of course, you can get a real French model gown, an original Drecoll, Paquin, Worth, Armand and all the premier models, just as if one was shopping in London and Paris, and maiy Victoria women appreciate being able to see what they are buying here, instead of ordering by mail and trusting to luck.

For those who cannot afford an original model, I saw a really splendid line of copies of the best designs at very moderate prices. I must mention a very picturesque gown copied from a Drecoll design, carried out in ivory satin charmeuse, with shepherdess paniers of Dresden silk. The Marie Antoinette fichu effect bodice was of net over shadow lace. The waist was encircled by a purple band, the finishing touch given by a corsage bouquet of colored hyacinths.

A very unique and effective gown was from a Poret model, made up in black satin charmeuse with a front panel of chiffon over ivory satin, edged with diamonte trimming. The perfectly straight lines of this model distinguished it from the prevalent panier effects, making a gown which would be noticeable anywhere.

Quite one of my favourites was a really charming thing in softest satin charmeuse, of a rare couleur de cidre. The bouffant effect on the hips showed brocaded ninon, which also composed the bodice, in the same cider colour, which would prove infinitely becoming to some women. It struck me that here was one of those rare shades which a titian-haired beauty might wear without disaster. The price being an object, sometimes, I may say that these copied models are priced at from about $50 to $85, and I think they are wonderful for the money.

For half that sum I saw some really exquisite little French frocks, very up-to-date and very smart. One was in pale pink satin with chiffon overdress, the bodice composed of a band of ribbon clasping the figure and held in place by chiffon sleeves. I might say that these little French dresses have a distinguishing touch about the bodices which is unobtainable in ordinary gowns. They have a lovely sheer effect which is hard to make a success of unless you have your own French dressmaker. I mustn't forget to mention a very pretty blue charmeuse, which had a crystal overdress under black French lace, a distinguishing touch being given by the narrow band of Russian ermine on the bodice. This was an extremely pretty toilette, and would be universally becoming.

*

New Year brides who like a hand-embroidered trousseau should have a peep into the Swiss Embroiderie Store in the Belmont Block. I saw some lively things in the finest lawn, charmingly embroidered in pretty designs. These things come straight from from Switzerland, and are positively unobtainable anywhere else. The Christmas present seekers will have an easy time in here, as there are so many dainty little things to croose from, and many of them quite inexpensive.

Tailor-mades are a necessity, and I know that the name of a good tailor is always useful. I have seen some very nice work at Roy Goldberg's, Yates Street. This firm has been quietly building up a reputation, earned by turning out really well-tailored ladies' and gentlemen's suits.

Winter time is the season for afternoon gowns,and we could not do without the three-piece suit which figures so largely in every fashionable wardrope. Among the many gowns to be found in Dynes' & Eddington's show rooms is a toilette of soft charmeuse in an unusual tint, which might be described as unpolished mahogany. The skirt is gracefully draped and the bodice is made in self-shade chiffon over blue. The coatee is of Persian velvet, trimmed in dark fur, its distinguishing feature being a new draped effect at the back.

Another becoming costume was carried out in black velvet, with belted coat, finished gun-metal buttons, and Russian ermine on the collar. The bodice was particularly pretty, being made of chiffon over black lace, finished with Oriental gold waist-band under chiffon.

A very striking indoor gown was in tango brocaded crepe de chine. It has pointed paniers in black chiffon edged with embroiderie, and while many might consider it an extreme style, it conforms with good taste as well as smartness.

I also saw some charming evening gowns for the big affairs of the season. The modified three-tier effect was shown, carried out in white net and lace, with accordion-pleated chiffon overdress veiling an encircling wreath of orange flower buds. The orange touch appearing again in the sash and bow, which completed a very effective frock.

A very handsome model was shown in American Beauty rose broche chiffon velvet, with Vandyke draperies caught together with a jet ornament. A black tulle crush girdle and bow gave just the right finish to a striking gown. Looking over some theatre wraps, I was delighted with a lovely thing in heavy corded silk in a pretty rose shade. The butterfly sleeves were piped with a heavy cord from one to the other, forming a yoke effect in back and front. The only trimming was a large collar and cuffs in a pretty shade of London smoke coloured fur.

