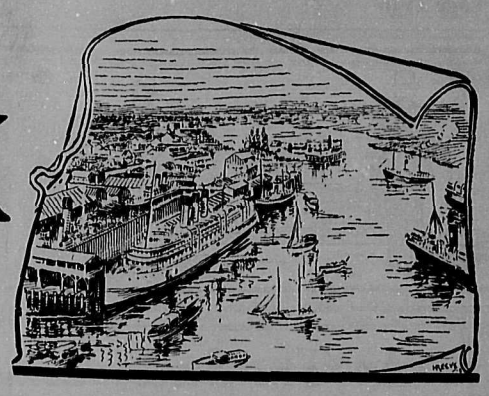
The Week



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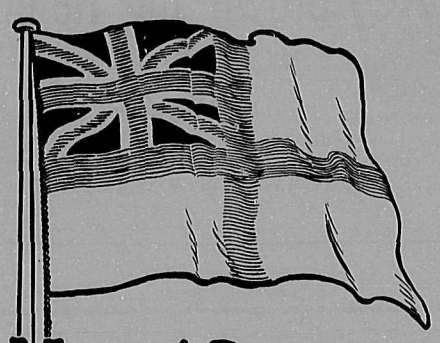


Naval Defence

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

Spiked Guns

FOR the first time in the history of the British Empire England's guns are spiked. A British subject has been killed, maybe murdered, by a revolutionary desperado in Mexico and if the claims of the United States under the Monroe Doctrine are conceded, England is powerless to act. Such a position is almost inconceivable. The Mistress of the Seas may not pursue her traditional policy, may not land her marines, may not train her guns and may not demand that instant satisfaction which has been her wont and which has inspired such confidence in the reality of British protection, and all because of a figment known as the Monroe Doctrine. Instead, she must chafe and bide her time; she must ask the United States to do what it is her own right to do, and not that of another, and if it is not done, what then? Quien sabe?

Canadian Northern Guarantees

ON Monday last Premier McBride brought down a Bill which proposes to increase the Government guarantee on the construction of the Canadian Northern lines in British Columbia from $35,000 to $45,000 per mile. The measure is not a popular one for reasons which will be explained. It met with opposition in two quarters, from the Liberal press, as was natural, because they had to oppose it, from a few Conservatives, because they had not mastered and did not understand all the bearings of the case. As it stands today there is general acquiescence in the wisdom of the Government policy, not unmixed with an equally general regret that it should have been necessary. The regret is occasioned by the fact that when the Canadian Northern policy was first introduced and passed on to the Statute Books of the Province, it was understood that a binding contract had been made and that the work therein contemplated would be carried out within a specified time and at the original cost. After three years it is found that this anticipation is not to be realized. The lines have cost more to construct than the original estimates and there has been some delay in prosecuting the work. The latter is greatly minimized by the announcement of the Premier that the Mainland line will be completed this year and the lines on Vancouver Island by July of next year or only one year later than originally contemplated in the case of Alberni, and one year earlier in the case of the Saanich lines. While neither of these things could have been foreseen, they were not improbable. There is neither infallibility nor finality in human plans. Some people claim that Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann are not great railway builders, but they can hardly deny that title to the builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway which met with a thousand unexpected difficulties, was on the verge of bankruptcy several times and was only at last carried to completion after a series of supplementary grants which left the original estimates far behind. It would be equally instructive for purposes of argument to compare the enormous expenditures made upon the Grand Trunk Pacific with the statements of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when putting the necessary legislation through the House at Ottawa. The fact of the matter is that no railway has yet been built across this continent which has not belied the calculations of its promoters and if the Canadian Northern had been the exception to this rule, then Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann would have been more than human. The immediate cause of increased cost is in underestimating the engineering difficulties and in not fully recognizing the exactions of a standard which had not previously been set in a Canadian railway. The delay has been due partly to this and partly to a year of financial stress and money stringency which has affected every enterprise. The Week holds no brief for the Canadian Northern, nor is it their apologist. There are matters in respect to which it could criticise that Company, but that is not germane to the present Bill. There were only two courses before the Government, either to accede to the request of the company and increase the guarantee, or to throw them on their own resources and leave them to finance the balance of the undertaking single-handed. The only question the Government has to ask is which course is in the best interests of the Province. Whatever else may be said there can be no question that the latter would involve delay. It is idle to suggest that in the present state of the money market the company would be able to finance the completion of the project as quickly without Government backing as with it. Does the Province want that delay? Does not every day count? Is there not an urgent demand for transportation facilities in every district touched by the Canadian Northern or its branches? These are the questions which the Government had to consider. The very papers which are now criticizing the Bill would be the first to denounce the Government if it sanctioned a policy which involved unnecessary delay. The only other question which the Government has to ask is whether the security for the increased guarantee is adequate. No one conversant with the cost and value of railways west of the Rockies will consider $45,000 a mile as even approaching the actual cost of construction, but this is a point upon which it should be easy to satisfy all critics. The books of the C. N. R. are open to the inspection of the Government. It would be easy to ascertain what the actual cost has been up to date, and whether all the money raised on the security of the guaranteed bonds has been expended in the Province. Of this The Week has no doubt, but it is a matter so easy of ascertainment that it need not form the subject of debate. There can hardly be any question that a guarantee of $45,000 a mile is well below the actual cost of construction and leaves a safe margin for the guarantor. Under these circumstances even the hostile critic would have to admit that while increased guarantees are never agreeable to the guarantor, whilst we should all like to see original agreements carried out in their integrity and while extensions of time for the performance of contracts are always vexatious, it still remains that a responsible Government charged with the duty of promoting the best interests of the Province is bound to stand by an enterprise which it has fathered, at any rate until its guarantee approaches the danger zone, and it has not yet been demonstrated, nor does The Week believe it can be, that such is the case with the Canadian Northern. It should never be forgotten that after all the real security behind the guarantee of the Government is the Province with its rich potentialities and unrivalled natural resources. The means of developing these is by affording transportation facilities, and the railway company that furnishes these cannot fail to create an invaluable security.

Agricultural Commission

THE Report of the Agricultural Commission has been brought down and its character fully justifies the high expectations which had been formed by all who have followed the work of the Commission under the able Chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Hayward, M.P.P. It is comprehensive, incisive and courageous. None of the problems confronting the industry are shirked; the most insistent are dealt with boldly and clearly and eminently practical solutions are offered. As the Report is not to be dealt with in the present session of the Legislature there will be plenty of time for the general public, and more particularly for those interested in agriculture to study it thoroughly and this is what should be done during the present year. The Government has announced its intention of dealing with it legislatively at the next session of Parliament, and while there is no pledge that effect will be given to all the recommendations made, there is little doubt that the main features of the Report will be embodied in legislative form. The outstanding feature of the Report is the recommendation to establish a Board of Credit for the purpose of making loans to farmers, on easy terms, along the lines of the system which is operating so satisfactorily in New Zealand. It is not necessary at present to discuss the details of this scheme. It is a system which The Week has been recommending for four years and which it believes will furnish a satisfactory solution of the financial difficulties which have handicapped land clearing and culture. In view of the great importance of the subject and the interesting character of the Report it is the intention of The Week to publish a special supplement at an early date dealing with it in detail.

As Others See Us

A GOOD deal has been said and written about the attitude of the Canadian Senate on the naval defence question. Most of this of course, has appeared in Canadian papers and of that which has appeared in English papers we have chosen to reproduce very little for reasons which need not be too closely enquired into. It may, however, be refreshing to read the opinion of one of the leading weeklies with a circulation of more than a million. The interest of the quotation is largely due to the fact that the paper in question was opposed to the Borden policy and is if not a "Little Englander," at any rate an enemy to naval expenditures. It says:

> A year or so ago, in response to an urgent appeal from our Government, Canada promised to contribute three battleships towards Imperial defence. And wild paeans went up glorifying this act of noble generosity. But we shouted a little too soon. For the Canadian Senate rejected the proposal. So we have got to pay for those three battleships ourselves. And that is the chief reason, dear reader, why you and I are about to have fresh taxation clapped on us. Some people seem a trifle annoyed with our Canadian cousins for letting us into a hole like this. But such annoyance is quite unreasonable. Canada knows that under any circumstances the British Army and Navy are at her disposal in time of trouble. She is not compelled to pay. So she is only gratifying the natural instinct to get something for nothing.

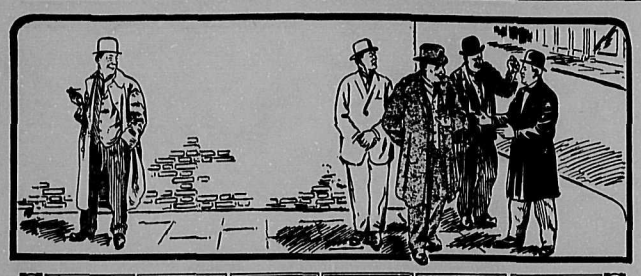
Bold and Successful

THERE is something in the action of General Botha in deporting the labour agitators from South Africa suggestive of the spirit of audacity in which the Jameson Raid was conceived and executed. It was always said that if the Raid had been successful it would have crowned its leaders with glory; as it failed it landed them in prison. The Week is not suggesting for a moment that the action of General Botha was as illegal as that of the Jameson Raiders, but its legality approaches the zone of doubt and it is characterized by the same purposeful determination. General Botha's move has succeeded and the result is that he stands higher than ever in the estimation of the world as a man of courage, of prompt decision and of determined action. On the strict legality of his action there is room for an argument. It would be impossible for a single moment to defend the forcible deportation of labour leaders who had pursued only peaceable methods and who were not conniving at violence. But General Botha seems to have satisfied himself that these agitators not only contemplated such breaches of the law as would have been criminal, but had already incited their followers to illegal action. At any rate, he boldly grasped the nettle and instead of giving them time to work out their programme, whatever it might have been, seized them, carried them on board and shipped them home. This bold action left the consequences to be dealt with later and it is obvious that General Botha cared not a jot what those consequences might be. He had done what seemed to him right at the time, what he believed would be effective and the result showed that his judgment was sound. With the disappearance of the agitators and the prompt calling out of the military forces matters quieted down and in a few days the strike was over. With the action of the military forces The Week is not concerned; that is another phase of the question. With the fate of the deported men it is much unconcerned, because they made a great fuss and contributed largely to the revenues of the wireless telegraph system. Their confreres in England raved and literally frothed at the mouth; they predicted dire consequences; Mr. Wardle, one of the Labour Members said that "the deportation had raised problems which would have to be settled or the British Empire would be shattered to fragments." Nothing has yet happened to justify this apprehension. When the deportees reached Gravesend they behaved like spoilt children. They were all suffering from that indigenous African disease, "beri-beri," in its most acute form; they insisted on posing as martyrs; they refused to act on the advice of their best friends and after making themselves ridiculous for twelve hours, they were literally laughed out of existence and have since been lost sight of. On this important subject the electorate at certainly take views that are irreconcilable. The Dominion will certainly take views that are irreconciable. The Dominion will applaud the drastic action of their Government and the British working-classes will condemn it. The position is that we have deliberately given over to South Africa the fullest powers of self-government. She exercises them in accordance with her own conceptions of the powers of the executive and the liberties of the individual, and that conception differs widely from the conceptions of the democracy at home. All the Dominions claim and exercise a like right. Among the many problems confronting a united Empire there is probably not one more difficult of solution than that of harmonising the policies of the Dominions and of the Home Land on questions such as this. It is scarcely less important, and by the happenings in South Africa has been given a prominence which makes it scarcely less insistent, than that presented by the Hindus and both call for the greatest possible exercise of moderation and self-restraint.

Get Ready for 1915

EVERYONE seems to agree that 1915 will be the great year for the Pacific Coast. Many events are conspiring towards this consummation, chief among them the opening of the Panama Canal and the holding of the commemorative exposition at San Francisco. The former will link two oceans and divert the mercantile marine of many nations. The latter will draw millions of visitors to the Pacific Coast, and Victoria, even with her present transportation facilities, will get a large share. Those facilities, however, will be sensibly increased by the addition of two new C. P. R. liners now being built under the direction of Capt. Troup to run between Victoria and San Francisco. Surely all this should be a signal for Victoria to get ready. There are many things to be done before we can truly say that we have set our house in order and are ready for our visitors. There are many untidy spots to be swept and garnished, vacant lots to be cleared of rubbish, eye-sores to be removed, including the greatest of all, the burnt area which is so ably dealt with in a letter in the current issue of The Week from the pen of Colonel Wadmore. But beyond the cleaning-up process, which also includes the completion of our paving contracts, there is the matter of tree-planting. We have in the park nursery more than 200,000 trees ready for permanent planting. This fine collection was got together by Mr. Hall when he was in charge of the nursery and reflects great credit to his skill and ability. The trees are growing so rapidly that they are crowding each other and will soon be retarding their growth. They ought to be transplanted at once, even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of beautification. There are many vacant spaces in which to put them, round Beacon Hill Park, in Mount Douglas Park, on Pandora Avenue gore and along the Dallas Road. This latter road is one of the show drives of the city and it speaks eloquently of our civic short-sightedness. The retaining wall was finished more than two years ago, yet the boulevard in front of it was left in a state of chaos and is still like a wilderness, all for lack of energy to grade it down and sow some grass seed. None of the works suggested are of an onerous or expensive character. These are but little things which cost the least but which will be most effective in improving the city and if in this year of curtailed expenditures on costly works our vacant lots, waste places and parks were attended to, and in addition a little civic pride shown in our real beauty spots, the city could literally be made to "blosson as a rose," and by 1915 would present an entirely different appearance. The attention of

(Continued on Back Page.)



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

PEOPLE may say what they like about Victoria's climate and when it rains during the winter months or when a slight chill obtains in the air they may complain that this is not a city of balmy breezs and winter sunshine. They expect too much considering the latitude. Will you kindly tell me of any other town on the same parallel where the first butterfly of the season comes knocking at your window in February? Last Tuesday my editor appeared in the office with a specimen he had procured that morning and I have been so overcome by the momentous event that I have ever since been conscious of that poetic feeling which is gradually becoming familiar. I feel a spasm. Hold hard, here's some more verse:—

What is this that comes a-flutter
At my early morning shutter?
See the yellow on its wing,
'Tis a harbinger of spring.

Tho' the year's not two months old;
Butterflies are growing bold.
When they venture forth so soon
From the soft and warm cocoon.

Only in Victoria's clime
Could I pen this silly rhyme.
Nowhere else do butterflies
Come so soon to please our eyes.

Thank you! I feel better now.

*

Most people have at some time or other in their lives nursed a grievance against their god-fathers and their god-mothers for the names that were bestowed upon them in their baptism. It has always seemed to me a most outrageous thing that the individual who has to go through life saddled with what we call a Christian name should be allowed no choice in the matter and should not infrequently be the victim of some parental prejudice in favour of bizarre and outlandish appellations. I once knew a boy at school whose surname was Mogg; he was christened "Heavens"! Another, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Heavens, was called "Celestial." Such treatment is more than unkind; it is positively brutal; but as the world wags today there seems to be no chance of changing a Christian name and the unfortunate nominee has to bear his burden to the grave-side and even then his astral body has to contemplate the offending letters carved on a tomb-stone. Some parents have a fancy for christening a child by one name and calling him another for everyday use. This is a form of insanity most in evidence amongst the parents of large families, though why this should be so I do not know. It often entails great inconvenience amongst the friends and acquaintances of the individual who naturally think that "Sammy," to quote an instance I wot of, is short for Samuel and have no means of knowing that the boy's real name is Clifford.

*

Some excuse, however, may be found for parents in the matter of naming their offspring. I understand that a birth in a family brings in its wake a sort of mental upset which leaves all connected with the new arrival in intellectual disarray, so that sane and sober thought is out of the question. But the excuses which may pass muster in the case of parents ought to carry no weight when applied to Street Committees, and it is hard to condone offences against spelling or against public sentiment which so often occur in the naming of streets and which have been the subject of much excellent correspondence in the daily press of late. Living as we do on the borders of the United States and subject therefore as we are to frequent criticism on the ground that "Canada is becoming Americanized," we should be very careful not to give our new streets names which are taken from American history. Wishing, as we should do, to perpetuate the names of our own great men, we should be very careful to see that when such are bestowed on streets they are at least spelled right. This is a matter which lately came up before the Lady Douglas Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, a Chapter which is particularly interested in such matters, seeing that its main object is to maintain the traditions of the past. The ladies with commendable zeal took up this question and I understand that they have communicated their views to the Natural History Society which is well qualified to insist on the street names of Victoria conforming better than they do at present to the ideals which should be preserved in such matters.

*

Whilst on this subject of names I am tempted to comment on the extraordinary habit some people have of signing their names so that it is well-night impossible to read them. A man who will write a fair hand, or who will conduct his correspondence by means of a typewriter, frequently scrawls at the bottom a cabalistic sign which will defy all attempts at a solution. Where the letter paper carries his business address at the top or when the recipient of the letter knows beforehand from whom the epistle comes, it is comparatively easy to decipher the signature, but it often happens that no clue is afforded and the unhappy addressee has to make the best of a bad job. Personally, I hate to dis-spell a man's name. Such a "betise" conveys the idea that you don't care enough about him to get his name right. But if you can't read it, what are you going to do about it? I am aware that the art of writing has gone out together with the art of conversation. Mechanical contrivances have done away with all need for penmanship and many a man of affairs never takes a pen in hand except for the purpose of signing his name. All the more reason, one would think, that he should write at least one word, or two, legibly. But the contrary seems to be the case. Some people labour under the delusion that an intricate and undecipherable signature is a safeguard against forgery, but I have it on the best authority that the signature which is the hardest to forge with any degree of success is the simplest, and that all the curves and "back-firings" which characterize so many signatures today are the very features which make forgery an easy as well as a profitable business.

*

Forgery naturally brings me back to the subject of banks and burglars. Last week I lamented the "picayune" spirit of the man who would steal pens from a bank when there was much else well worthy of his attention. My laments called forth the following letter which reached me on Saturday night and which may amuse you as much as it did me. I might remark in passing that my anonymous correspondent failed to disguise his hand throughout, with the result that I failed to keep the appointment. What I might have done, could I have believed that it was really a "Bill Sykes" who wrote to me, I prefer not to say.

"Victoria.

"Dear Lounger.

"i come over from Seattle to crack a crib but cant find no opportunity but read your notes in the Week newspaper. You seem some fly guy alright and me and you together should pull off some stunts alright. You write that you want to get one over on the bank and get some cash, well here's the man you're looking for.

"Meet me corner Johnson by Queens hotel Monday 9 p.m. and we'll show 'em how to get cash.

"Sincerely
"Crook-nosed-Jerry.

"*Look for grey suit, pegtops and yellow shoes.*"

Now, that's what I call a nice, friendly letter. If only it had been from a man in the profession I could have enjoyed myself immensely in his company. Incidentally, the signature was easy to read.

*

Very different is a second communication received from some anonymous reader with a more subtle form of humour. I wish that I could believe that his caustic remarks were penned with sincerity, for then I could have some fun at his expense, but though I know that jokes do not penetrate as quickly in the West as in other climes, I can hardly bring myself to imagine that my poor witticisms anent banks could have been taken seriously. I reprint "The Colonel's" letter:—

"Victoria.

"Dear Lounger.

"I consider your notes concerning the robbery of stores and banks disgraceful. No wonder, in face of such suggestions appearing in the Press, that we hear of bank robberies at New Westminster and Hazelton and hold-ups in Vancouver. Sir, take my advice, quit loungering, and get busy, for—

The devil still finds evil work
For idle hands to do,
And more than e'er 'tis so with you
Bound, with pen at desk to lurk.

Your pen is mightier than the sword,
For evil or for good,
So, use it not to tempt the Lord,
Start honest toil, break stone, chop wood.

"Yours truly,
THE COLONEL."

*

To one thing only do I take exception in this epistle. "The Colonel" evidently shares with many other folk the idea that life for me is one perpetual "lounge" and that with the exception of producing this weekly column I do naught for a living. I assure the gentleman that he is mistaken. Should he chance to be a creditor of "The Week's" he may know me as a most pertinacious and not altogether unsuccessful dun. I have many other activities, but like all men who are naturally lazy and slothful I detest not getting credit for the work I do and nothing annoys me more than for people to believe that I am by practice as well as by profession a

Lounger.

PERSONALITIES

IF you met Mr. W. J. Taylor, K.C., anywhere but in court, you would judge him to be an English country gentleman of aristocratic descent, a generous patron of sport of every kind and a constitutional supporter of Church and State. His habitual air is that of a man who belongs by birth and training to the ruling class; his manner is suggestive of independence and aloofness; that is because he is a man of culture, with many hobbies and not a little concentration. When you come to know him you find him to be geniality personified; indeed, there is hardly a man in Victoria who could more appropriately be styled "a prince of good fellows." W. J. Taylor is always named when the three leading counsel of British Columbia are in question. He undoubtedly shares this honour with E. P. Davis and E. V. Bodwell. The theory is that if he worked as hard as his illustrious brethren he would outshine them, for he has a court manner which they may well envy. He is one of the few barristers who is perfectly at ease in court; he never shows the slightest trace of nervousness. Calm, self-possessed, smiling, he faces the toughest of problems and whether it be in addressing a jury, arguing a legal point with the bench or cross-examining a witness, he is bound to shine. His cross-examination is a work of art; it is not of the style affected by another counsel who will easily be recalled, that of frightening a witness to begin with and literally forcing from him admissions by a terrifying manner. W. J. Taylor lulls his hostile witness into a sense of false security and then coaxes him to say what he wants. The method is not so wearing either on counsel or on the witness, and is infinitely more diverting to the court. It also has the advantage of conciliating the jury, which always resents browbeating. In this difficult art of cross-examination W. J. Taylor reminds me of C. F. Gill who pursued precisely the same methods and won a reputation second only to that of Sir Chas. Russell. While I claim that Mr. Taylor is at his best conducting a "cause celebre," there are not a few who maintain that he has attained his greatest success in consultations, his knowledge of law being admittedly both sound and wide. Strange to say, Mr. Taylor is never heard on the public platform. This is a great loss to the community, for he is without question one of the finest speakers in the Province and could easily be a leader. He seems, however, to prefer a career compounded of professional work and ruralising. He is a great lover of live-stock, and has been probably the largest breeder of thorough-breds this side of the Rockies. When he throws aside the cares of his profession, and he is always wise enough to do this at the week end, you will find him on his farm at the north end of the Saanich Peninsula puffing away at a briar pipe, studying the points of his latest colt and designing the lay-out of another corner of his estate.

*

THE WEEK has often had occasion to remark that Victoria is being metamorphosed through the influence of a new element which has come into the community since the Capital City awoke from her dream of fifty years or more to a state of modern activity. In other words, up to 1907 Victoria could have been described by the laconic phrase "As you were." Then a change came o'er the spirit of the dream and the little village began to wake up and to take on the appearance of a town, only to develop within the last two or three years into a real city. If one were to ask a stranger how this came about, many explanations would be offered. I have heard all the following suggested: The advent of the "Princess Victoria," the building of the Empress Hotel, the regime of Mr. Morley, the operations of the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company and the Worswick Company, the erection of the Pemberton block and cluster lighting. All these things may have had something to do with the era of progress on which Victoria has entered, but I prefer to believe that its prosperity is due more to the intelligence, the energy and the financial assistance which have been contributed by a band of men who realized the possibilities from afar, settled in Victoria at the right moment and have been pushing its interests ever since. One of the most conspicuous of these new-comers is A. C. Burdick, a young man full of energy and enthusiasm, as straight as a line and about as smart as they make them. "A. C.," as he is familiarly called, has travelled from the East to the West by stages. He halted on the prairies, where a business man acquires a very good training for finance. His record in the district of which the thriving city of Red Deer is the centre, is an enviable and successful one. It was there that he laid the foundations of a business career and a fortune. When he came to Victoria six years ago he was ripe for those large enterprises which lay ready to his hand. His business sagacity was shown in his selection of a partner and he became the actual, if not the nominal, head of a firm which has built up one of the largest financial, insurance and real estate businesses in the city. "A. C." is a popular man with hosts of friends and for some of them he has made piles of money. His clientele includes many Old Country investors who are content to place their money in his hands and leave its investment to his judgment. One wishes that he could spare more time for public affairs, although the frequent absences of his senior partner no doubt impose a heavy strain upon him and leave him little time for matters which are not strictly of a business character. He has, however, purchased a beautiful residential estate in the Metchosin district and has shown his interest in public affairs by allying himself with the Conservative party and accepting the presidency of their local assocation. "A. C." is what is called in Western phraseology "a live wire"; he is bound to be doing something; idleness is impossible to a man of his nature. He is still young enough to do something big and with an excellent lieutenant in his younger brother he may yet find time to make his mark outside those financial circles which have hitherto engrossed his attention.

THE DOUKHOBORS

Royal Commissioner William Blakemore and the British Columbia Government are to be congratulated on the report recently issued on one of the most interesting of the strange religious sects of Eastern Europe.

The report is as readable as a novel, and far more interesting than most and for sympathetic treatment of a tribe that has given our authorities some trouble it is a most singularly lucid and fair-minded document. Indeed, we believe this report will find a high place in the archives of British state papers, and no one should try to form an opinion on the Doukhobours without first reading this report.

We are aware that in some quarters Commissioner Blakemore has been severely criticised for being too sympathetic, but we have reason to believe that these critics have been swayed by political needs, and that the report is in every way justified. In any case, we are glad to see that the recommendations of the commissioner are being adopted by the Government, and measures brought down to enforce them.—Western Call.

INSECT INJURIES INCREASE

AS the result of recent scientific investigations of insect ravages in British Columbia it was found that in some places forest insects have destroyed twenty-five per cent. of the timber crop. In California, on the Sierra National Forest, the damage done by insects last summer far exceeded that done by fire. In Eastern Canada the bark beetle on the pine, the budworm on the spruce and the saw-fly on the larch have done so much injury to the forests that special legislation for their control have been passed by the Federal and Provincial Governments. Indeed, as a result of the continued ravages of its worst insect enemy (the large larch saw-fly) the larch, or "tamarack" is gradually becoming commercially extinct in Canada.

The present plethora of insect pests in the forests of Canada is due largely to the recent ravages of forest fires, which killed or weakened the standing timber and thus provided vast feeding grounds for these insects. It is for this reason that forest fires are so much dreaded by timber-owners, for it is not often that the fire itself destroys the merchantable value of the timber. Usually it is the wood-boring insects which follow in the wake of such fires that make the timber unfit for lumber and have a large share in causing the millions of dollars loss which the nation suffers annually.

To attempt the wholesale control of the insects themselves would be a hopeless task, but by eliminating fire-damage, wide-spread insect-damage may also be automatically prevented, for healthy trees are not susceptible to attack. By segregating forest reserves, on which the percentage of fire loss during the last summer was smaller than on any similarly protected areas in America, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is taking a leading part in the control of insect ravages.

The damsel who hateth thee greeteth thee with soft words, saying: "Behold, I am exceeding glad that thou hast come, thou rejoicest mine eyes; lo, surely it was sweet of thee to call." But, as for her who loveth thee, lo, she runneth to the door, she holdeth thy two hands, saying only: "Oh, Ned!"

TO-MORROW SUNDAY

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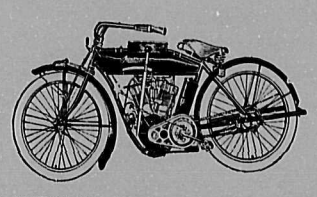

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SOCCER

BY BOHEMIAN

THE history of "Soccer" during the last twenty years has been one of marvellous development. From one League with twelve teams it has developed into three recognised English Leagues of status, known as the First, the Second and the Southern Leagues, and the number of teams in each is twenty, so that where there were twelve teams playing first-class football twenty years ago, there are now sixty.

The attendance has gone up proportionately, for I notice that on the occasion of the third round of the Cup ties the average number in attendance at each match exceeded thirty thousand, the maximum being 57,000. In the old days there were few teams that ever played to more than 10,000 people, and that only on special occasions. Of course, I am not including the finals, or even the semi-finals, in Cup ties, but am speaking of ordinary League matches.

There is another striking feature of soccer which is full of encouragement, and that is that "home" teams have done so well against imported players. Probably the most scientific team as a whole that ever played football was the original Preston North End. Every man was carefully selected, and in those days it did not cost much to get a first-class player from Scotland. The management had the pick of the country, and brought south a team of "stars." They held their own for three or four years, and by that time were beaten by home-made teams such as the Wolves, Bolton Wanderers, West Bromwich Albion and Derby County. Today, Preston North End is at the bottom of the First Division, and so hopelessly in the rear as to be practically certain of relegation to the Second Division. Blackburn Rovers—at the top of the League today, and one of the best teams in League and Cup competitions any time during the last thirty years—is composed mainly of local players, although not to the same extent as the Wolves or the Albion. The same remark is true of Bolton Wanderers.

But perhaps the most remarkable exemplification of this feature is to be found in the Southern League, headed by such redoubtable teams as Crystal Palace, Swindon, Reading, Plymouth Argyle and West Ham United, the latter still in the running for the English Cup. In all these teams, Englishmen largely predominate. It is the old story over again, that something more than science and skill are needed to win a game. Individuality counts, personal magnetism counts, and in these days when telepathy has been reduced to a scientific basis, if the views of the "quidnuncs" are even approximately correct, the efficiency of a home-made team over an imported one is enormously affected by the enthusiasm of the local crowd. This may appear almost too scientific for an article on soccer, but if there is not a great deal of truth in it, I should like to know why the record of all games goes to show that a team is appreciably stronger on its own ground.

Looking down the list of Southern League teams, my eye catches Southampton, which starts a train of thought. Southampton was at the head of the Southern League, but is now two-thirds of the way down. It has been for twenty years one of the most formidable of the Southern teams. It was established through the munificence of Lord Sheffield, and the man selected to teach the Southerners how to play soccer and incidentally to lead them for several years was Harry Wood, who for ten years played outside left for the Wolves, won his International cap, I think, five times, and was one of the most consistent and reliable players of his day. In popular favour and efficiency, he was regarded as the legitimate successor of Joe Lofthouse, the brilliant left winger of the Blackburn Rovers, who from 1880 to 1888 was unapproachable.

When Harry Wood was in his prime on the Wolves team he had on the front line with him an International in Jack Brodie, who played centre; two half-back Internationals in Harry Allen and Malpas, and two full-back Internationals in Dick Baugh and Charlie Mason. I have no statistics to help me in making a statement, but doubt if any other club in England can beat this record. If any of my numerous readers, who have been kind enough to express their appreciation of these notes, can contradict this, I shall be glad for them to do so.

Of Jack Brodie I have already spoken. Of Harry Allen I want to say that, although rather big and clumsy, he was one of the most effective centre-halves I ever saw, his heading being admittedly superior to that of any man who has played in the position.

Of Dick Baugh it may be said that at his best he was equal to Arnott with a finer turn of speed. His dash and courage were irresistible, and he was a fine shot. Many a time when "the sands were running low in the glass," and the Wolves lacked a winning goal, I have seen Harry Allen drop back and Baugh go forward; he rarely failed to score.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to conclude this article with a brief reference to this year's competition for the English Cup. The last round furnished several surprises, the most notable being the defeat of the Rovers by Manchester City, and of Bolton Wanderers by Burnley. The three to none victory of the latter makes them look formidable for the Cup. Sheffield Wednesday is playing very strongly, and as they have to meet the Villa at Sheffield, the result is by no means a foregone conclusion. Still, when the next round is over I expect to see the semi-finalists left as follows: Aston Villa, Queen's Park Rangers, Sunderland and Sheffield United. If this should be a correct prediction, we shall have the four strongest teams in the semi-finals which have been thrown together for nearly twenty years.

Bohemian.

Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."

By J. Arthur Hill

I.
DEMOCRACY

THE principle of democracy is no new thing. It is laid down in one of the oldest books of the Old Testament. In Leviticus XIX, 18, there occurs the command: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." It has been repeated all down the ages, in the best forms of religion. Why has it not been carried out in practice? Calvinism would answer: Because of human depravity. Perhaps a truer answer would be: Because it was put in the imperative mood.

Whitman translates the old command into sweeter form. Knowing that Love is the deepest reality, and that if once seen it must be recognised as divine, he contents himself with showing his own heart and the love therein. This is what a greater One meant when He said: "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." (John XIV, 9.)

Love and comradeship—this is the burden of Whitman's Psalm-like chantings. He flies in thought around the wide world, noting trapper, cotton-planter, clerk, sailor, bricklayer—Greenlander, African, Mongol, European, American—all people of all races and occupations—and he feels over-mastering love to all these human souls. All are his brothers. He will sing the song of companionship. "Who but I should be the poet of comrades?" And deep indignation fills him as he contemplates the inequalities and injustices of human life:—

"Many sweating, ploughing, thrashing, and then the chaff for payment receiving,
A few idly owning, and they the wheat continually claiming."

Whitman stood for the people. He was the poet of the average man and indeed of the "bottom dog":—

"By God! I will accept nothing which all cannot have their counterpart of on the same terms."

He has no kid gloves on, like Tennyson; has no fastidiousness, no namby-pambyism; likes to think of the sweaty muscles at honest labour, and the common people in all circumstances, down to the leper and the sot and the eczematous drab of the streets. All people alike were wonderful and worshipful and loveable to him. He wanted to break down class distinctions and reveal man as Man—a real, live, suffering and enjoying human being related deep down to all other human beings, and only separated from them by those baleful superficial distinctions:—

"Americanos! conquerors! marches humanitarian!
Foremost! century marches! Libertad! Masses!
* * * * * * *
Omnes! omnes!"

In these "Paumanok" and other ejaculations there is something hysterical-seeming. British taste dislikes too many exclamation-points. Yet the ejaculations are remarkably expressive, and, after all, expression is the main thing. They give us the man himself. They make us realize his immense enthusiasm for his country and the race. He cannot stop to build up his sentences into balanced systems, but fires off his white-hot stars, the essential words, as fast as he can spin them out of his nebulous fire-mist. Each word is a picture, and the attention is focussed on the thing presented, instead of being scattered over subsidiary prepositions and conjunctions and ineffective supernumeraries—the walking gentlemen of the grammatical stage. The method is admirably adapted to the purpose. It seizes the reader, and will not be denied. If he has any sympathy at all with the poet's aims and thought, he inevitably feels a responsive heat. Does not our heart burn within us?

II.
MYSTICISM

Whitman invites his comrades to share with him two great things, and "a third one rising inclusive and more resplendent, The greatness of Love and Democacy, and the greatness of Religion." The good gray poet was essentially a religious man. And, all inner religion being mystical, he was through and through a mystic of the tribe of St. Francis, St. John of the Cross, and St. Teresa, however different in his verbalization of his experience.

Subjectively, the mystic has a serenity and joy beyond the common lot of men. "The mere fact consciousness," says Whitman, is enough to make him "stop and loiter all the time to sing it in ecstatic songs." Objectively he sees through the phenomenal to the noumenal: sees objects as passing shadows on the cave-wall, as in Book vii of Plato's "Republic"; a drift of forms, dimly indicating some unknown but grand and joyous Reality. He feels, but does not reflect; is not troubled by intellectualism and argumentation; he confronts "night, storms, hunger, ridicule, accidents, rebuffs, as the trees and animals do," imperturbably, as one preoccupied with other things. "While they discuss I am silent, and go bathe and admire myself." "I have no mockings or arguments, I witness and wait":—

"There is that in me—I do not know what it is—but I know it is in me.
* * * * * * * *
I do not know it—it is without name—it is a word unsaid,
It is not in any dictionary, utterance, symbol.
* * * * * * * *
It is not chaos or death—it is form, union, plan—it is eternal life—it is Happiness.

You will hardly know who I am or what I mean,
But I shall be good health to you nevertheless,
And filter and fibre your blood."

There is no satisfactory philosophy of mysticism, Carl du Prel's massive and excellent tomes notwithstanding. It cannot be put into words or estimated by intellectual judgments. It is tested by guess and trial. Nature produces a mystic, and seems to say to the others: "Here is an exceptional sort—a sort I like—what do you make of him?" Sometimes the world jeers and ignores, and the poor mystic gets no following, and hardly a hearing. He vanishes and leaves little trace; perhaps dies in an asylum. Another has things to say which strike a few hearers as suggestive, attractively peculiar, stimulating, or revealing kin experiences in greater intensity—Joanna Southcott, Jacob Boehme, William Blake—and disciples appear, increasing or decreasing as time goes on. No one can tell, at the period of his emergence, what verdict posterity will pass upon the mystic; and his contemporaries are usually more or less puzzled with him. He is different from the others, yet whether he is better or worse—genius or lunatic—the gaping contemporary is hard put to it to say. Whitman was the chief poetic mystic of the nineteenth century in America, and readers were at a loss to explain him! But the working man, though finding much incomprehensible stuff, at least saw that here was a man who was on his side, and he accepted him accordingly. And, rather curiously as it seems at first sight, though it is comprehensible enough, Whitman had a circle of immediate admirers among what may be called the aristocracy. His sweaty democracy appealed to Symonds, Browning, Tennyson, precisely by its coarseness, reality, and strength, so different from their own traditionally moulded, over-educated, bookish minds and too-delicate artistry. And these could to some extent appreciate his mysticism. Tennyson sometimes had trance-experiences (described in "The Ancient Sage" and the "Life" by his son) in which his personality seemed dissolved, yet in which utter certainty regarding transcendental things was attained, and the idea of death became "ridiculous." It was inspiration rather than rational thinking. Whitman had similar experiences. There spreads around him "the peace and knowledge that pass all the arguments of the earth." All is well, infinite progress, infinite conservation of values, well being:—

"All goes onward and outward, nothing collapses,
And to die is different from what any one supposed, and luckier."

He often tries to express the mystical inexpressible, when chanting the greatness of Religion and shadowing forth his deepest vision. No one has ever yet been devout enough, worshipped enough. No one has begun to think how divine he himself is. Everything is wonderful. A mouse is enough to stagger sextillions of infidels. A curl of smoke or a hair on the back of his hand is just as curious as any revelation. A blade of grass is no less than the journey-work of the stars. (He called his book "Leaves of Grass," because grass is common, world-wide, and his message applicable universally.) Religion then is no affair of man-made creeds: it is an attitude of wonder, awe, and love, towards all God's creation. Indeed there is a sense in which the lower orders are more admirable than man, for man has developed morbid systems like Calvinism, which is a disease of the soul:—

"I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contain'd,
* * * * * * * *
They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God."

And, contemplating life in natural conditions, he asks in pithy question:

"The friendly and flowing savage, who is he?
Is he waiting for civilization, or past it and mastering it?"

III.
EFFECT

The breezy, wholesome, fresh feeling that Whitman gives is due to two causes. First, the unconventional form. The old so-many-footed line inevitably suggests limitations, conformity to rules, slavery: the sense is cribb'd, cabin'd and confined in the rigid mould. Whitman has cadence, but no rhythm. You never know the length of the next line. It may be an ejaculative Allons!, or it may be a long catalogue of our visceral and other arrangements, or of trees and flowers and grass and rippling tides and so many other things that you begin to think you have looked your last upon a full stop. This kind of thing permits of no going to sleep: the attention is kept awake and fresh.