An elegant evening or motor wrap was in royal purple broche velvet; there was no trimming whatever, the wrap depending for success on its perfect lines. The drape at the back was very slight, not interfering with the straight line effect. This wrap is to be recommended for its uniqueness and perfect cut. Next week I hope to be able to give my readers some helpful descriptions of Christmas fripperies, and where to get them.

# The ART of BEAUTY

(By Our Special Correspondent)

**No recipes 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 THINK everybody will agree that women are better looking than they used to be. This is the result of beauty culture, which is now a science and a profession just as much as anything else. It is quite easy to spot the woman who never uses cream or powder. Some people boast how they never use anything but soap and water, and they certainly look like it sometimes, with their shiny noses and foreheads. While every magazine or paper one may take up has so much to say about the complexion, it is extraordinary how little is said about the hair. Beautiful hair is more important than a beautiful hat, and say what one will, it is very hard to shampoo it properly in one's home unless one has a skilled maid. Choking up the pores with unsuitable soap is ruination to the best hair. Besides different colored hair needs different treatment to bring out its prettiest tints. Madame Frede Russell, who is so well known to Victoria ladies, has had at least twenty years' experience in beauty culture, and I had a very interesting and instructive chat with her on the subject. Madame Russell believes in individual treatment, and would never dream of using the same shampoo for a brunette as she would use for blond or auburn hair, and consequently one's hair always looks its prettiest after she has washed it. The electrical treatments she gives, of course, are the very best thing for thin or faded hair.

I saw some lovely toilet soaps at Madame Russell's, all from the famous house of Boldoot, Amsterdam, and Paris. These soaps are made from the actual oil of flowers, and possess, of course, the natural scents. The "Mayflower" is just what its name signifies, and really smells of all the flowers of May. "Cimarose," "Pavia" and other scents can be had, and I have never seen anything more attractive than these lovely soaps. Madame also stocks dainty cut-glass bottles of the best eau-de-cologne, and I think these would make ideal Christmas presents. After you have been doing a weary round of Christmas shopping, just drop into Madame Russell's parlours in the Pemberton Block and see all the sweet-smelling wares she offers.

HEBE.

**A Neat Tailored Suit**

## COMMUNION

No circumstance of death shall part
us twain;
My love for thee is not for but a
day;
But sometime, somehow, ever and
for aye,
Mine arms shall hold thee to mine
own again.
Time shall not enter unto love's domain.
Men, creeds and worlds and gods, in
grim array,
Like chaff before the storm, shall
sweep away.
And death shall die. But love, our
king, shall reign.

Somewhere, between the black abysmal night
That broods in silence, endless and
profound
Below the thunders of the seventh
hell,
And heaven's utmost high, celestial
height,
Where perfect love by perfect peace
is crowned,
My soul shall find thee, and the rest
is well.

—Kendall Banning.

Female Voice (on telephone): Is that the hall porter? Well, I want to know if you can give a message to my husband?

Hall Porter: I am sorry, madam, but your husband is not in the club.

Female Voice: But I have not told you my husband's name yet.

Hall Porter: Quite unnecessary, madam. Nobody's husband is ever here by any chance.

## SAME OLD ARGUMENT

"Woman's place is the cave," the
cave man said,
And he drove his wife back with a
clip on the head.

We've improved our homes since then
a bit;
But man's arguments haven't changed a whit.

When the nervous young barrister rose to begin his maiden address to the jury he stammered out: "My unfortunate client——" And there he stuck. He tried again, and, in a shaking voice, he managed to say, "My unfortunate client," and could get no farther. Clearing his throat he had another try, and for the third time he quavered out, "My unfortunate client," and again his voice failed.

"Come, come, Mr. ——," interrupted the judge, "proceed with your statement. So far the Court agrees with you!"


*"THE SHRINE OF FASHION"*

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*December Third*

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# Society and Personal

THE Connaught Dance, held on Friday evening of last week in the Connaught ballroom, proved as usual to be a great success. The hall was artistically arranged with garlands of ivy while the supper table was banked with yellow chrysanthemums and greenery.

Miss Thain's orchestra was in attendance for the evening and played a delightful programme of dance music.

Among the guests were noticed: Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. Thos. Cecil, Mrs. Beaumont Boggs, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Millman, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. George Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Child, Mr. and Mrs. Gahan, Miss Monteith, Miss B. Monteith, Miss Mason, Miss Newcombe, Miss Carey, Miss Elworthy, Miss Bowron, Miss Hole, Miss Cottsworth, Miss Redding, Mrs. Dundas, Miss Robinson, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Mock, Miss Hall, and the Messrs. J. Bridgman, Aubrey Kent, Walker, Wickam, F. Loenholm, Barton, Calvert, O'Grady, Denniston, Payne-Gallwey, F. Finlay, Eilback, Rideout, Jack Gray, Darcy Martin, B. Boggs, Wickson, F. Forrest, and Tilliard.

*

Mr. Hoult-Horton entertained a few of his friends last week at an impromptu dance given at his charming home at York Place, Oak Bay. Heaton's orchastra played a charming selection of the most popular dance music and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Among the guests for the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Hincks, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo, Mr. and Mrs. George Julier, Miss Grace Cross, Miss Phyllis Davis, Miss Newcombe, Miss Baba Maclure, Miss Muriel Hall, Miss E. Floyd, Miss Prenderville and the Messrs. Charles Wardle, Wm. Wardle, Boultbee, Hebden, Shield, Edmonds, R. Horton, Scott, Drake and Young.

*

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. O'Neill have been spending a few days in Victoria from Duncan, B.C.

*

Mr. D. H. McKay is a guest in town from Chilliwack, B.C., and is registered at the Dominion Hotel.

*

Mrs. W. A. Gill has recently arrived in Victoria from London, England, and is staying at the Empress Hotel.

*

Mr. Payne-Gallwey has returned to Victoria after a very interesting European tour and has taken up his residence at the Empress Hotel.

*

The Connaught Club will hold its next dance on Friday, December 19th, in the Connaught Hall, View Street.

*

Mrs. Horace D. Hume has returned from a visit to Vancouver, where she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. McNair, "Coolshanaugh," Shaughnessy Heights, for the past two weeks.

*

Miss McQueen is staying at the Empress Hotel for a few days from New Westminster.

*

The engagement has recently been announced of Mr. Frederick Foster, son of Mr. F. W. Foster, well known in this city, and Miss Ellis, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ellis, Gorge Road.

*

The Badminton Club won against Shawnigan last Tuesday afternoon in a friendly match. On the courts were Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Cane, Mrs. Byng Hall, Miss M. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. Belson, Mr. and Miss Winsloe, Mr. Yates, Miss Dumbleton, Mrs. Ricardo and Miss Lawson.

*

There was a large attendance at the bazaar held by the parishioners of Our Lady of Lourdes on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Paterson and Lady McBride, who opened the proceedings were ushered into St. John's Hall by little Miss Dorothy Carlin and Miss Eileen O'Brien, where they were received by Mrs. Colbert and Mrs. Carlin. After the sale was opened, a beautiful bouquet of carnations was presented to Mrs. Paterson and Lady McBride by Miss Colbert and Miss Stella Carlin.

An excellent programme was given at the promenade concert in the evening, the contributors being Mrs. Gourley, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. Morning, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Tobin, Miss Roberts, Miss Duff, and Mr. Georges d'Arnould.

*

Mrs. Herrick McGregor, Oak Bay, was hostess last week at a Bridge and tea party. The handsome rooms were charmingly decorated with December snow-berries, autumn leaves and red carnations. Among the large number of people present were Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Milligan, the Misses Milligan, Mrs. W. E. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Neiss, Mrs. Rattenbury, Mrs. N. T. Burdick, and Mrs. Bell, who carried off the first prize at Bridge.

*

Mrs. E. F. S. Hodder, Lifferdale, Oak Bay, is the week-end guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, in Vancouver.

*

Mr. Bernard Tweedale, of Vancouver, has been visiting Victoria this week. With Mr. Hamilton Earle, he has been conducting the rehearsals of "The Gondoliers," which will be presented by the Victoria Amateur Operatic Society.