Secondly, his out-of-doors pictures. He himself lived much in the open, delighting in bathing and woodland walks. Much of his poetry is sweet with the smell of pinecone and sea-spray, and it suggests blue sky or scudding cluod, wide distances, vast trackless spaces, and mystery::—

"Smile O voluptuous cool-breath'd earth!
Earth of the slumbering and liquid trees!
Earth of departed sunset—earth of the mountains misty-topt!
Earth of the vitreous pour of the full moon just tinged with blue!
Earth of shine and dark mottling the tide of the river!
Earth of the limpid grey of clouds brighter and clearer for my sake!
Far-swooping elbow'd earth—rich apple blossom'd earth!
Smile, for your lover comes!"

IV.
LITERARY ANTECEDENTS.

The tracing of influences is usually a futile task, except as a demonstration of the acuteness and ingenuity of the tracer. But Whitman is an exception. He canont be properly understood and estimated without reference to one of his contemporaries, who formed his mind, stimulated him, and whose thoughts he afterwards reproduced in the vernacular. Whitman is much less original than many of his admirers think. He has individuality of expression, he

(Continued on Page Seven)

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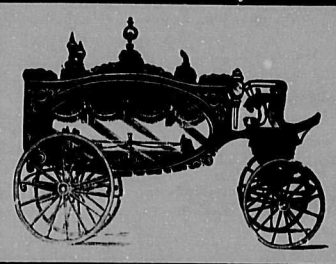

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Seattle-Victoria.—Leave Seattle, Sunday, 12:00 midnight. Arrive Victoria, Monday, 6:00 a.m.

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Victoria-Prince Rupert.—Leave Victoria 10:00 a.m., Monday and Thursday.

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MUSICAL COMEDY, which has been a stranger in our city since the beginning of the year, made its appearance at the Royal Victoria Theatre last Tuesday and Wednesday, when "The Quaker Girl" was presented by a company headed by the inimitable Victor Morley. The new opera house, if not actually taxed to capacity, at any rate seated hundreds more people than could have been accommodated in the old theatre and proved once more the immense value which its erection has been to the theatre-loving section of the public.

The play itself may be summed up in two words—Victor Morley. He was the life and soul of the piece, as he always is, and though he received very creditable support, the whole action of the play centred round him. And it could not have centred in any better place, for Mr. Morley is at his very best in the role of "Tony Chute," and whether he dances, sings or rhapsodizes about "geezinks" and "geezonks" he is the prince of entertainers.

Of the rest of the cast, if Miss Berenice McCabe was attractive as the demure little maid, Miss Dixie Girart possessed the better singing voice and finer stage presence, whilst Mr. Philip J. Moore as "Prince Carlo" was heard to great advantage in the "Come to the Ball" song. Mlle. Andree Corday played the comedy part of "Madame Blum" with great success and shared honours in this line with the star.

*

AN event of no little importance was the presentation of "Julius Caesar" at the Christchurch Cathedral Schoolroom on Monday and Tuesday last by members of the Elocution Class of the Municipal Night Schools under the direction of the instructor, Dr. Stuart Tidey. The performance was the outward and visible sign of the actual work which has been undertaken during the winter months. The performers were not members of an amateur dramatic association, but were students whose object has been the study and practice of elocution. The stage was not set to represent the scenes amid which the action of the play took place but to give an opportunity for the students to show the benefits they had received.

Viewed in this light alone the two performances were an immense success. The one thing which is generally so deficient in amateur theatricals is the art of speaking to be heard; the one thing which was most noticeable in the Cathedral Schoolroom was the clear enunciation of the speakers.

Apart, however, from the mere educational aspect of the production, the work of the performance entitles them to no mean praise as actors. The outstanding feature of the performances was the fine work of Mr. Russell Macaulay, whose rendering of Mark Antony's famous speech called forth enthusiastic applause. Mr. Arthur Long played "Brutus" and played it well, while Dr. Yeld gave a good interpretation of the character of Cassius; Mr. T. P| Forrester also created an excellent impression by the force and decision which marked his acting whenever he was on the stage. "Portia" was portrayed by Mrs. Sanders and her scene with Brutus in the garden was marked by genuine histrionic ability. Miss H. Miller undertook the role of "Calpurnia" and combined well the dignity of Caesar's wife with the nervous fears of a frightened woman. The work of the mob throughout was commendable.

A word of special praise is due to the producer and his helpers for the skilful manner in which difficulties of staging so ambitious a play were overcome. By the introduction of narratives between the Acts, which gave other members of the class opportunities to excel, notably Mrs. J. Monkton Case, Mr. J. C. Proctor and Mr. R. A. R. Clark, it was possible to constrict the production within a reasonable time limit. Wisdom was shown in the total abandonment of any scenic attractions, though considerable care and trouble had been taken to ensure the correct costuming of the players, and the result was a careful, if unpretentious, production of one of the world's masterpieces, and a direct proof of the value of an elocution class.

*

IT IS some time since we had any infant prodigies in Victoria and it is a very long time indeed since we had any as "prodigious" as Hazel Berke and Alexander Korae who are being featured at the Empress Theatre this week. These two clever children are very well worth hearing, the one on the piano and the other as a vocalist, for it may well be that in time to come they will figure on a larger stage than that afforded by a vaudeville circuit. A lot of laughter has accompanied a comical travesty of "Macbeth," a good, old-fashioned piece of fun which, if not elevating to the intellect, is at any rate a first-class cure for the blues. More comedy together with acrobatic work marks the one-act play "Fun Down on the Farm," while a clever musician who plays equally well on a variety of instruments completes a very pleasing programme.

*

NO company ever yet made a mistake in putting on a really amusing farce comedy. Though many people like drama and some love melodrama, the vast majority of theatre-goers want to be amused, first, last and all the time. Therefore it is that the Royal Stock Company is scoring a big success this week with "Brown's in Town," a most amusing play with every conceivable sort of a mix-up which can be imagined.

For the first time here at popular prices the internationally famous comedy, "Ready Money," will be presented at the Victoria Theatre next week by the Royal Stock Company. Playgoers will remember the absorbing story of the luckless young graduate and his sudden ascension to opulence through the fictitious power of money to make money as played here some months ago at two dollar prices. Now this bright original comedy with its strong human interest can be seen by a company of the proven artistic ability of the Royal players for a quarter of the above sum.

Mr. Charles E. Royal will again play the light comedy lead, the type of part in which he is most at home, and Mr. Ted Howland, whose finished art has been one of the most attractive features of the Royal Company's season here, will be seen in the wonderful part of "Ives," the counterfeiter.

*

A BIG cycling feat was the centre of attraction at the Crystal Theatre early this week. This was one of those turns which leave the audience gasping and wondering how on earth the management ever manages to stage them in the first place and pay for them in the second. The question of expense, however, is about the last thing which the Crystal people think about. They are in the business to put up the best show for the money and there are quite a lot of folks in town who think they manage to do it.

*

SOME institutions seem born to succeed; others achieve success and others again have success thrust upon them. The Variety Theatre belongs to the second class, for when this building was first opened under other auspices it failed to accomplish what its promoters desired. A change of management altered all this. By catering to popular tastes, by charging only popular prices, by introducing vaudeville amongst the pictures and by supplying tea in the afternoons the present management of the Variety Theatre have done that most difficult of all things, turned a failure into a success—and well they deserve it.

*

IT is safe to say that every real music-lover in Victoria was present at the Royal Victoria Theatre last Thursday night to hear Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford, assisted by Mr. William Murdoch, solo pianist. Mme. Clara Butt has firmly established herself in the hearts of the people in every town where she has sung, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to her on Thursday was but an echo of those which she has encountered throughout her world tour.

One feature of the evening was the singing by the diva of Mr. Craxton's new song: "March On, Canada!" This was the first time that the composition has been sung in public and Mme. Butt's rendering of it brought forth vociferous applause. The music is stirring and the song suits her voice admirably.

That Thursday's concert was an immense success goes without saying. The artistes and their work are so well known that it would be idle and unprofitable to discuss the programme in detail. Suffice it to say that in once more bringing Madame Clara Butt and her talented husband to Victoria, the Ladies' Musical Society have laid the citizens under one more debt of gratitude.

*

THE Iago of Mr. William Faversham, can certainly not be charged with conventionalism. He makes that arch-contriver of wickedness as flippant a villain as ever trod the boards. He snaps his fingers at the dignity of Shakespeare, is colloquial with the speeches in which he unfolds his proposed deviltry, and, in his glee over his ill-doing with the stupid Othello, almost winks at his audience. In fact, he plays so directly at those across the footlights that it is rather annoying to persons who prefer an attempt at illusion to the exploitation of personal smartness. It may be that in the days of Shakespeare with the closer relations between performer and auditor this would have been the accepted method of dealing with such a role and that Mr. Faversham's apparent modernism is not so modern after all, but rather a reversion to the earliest methods. If we admit that the soliloquies mean that Iago is intended in a way to be his own chorus in indicating the trend of his actions, this familiar manner is sot so much a blot as it seems. In other particulars Mr. Faversham is a very delightful Iago, soldierly in bearing, good to look at, graceful and reading his lines well and with excellent tones, although with a pronounced English inflection.—James Metcalfe in "Life."

LOWER PRICES FOR THEATRE TICKETS

By Robert Grau, the Well-Known New York Impressario.

(Reprinted from Lippincott's Magazine for Feb., 1914.)

AT last the gentlemen who cater to the entertainment of the play-going public in what are called the first-grade theatres are awakening to the idea that only by a material price-concession at the box-office can they entice into their establishments a portion of the millions of new amusement-seekers created by the photo-play and popular-priced vaudeville. Also, the producers of plays—now the smallest in number in thirty years—are in accord with the effort now in evidence throughout the country to attract this new public, already increasing its expenditure for amusements as a result of the advent of what is known as the feature-film, such as "Quo Vadis" and "The Last Days of Pompeii."

So successful has been the outcome of a dozen popular-priced movements in widely different parts of the country since the opening of the present season, that many of the inactive producers of plays, who have either capitulated to the lure of the camera-man or else have abandoned the amusement field for the time being, are now emboldened to tempt fate in what many believe will result in an epidemic of high-class plays at bargain prices of admission.

It is a truth that no popular-priced movement having the true ring to it has ever failed of a public response. This does not mean that the two-dollar-a-seat playhouse has been affected materially, but in other days the play-producer with a moderate success on his hands had a chance. Today there is no such thing as moderate business in the playhouse zone, unless for some of the real successes, which at times are so numerous that even some of these fail to attract profitable business. The partial success, such as was wont to endure for several seasons in the past, more often than not is forced to the storehouse instanter, so ghastly have been the box-office records.

The amazing vogue of the photo-play has driven off the road cheap melodrama and kindred amusements of a popular-priced nature, and has emptied the galleries of even the first-grade theatres; has, in fact, attracted an average of about ninety per cent of the population of every city from ten thousand up. Of this ninety per cent not one in ten had ever been a patron of the regular playhouse, but gradually in various parts of the country it has been proved that this tremendous public will respond to any material concession in prices; and, once enticed into luxurious theatres to witness plays presented by players in the flesh, the real has been found so superior to the simulative that success such as has not been known in this class of playhouse in ten years has resulted.

It is the dollar show in what were two-dollar houses that is now seemingly a solution of all managerial problems, and scarcely a city of any size in this country has not at least one of this class, while the conditions created by such a change have already resulted in concessions in admission prices in the majority of the theatres, though in some instances the reduction is hardly announced.

A notable instance of the trend towards lower admission prices is to be seen in the success of the production of the musical comedy "The Candy Shop," which was prepared to dedicate the new Gaiety Theatre in San Francisco. This playhouse, costing five hundred thousand dollars, is the exclusive undertaking of G. M. Anderson, known to fame as the "Broncho Billy" of moving-picture plays. Having amassed a fortune as part owner of a vast photo-play concern, Mr. Anderson decided to invest his capital in a playhouse where no seat would cost more than a dollar, but where through a large seating capacity and good management the stage performances would equal if not surpass those seen in the two-dollar houses.

Having organized his company, and the production being ready weeks before the new theatre was, Mr. Anderson decided to play "The Candy Shop" in some of the large cities on the way to California, always insisting that a dollar be the outside price for seats. The success of this company has so astonished the managers of the theatres in these cities competing with it that in several instances not only the theatre where the company played, but also rival establishments, began to adopt a similar policy.

A SURMISE

Of Biblical celebrities,
It well may be surmised
The good old faithful Daniel was
The one most lionised.

The end of discretion is the beginning of trouble.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as the W. Armstrong & Company, of the City of Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs. Charles Wardle and William Wardle, corner of Courtenay and Gordon Streets, Victoria, B.C., and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Charles Wardle and William Wardle, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 13th day of February, 1914.

W. ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES E. WARDLE,
WILLIAM WARDLE.

Witness to all signatures,
H. DESPARD TWIGG.

feb 21 mar. 7

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve, the notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is canceled in so far as it relates to the following parcels of land: The W. ½ of the S. E. ¼, the S. W. ¼ and the S. W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ west of the river in Section 4; the S. E. ¼, the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ and the N. E. ¼ in Section 5; the S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ in Section 8; the S. E. ¼, the S. W. ¼ and the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 16; and the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ and N. ½ in Section 21, all in Township3, Sayward District, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 32; the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼, and the N. W. ¼ and N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 33; the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ and the N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ in Section 34; and the S. ½ and N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ in Section 35, all in Township 6, Sayward District.

The said lands will be open for entry by pre-emption on Monday, the 18th day of May, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon; all applications to be made at the office of the Government Agent, Vancouver. No Pre-emption Record shall include more than 40 acres of land except in cases where it is desirable to include small fractional portions of legal Subdivisions; information in which connection may be obtained from plans on view at the above-mentioned Agency.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., February 11, 1914.

feb. 21 may 16

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MODERN
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Sweet Peas

Ye gardeners of Canada, who sit at home in ease,
Rise up! the time approaches to sow the early Peas.
Seize dynamite and pickaxe, and till the sheltered spot,
Your Peas will all be late ones, if you wait until it's hot.

The Conservatories

SWEET PEA SPECIALISTS ROYAL OAK P.O., VICTORIA

The Crystal Theatre

ADMISSION 10c. Broad Street ADMISSION 10c.

WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 2

HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURES

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
MARION DEANE
The Happy Guy and the Melody Maid.
SNOW AND RUDDY
The Minstrel Men.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
THOMAS & WARD
The Funny Coon and His Dainty Soubrette.
LEWIS & ZOELLER
Refined Comedy Entertainers.

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.

Character Circulation

There is a difference between the hastily read street car paper and the paper that is delivered into the home; the paper that is absolutely independent and wholesome; that the men respect and the women admire—that is the paper whose advertising columns CARRY CONFIDENCE to the reader—that is the paper whose advertising patronage is valuable.

The Week

IS A HOME NEWSPAPER

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

Royal Victoria Theatre

Monday, March 9th

Victoria Ladies' Musical Club
Presents

FRITZ KREISLER

World-Renowned Violinist

Prices: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00.

Box Office for subscribers opens Thursday, March 5, and for the general public Friday, March 6.

Princess Theatre

WEEK COMMENCING
MARCH 2nd
"THE GREAT DIVIDE"

Hibben-Bone Building
Victoria, B.C.

Thomas Hooper
ARCHITECT

522 Winch Building
Vancouver, B.C.

Royal Victoria Theatre

Friday and Saturday
March 6th and 7th
Saturday Matinee

A GALA PERFORMANCE

Musical Sketches, Latest Songs and Dances
Music—Morth—Laughter
100—Performers—100
The Pick of Local Talent—The Big Musical Show
Seats on Sale March 4th.
Prices: $1.00, $75c, 50c. Curtain: 2.30 and 8.15.

HALL & WALKER

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1232 Government St. Phone 88

Victoria Theatre

Week Commencing
MONDAY, MARCH SECOND
THE ROYAL STOCK CO.
Presents the Latest and Greatest Comedy
"READY MONEY"
Prices: 50c, 25c and 15c.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday.
Note: The Performance will commence at 8:15 instead of 8:30

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THE LADIES REVIEW

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEK

Vol. 1 VICTORIA, B. C.. FEBRUARY 28, 1914 No. 18

QUITE INCOMPREHENSIBLE

WHY do so many people persist in talking as if the modern progressive woman was saturated with unmotherly tendencies, an unsexed creature who wanted to be as nearly like a man as possible? It needs but little thought to consider what women are doing today in Victoria in the interests of motherhood and childhood. It would be a bad day for many if the women gave up their work for the foolish cry "Women ought to be in their homes." It would be just as sensible to say: "Men ought to be in their offices," and their work is not always confined to the four walls of the office. At the last annual gathering of the Council of Women, we had many papers and reports on subjects of importance for the welfare of women and children. We touched briefly on some of them last week, but we feel that there is still a great deal of information contained in them that would surprise the public, and we regret we have not some of these papers at hand to giv in full. "The Housing Problem" was dealt with by Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, who has given the question thorough investigation and deep thought. Today, in Victoria, while we have not the slums known in most other cities, there are many cases where several families are crowded into one house, and where unsanitary conditions prevail. Naturally, these conditions will not improve, they will get infinitely worse; but a solution of the problem is not impossible if public sympathy and co-operation is extended to those who have tackled the matter in the interests of humanity as well as the country.

AID TO CHILDREN

THERE has never been a lack of motherly women to watch the interests of helpless childhood. Everybody is aware of the splendid work done by "The Children's Aid," and the cheerful home on Pembroke Street where unfortunate little ones are cared for. There is another matter, too, which women are taking up, and that is the care of the mentally deficient. We have been told that there are probably some twenty children in the public schools today who should not be there. Another case cited was that of a family of twelve, the parents and children all defective. This is a serious matter, and yet there is nothing to be done as except for the lunatic asylum, which would be quite unsuitable, there is no provision for such children. In some of the States the children are taken to institutions where the sexes are segregated; the boys learn trades and the girls do laundry or other suitable work. Unless they recover, they spend their lives there, well cared for and out of the way of harm. It is well known that the ranks of the underworld are swelled by mentally deficient girls who have been easy prey. As can only be supposed, they drift down to all sorts of horrors, probably ending in a dreadful death from violence or disease. We do not suppose this picture is exaggerated, in fact, there are probably worse things happening to unprotected women and children than the ordinary person has any idea of. It is just as well that there are women with the energy to look into such things instead of sitting about at home with a novel. We never heard of any objections to women working except when they interfere, or appear to interfere, with the interests of men. Then we have a pretty hue and cry.

ECONOMICS

THE women of Calgary are remarkably active in the matter of household economy and the high cost of living. Like the women of Toronto, they have formed a Consumers' League, and they believe they can effectively reduce the cost of living in Calgary. A writer in Women's Saturday Night calls their effort "an adventure in economics," and while she goes into a detailed account, the following paragraph gives the gist of the basis of operations:

"A few far-seeing men in Calgary, anticipating her phenomenal growth, and at the same time looking to the encouragement of mixed farming, instituted a campaign for a public market. This campaign, however, passing into other hands, degenerated, it is said, into a real estate deal, which resulted in a market house—well-appearing on the outside—but lacking much in the interior to make it up-to-date and sanitary, as are such buildings elsewhere—and, worst of all, not sufficiently central. No organised effort was ever put forth to bring consumer and producer together in this building. The farmer, hearing that there was now a market building in Calgary, drove from his remote ranch into town and sat all day waiting for the consumer to come and buy. The consumer, generally a newcomer looking for a market such as she had been accustomed to, wandered into this deserted building the day that not even this solitary farmer was there. The farmer in the end peddled his produce about town to get rid of it, and sold at such prices as to discourage another experiment. The consumer returned to the retailer, accepting alike his prices and his ancient vegetables in a spirit of bitter discontent, but with little encouragement to rebel. Successful rebellion, as a rule, is the result of concerted action.

"The city lost $6,000 on the market up to the time when the women took hold—about the 21st of last June. It was generally referred to as the "White Elephant." Needless to say, its languishing condition was not a source of regret to the retailers, who looked upon it as an invader in the field of established prerogatives and prices.

"One of the first things which the new Local Council of Women did after organization was to appoint a Committee on House Economics (which developed into the Consumers' League) to look into the high cost of living. It was suggested that an effort should be made to establish copper coinage in Calgary as one means of helping to reduce this cost. The smallest coin in use was 5cents. To those who do not understand how this works out, let it be explained that in asking one's butcher to cut two pounds of steak at 25 cents a pound, should he cut an amount worth only 48 cents the customer paid 50 cents, as the butcher declined to handle "cumbrous and inconvenient" copper money. On the other hand, if he had cut only 47 cents worth, the advantage would go to the purchaser, who had to pay only 45 cents. Without the slightest desire to impugn the fair-dealing of reliable merchants, it will be easily seen how completely any woman, without facilities for weighing, might be at the mercy of the unscrupulous. For the same conditions applied in every other line of trade. A petition signed by the allied societies of the Local Council went to the Board of Trade asking for copper money. It was returned with the explanation that the retailers did not consider the time was yet ripe for such action. Some of the women objected to an acceptance of this fact, believing that the regulation of this matter lay in the consumers' hands. So four months later the women put copper coinage in circulation at the market—the Morning Albertan followed, bringing the price of their paper down to one cent, and the Hudson's Bay Company, which had been one of those retailers averse to granting the Local Council's petition, announced a change of view, and copper coinage was established in Calgary."

Has anyone ever considered why the very poor person often buying bread will buy a single loaf at a time and pay ten cents for it? Because they have not got the price of two loaves or tickets. The lack of the copper coinage hits the poor very hard, and we hope that the time is not far distant when we shall have it in general use in British Columbia.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT IN CONNECTION WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S LEAGUE, LONDON

Queen Amelie of Portugal surrounded by the small dancers who entertained the children at a recent entertainment in connection with Queen Alexandra's League at the Mansion House, London. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress are seen in the background. The league was formed to help poor crippled children.

LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB

A gala performance is to be given by the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club in the Royal Victoria Theatre, March 6 and 7, and Saturday matinee. As far as possible, the programme will be as follows:

Act I., Scene 1—"Operatic Tabloid," arranged by Colonel Hobday and Mr. Hincks. Characters: Mrs. Rochfort, Mrs. McConnan, Miss Phyllis Davis, Miss E. Bass, Colonel Hobday, Mr. Geo. Phillips, Mr. E. Petch, Mr. Eric Pilkington and Mr. Harry Davis. Scene 2—"Fong and Tango," flower garden ball (arranged by Mrs. Roy Troup). Characters: Miss Vera Mason, Miss T. Monteith, Miss Agnes Robertson, Mrs. Stanley McB. Smith, Mr. D'Arcy Martin, Mr. Smock, Mr. Dewar, Mr. R. Meredith. Scene 3: "Gipsy's Dream" (arranged by Mrs. McDonald Fahey); music and words composed by Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater and M. and E. Lugrin. Opening chorus; solo, Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater. Characters: Mrs. McDonald Fahey, Miss Lugrin, Miss Lilian Holden, Miss Kitty Fraser, Miss Nora Lugrin, Miss Gertrude Edminston, Mr. Eric Pilkington, Mr. Paul Edmonds. Scene 4: "'Op 'o My Thumb" (arranged by Mrs. Hallward). Characters: Mrs. Hallward, Miss Whitton, Miss Cafe, Miss Hudson, Mdlle. Finqueneifel.

Act II.—"Cabaret Scene" (arranged by Mrs. Harry Briggs). "Flirtation Dance." (1) "Isle D'Amour," Mr. Harry Briggs, Miss C. Helemcken, Miss Sybil Street, Miss Edith Helmcken, Miss Baby Holmes, Miss McDowall, Mr. D'Arcy Martin, Mr. Clarence Pitts, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Plumley, Mr. Lindsay; (2) "Bring Your Bathing Suit Along," Miss Phyllis Davis; (3) musical sketch, Colonel Hobday; (4) "A Little Love a Little Kiss," Mr. Roy Troup; (5) ballet dance, Mrs. Michael Hallward; (6) "Teach Me How to Love," Mrs. Rochfort; (7) humourous song," Mr. Julier; (8) "Stein Song," Mr. Johnstone and chorus.

LADY SHACKLETON

THE news that Sir Ernest Shackleton is to set out on another Antarctic expedition will call forth the sympathy of most women for the wife who must stay behind with her children while her husband spends months, perhaps years, in that region of mysterious perils which holds the grave of Captain Scott and his heroic companions. It is scarcely ten years since Emily Mary Dorman married Lieutenant Ernest Shackleton who had already gained fame as an Antarctic explorer. Three years afterwards her husband left on the search that opened the way to the South Pole and won for him a baronetcy and honours from many European governments. Lieutenant Shackleton has proved himself a splendid organizer. For all that, Lady Shackleton is a very brave woman, if she can see her husband sail away from her and her little boy and girl without sore misgivings. He is a twentieth century knight, and his wife must buckle on his armour with as much cheerfulnes as she can summon.

THE THREE ARTS BALL IN LONDON

THE Three Arts ball has established for itself such a reputation for brilliance and fun that there was a great demand for tickets when the ball was held in Covent Garden. Miss Lena Ashwell and a number of other charming and energetic ladies interested in the Three Arts Club worked hard for the success of the ball, and succeeded in arousing immense interest in it beforehand. Miss Ashwell herself, and Miss Lilian Braithwaite went as "Futurist Drama," wearing most amazing garments, and even more amazing hair. The latter was orange and blue, but the dresses were beyond description. These ladies were part of a group representing Futurist Art, Music and Drama, led by Mr. Matheson Lang, in Chinese garb. He, it may be recalled, is a Scotch Canadian, born in Montreal.

The Sister Arts of Music, Painting, and Drama (for which the Three Arts Club stands) were represented by Miss Alice Crawford, a tall, dark young Australian actress; Miss Gladys Cooper, who is fair and charming, and has been playing for some time in "Diplomacy," and Miss Lydia Bilbrooke, the copper-haired beauty who mourns for the dead artist in "The Great Adventure." Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, Miss Hilda Trevelyan (our beloved Wendy), Miss Nina Boucicault (the first Peter), and Miss Pauline Chase (formerly a Twin, but now Peter), were a group from "Peter Pan," and Miss Marie Tempest was a fascinating Nell Gwynne. Everyone had a chance to see these interesting people and their costumes "close to," as the children say, for at midnight there was a short interval when "Flashlight Memories" of the most popular actors and actresses, dressed as they were in well known parts, delighted the eyes of the dancers. The Tavern Supper was a most sensible idea, but la! la! la! think of the feelings of our grandmothers who toyed with a scrap of chicken and a dab of trifle! The gay young people at the ball had, at half past three in the morning, a meal in which beer, bacon and eggs, and, most shocking of all, "sausages and mashed" figured largely and comfortingly. The latter dish is a great favourite, but somehow it sounds better on a cold day after a walk than in a ball-room, even after violent exercise.—Toronto Saturday Night.

THE CADET MOVEMENT

During the course of a recent speech to the Canadian Club in Toronto, the Minister of Militia said: "I am convinced that, other things being equal, the military-trained boy develops into a better type of citizen than the civil-trained boy; we have 98 per cent. of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific solidly at our backs in supporting the cadet system." The words of the minister, a man well qualified to make such an announcement, should be of special interest to the citizens of Calgary, where the cadets have made for themselves a name and reputation unsurpassed in any other part of the Empire.

In spite of the fact that one or two insiknificant societies have disapproved of the cadet system, the great majority of the people in Canada are beginning to realise that the movement is doing a great work in fostering a high ideal of citizenship. Instructors and teachers, who have had experience in military training, are the first to acknowledge that the cadet system in Canada has become one of the most important factors of the curriculum. In this city the cadets have performed great achievements and done a splendid work, yet they have been organized only six short years. All true citizens should give the Minister of Militia every encouragement in the splendid work he is doing to make the future men of our country worthy of the great traditions they will be called upon to uphold.

Madame Daroche won the feminine aviation cup of France at Bouy, on November 25th, by covering 325 kilometers in four hours. The previous record was held by Madame Pallier, with 280 kilometers.

They hit, to capture Sylvia P.,
Upon a novel plan;
But courteous to the last degree
They placed her where she wants to be.
Where's that? Why, in the van!

AS TRIBUTE PAID

By Michael Hallward

I who have oft enjoyed your changing ways,
Quaint mannerisms, whimsical conceits;—
When listening to the music that you played,
Thought;—as your fingers idle listless strayed,
To conjour forth strange moods of melancholy.
That for those liquid harmonies you made;—
For this and for your kind companionship,
Was owed more mead of thanks, than idle lip
Might well express; and so, as tribute paid,
Penned these poor lines, more fitly to express
A measure most sincere of thankfulness:
To her: "The careful, courteous, undismayed."
Or shall we say, "The never sometimes maid."

The Ladies' Review

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEK

Office, 625 Courtney 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

Society

(See Page Four)

The Colwood Women's Institute held its monthly meeting last week. Matters appertaining to exhibiting at the next Fall Fair were discussed.

*

Many Daughters of the Empire were present at the imposing ceremony at the Drill Hall last Sunday afternoon, when the tablet to heroes of the South African War was erected by the Fifth Regiment in memory of their dead comrades.

*

Some interesting golf matches took place this week at the Oak Bay Links *in the ladies' handicap championship* for a cup presented by the gentlemen of the club. The final round will be played today.

*

The Hypatian Round Table Lectures will be held in future at the First Congregational Church on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. The lecture tonight will be on "Six Centuries of the Turk in Europe," by Laurence Harmon, who enjoys considerable reputation as a lecturer. The illustrations will be varied and interesting.

*

Under the Honorary Regency of the Princess Patricia of Connaught, and the Regency of Miss Beddome, the officers and members of the Princess Patricia Chapter Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, London, Ontario, entertained at a small and very charmingly arranged dance at the Dominion Savings Building last Tuesday evening, February 10th.

*

Writing to a friend in this Province, an officer of the battle-cruiser *New Zealand, the fighting ship* presented to the Royal Navy by the Dominion of New Zealand, and which was here last August, says that so well did the warship bear the cruise of 45,000 miles, that when she went to Portsmouth for refit the whole of the defects in the engineroom were repaired in three days. The officer also intimates that instead of joining the first battle-cruiser squadron, the New Zealand may bring the Prince of Wales to Canada in April. The correspondent also throws out a hint that Captain Halsely may be placed in command of the royal navy ships in Pacific Waters.

*

Miss Swepstone, of Vancouver, is a week-end guest at the James Bay Hotel.

*

Last week Sir Richard McBride was the host at a luncheon in the Parliamentary grill, his guests being the President and members of the Legislative Press Gallery. Before the close of the function, the health of the Premier was honoured by the members of the gallery and Sir Richard acknowledged the good feeling which has always existed between the newspapermen personally and himself, irrespective of what they might think of each other's political views. Mr. Nicholas, of the Times, was spokesman for the gallery, being president this year.

*

The concert given last Saturday afternoon by the Ladies' Musical Club was greatly enjoyed by a large audience. The talented artistes taking part were: Miss Maude Scruby, 'cellist; Miss Tilly, violinist; Miss Eva Hart, soprano; and Mr. R. Morrison.

*

Bishop du Vernet, of Caledonia, was the guest of Bishop and Mrs. Roper during Synod.

*

Rev. N. H. Rushbrooke, of Prince Rupert, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Wheatley during the week.

*

Bishop de Pencier, of New Westminster, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crease.

*

Before completing his term as locum tenens for Rev. G. A. B. Bagshawe at St. Philip's Church, Cedar Hill district, Rev. Gilbert Cook was made the recipient of an interesting presentation. On Wednesday, February 11, a large number of the parishioners assembled in the parish hall and handed to him a purse of gold, and also an illuminated address, from the communicants of the church, while a similar address was presented to Mrs. Cook by the members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

*

Miss Phoebe Saunders, daughter of Colonel Saunders, of R.N.W.M.P., Calgary, is spending a few months the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Moffat, Oak Bay.

*

Mr. Charles Williams, Rockland Avenue, entertained last week for Mrs. McMurray and Mrs. Tait, of Winnipeg.

*

Mrs. McMurray and Mrs. Tait, of St. John, Winnipeg, are the guests of Mrs. T. Tait, of Bushby Street.

*

The entertainment in aid of Christ Church Cathedral Sunday School funds, given on Saturday, February 21st, proved a great success financially and socially. The result cleared was over $100. Much praise is due to Mrs. Berkeley, who organised and arranged the undertaking. "The Tableaux Chantant" was under her particular supervision. The farcical comedies, "A Little Foul Play" and "A Pair of Lunatics" were contributed by some talented local amateurs.

*

Mrs. George Johnstone was hostess at a smart lunch last week in honour of Miss McDowall, whose marriage to Mr. Clarke Gamble took place on Tuesday of this week.

*

Mr. Peter J. Webb has returned to Victoria from a prolonged tour on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have taken up residence at The Alkazar Mansions, Linden Avenue.

*

Mrs. R. Travis who has been wintering at Sauta Barbara and other Californian points, returned to Victoria this week.

*

Mrs. Singleton Wise is spending a short time with her sister, Mrs. H. M. T. Hodgson at Alberni.

*

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, are staying a short time at their summer residence, Sproat Lake, Alberni.

*

Mr. Clarke Gamble was the guest of honour at a jolly dinner at the Union Club on Saturday last, given by Mr. George Johnstone.

*

Mrs. Paddon, of Mayne Island, is the guest of Mrs. Coulthard, Carberry Gardens, for a few days.

*

Mr. H. G. Parson, of Golden, is spending a short time in Victoria.

*

Captain and Mrs. Nash, of Kamloops are registered at the Empress Hotel.

*

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Robertson, Linden Avenue, have returned to Victoria from a prolonged tour of the *Eastern cities.*

*

Miss E. Maddock, of Guelph, Ontario, is the guest of her brother, Mr. H. E. Maddock, Cook Street.

*

The many friends of Mrs. Dennis H. Harris will be glad to learn that she has recovered from her serious accident and with her daughter, Miss Denise Harris, has returned to Victoria. A number of the members of the Lady Douglas Chapter, D.O.E., of which Mrs. Harris is Regent, met her on her arrival with a welcome, and on behalf of their Chapter presented her with a beautiful bouquet of carnations.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Baynes are passengers on the Empress of Ireland, due at Halifax today.

*

Mrs. Michael Hallward will hold her usual weekly dance tonight. These popular little dances will be continued till Easter.

*

A most enjoyable bridge and rhum party was held at the Scott Building, Douglas Street, on Wednesday afternoon, February 18th, in aid of the rectory fund of St. Michael's Lake District. The following ladies were present: Mrs. J. M. Lay, Mrs. J. M. Hedley, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Mc.B. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Floyd, Mrs. Ryder, Mrs. Newton Burdick, Mrs. Bell, Miss Walsh, Mrs. Schwengers, Mrs. Marshall Gordon, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Loveland, Mrs. J. T. Reid, Mrs. P. D. Goepel, Mrs. Sharps, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Mrs. Drewry, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Dunsford, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. C. D. Goepel, Miss Robertson, Miss Robiston, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Hudson, Mrs. St. Clair, Miss Gates and others.

The prizes for bridge were won by Miss Walsh and Mrs. J. T. Reid, and for rum by Mrs. St. Clair and Mrs. McLachlan. The thanks of the ladies are due to Mr. Scott for the use of the beautiful Scott Building, to Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Hudson for their kind help, to Mr. Blair for tea and coffee, and to all those who contributed prizes and refreshments. The sum of $50 will be handed to the building fund.

VANCOUVER NOTES

A novel entertainment being planned is the unique vaudeville "Keep On Smiling," under the direction of Mrs. John Hope, and her sisters, the Misses Dunsmuir. This novelty, which is to be under the management of Mr. E. R. Ricketts, will be presented in the Avenue Theatre on March 2. The entertainment, which is an adaptation of the famous revue, "Keep Smiling," which was so great a success in London during the past season, will afford something entirely new in the way of amusement and is sure to be widely patronized. A number of very clever acts modelled upon those which were presented in the popular London performance are to be introduced and elaborate plans are being made for the preparation of an entertainment which will be totally different from anything heretofore seen in Vancouver. The musical part of the production will be under the direction of Mrs. Brougham, who has also consented to sing, a feature which in itself will be sure to attract a large number. Further interest in the affair will be aroused by the announcement that the proceeds will go to swell the funds of the Associated Charities whose officials have had an unusual number of demands made upon them during the past winter from which they look for no cessation until the late spring.

*

Mrs. Ralph Smith was the speaker at the last weekly cafeteria luncheon which is part of the propaganda work undertaken by the Pioneer Political Equality League.

*

Very largely attended and enjoyable was the matinee dansant at which the Richard McBride Chapter I. O. D. E., entertained on Saturday afternoon at Glencoe Lodge, when in addition to the usual forms of diversion a charming exhibition of children's dances was provided.

*

An announcement which has occasioned much interest in social circles is that made by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jukes of Vancouver of the betrothal of their eldest daughter, Laura Isabel, to Lieutenant Stanley Wood of the United States Army. Lieutenant Wood has been attached to the aviation corps, but was recently relieved and will shortly return to his regiment, the Seventh Infantry, now stationed at Galveston, Texas.

*

Mrs. Fordham, who has been spending some time with relatives in Victoria, left this week for a trip to Japan.

Miss Margaret Anglin was given a great ovation after her performance at Ottawa, her native city. She presented "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," and "Anthony and Cleopatra."

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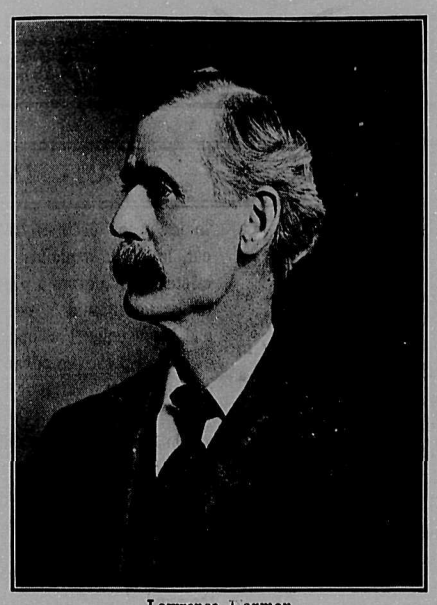

Lawrence Harmon

Mr. Harmon treats this subject as one who had lived through the entire period, and speaks in that concise manner which holds the audience in spellbound attention at his masterly knowledge of so vast a question.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

The new winter Sweet Peas are now in flower at The Conservatories, Royal Oak. The greenhouses are open to visitors on Sunday afternoons. Orders for dinner parties, at homes, etc., should be sent direct to the nursery a few days before they are required. This will ensure a selection of the best blooms. Phone Keatings X9. The flowers are also on sale at Stevenson's Candy Stores on Government and Douglas Streets.