*

Mrs. Charles Pooley, "Fernhill," accompanied by her daughters, Miss Alice Pooley and Miss Violet Pooley, have returned to their home in Victoria after an extended visit to England, where they were the guests of their relatives.

*

A pretty wedding took place on last Sunday afternoon at the Centenniel Methodist Church, when Miss Meta Verna Berryman, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Berryman, of 3097 Harriet Road, was married to Mr. Harry L. Mandeville, of Boston, Mass.

The Rev. R. Green officiated at the ceremony and the happy couple left later in the day for Portland. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville will take up their residence on Harriet Road.

*

The engagement has been announced of Miss Beatrice Ellis, of Vancouver, B. C., daughter of Mrs. S. Ellis, of Los Angeles, Cal., to Mr. Archibald Charles Foreman, of Victoria, B. C. The wedding has been arranged to take place at Christ Church Cathedral on December 8th.

*

An interesting wedding which took place recently was that of Miss Jane Garrett to Mr. Arthur Beadle. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Baugh Allen at St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt. The bride wore a becoming gown of white silk and was attended by Mrs. A. H. Bishop.

The bridegroom was supported by Captain Honess, of the Fraser River S.S. Chila Chula.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, 743 Wilson Street, where the happy couple received the congratulations and good wishes of their many friends, later in the day leaving for Pasadena, California, where the honeymoon will be spent.

The bridegroom's gift to the matron of honor was a pearl brooch, and to the best man a set of cuff links.

The bride's gift to the groom was a gold signet ring.

On the return from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Beadle will reside at 822 Hereward Road.

*

On Tuesday afternoon, November 25th, a very successful entertainment was given in the form of a Bridge and Five Hundred tournament at the home of Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Belmont Avenue, in aid of the Seamens' Institute and during the afternoon the sum of ninety dollars was realized.

The pretty rooms were tastefuly arranged with chrysanthemums and greenery.

Among the many guests were: Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. John Griffith, Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Mrs. R. P. Butchart, Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mrs. J. W. Bowser, Mrs. W. C. Berkeley, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs Bowker, Mrs. James Raymur, Mrs. Herrick McGregor, Mrs. Coon, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. R. J. Robertson, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Roger Wilbty, Mrs. Rolands, Mrs. Keith Wilson, Mrs. Goepel, Mrs. Col. Holmes, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. King, Mrs. Galliher, Mrs. J. W. Morris, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Alan Fraser, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Wm. Spencer, Miss Watt, Miss Sara Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Nation, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bernard Heisterman, Mrs. J. W. Woods, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. N. C. Burdick, Mrs. Bernard Schwengers, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. John Hunter, Mrs. J. Savage, Mrs. McLean and a great many others.

The following ladies very kindly donated prizes:—Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. R. P. Butchart, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Roger Wilby, Mrs. J. W. Morris, and Mrs. Keith Hardy.

The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Philip Musgrave, Mrs. Donald, Miss Eunice Bowser, Miss Davida Raymur, Miss Foulkes, and the Misses Robertson.

## IN TRANSIT EX VANCOUVER.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

I MUST apologise for the general glumness of my last letter but as I wrote the heavens were unkind.

They are too kind now, for the fact that while Victoria bathes in sunshine (liquid) we apparently are comparatively dry, and the street cars run fairly regularly.

The 18th saw one of our few nice weddings, properly celebrated in a church; for the fashion in Vancouver is unhappily rather toward the family "parlor" and the local minister.

Miss Eileen Allen married a Vancouverite in the person of Mr. McDonnell, with St. Paul's Church as the binding-house. Victoria received the couple on the first stage of their journey, from whence they go on to Honolulu. The show was quite of the best order, as Mr. Hamilton Earle, in good voice, gave a selection to an admiring congregation. Mr. Charles Allen gave the bride away, and I understand the presents numbered over 100!

Glencoe Lodge is a favourite spot for the fact that certain cheery dances are held there regularly, and the patronesses always include some of our best known people.

The Victoria Amateur Operatic Society should be happy. They have stolen Hamilton Earle as musical director of "The Gondoliers," and now they take (again from Vancouver) the services of Mr. Bernard Tweedale as producer.