What Smart Women Wear

By FRIVOLETTE

SPRING fashions in every style of garment have arrived! What a variety of enticements there are in every shop window! In spite of dull times, "hubby" can yet stump up a cheque for new suits and hats. While there will not be a tremendous amount of shopping till nearer Easter, all smart women know the value of a few judicious purchases at this season. Nothing looks so dowdy as a weather-beaten felt hat on a sunnyish day in February or March. There are many charming and inexpensive hats in quiet styles and colours for Lenten wear, and most women are making early selections of the most inviting. At Finch's Miss Harriet Glasspid has returned from New York and the south, and is now in charge of their millinery department. She is an expert designer and her services are invaluable in assisting one to decide on the right hat to wear after purchasing a gown in the costume department.

*

Fashion has brought in such an infinity of odd tones and shades for her spring contribution, most of them harsh and more or less trying to wear, that a bit of advice concerning the suitability of certain colours for certain types will not be amiss. Few women can wear all colours to equal advantage, and it is the exceptional one to whom some particular colour is not especially congenial, so to speak, and once she finds this, she should not hesitate to indulge in it, says a writer.

It is a good rule to dress with due regard to your eyes in the daytime, to your hair at night, and to your complexion at all times. If your hair runs to brown tones and your complexion to cream tints, wear whatever belongs to it, preferably the yellow and red browns, mahoganies, and yellows of the daffodil cast.

If your eyes are blue, blue is bound to be your colour, and if, at the same time, the skin is reasonably clear, the "old" blues and the lovely tapestry shades will be fine for you. Darker skins may attempt the crasser blues, and the possessor of gray or gray-blue eyes will appear to best advantage in fabrics of the same indefinite hues.

The pronounced blonde can wear characterful tones better than either neutral or very dark ones, although she is pretty apt to be distinguished looking in black.

Hold one colour and then another up to you as you sand before your mirror, and then differing shades, and take mental note of the ensemble. That is, do not remark its effect in relation to the hair or the eyes or the skin, but rather the effect in general. Be sure that the light falls clearly and full upon you and upon the mirror. If either is in the shadow, the effect is bound to be misleading. If your face has a tendency to redness, avoid blues, yellows and reds, and insist upon black, white or pink. Also certain of the wistarias are permissible.

*

Among new little spring frocks at Finch's are some dainty things in the new colourings in taffeta. An attractive example was in kelly green mystera taffeta. Another pretty style is represented in a charming selection of little summer dresses in crepes, brocaded shantungs and other light materials. They are very suitable for young ladies' wear, and are made chiefly in the peg-top styles.

Useful frocks for the home are in fine summer serges, elegantly cut and finished at the neck and sleeves with embroidery. These are good value at $12.50.

Of course, there is a fashionable selection of spring suits in the costume department, where every attention is given customers selecting a new dress. A natty model in fine blue serge has a cutaway coat with a fancy embroidered waistcoat. A pleated tulle frill finished the neck and sleeves.

Novel afternoon coats are shown in brocaded ratines, which are decidedly chic for those who can wear them. Some interesting sports coats, too, are shown; among them a racy affair in scarlet flannel with bands of black and white plaid.

Finch's are showing every spring novelty imaginable in their various departments, and a complete wardrobe is assured to those who patronize this up-to-date establishment.

*

Gray has taken on new possibilities this spring through being made a part in strange contrasts. A touch of orange or of purple, a bit of green-gold embroidery or saffron, emerald, or practically any other colour may be sufficient to transform gray into what is obviously becoming.

Regarding white, it is the prevailing belief that it is always becoming. Decidedly ,it is not, and moreover, it should be remembered that there are almost as many different tones of white as of colours, and the same discrimination should be observed in the matter of selection. Finally, remember that the distribution of colour has much to do with its becomingness. Very few women can afford to wear a colour close to the face, hence, the advantage of a transparent yoke.

*

Dynes & Eddington have some tasteful confections this week which are appealing to many women. The London shipments are now arriving daily and many interesting styles are to be seen.

A really beautiful gown is in falcon satin charmeuse, the skirt showing the fashionable double tunic, cut with a slight flare. The dainty bodice is in self ninon over gold embroidered net, the vest being of shadow lace and finished with a black tulle bow.

A becoming toilette in saxe bengaline silk has a bodice of shadow lace finished with dainty frills. A very smart and up-to-date little coatee goes with this dress, which is extremely new looking, and what is even more important, the beautiful colour is highly becoming to the complexion.

Several little house gowns are in rose or blue satins, simply made, or in effective contrasting colours, such as grey and cerise. The peg-top skirts are popular, and there is invariably some form of the drape.

The separate skirts are filling a much felt want. A dressy skirt is in black satin charmeuse, charmingly draped, and invaluable for afternoon wear with a ninon blouse. There are several separate coats, too, which the economical woman will find just the thing to keep her going till Easter.

Dynes & Eddington's many patrons will be pleased to hear that next week their millinery department will be opened and will be replete with all the latest styles for present wear.

*

Madame Watts is showing some delightful new spring suitings. A great favourite is plau de peche in several exclusive shades; ripple wool, moire nevada, and rippoline, which are specially imported to make up the French draped suits which will be so much worn this summer. There are also some beautiful fancy silk crepes, ratines, and a new material resembling whipcord for smart morning suits and dresses.

The soft serges and flannels are shown, making a truly tempting selection. Madame Watts makes quite a specialty of the French "tailor-mades," and nothing will be more correct this spring.

*

There is quite a flutter of expectation over the opening of Manon et Cie, which will take place next Monday. One is ushered into a charming salon with a tasteful colour scheme of blue and white, a contrasting note being struck by the heavy black silk curtains and a soft black carpet.

Manon et Cie will conduct English and French dressmaking for those who desire an individual design for themselves. Their designer is conversant with all the London and Paris fashions, and their expert coutouriere Thought;—as your fingers idle listless tion.

Manon will show some exclusive models of Paquin, Martial et Armand, Ospavat, and other famous designers. Some exquisite materials are shown in broches, tinsel brocades, brocaded ninons and other unique materials.

Some exquisite lingerie is a great attraction, and one is tempted to rave over such things as a pale yellow crepe de chine robe a nuit, a ravishing bondoir cap and other dainty garments for the dainty woman. Manon et Cie desire to express their intention of being able to please the most exacting at moderate prices.

AN ADVANCED SPRING MODEL
A straw toque trimmed with grosgrain ribbon and two jet motifs, Designed by Saget, Paris.

DUNCAN NEWS

Captain and Mrs. Stern and daughter are down from Cobble Hill and are staying at the Strathcona.

*

Mr. R. Heathcote, of the staff of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to Seattle.

*

The team from the Duncan Badminton club was defeated at Shawnigan on Tuesday last. A return match will be played at Duncan on Tuesday next.

*

Miss Pressey was thrown from her mount at the paper chase last Saturday, but her friends will be glad to know she was not seriously injured.

*

"The School Mistress," a farce in three acts, was presented by the Duncan Amateur Dramatic Society in the Duncan Opera House Thursday and Friday nights of last week. The leading parts were taken by Mrs. Lubin-Johnston, Miss Palmer, Mrs. E. D. Read, Mrs. Sharp, Messrs. Barrington Foote and G. O. Pooley. Others taking part were Mrs. Saxton White, Miss Heckford, Miss Stephens, as school girls, and Miss Pressey, Messrs. Draper, Aldersey, Draper and Capt. Sharp.

*

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Powell have returned home after a visit to Mrs. G. S. McConnel at Vancouver.

"How are you getting along with your neighbours?"

"Fine! They don't seem to care what our children do to theirs."

To say that a woman is no chicken does not necessarily mean that she is a duck.

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The many pretty and exclusive styles you will find here in abundance are all delightful and designed to please the most critical taste.

Brocaded Shantungs in various colors, such as pinks, saxe blues, yellows and others. Charmeuse is still as popular as ever and silk crepes particularly fascinating.

The new style of over-dress is very much in evidence, one model in silk crepe showing this combined with a very attractive high waisted bolero effect. Charmeuse of a soft grey shade has its charm greatly enhanced when set off by the new delph blue, as illustrated in one model. Prices to $27.50 from $17.50.

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You will find here now. Our designers are back from the Paris and New York centres of inspiration and we are showing some new pattern hats copied from masterpieces of the milliner's art. No description that we can give will be half so forceful as one glimpse of the Hats themselves, all economically priced up to $15.00 from $6.50.

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VINING STREET.—Close to Belmont Avenue. Six rooms; 2 open fireplaces, furnace; nice garden with trees. Few minutes walk to Fort Street car. Price only.....$5,400

YALE STREET, OAK BAY.—Five rooms; good basement; piped for furnace; all modern conveniences; close to car. Snap at $4,600

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Look into the Electric question before you buy your new car. You will be glad when you have done so.

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Silk Gown Lengths, Blouses, Collars, Jabots, Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, Etc., will DURING FEBRUARY, be subject to a straight

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Wanted—A paying guest in private house. Good English cooking. 550 Simcoe Street, James Bay. Phone 4053L.

Society and Personal

A VERY interesting wedding took place on Tuesday afternoon at Christ Church Cathedral, when Miss Anna Dennistoun Macdowall, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macdowall, Pemberton Road, was married to Mr. Clarke William Gamble, son of Mr. F. C. Gamble, Deputy Minister of the Railway Department. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia, in the presence of a large number of friends. The church was beautifully decorated by the bride's friends with gorse, pussy willow, daffodils and lilies.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, wore a beautiful gown of white charmeuse, trimmed with orange blossoms and myrtle, with an exquisite overdress of carrickmacross lace, which has been in the family for three generations. She wore a tulle veil arranged over a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jean I. Macdowall, who wore a dainty gown of crepe ninon over pale blue satin, and a quaint cap of black tulle, and also the Misses Margaret and Carmen Macdowall, Miss Mable Pemberton and Miss Betty Crawford, who wore accordion-pleated pale blue satin frocks with lilac girdles and gold lace juliet caps edged with violets. They all carried shower bouquets of lilies of the valley, violets and freesia, with lilac streamers. The bride's mother, Mrs. Macdowall, was gowned in black crepe de chine with handsome trimmings of white lace and silver and a hat of black tulle with crown of silver tissue veiled with black lace. Miss Macdowall wore saxe blue crepe de chine with hat en suite.

Mr. H. A. Bromley supported the bridegroom, and the Messrs. Victor Macdowall, Campbell Sweeney, Arthur Pitts and Beaufin Irving acted as ushers.

After the ceremony a large reception was held in the Alexandra Club ballroom, which had been most artistically decorated by Mrs. Tilton with large palms and daffodils. The bride's table, which was arranged with white roses, freesia and smilax roped with tulle was greatly admired. Mr. Heaton's orchestra played an appropriate programme of music.

After the happy couple had received the good wishes of their many friends and the different toasts had been drank, they left by motor amidst a shower of rice. The honeymoon is being spent in various points of interest in the Province.

The groom's gift to the bride was a gold wrist bracelet watch; to the bridesmaids, crescent and half moon gold brooches set with pearls; to the best man a silver cigarette case. The bride's gift to the groom was a set of silver-mounted military brushes.

On the return from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble will make their future home in Nelson, B.C.

Among the many guests present were Lady McBride, Mrs. Bowser, His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Baby Eberts, Mrs. J. J. Shallcross, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Beaven, Miss Pooley, Miss Violet Pooley, Mrs. Louis Cuppage, Mrs. Irving, Miss Paula and Miss Onie Irving, Mrs. Martin, Mr. D'Arcy Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Mason, Miss Pitts, Miss Williams, Mrs. George Johnson, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Bodwell, Miss Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, Mrs. Blaiklock, Miss Rome, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. D. Gillespie, Mr. Sholto Gillespie, Mr. Dewar, Miss B. Holmes, Mrs. C. Wardle, Mr. Townsend, Miss K. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Miss Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Nation, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Young, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Thomas.

*

Mrs. Newall, who has left for a round-the-world trip, was honoured by the Canadian Club prior to her departure, when she was made an honourary member. She was presented with a book of the poems of Pauline Johnson, handsomely illuminated by Mrs. McLure, and wraped in the flags of the two nations. A lovely bouquet of flowers was also presented to Mrs. Newall, who showed great appreciation of the action of the ladies. Mrs. Newall is a daughter of the late Colonel Moody, of Moodyville.

*

An announcement of great interest to Canadians in many parts of the Dominion is that of the engagement of Miss Brenda Williams-Taylor, daughter of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, and Lady Williams-Taylor, to Captain Denzil Cope, the eldest son and heir of Sir Anthony Cope, thirteenth Baronet of Bramshill Park, Winchfield, Hants. Miss Williams-Taylor will add one more charming hostess to the ranks of those Canadian women who have married Englishmen of position and have settled down in the Old Country. The bride-elect is not only pretty, but clever and talented, well read and an experienced traveller. With her mother she has taken long motor tours in Southern Europe and elsewhere, and has a sound, practical knowledge of her own country as well. She has gone out so much in English society that she has a host of friends here as well as in Canada to wish her happiness.

*

Mrs. Ashburnham is registered at the Strathcona previous to taking up her residence at Cowichan Lake.

*

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Price, of Duncan, are spending a short time in Victoria, and are at the Strathcona.

*

Mr. Smith-Curtis, Vancouver (former member) is a guest at the Strathcona for a few days.

*

A most successful and enjoyable club dance was held by the members of the Victoria Club on Tuesday, February 24, in their charming rooms Campbell Building, which were beautifully decorated with a profusion of spring flowers. Mr. Heaton's orchestra was in attendance. Among the large number of guests were Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Dougall, Miss Tilly, Miss Lena Cotsworth, Miss Dhetney, Miss King, Miss Wilson, Miss Ferguson, Miss Colley, Miss Eileen Cross, Mr. de Noe Walker, Mr. Sharwell, Mr. Scharff, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Dick Dey, Mr. Schloesser, Mr. Craig and Mr. Beattie. The next club dance will be given the first week after Easter.

*

Major L. J. Lipsett, chief officer of general staff for Western Canada, in charge of School of Instruction for Militia Officers, both here and in Vancouver, left on Wednesday, February 25th, for Winnipeg.

*

A VERY jolly dance was given last week by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Peterson, Armit Street, Esquimalt, when they entertained a large number of friends in honour of their daughter, Miss Pearl Peterson, who made her debut. The pretty rooms were tastefully arranged with flowers, the supper table being massed with daffodils, snowdrops and numerous other spring blooms.

Miss Peterson was attired in a graceful white satin gown with pearl trimmings. Among the guests were: Captain and Mrs. Musgrave, the latter in a black gown with white lace bodice; Mrs. Hose; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pemberton, the latter wearing a becoming gown of gold and black brocade; Miss O. Irving in a dainty dress of sulphur coloured ninon; Mrs. O. M. Jones, in yellow; Miss Pooley in handsome gown of black ninon with steel trimimngs; Miss Violet Pooley, in pink ninon with mauve girdle; Miss Eunice Bowser in becoming yellow taffeta gown; Miss Dickie, in dainty frock of white ninon trimmed with fur; Mrs. Corbett, in white with touches of pink; Miss Nellie Dupont in blue satin dress with overdress of yellow ninon; Mr. and Mrs. Innes Hopkins, the latter wearing dainty white gown; Miss Eileen Morten, in graceful gown of yellow ninon; Mrs. G. F. Matthews, in a very chic gown of white satin with pearl trimmings; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Innis, the later in white; Mrs. Hodder, in handsome black lace gown; Miss Monteith in graceful gown of pearl coloured satin with purple ninon corsage and tunic; Miss B. Monteith, in peach coloured satin with flame ninon tunic; Miss Gladys Peters, in dainty shell pink satin; Miss Nora Lugrin, in white; Mrs. N. Shaw, in black and green; Miss Sybil Allan; Rev. and Mrs. Baugh-Allen; Miss Isabel Monteith in pretty white satin; Miss Gurd in a becoming gown of white satin; and the Messrs. Hugh Peters, Fred Loenholm, Rawdie Matthews, Ioiams, Bairstow, T. Hodder, R. Hett, Denniston, Kingscote, A. Williams, Cuthbert, Baugh-Allan, T. Jones, Marshall, Douglas Bullen, Gerard Boulton, Pierson, Hogg, Pinkham, E. Ashe, G. Morton, and many others.

*

Mr. Ross Hett, from Calgary, spent a few days in Victoria during the past week before leaving for the North.

*

Mr. S. Hosking, from Cowichan Lake, has been a recent guest in Victoria, staying at the Strathcona Hotel.

*

Mr. H. W. Walker, from Chilliwack, B.C., has been among the guests stopping at the Dominion Hotel.

*

No. 3 Company of the Fifth Regiment held its first annual ball on Thursday evening of last week in the Connaught Hall, View Street. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and was opened by the grand march conducted by the Company's Sergeant, Major Lorimer, and was led by Major W. N. Winsby, the commanding officer of the Regiment, and Mrs. Stern, followed by Major C. Harris and Mrs. Winsby. Bandmaster Rogers' orchestra supplied an excellent programme of music and was encored time and again.

*

On Friday evening, February 20th, a very pretty wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Allan, Rendall Street, when their only daubhter, Flora, became the bride of Mr. Alfred H. Winter, of Calgary. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Cameron, D.D.

The bride, who looked charming in her wedding gown of ivory satin, was attended by Miss Jean Ramsay, and the groom was supported by Mr. T. G. Allan.

The young couple, who were the recipients of a large number of delightful presents, intend making their future home in Calgary.

*

A very successful dance was given on Monday evening last in the Knights of Pythias hall by the United Catholic Societies in aid of local charities. About 150 people were present and danced to the strains of Mr. Bentley's orchestra. Card games were provided for those who did not care to dance. An excellent supper was served during the evening, the tables being gayly adorned with daffodils.

*

Pupils and friends of Riding Masters J. McLeave and Henderson held their usual musical ride last Monday night at the horse show building. Captain Edwards took the ring in the absence of Major Andrews, and the evening was greatly enjoyed. The ride will take place again next Monday and preparations are in hand for a gymkana in the near future.

*

A musical event anticipated is the recital at the Empress Hotel Ballroom on Monday evening, arranged by Miss Eva Hart, who will be assisted by Mr. Paul Edmonds, Miss Maude Scruby and Mr. H. G. Pocock.

*

The Esquimalt Friendly Help Society gave a pleasant entertainment last Monday evening in the Masonic Hall. A clever and amusing programme was presented, followed by dancing to the music of Mrs. Stracey's orchestra. Captain Hose, R.N., took the chair, and rendered much valuable help.

*

A marriage of interest to Victorians took place in England on January 28th, between Arthur John, younger son of the late Hon. Peter O'Reilly, of Point Ellice, Victoria, British Columbia, to Mary Beresford, eldest daughter of Mr. Reginald Windham, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B.

*

So many people have been interested in the ball given last week by Division B of the Veterans' Association of the Royal North West Mounted Police, that inquirers will be glad to know that the function was an entire success in every way. Its object was to obtain funds for the relief of deserving veterans of that magnificent force which has done so much for Canada, and as one lady remarked, it would be a disgrace to the country if a single veteran was allowed to suffer from real want.

(See Page Two)

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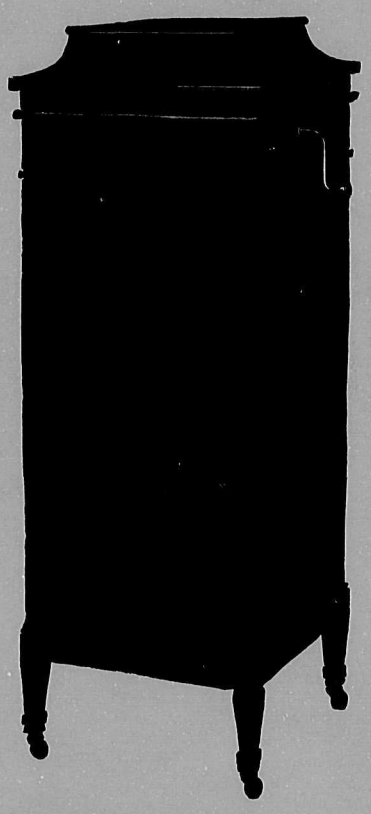

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The beauty of these coats can be only indicated. You must see them to appreciate their wonderful style. The prices range up to $45.00 from $12.00.

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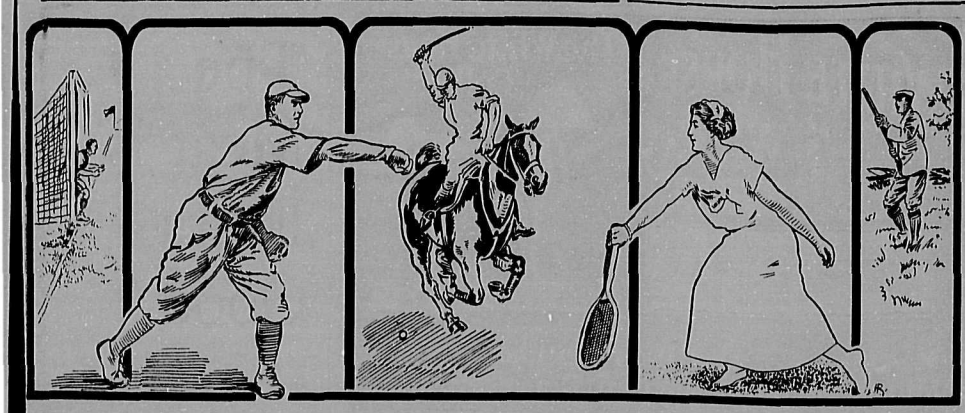

Sports of All Sorts

THE sensation of the week in sporting circles has been the trouble in the Rugby camp, which is both regrettable and deplorable. It seems a pity that so noble a game and one which calls for the exercise of the finest instincts of human nature should have to be subjected to the same sordid, selfish disputes as disfigure baseball and lacrosse. Such disputes have practically killed the latter, which is undoubtedly one of the finest of Canadian games and they will kill rugby unless a better understanding can be maintained between players and committees.

There seems to be a general feeling that the action of the committee in the present instance was arbitrary. In my opinion that turns entirely upon the question raised in The Times on Thursday as to the legality of that action under the constitution. If, as is claimed, their action was illegal, then of course, it is indefensible, and no further argument is necessary. But if legal, then the only question is whether the power of the committee was exercised with discretion. Assuming that the central committee has a right to select matches from all the league teams of the city, then it must follow that it has a right to insist on its selections being recognized and failure to do so amounts to insubordination on the part of defaulting players or their clubs.

In the present instance the clubs seem to have assumed responsibility for the action of the players and on grounds which do not appear to me to be altogether satisfactory.

Every club must feel a responsibility for putting the stronger team possible into the field in the McKechnie series. The honour of the city as well as of the game is at stake. No match of secondary importance, like that between the J. B. A. A. and the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. could justify the weakening of the team which had to be sent to Nanaimo to play for the McKechnie Cup. Such a change as was made could not possibly be at the option of a contributing club; it could only be at the option of the central committee which has charge of the arrangements.

The fact that the two matches clashed afforded no justification to the Bays "to take the bit in their teeth," and refuse to obey the mandate of the governing committee. Even if they considered it a hardship, they should have complied and brought the matter up before the Union for future guidance.

Again, no one seems to have commented on the gross unfairness to the Nanaimo team of sending an attenuated team to play them. Nanaimo gave the Wanderers as good a game in Victoria as they could stand, and deserved to win. On their own ground they would probably have beaten any team that could have been sent. It was therefore little short of an insult to the plucky stalwarts in the Coal City who have laboured so hard to keep Rugby alive to send a part of a team foredoomed to certain defeat. A privately arranged match with a Vancouver team must surely have been of secondary importance to this. I think the whole trouble is one of discipline; I think the committee did the right thing in suspending the players, assuming always that they had the power to do it. On the other hand, if the committee has been arbitrary, or is not satisfactory to the Union as a whole, the power is in its own hands; they can be superseded.

*

THE match at the Arena on Friday night of last week, when Victoria defeated the Royals by the splendid score of 8-3, is one which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it and one which developed features which will well repay study. Incidentally, it may be dubbed as one which hung up a danger signal. The play was brilliant until a "brain storm" struck several members of the Westminster team. After that it degenerated into a fierce conflict, at all times unpleasant to the spectators and suggestive of the possibility of a tragic happening.

I happened to be near Oatman when he struck one of the spectators. While his conduct was absolutely indefensible, I want to say in justice to the brilliant right winger, that in my opinion the conduct of the spectator was even more so. This man was the aggressor; the papers say that he stretched out his arm to prevent Oatman slashing a player. That may or may not be true; it looked to me as if he deliberately leaned over the barricade and tried to strike Oatman and in any event it is perfectly certain that that impression was made on Oatman's mind.

I think any close follower of public games will agree with me that a spectator who strikes a player is more to be censured than a player who strikes a spectator. The reason for this is obvious; the player can be disciplined and that severely by his manager or committee. He can be fined, he can be suspended either temporarily or permanently; he may, in an extreme case, be shut out of the league. Against the spectator there is no redress, except to haul him to the courts, and that is often impracticable, so that I want to deprecate in the strongest possible manner the action of the unknown enthusiast who possibly thought he was rendering hockey a service by striking or interfering with the players.

Having said this, however, I want to add that the subsequent conduct of Oatman and McDonald was deplorable; they both lost their heads; they literally ran amuck; they slashed right and left; they did their best to injure, indeed to cripple their opponents, and they finally insulted and repudiated the umpire.

I am amazed to learn after this that Oatman was allowed to play in Vancouver on Tuesday night last. The very least that should have been done was to suspend him, at any rate for the balance of the season. Perhaps during his trip East, where the weather is still wintry, he might cool down and feel like making some amends for his disgraceful conduct.

I feel all the more grieved at having to make these remarks because Oatman is without question the finest right winger in the Coast League and one who invariably plays not only brilliant but a decent game. I am sure he must be ashamed of his conduct and it would have been an excellent thing for his reputation and the good of the game if he had seen his way to offer some apology.

*

The hockey season, as far as Victoria is concerned, closed last night with the game between Victoria and Vancouver. The mainlanders were defeated on Tuesday by the Royals in the biggest goal-getting game of the season, no less than 21 counters being made by the two teams in this game, which the New Westminster team won by a score of 12 to 9. The champions are now preparing for their journey east after the Stanley Cup. An arrangement has been made whereby telegraphed descriptions of the championship games will be bulletined in the Victoria Theatre during the progress of the games, and those who wish to follow the play will be able to do so within a few minutes of the happening.

*

It seems from the reports from the East that Toronto will be the scene of the world's championship series, the Torontos having a lead of three games over their nearest opponents at this writing. That team went into the lead Feb. 21 by beating the Canadiens on the home ice by a score of 3 to 2. On the way to the cent belt the Victorias will play an exhibition game at Winnipeg. It had been decided that when the champions left that they would proceed direct to the scene of the Stanley Cup matches, but the Winnipeggers put forward such inducements that Manager Lester Patrick decided to break the journey at the Prairie capital and play one game there. This will assist in keeping the team in good shape, and give the players some practice in the six-man style of hockey. The fund being collected for the presentation of souvenirs to the champions is growing, the City Council having voted one hundred dollars to swell it, and when the club returns from the east it is expected that the presentations will be made.

*

The quest of the Stanley Cup begins today, for the champions will start this afternoon from Victoria. They will travel by a special car over the C.P.R., and this car will be held at Winnipeg for 36 hours while an exhibition game is staged. The players will make the car their home on the eastern trip. They will likely be accompanied by a composite team under the management of Frank Patrick, Oatman and Lehman being added to the Vancouver team for the trip, and a series of exhibition games will be played at Montreal, Ottawa, Boston, New York and Cleveland.

*

IN the Island soccer league the Wards now lead by a narrow margin over the Sons of England. The victory of the Thistles over the J. B. A .A. was the football surprise of last week. The Scotsmen beat Sam Lorimer's tribe by a score of three goals to one, and as the Bays were considered as one of the strongest teams in the series, there was much comment. The Wards had a lucky win over the Sons of England eleven, a long shot giving them the victory. The Victoria West team did not play, the Garrison eleven, which was drawn against them having retired from the league. The Navy eleven leads in the intermediate series, with the Victoria West second eleven close behind, and the Pandoras and Wards are climbing fast. On Wednesday night the association footballers met to discuss the proposal for affiliation with the City League by the Island League.

*

A good proposal is being put forward by Sam Lorimer, the veteran association footballer, to the effect that a northwest football league be organised for next season. His plan is to arrange for a series of matches between representative teams of the cities of the northwest, Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Seattle and possibly Tacoma and Portland being included in the circuit. Mr. Lorimer has taken up the matter with Mr. Leith, president of the Mainland Football Club, who is in favor of the scheme and will bring it up at the next meeting of the Vancouver aggregation.

*

PROFESSIONAL lacrosse seems likely to be revived this summer, and a team for Victoria is a prospect. Negotiations have been going on for some time to this end, and players are being recruited for the twelve. Len Turnbull, the speedy home player of New Westminster, is one who has agreed to play on the Victoria team, and Sibby Nichols, of the Vancouver hockey team and Micky Ions are reported to be probable members of the local team. Boss Johnson, Ed Brynjolfson and Joe Dakers, who joined the Vancouver team, are also expected to have places. Harry Pickering is slated to manage the local team. Amateur lacrosse is also likely to be much more to the front here this coming summer. Joe Lally has offered to donate medals for trophies in a city league to be competed for by the juniors of the capital. In a letter to Walter Smaill, the Cornwall lacrosse expert says he will come to the coast in March, and will then see what can be done toward the organisation of a junior lacrosse league.

*

BASEBALLERS will soon be at work on the local diamond. It is expected that the Victoria team will be assembled in about two weeks' time to begin its training. The local management is adopting a new plan this year. After its year of veteran players, and its year of fence busters, it intends to go in for speed this season. Manager Delmas is looking to speed as the first requisite. Last year the idea was to have a wrecking crew that could clout the ball sufficiently hard to allow time to amble around the bags. There will be a number of new players. In all, about 35 have been signed to date, and there will be quite a battle for the regular positions. Brooks is the only hold-out. He and the club differ as to his value, and as yet they cannot be reconciled. Felts sent his contract in during the week. He had received an offer with a larger salary attached to join the Federals, but not being able to draw a guarantee from the outlaws, he did not wish to get outside the plae of organised ball.

*

ON Thursday night, a meeting of those interested in securing funds to build a yacht as a challenger representing Victoria for the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy was held, and a scheme put forward whereby it is proposed to sell 800 shares at five dollars a share, the holder of each share being given a chance to win the yacht in a raffle. The cost of the vessel will be $4,000. A committee has been formed to arrange for financing the construction of the boat. The Lipton Cup was presented by Sir Thomas Lipton, the popular yachtsman, whose Shamrock IV. is to cross the Atlantic this summer to make his fourth attempt to lift the America Cup.

*

THERE will be no cricket tour by the Australian cricketers this summer as was expected. This announcement no doubt will be received with much regret not only by Victoria cricketers, but by all interested in the sport in the Dominion, as the last visit of the Australians did much to bring cricket to the fore. Captain Diamond endeavoured to recruit a team to make the tour, but the cricket officials of Australia threatened any players who did with expulsion, and the proposed tour has been abandoned in consequence.

*

VICTORIA CURLING CLUB, at its meeting held on Monday, decided to erect rinks. The report of the committee which recommended the purchase of property adjacent to the Fair grounds for this purpose was adopted, and steps will be taken to arrange for the building of rinks in readiness for play next season. Sir Richard McBride was elected patron of the club, and Mr. Thomas Anderson was apointed as secretary. The club will send a number of rinks to the bonspiel to be held at Vancouver from March 2nd to 12th. Many curlers will attend this bonspiel, rinks from Winnipeg and Seattle being among those expected.

Umpire

MONEY TO LOAN

Nobody was ever yet the worst off for knowing where to go for money if the need therefor should suddenly arise. Messrs. Taylor Bros., 577 Johnson Street, give the best value for articles of value. At the same time they are well worth visiting in days of prosperity, for they have a fine showing of valuables which may be obtained at very reasonable prices.

EARLY BUTTERFLY

Mr. Blakemore on the morning of the 24th inst., caught a newly hatched butterfly which flew into his room through the open window. The butterfly has been identified as the small white cabbage butterfly (Pontia rapae or Pieris rapae), the caterpillar of which is so injurious to cabbages and other crucifers and to mignonette. It is a European insect and was introduced into Canada in 1859. There are two broods during the growing season and sometimes a late supplementary one.

J. R. ANDERSON.

Victoria, Feb. 26, 1914.

Little Daughter—Father, why did you marry mamma?

Father—So you have begun to wonder too, have you?

Magistrate—"The evidence shows that you threw a kettle at your husband."

Culprit—"It shows more than that, yet honour; it shows that I 'it 'im!"

"A woman ought to have two husbands—one to love and cherish, and the other to honour and obey."—"The Valiants of Virginia," by Hallie rmine Rives. Mills & Boon. 6s.

ISLAND TRANSFER COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Island Transfer Company Limited" intend after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, to apply to the Registrar of Companies for his approval to the change of name of the Company to "Canadian Transfer Limited."

Dated this 23rd day of February, A.D. 1914.

JACKSON & BAKER,
Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitors for the Company.

feb 28 mar 28

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

IN THE MATTER of an application for fresh Certificates of Title to Part of Lot 17, Shawnigan District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of title in lieu of the Certificates of Title issued to Charles Stewart on the 15th day of April, '902, and the 19th day of June, 1907, and numbered 7660 C and 15346 C respectively, which have been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office at Victoria, British Columbia, this 18th day of February, 1914.

H. C. HANNINGTON,
Deputy Registrar-General of Titles.

feb. 21 mar. 21

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REAL ESTATE & FINANCE

MODERN finance and speculation having raised what should have been an unnecessary question, "When is a bond not a bond?" have also cast an inquisitive shadow over the trust company as a trust company, pure but not simple. Trust is a word of investment attraction and stability, which fact may account for the universal grab for the word for use in company titles. Trust companies, so-called, in Canada are far more numerous than trust companies proper, as they were known in the days before bonds were sacrificed at the altar of careless finance. Once more, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, vice-president of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, has drawn attention to the evil.

What Are Its Functions?

He correctly says that the functions of a trust company having the care and management of estates, and the consequent investment of trust funds, surely provide a sufficient volume and variety of work, involving great responsibilities, without it *entering upon speculative transactions* in real estate or stocks, or assuming work other than is required in the performance of duties as executor and trustee and investor of funds under the provisions of the trustee investment act.

"Not only does it devolve upon a properly-constituted trust company to administer and wind up estates,' says Mr. Langmuir, "but it has to obtain and keep invested the funds belonging to such estates during the time the trusts are in operation. As time goes on the work of investing trust funds constitutes a large part of the work of a corporate executor and trustee. I cannot too strongly press for the confinement of the work of trust companies to their legitimate functions, eliminating all speculative transactions, whether in real estate or stocks or underwriting transactions or in receiving moneys, as bankers, on deposit subject to withdrawal by cheque."

Speculation in Real Estate

For many years, Mr. Langmuir has issued a warning of the great danger *incurred in the indiscriminate granting* of charters and licenses to companies designating themselves 'trust' companies, but many of which are really brought into existence primarily for the purpose of selling their stock in order to obtain funds for speculation in real estate and the promotion of speculative enterprises generally. Were it not that many of these companies—more particularly in the western provinces—have equal, if not greater powers conferred on them to act as executor, administrator, trustee, etc., than companies that are legitimately confining themselves to the performance of duties primarily and specially devolving upon trust companies, fault might not be found with the improper and misleading designation of "trust" companies. So long as they are not entrusted with the management of estates and the investment of trust funds, it perhaps would make little difference with discerning men in the appointment of an executor and trustee. Unfortunately, however, with the growth and prosperity of the country, many of these companies are *using their charter* powers in the flotation of land schemes and other purely speculative transactions of a more or less doubtful character, which undoubtedly will result in loss to many people who can ill afford to lose even the small sums that they are placing in such transactions.

Legislation is Promised

The matter came up at the banking and commerce committee a year ago, when Honourable W. T. White, Minister of Finance, promised a general act governing the operation of trust and loan companies providing for closer regulations this year. No uniform law exists, and charters are granted by both the Provincial and Dominion Governments. Every year new companies seek new powers and existing companies want extended powers. During a discussion in the *banking and commerce committee at* Ottawa last year, Mr. White intimated that if trust companies were allowed to receive deposits, their investments should be limited to first mortgages or municipal bonds, and the amount of guarantee should be in proportion to paid-up capital. Mr. F. B. McCurdy, of Halifax, agreed that the proposal to adopt a model trust company bill to apply to all existing companies and to apply to all future applications for charters.

Deceives Many Investors

Steps, he thought, should immediately be taken to define whether the power of granting such charters rested with the Dominion or the Provincial Legislatures, and legislation shaped accordingly. The name 'trust' company was being used today in some parts of Canada in a way calculated to mislead, if not to deceive, uninformed investors and others requiring the services of such a company. He said a trust company's operations should be confined to the functions which properly belong to a trust company, and such a company should be, in fact, a trust company, and the capital of such companies should be reserved for the protection of the interest of those people who had entrusted the company with trust business. A large mass of capital had been placed in the hands of trust companies acting under wills and agreements, much of it tied up for very long periods and held for the benefit of widows and orphans, and it was injudicious that under those circumstances such companies should be permitted to engage in speculative ventures, endangering the margin of safety which the company possessed at the time it accepted these trusts

As to Coming Legislation

The Dominion Government is likely *to introduce trust company legislation* at the present session. Under ordinary circumstances, one might reasonably expect that before the Government introduced legislation of this character, an effort would be made by the Government to obtain the views of representatives of all branches of the community which might be affected by such legislation, so as to have, as far as possible, all points of view before it. This may be the intention of the Government with regard to the legislation it proposes to introduce relating to trust companies. While, under ordinary circumstances, one would expect the Government to act in the manner indicated, we must not forget that the present minister of finance, under whose immediate care legislation affecting trust companies would come, is himself thoroughly posted on this particular subject, and he may, therefore, deem it unnecessary to try and ascertain the views of the managers of trust companies before he introduces his bill. If the bill does not meet the views of the trust companies or any of them, they will, of course, be in a position to take the matter up with the Government and present whatever observations or suggestions they may have to make.

Legislation is also to be introduced in the British Columbia legislature regulating trust companies. Honourable W. J. Bowser, Provincial Attorney-General, in the House at Victoria, stated the other day that a new trust bill would be brought down and its restrictions would probably be such as to force some of the existing trust companies out of business. It was not the present desire of the Government to permit any more trust concerns in the Province, he intimated. —The Monetary Times.

*

INTEREST in the probable course of the money market this year is renewed by the three reductions of the Bank of England rate during January, bringing the rate down from 5 to 3 per cent. Commenting on this, The Monetary Times says that the reductions are an index chiefly to the condition of the London money market and in a lesser degree to the world's money markets. Their effect has not yet been fully felt in Canada, and possibly in view of the cautious policy which will be followed by bankers and others in this country, the bruises from the pinch of tight money may be present during the greater part of the year.

With the easier feeling in London came a rush of new applications for capital. Issues in that market for January totalled £44,228,000, which establishes a new record for the month. It compares with £41,557,000 in January, 1913, and with £24,268,000 in 1912. This year's total includes £26,302,000 *for the dominions overseas*, £11,160,000 for foreign borrowers, £4,816,000 for the United Kingdom, and £1,950,000 for India. Canada's share was about £5,000,000.