Well—I understand the show goes well, and everyone is looking forward to the opening performance.

GEE GEE.

---

Madame Sarah Bernhardt was once placed in an awkward predicament while performing in one of the Western States of America. An unknown admirer, who begged her to meet him after the performance, wrote—"If you consent, blow your nose on the stage, and I shall understand." "And the worst of it was," Madame Bernhardt relates, "I had a bad cold at the time, and was afraid to blow my nose all the evening!"


New Millinery Models and New Blouses

**The success which has attended Madam Carlyon's first show of Model Hats and Blouses has necessitated the ordering of an entirely new selection, which is now being shown.**

Carlyon

**BELMONT HOUSE**

**Facing the Empress Hotel**


## THE STAGE

By The Owl

YOUR poor Owl got crowded out last week, all because there was a wedding and the society editor had so much to say about it.

I couldn't tell my news on another page because—well for all sorts of reasons, so I'm going to have a good innings this week.

I think there is something very charming about French actresses—I'm beginning this way, because the editor says I'm so dull, though I think her part of the paper is positively stodgy—well, Mlle. Cecile Lorel of the Comedie Francaise has been asked to undertake a tour in South America, and she was offered £8,000 for four months, not bad that—$40,000 in our sordid dollars, but, "Qu'est ce que c'est que cela? It costs me that for my dresses and trunks!" Nothing doing for Cecile. Worse than an English comedienne who recently declared that "with economy" she might possibly be able to dress on £4,000 a year. Nothing very exciting about that, did you say?

The literary sensation of the hour in Paris is a book by Mlle. Colette Wiley, and some people say it's just like a moving picture of a music-hall artist's life on tour in "La Vagabond." The "Vagabond" has fallen in love, and a large part of the book is devoted to an analysis of her sensations in this happy (?) condition. That's all I can find out about it, but perhaps I can get a copy at the Alexandra Club library.

Isn't it sad about poor little Gaby Desly's? Some horrid people don't like her performance on the staircase, especially that part where she powders her legs—I mean her limbs. Gaby says none of her audience ever complain! The Hornet had a yarn last week about Gaby lunching with a clergyman. I know one or two quite touching little stories about her myself, but I mustn't—no, not in Victoria.

The British public rather turned the tables on that old rascal, Bernard Shaw, when they laughed at his new play, after he's been laughing at the B. P. for so many years. The critics said it was like a "comic" scene in front while the rest of the play was being got ready. Never mind, B. S., they'll smart for it yet, if I know a thing or two.

People seemed to like that Kid who was romping about on the Victoria stage a little while ago, and it is rumoured that she will entertain us again before the New Year. I suppose there will be a pair of diamond earrings to match that p—but this is anticipating too much, or perhaps Mrs. Grundy will put the stopper on, anyhow the Owl will be there to see the fun.

---

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---

**For Sale: An old Staffordshire teaset, date about 1760. Very pretty rose design. Also splendid specimen lustre jug at much below valuation. Can be seen at the Persian Art Store, Broughton Street (opposite Weiler's).**

---

A traveller was boasting to an Irishman about the speed of English trains. "Why, Pat," said the traveller, "we run our trains so fast that the telegraph poles look like a continuous fence."

"Do they, now?" said Pat. "Well, sir, I was wan day on a train in Ireland, and, as we passed first a field of turnips, then wan of carrots, then wan of cabbage, and then a large pond of water, we were goin' that fast I thought it was broth!"


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AT THE

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Let us show you some of our imported Gowns, personally selected by our European buyer for their exquisite daintiness.

One priced at $45.00 has foundation of white satin, with rose chiffon drape carried above the girdle in front and caught in at the bodice. Coat effect is of a particularly fine quality of lace and embroidery, and narrow girdle is of pale blue silk giving a French effect.

Another at $65.00 with foundation of white crepe; bodice is of chiffon over satin and shadow lace, and black satin drape falls down each side, caught low behind with a large bow. Folded girdle is of saxe corded ribbon, with wide streamer falling straight down at the back and a dainty touch of two bunches of French flowers.

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