The frequency of new issues is continuing this month. Canadian loans abroad, either made or being underwritten this month to date, total nearly £4,500,000. Sir George Paish, a well-known London authority, looks for continued and continuing ease in the money market for many months. While noting the heavy demands in Europe, he makes the point that much of the money to be raised by the European nations has already been expended, so that the flotation of Government loans will "transfer cash from the pockets or banking accounts of subscribers to the intermediaries who have afforded the means to the several Governments to carry through their operations. In this way the intermediaries are being, or will be, relieved of a lockup and will up in a position to enter upon new operations on a very great scale."

Other authorities, however, are not quite sure that the present spell of cheap money will last. Both Sir Felix Schuster and Sir Edward Holden have advised Canada to proceed cautiously, spend less and borrow less, urging that this policy is in Canada's best interests. The improvement in money conditions while satisfactory, therefore, is not such as to make us forget the past too quickly.

*

THE sixteenth annual report of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company shows a profit on the year's operations of $143,504. The total earnings were $325,724, which were derived as follows: balance from previous year, $11,623; interest on mortgage loans, $297,728; interest on *share loans, $3,246; interest on agreement* balances, $1,539; sundry profits $3,890, and rents, $7,694.

According to the statement of assets and liabilities, the former are $4,004,152, theprincipal item being first mortgage loans, $3,124,513, and the total shows surplus over liabilities of $687,084.

KEEP OFF THE EUROPEAN GRASS

(Contributed)

Don't mix up in things over there,
I refer to the nations and lands,
Where billing and cooing, or fighting, is brewing,
And scrapping, or shaking of hands,
Where one day the Russ and the German
Are swearing at England and France,
And next day Great Britain and Germans
Are looking at Russians askance.
While the Turk and the Greek and the Dago
One day are kow-towing as one,
A week after finds them divided,
And damning each other like fun.
May God therefore keep us from trouble,
And teach us to shun and beware
Of the outfit that's over in Europe.
Don't mix up with things over there!

Where Billy makes speeches and swaggers,
And Johnny keeps building his ships,
With "entente cordiale's" they are making up palls,
Criss-crossing the Channel in trips,
Like children at play, they are going all day.
One sides with the other an hour,
Then turns on his toes, and chucks up his nose,
To keep up the balance of power.
So they blow and they bluff, and they cheat and they puff,
As their neighbours they worry and prod,
And each one maintains that his object and aims
Are all for the glory of God.
With such objects in view, we are fools if we do
Take a part in the burden or share.
If we wish to do right we need only *sit tight*—
Don't mix up with things over there.

What have we got to do with a Spaniard or Jew,
Or Greek as he lathers a Turk?
If some organiser gets after a Kaiser
And settles his hash with a dirk.
It's no matter at all, whether Saxon or Gaul,
On Morocco is fixing a grip.
If Alphonso of Spain marries Lucy or Jane,
Or where he goes off for his trip.
If the small Japanese took the big Portugese,
And packed 'em all off to the East.
We would not care a d—— if they took every man,
We would not be affected in the least.
And so 'twould appear, to be perfectly clear,
As we don't take an interest or care,
Our plan should be that, of a man standing pat,
And don't mix up with things over there.

I would let the Chinese pray to God as they please,
Let the Anglican, Baptist and Rome
Do a sensible act, be a Christian in fact,
And make the sky pilots come home
To teach his own crew what a Christian should do,
When a Chinaman lands on the shore,
Where we shoot him and lick him and fine him and kick him,
Because he looks in at the door.
I would let old De Witte on his countrymen sit,
And the Czar use his Cossacks to kill,
Let Norway from Sweden go on with "seceedin,"
Or blow up the show if they will.
So we'll go it alone, and look after our own,
No time on the others to spare,
It's foolish, they say, to meet trouble half way.
Don't mix up with things over there.

I would teach every boy in the country
As you train him to write and to spell,
All the tricks of a magazine rifle,
How to use it and clean it as well.
Instill in his juvenile noddle
The maxim to hold in a war
Is to let the foe land if he wants to,
And soak him like —— when ashore.
Don't chip up your thirty-five millions,
In the hopes of protection and cover,
For the Japs will come over some morning,
And sink 'em one after the other.
If you would be of use to the Empire,
Be strong on the land; but, beware,
Charity always commences at home—
Don't mix up with things over there.

(The above verses were forwarded to The Week by mail with the premise that they would not be printed because "it is not your way of looking at it." That is where our esteemed correspondent makes a mistake. The Week publishes everything of public interest which is couched in decent language, and will continue to do so. The fact that it differs entirely from the standpoint of its contributor in this case makes no difference whatever.—Ed. Week.)

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

"Any good seats left?" asked the tall, cadaverous-looking man at the box-office.

"Plenty of 'em," said the box-office man. "All down in front, too."

"Gee, I'm sorry!" sai dthe tall cadaverous man, turning way with a sigh. "I'm the author of the play."

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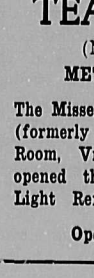
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MINING NEWS

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

THERE are a good many mining men and prospectors who have continued to cherish a belief that some day valuable gold deposits, either placer or lode, would be found on Vancouver Island. This belief has been encouraged by such small quantities of the precious metal as have been found from time to time, notably in the Leach River district, on the West Coast, and in the vicinity of Quatsino Sound.

Behind the inspiration of these small deposits lies many a tradition dating back to the days when the Spaniards had their settlement in the vicinity of Nootka Sound. Traditions are long lived, especially among aboriginal races, and the Indians of the Northwest portions of the Island have kept alive for hundreds of years the story of early discoveries and the legends of lost mines. Naturally, the imagination of prospectors has been inflamed by these stories, and it would be impossible to tell how many men have spent practically all their life in searching for Nature's buried treasure.

It looks as if one such has been successful, for Mr. Gus Moermon, of Limestone Island, Quatsino Sound, after many years of search, has located placer gold on Arnes and Gold Creeks, two small streams running into the Pacific at a point about forty miles southeast of Quatsino. The discovery was communicated to a number of Victoria gentlemen, who were so impressed by Mr. Moermon's story and by the samples of placer gold which he produced that they engaged a mining engineer of repute, Mr. H. E. Neave, an Englishman with many years of experience in the Rand, to examine the property. The writer has had the pleasure of reading Mr. Neave's report, and also of inspecting a remarkably fine sample of the gold taken out of these creeks. The latter is coarse, some nuggets being large enough to make a good-sized pin. Mr. Neave is favourably impressed with the property, and as the gold has panned out as high as 65 cents a pan, this is not to be wondered at. He has five men now working on the property under his direction; it has been thoroughly prospected, and when this work is completed it is the intention of Mr. Moermon and his friends to form a company in Victoria for mining purposes.

It is too early yet to pronounce on the project, but Mr. Neave's report and samples fully justify the statement that Mr. Moermon has made a valuable find, and one which may not improbably develop into an important placer mine.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that on one of the creeks an old tunnel was discovered accidentally. This tunnel has been driven some thirty feet into gravel cement, and must be at least several hundred years old, judging from the size of the trees which have grown in the mouth of it since it was abandoned. The most reasonable probability is that it is an old Spanish working.

A NUMBER of Grand Forks citizens have recently visited the Union mine in Franklin. They all say the property is a wonder, and that it is destined to become one of the greatest mines on this continent. There is, they declare, a whole mountain of ore that runs from $60 to $100 per ton in values.

Twelve men are now employed at the mine, and nine teams, six double and three single, are engaged in hauling the ore to Lynch Creek. Two carloads are now shipped weekly to the smelter in Grand Forks. In spite of the fact that transportation and treatment charges amount to about $20 per ton, the owners are netting a handsome profit from the ore.

If Franklin possessed adequate shipping facilities, it would be the busiest mining camp in British Columbia today. But even with this drawback, there is every indication that there will be a stampede to the camp in the spring.

*

ACCORDING to Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia, the extent to which the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company has enlarged its mining and concentrating operations, and the present and steadily increasing importance of the copper-mining industry this company has established on its property on and near Howe Sound, are not generally known. Between 600 and 700 men have been continuously employed for some time past, and the extensive development and construction works in hand, and to be undertaken as soon as can be done with advantage, assure the retention of fully that number at work for some time to come. Outlining briefly what is being done, it may be mentioned that, while the mines are being developed and ore extracted on a larger scale than in past years, the work of driving a 5,000-foot adit is also in progress, with 3,000 feet already driven and a daily advance of about 15 feet being made. As this tunnel is being driven on a level 1200 feet below the bottom of the lowest present mine-workings it will, if ore be found to continue down to that depth (which will give a total of fully 2,200 feet), make accessible for stoping an enormous quanity of ore. Mine equipment on a commensurate scale, hydro-electric development of 5,000 horse power, construction of railway from the mouth of the adit tunnel to Britannia Beach and other additional facilities for transportation, and the installation of a modern and effective system of ore-concentration, are included in the progressive programme adopted and being energetically carried out. It is understood that the 'flotation process'' of the Minerals Separation, Limited, for the recovery of copper minerals has been adopted here, and that a large treatment capacity is being arranged for, with the old concentrating mill being altered to suit the new conditions and for use pending the erection and equipment of a new mlil. The company mined about 193,000 tons of ore in 1912, as against rather more than 100,000 tons in 1911, and recovered between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds of copper and between 70,000 and 80,000 ounces of silver. —Canadian Mining Journal.

*

DISCUSSING the oil fields of Canada, Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, B.A., F.G.S., at the Royal Colonial Institue, stated that the Dominion had several oil fields in the Eastern Provinces, though none of very great extent. They had been worked profitably for many years and had yielded oil of very high grade. He referred to recent developments which have caused so much excitement in Alberta, and pointed out the reasons why attempts to strike oil up to the present in the western regions of Canada had all ended in comparative failure. There were a few simple conditions that must be fulfilled if petroleum was to be obtained in commercial quantity. In the first place, it was necessary to have a geological formation containing a sufficient quantity of organic matter from which oil could be formed; it must contain carbon and hydrogen.

In the second place, the strata must contain porous rocks, capable of acting as reservoirs for liquid hydrocarbons, and these must be overlain by a sufficient thickness of impervious rocks capable of sealing up the oil reservoirs, and preventing loss of gas pressure and inspissation of the petroleum, and in the third place, the strata should be thrown into flexures of large size, which would have the effect of causing the concentration of liquid hydro-carbons towards certain definite localities beneath the surface. Dome structures or anticlinal structures were almost essential, if a great concentration was to be brought about, and a great production obtained from wells.

Mr. Craig devoted his special attention to a district in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains south of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the conclusions he arrived at in regard to this strip of country were that there was no lack of raw material; that impervious strata to seal up the oil-bearing rocks were present in quantity; that favourable geological structure in many localities had been proved by detailed examination and mapping, and, finally, that from the evidence of oozings of bituminous matter from some of the Dakota outcrops and from the Dingman well, there was proof that the oil-bearing stage had been reached.

Mr. Craig said he feared that it was possible some might consider that he was responsible for the excitement that swept over Calgary, and for this reason he welcomed the opportunity of putting the incontrovertible geological facts before the Fellows of the institute, and of adding a word of warning. For this Calgary oil boom had passed all bounds. It would seem that nearly everyone in that enterprising city had filed an application for a prospecting license for oil on one or more sections of land. Trafficking in licenses and leases was rife amongst speculators, who were not able to defray the heavy expenditure necessary in development work, and much mischief had been done.

But Mr. Craig took a hopeful view of the future. If, he said, as much as one per cent. of the land taken up on prospecting licenses proved to be profitably productive, Canada would own one of the world's greatest oilfields—an asset to the Dominion and to the Empire of enormous value. But he felt it necessary to state that the proving of a great oilfield in the western districts of Canada could not yet be regarded as a certainty. The prospects appeared to be distinctly good, and he had not been able to discover any really unfavourable evidence. A few months of drilling in carefully selected localities should be sufficient to settle once and for all whether the present excitement had been justified or not, and whether the Empire was to be the richer by a great and growing industry in the development of an oilfield that might eventually rival that of California.

*

PROCEEDINGS of the second annual meeting of the Slocan Star Mines, Limited, presented a model of mining business efficiency and completeness of information for the shareholders as to the finances and results of development work. Such candid presentations by directors of companies will do more than anything else to instill public confidence in mining as an investment, and the members of the board and officers of the company are to be congratulated on the work they have done. To the president, R. S. Lennie, too much credit cannot be given for the admirable manner in which he handled the financial and business affairs of the company from its inception, and his work gives every promise of demonstrating a profit-earning and dividend-paying mine owned largely by British Columbia investors and successfully managed by a British Columbia board of directors and officers. —Mining, Engineering and Electrical Record.

*

A NOTICE has been sent by the British Columbia Copper Company to the stockholders announcing the underwriting of an issue of new securities, the proceeds of which will reimburse the company for the expenditure of $650,000 in acquiring exploring and the development of additional properties. The formal notice says:

"The British Columbia Copper Company, for the purpose of supplementing its ore reserves, has for the past few years applied itself to the exploration and acquisition of additional mining property. Within the past 18 months it has expended upwards of $650,000 in acquiring additional mining lands in British Columbia, and the exploration and development of such lands, and other properties which are now under option.

For the purpose of financing itself to enable it to complete the payment for properties now under option and arranging for their further development and operation, a plan has been formulated, the details of which are now being perfected for submission at an early date to the stockholders, with the recommendation of the board of directors.

"The proposed new issue of securities has been underwritten subject to the adoption of the plan by the company's shareholders."

The annual meeting of British Columbia Copper stockholders will be held March 10, and although the call has not yet been issued, it is thought probable that action on the proposed financing will be taken at the same time.—Boston Commercial.

*

FOR some time past negotiations have been in progress between the National Finance Co. and the Aldous & Murray Limited, with the result that the latter have secured an option on the noted Coal Creek property on Copper River, the product of which took first prize at Prince Rupert fair. The price is said to be well over a million. The property produces the best coking coal in the north, and covers an area of well over sixteen thousand acres, of which favourable reports have ben made by leading coal authorities who have been over the ground and examined the seams. It is not known for whom Aldous & Murray are acting, but it is believed the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are desirous of the coal lands. Shipment of machinery, including a new diamond drill outfit, was sent on from Vancouver on Monday, and the coal measures will be developed without delay. The sleigh-road recently constructed from Smithers to the property will allow the machinery to be taken in.

*

RICHER than Chisana, says the Portland Canal Miner, is the verdict of the new strike at O'Donnell's Creek, in the Atlin country, where, according to reports which have just been received, four or five ounces to the pan have been taken out. One letter tells of a pan yielding $90 being washed at Prescott and White's Drift, this being five ounces to the pan.

The sources of this information are thoroughly reliable, being vouched for by a prominent business man, and there is no question that a strike far richer than Chisana has been made.

According to advices received, the whole population of that section of Atlin is stampeded towards the new diggings, applications having also been made by the discoverers for a post office, while prospective storekeepers are making a move to be first on the ground.

News of this strike was first brought out some three weeks ago, being received by a Vancouver business man, who has several prospectors working for him in that territory. Until the first reports could be properly verified, it was considered premature to make any announcement regarding the strike, especially as the richness of the placer ground seemed to be too good to be true.

A large number of claims have been staked along O'Donnell's Creek, one company having no fewer than eleven staked.

"According to this paper," observed Mr. Goodwin, "a man has lived a year on beer alone."

"Well, that's as it should be," observed Mrs. Goodwin. "Any man who lives on beer ought to be compelled to live alone."

WHITMAN'S "LEAVES OF GRASS"

(Continued from Page Three)

"sounds his barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world" in a unique and surprising manner, but the thoughts which he yawped are for the most part contained in the writings of the older and greater man. Whitman translated them from the polished phraseology of the study, into a lower and more taproom-like lingo which seizes by its crude strength of "bizarrerie." Both are useful: Whitman appeals to those whose taste is not delicate enough to appreciate Emerson. But the latter was the fountain-head, of both Thoreau and Whitman. Thoreau lived for two years with the Emerson family, and was stamped with the impress of the New England Goethe, whose fame was international before the Walden hermit and the Camden yawper were heard of. Emerson's famous tract "Nature" was published in 1836, and his still more famous Divinity School Address was delivered in 1839. The influence of these utterances published when Whitman was seventeen and nineteen, are clearly visible in "Leaves of Grass," the first edition of which appeared in 1855. There is no deliberate plagiarism, and it is probable that Whitman himself did not realize the extent of his indebtedness. Emerson in those days was the most potent intellectual force of the continent; he filled the minds of all the young men, and, added to the genius of his thought was the curious magnetism of his personality, which spread itself abroad into thousands who were no great readers—for he was continually lecturing all over the States. In the Self-Reliance doctrine—basal with both writers,—Whitman uses almost the same language:—

"Creeds and schools in abeyance,
* * * * * * * *
You shall no longer take things at second or third hand, nor look through the eyes of the dead, nor feed on the spectres in books."

And in "Paumanok" he looks at the work of "dead poets, philosophers, priests, martyrs, artists, inventors, governments long since," respectfully salutes it, and dismisses it. "I stand in my place with my own day here." Says Emerson:—

"Go alone . . . refuse the good models . . . Friends enough you shall find who will hold up to your emulation Wesleys and Oberlins, Saints and Prophets. Thank God for these good men, but say, 'I also am a man'!"

"Resist much, obey little," says Whitman. "Insist on yourself, never imitate . . . whoso would be a man must be a non-conformist," had said Emerson. Sometimes indeed the younger writer almost equals the master in the magnificence of his expression:—

"To behold the day-break!
The little light fades the immense and diaphanous shadows,
The air tastes good to my palate,"

which is a chanting of some of Emerson's phrases in "Nature." I see the spectacle of morning from the hill-top over against my house, from daybreak to sunrise, with emotions which an angel might share . . . . I dilate and conspire with the morning wind." Examples could be multiplied. But this duplicating was nothing to be regretted. The two men spoke to different publics, and were almost equally useful. Emerson spoke quietly, with a clean collar on, to a cultivated audience: Whitman shouted in the street, and threw his arms and legs about, disdaining coat and collar. Emerson remonstrated with him about the physical imagery in the "Song of Myself" and "Children of Adam," holding that the coarseness was unnecessary. Whitman stuck to his guns and bragged about having done so. He also printed part of a private letter from Emerson—without the latter's permission—on the cover of an edition of "Leaves of Grass." The dodge made the book sell—Emerson's commendation would have sold any book at that time—but it was a dodge to which the finer man of the two would never have stooped. However, we must allow some eccentricities to genius, and we must allow that Whitman had the genius of individual expression, if not that of original thought. And his heart-influence, urging towards wide sympathy, universal love, reverent worship, is equal in its quality to that of the saints and prophets of all religions.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA.

TENDERS will be received until noon on Tuesday, March 3rd, for the supply of Screened Coal to H. M. C. Navel Establishments at Esquimalt, B.C.

Forms of tender may be obtained from the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEORGE PHILLIPS,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M.S. Naval Yard,
Esquimalt, B.C.
feb 28 feb 28

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Marine Depot, Songhees Reserve, Victoria, B.C.," will be received until noon of the Twelfth day of March, 1914, for the construction of a creosoted pile wharf, with grading at new Marine Depot, Songhees Reserve, Victoria, British Columbia.

Plans and specifications of proposed works and forms of contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at this Department, Ottawa; at the Agency of this Department, Victoria, B.C., and at the Post Offices of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Each tender to be made upon the form of tender supplied, and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian Bank equal to ten per cent. (10%) of the whole amount of the tender, payable to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which cheque will be forfeited should the successful tenderer decline to enter into the contract prepared by the Department or fail to complete the work. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest of any tender.

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority will not be paid for same.

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries
A. JOHNSTON,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
—55081. Ottawa, Canada, 1914.
feb. 14 mar. 7

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lots 579 and 580 Mount Tolmie Park, Map 402 C, Victoria District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to William Sullivan on the 11th day of May, 1894, and numbered 18142A, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 26th day of January, 1914.

H. C. HANINGTON,
Deputy Registrar General of Titles.
feb 7 mar 7

WATER NOTICE

Application for a license to take and use water will be made under the "Water Act" of British Columbia as follows:—

Application is being made by the Ganges Water and Power Company, Limited, of Hereford Avenue, Ganges, B. C., to taken and use one cubic foot per second from each of the two springs which are situated respectively in Section 18 R. 4. E. about 10 chains east of the S.W. corner and in Lot 24, R. 3. E. North Division, Salt Spring Island, about 21 chains S.W. from Section post at the S.W. corner of Section 19, R. 4. E., said springs flowing respectively in an easterly direction and emptying into Ganges Harbour at points 10 and 15 chains respectively from the N.W. corner post of Section 18, R. 4. E. The water will be stored and used for domestic purposes over and in the following areas., Lots 18, 19, 20, 1 and 2 R. 4. E.; Sections 3, 2, 1, and 20 R. 3. E., Sections 1 and 2, R. 2. E. This notice was posted on the ground on the 9th February, 1914, and a copy of the same and an application pursuant thereto and to the requirements of the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria. Objections may be filed with the Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of the Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

(Applicant) GANGES WATER & POWER CO., LTD.,
J. Charles Lang (Agent).
feb 14 mar 7

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

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of North Saanich

TAKE NOTICE that Caroline E. White Birch, of Sidney, B.C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark at the northwest corner of Lot 4, Map 1237, North Saanich; thence following the westerly boundary of the applicant's land produced 1½ chains; thence easterly following the sinuosities of the shore to the easterly boundary of the said lands produced; thence southerly along said easterly boundary produced to the northeast corner of the said lands at high water mark 1½ chains; thence westerly along high water mark to point of commencement about 1.40 chains.

CAROLINE E. WHITE BIRCH,
By Charles S. Birch, Agent.
Dated 22nd December, 1913.
jan 10 mar 8

WATER ACT

TAKE NOTICE that it is the intention of the undersigned to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council within thirty days from the date hereof the following schedule of rates, rents and charges to be made, levied or collected by the undersigned in connection with its water works system:

WATER RENTS

For the first 2,000 gallons or part of 2,000 gallons, $1.50. From 2,000 to 10,000 gallons at 50 cents per M. gallons. From 1,0,000 to 50,000 gallons at 35 cents per M. gallons. 50,000 or over at 25 cents per M. gallons.

METER RENTS

⅝ in.	25	cents per month
¾ in.	35	cents per month
1 in.	50	cents per month
1½ in.	75	cents per month
2 in.	.....$1.00	per month
3 in.	.....$1.50	per month
4 in.	.....$2.00	per month

A charge at the following rates according to size of meter will be made for each connection for which the company will provide pipe and connections up to the boundary of the street line or boundary of the property to be supplied, as the case may be:

$10.00 for ½ inch meter
$15.00 for ¾ inch meter
$20.00 for - inch meter

A charge of $1.00 will be made in every case for turning on water which has been cut off owing to default.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1914.
SIDNEY WATER & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,
312-4 Jones Building, Victoria, B.C.
jan. 31 feb. 28

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at this present Session by the Corporation of the District of Saanich, for an Act to be called "The Saanich Water and Sewer Act, 1914," giving to the Corporation of the District of Sannich:

(a) The Power to create and define drainage and sewer areas in the said District, and to survey, build, maintain and operate drains and sewers in any one or more of said areas, and for such purpose to expropriate or purchase lands rights of way or easements, and to assess, levy and collect from the property owners in any said drainage and sewerage area a sufficient amount for the expense of surveying, building, maintaining and operating the drains and sewers for said area, and to borrow money for such purpose on the general credit of the Municipality and on property (whether occupied or not) within any area on which a drain and sewer system may be established, and on drainage and sewer rentals and to make charges against all lessees or occupiers of houses for rental for the use of the said sewers and drains, and to make all necessary arrangements with the Corporation of the City of Victoria and Municipality of Esquimalt or any other Municipality to carry or have carried drainage and sewerage of the said Saanich Municipality through, or by, any of the said Municipalities, and to exercise all the powers which a Municipality may by by-law exercise in said area or areas under Section 53 of the Municipal Act with reference to drains and sewers:

(b) To purchase water from any Municipality or Corporation, and to retail it to an yperson, corporation or Municipality and to create and define water areas within the said Municipality, and to build, maintain and operate a water system in any one or more of said areas, and to assess, levy and collect from the owners of property within said areas a sufficient sum to pay the cost of construction and maintenance of any said water system:

(c) To borrow money for the purpose of said constrution and maintenance on the credit of the Municipality and on the water rentals to be received, and on the credit of the property belonging to the owners within any area in which a water system may be established, and with power to expropriate and purchase lands; and

(d) To purchase in bulk electric light and dispose of the same, and to establish areas in which to distribute the said electric light, and to exercise in connection therewith similar powers to those asked for above in connection with water.

(e) For all the above purposes to pay all necessary by-laws and to enter into contracts to provide a sinking fund, and to appoint and pay the necessary officials to administer and generilly to do all such things as may be necessary or conductive to carry on the above objects.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 21st day of January, 1914.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
jan. 24 feb. 28

(Continued from Front Page)

the City Council and especially of the Parks Committee is directed to this matter.

Citizens' Golf Course

THERE is a very ill-founded supposition abroad that golf is an aristocratic game. This supposition is bred of ignorance, because in the land that gave it birth everybody plays and in Canada there are public golf links in several of our largest cities, the most notable being on Fletcher's Fields, Montreal. Why should those who can afford to pay a stiff fee and belong to the Victoria Golf Club enjoy a monopoly of the game? Why should not Victoria, catering especially for tourist traffic, furnish an opportunity to the visitor of any class or no class to drive the elusive sphere over a course provided by the city, at a nominal charge? As far as The Week can see there is no obstacle and as the expense of preparing such a course would be trivial the suggestion is thrown out for what it is worth. There is ample room for one on the various stretches of ground belonging to the city lying between Menzies Street to Douglas on the Dallas Road, then along the shore front between the road and the sea in Beacon Hill Park and by arrangement with the Dominion Government on the abandoned Clover Point rifle range, the course to be completed to the old butts, and thus furnish one of the best links on the Pacific Coast. In many parts of England and Scotland it has been found to be of the greatest benefit to establish golf courses on civic property and the smallest charge suffices to meet the cost of maintenance. In Victoria twenty-five cents a round would be ample. There are not a few of our permanent citizens who would look on this as the greatest boon they could have, and as the land is vacant and unused at present a golf course would add to the beauty of the park and the present goat pasture along the Dallas Road. The Week makes this suggestion in the hope that some energetic citizen who has no hobby will take it up before a worse fate befalls this long stretch of land on the sea front.

Dramatic Criticism

A FEW months ago when William Faversham came to Victoria to present "Julius Caesar," The Week criticized his portrayal of Mark Antony somewhat severely. Objection was raised to his flippancy, modernity and the novelty of a reading which ignored all the traditional conceptions of a Shakespearean play and substituted those of an up-to-date melodrama. This criticism was resented in certain quarters, more especially by those to whom William Faversham has long been a "matinee idol." It is therefore with exceptional pleasure that The Week reprints on page four of the current issue a criticism from the pen of Mr. James Metcalfe, the celebrated New York critic, and undoubtedly the ablest American writer on the drama. A reference to this criticism will show not only that he has formed the same impression of Mr. Faversham as that given in The Week, but he uses almost the same language to describe his manner. He apparently agrees with the conclusion that while Mr. Faversham may be a "matinee idol" and an attractive actor, he is temperamentally unfitted to play Shakespearean roles.

The End of a Bitter Fight

THE fight which has been waged between the G. T. P. and the Natural Resources Securities Co., Ltd., for several years affecting the location of a station at Fort George has finally ended. In May last the Railway Commissioners granted the application of the Natural Resources Company and directed that the G. T. P. should build a station within 3,000 feet of the eastern boundary of Fort George. The railway company appealed to the Governor-General-in-Council and the members of the Cabinet heard the appeal recently. Judgment was given in favour of the Natural Resources Company and in consequence the order of the Railway Commissioners made last May becomes law. Apart from the merits of the question, it is a matter of great importance to the public to have this point settled. The long delay and uncertainty as to the final result have been embarrassing to the townsite companies as well as to hundreds of people who have purchased lots in and around Fort George. With a settlement of the question, with steel laid into the new metropolis of the Cariboo and with the certainty that it will be connected with the Coast by the end of the present year, there is nothing to prevent Fort George from forging ahead. It is understood that in the near future the Provincial Government will hold a sale of its town lots, which are very extensive and valuable, and this policy will no doubt give an impetus to the settlement and development of the country. Incidentally it may be permitted The Week to congratulate the Natural Resources Company on the energy and pluck they have shown in fighting for what is now conceded by the highest authorities to have been their right.

William Blakemore

"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

THAT the letters of Messrs. Billinghurst and Forrester re the Rugby Union emeute do more credit to their heart than their head.

*

That they are known to be great lovers of the game, but they have not mastered the details of the present dispute.

*

That as "Hornet" said last week, the time has come for a "show-down."

*

That if the central committee is not to be allowed to manage, there is an end of all organization.

That the only question is whether the punishment was too drastic.

*

That the first principle governing the game of rugby is discipline.

*

That it may do no harm to shed a little day-light on the affairs of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Society.

*

That under the presidency of Colonel Hobday it has attained a success never reached before.

*

That it has more than a thousand dollars in the bank at the disposal of the committee for charities or otherwise.

*

That the only mistake the committee has made was in not taking the members of the club more fully into its confidence.

*

That a special meeting to ventilate the whole matter will do no harm and should strengthen the position of the club.

*

That the packed houses which witnessed the "Quaker Girl" testify eloquently to the kind of show which people want.

That this is all the more surprising since there was not one good singing voice in the company.

*

That Victor Morley was as humorous and effective as ever, but his stories are becoming chestnuts.

*

That some people thought "Hornet" was joking when he talked about dollar theatres, but a reference to page four of the current issue will show what reason he had for the faith that was in him.

*

That incidentally the reference will also show that the institution has actually been established in the States.

*

That it is surely better to play to a full dollar house every time than to a full two-dollar house once in a blue moon.

*

That there is more money, more kudos and more comfort in a full house.

*

That a full house is very much better than the average hand.

*

That the fire fiend was not successful in removing one historic landmark from Courtney Street on Thursday last.

*

That there are still too many old wooden buildings in the business area.

*

That the Medical Officer made the sensational report of a weekly paper look like thirty cents.

*

That while everyone knows that our milk supply might be improved, there is nothing to be gained by frightening people to death.

*

That until conclusive evidence to the contrary is adduced, the public will accept the staements of Dr. G. A. B. Hall.

*

That it is none too soon to begin to think about the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition.

*

That six months will soon slip by and the board of management cannot begin work too quickly.

*

That "Hornet" ventures to suggest that there are several talented women who might well be given a larger share in the direction of affairs.

*

That if there are any Victorians interested in a genuine gold discovery they should read the first article on the mining page of this issue.

*

That the gentleman from San Francisco who furnished The Times with a column of copy on the subject of carnivals could not have been advised as to the result of Victoria's last carnival.

*

That it requires not a little gall for an outsider to advise Victorians on such a subject.

*

That it would have been very much more to the point if he had shown the Carnival Committee how to pay off some $8,000 of debts.

*

That the word "Carnival" stinks so badly in the nostrils of Victorians that all the perfumes of Araby could not render it acceptable.

*

That it is to be hoped the last has been heard of investigations into the conduct of the Sooke waterworks scheme.

*

That the time of the Council can be much more profitably spent in transacting legitimate business.

*

That the members of the Council who are introducing politics into its discussions would do well to take a second thought.

*

That nothing could so certainly hinder the work of what should be a very capable Council.

*

That this time it is certainly not the Mayor who is responsible.

*

That the Chief Arithmetician of the Victoria Daily Times went to a school where they did not teach the three "R's".

*

That his figures in the issue of Wednesday last were a joke.

*

That the Liberal Convention is anxious to know why Mr. William Sloan left so hurriedly for Ottawa.

*

That they are equally anxious to find out where he left an expected cheque for $500.

*

That the popular supposition is that the Convention received a "check" instead of a "cheque."

*

That it is doubtful if Mr. Sloan has yet forgotten the Prince Rupert conference at which he was euchred out of his seat.

*

That the price of "the great surrender" has not yet been paid, and is not likely to be.

*

That Dean Doull's advice to ministers to keep politics out of the pulpit is timely and should be taken.

*

That there can be no two opinions that the Report of the Agricultural Committee is the most exhaustive and valuable of any report yet presented to the Provincial Legislature.

*

That it will well repay a year's study and should then be ripe for legislation.

*

That the real security behind the Canadian Northern Railway lies in the potentialities of the Province.

*

That England is having a dose of the Monroe Doctrine which it finds very difficult to swallow.

*

That it is the first time on record that the murder of an Englishman has not resulted in prompt reprisals.

*

That as a rule Englishmen like to do their own avenging, and not leave it even to a friendly power.

*

That as President Wilson and Secretary Bryan seem powerless in the matter, we are confronted with a humiliating experience.

*

That the President is only just beginning to reap the fruits of his ill-advised and ill-digested Mexican policy.

*

That speaking seriously "Hornet" is unable to recall the time referred to by the Victoria Times when Sir William Mackenzie was "as silent as the spinx."

*

That any politician can become a hero to the Opposition if he will only criticize his own party.

*

That the latest Conservative to have a halo placed around him by the Liberal press is Mr. R. B. Bennett.

*

That it is a very cheap halo and cost nothing but an attack on the Canadian Northern.

*

That the South African deportees counted without their host when they figured on lording it in England.

*

That by his courageous and sagacious action General Botha has proved himself to be one of the strong leaders of the Empire.

*

That he has probably scotched labour agitation in South Africa for a decade at least.

*

That the deportation of professional agitators is justifiable and should become universal.

*

That they are not the friends, but the enemies, of the working-man.

*

That Lohengrin's white swan was the centre of attraction on Yates Street last week.

*

That the popularity of Madame Clara Butt is as great as ever.

*

That Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal has come down with both feet on tango teas.

*

That it is to be feared his ban will be far-reaching in its effects.

*

That after all the tango tea is what you make it, and depends entirely on the brew.

Correspondence

A SUGGESTION

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—Apropos of your article on the unsightly burned area on Government Street in your last issue, may I make a suggestion through your columns?

It is that the city should approach the owners thereof and offer to clear and level up this space, filling in with clean ashes and putting a surface of small sea shingle thereon, on the understanding that the space so reclaimed should be for the use of the city and the public until such time as the several owners may be ready to build.

It may be that the City Council has power to oblige the owners to clean up this property; but, if not, it seems to me that the cost of making this space presentable would not be very great.

Personally, as a citizen, I should be willing to subscribe a small sum, with others, to remove this reproach on the fair city of Victoria.

Obediently yours,
R. LYNDHURST WADMORE,
Colonel, retd.

Victoria, Feb. 26th, 1914.

EUGENICS

He chose her, not because her eyes
Were like the stars that glow at night;
Her biceps were of goodly size
And she was of superior height;
He thought not of her father's wealth,
For that, to tell the truth, was small;
He chose her for her rugged health,
Her beauty pleased him not at all.

Her nose was big, her jaw was square,
Her height was suited to her weight;
'Twas not because he thought her fair
That she was asked to be his mate;
To state the facts and nothing less,
She did not have a lovely face;
He chose her, as you doubtless guess,
That they two might improve the race.

She looked on him with favour, not
Because of honours he had won;
She did not waste a single thought
Upon the deeds that he had done;
She gave herself to him because
He measured six feet in his socks,
And, being free from ailments, was
About as strong as any ox.

Love did not figure in their case,
They sternly thrust all that aside,
'Twas solely to improve the race
That they in marriage were allied;
They dwelt within a city flat,
Their joys were few, their circle small;
In time they both grew coarse and fat,
And never had a child at all.

—S. E. Kiser.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Other times—other manners, and we feel very sure that the time is now ripe for such a movement as the Western Co-operative Association have started up in Victoria recently.

The high cost of living has reached an intolerable burden—not, we are sure, altogether the fault of the retailers who are a hard-working, honourable body of citizens. But what with high rent, high wages, dear transportation (and we might add the loose shopping methods of the general public), prices go up—up—up.

If the Western Co-operative can only find even a partial solution, they will be helping the weary housewives to make both ends meet; and will, we are convinced, in the end not hurt the case of the retailer either. The wholesaler has ben weighing him down under a grievous burden for a long time, and if the introduction of the cash system can be brought about, a long way will have been sped towards a better condition of things in Victoria.

We recommend all our readers to drop in at the Y.W.C.A. and hear what those new reformers have to say. Saturday evening, 28th February, from 7.30 to 10 o'clock.

Of men who seek to understand women, there are but two schools: those who regard them as angels, and are deceived; and those who consider them as devils, and are amused.

Walter Adye Geoffrey L. Wright,

"THE PORK SHOP"

1116 BLANCHARD STREET. PHONE 3318. VICTORIA, B.C.

Genuine Cut on Prices in Meat

TEN PER CENT REDUCTION FOR CASH

On Purchases of $1.00 and $1.50 and Upwards (Eggs and Butter are Excluded.)

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Pork Sausages, the (W)right Brand, made purely with pork from an old Wiltshire recipe. Nothing to beat them, per lb.....25c

Guaranteed New Laid Eggs, per dozen 45c

Swift's Premium Hams, per pound 25c

All kinds of personally selected Meats, Provisions and Home-made Delicatessen — All Joints and Steaks cut to order

Jameson's Flavouring Extracts

ARE STRONG AND TRUE TO FLAVOUR

Put up in all sizes, from a 2-oz. bottle to a barrel. As good an Extract as it is possible to make and is made in Victoria. OUR LABORATORY IS ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED IN CANADA.

The W. A. Jameson Coffee Co.

Victoria, B.C.

The Best Electric in the World

AT A SACRIFICE PRICE

RAUCH & LANG ELECTRIC, perfectly new; regular price, $4,375, Now to be sold for only $3,800.

This handsome electric was ordered for a customer who unfortunately was unable to accept delivery and naturally we cannot afford to hold it in stock.

JUST IN — Another carload of McLaughlin Buick Cars.

Western Motor & Supply Co., Ltd.

Corner View and Vancouver Streets PHONE 695

THE Sanitary Store

QUALITY FIRST

Telephone 4333

Listen To The Ladies

As they watch our tempting window display—listen to what they say about our Produce, Fruit and Vegetables, about our prices and about our **different** way of doing business—listen to all that, and you'll know better than we can tell you just why the Sanitary Store should be **your** market.

643 - FORT STREET - 643

Between Broad and Douglas

PHONE 4333

EQUALLY IMPORTANT

With the making of a Will is the choice of an Executor. The advantages of a Trust Company over an Individual are many. Call and let us explain them to you.

British American Trust Company Limited

723 FORT STREET VICTORIA

AMAZED

That describes the feelings of people who learn for the first time the facts about the use of a **Thermal Bath Cabinet.** Get the Free Booklet all about it at

C. H. BOWES

1228 Government Street