



The Week



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Progress of the War

THE drama which is being unfolded on such a gigantic scale behind the curtain which the censors of the Great Powers have drawn gives to the audience in front but a distant sound of the rumblings of war and an occasional glimpse of some incident which stands out with startling vividness. The world may well be compared to the relatives and friends of those taking part in some gladiatorial contest in one of the old Roman arenas. Excluded from the auditorium they lingered with consuming anxiety on the outside, eager to catch the slightest inkling of what was happening within, and ignorant of the progress of the fight and all its catastrophe of blood and sorrow until it was ended. The gleams of light which are thrown on the theatre of war reveal but the faintest glimpses of its actualities. Even London dailies are driven to expand a few lines of laconic official report into columns of descriptive writing. There has been much criticism of the policy of the official press bureau, and the British Empire at any rate is only half convinced that its embargo of silence is justifiable. As one London daily well puts it, "We are all prepared to submit to the suppression of news, the publication of which would assist the enemy," but the action of the press bureau has been more far-reaching and the public have not been taken into its confidence, even many days after cyclonic events have happened. The one consideration, and indeed the only one, which reconciles our people to such an ordinance of silence as has never before been imposed, is the reflection that at the head of our naval and military affairs in this supreme crisis is a man in whom we all have absolute confidence, and who would not hesitate for a moment to mould the policy of the press bureau more in accordance with the public wish if he deemed it prudent. However restive we may become at the reticence of the Government, the one unanswerable answer for the British Empire is "Kitchener vult." The most we can expect under existing conditions is to gain a fairly correct impression of the general trend of events; of the details we may know in the future. The questions which everyone is asking, and has a right to ask, are "Who is getting the better of it?" "Are we doing everything humanly possible to ensure success?" "Has the policy of the men to whom we have entrusted our most vital interests been justified by events?" Perhaps at no time since the war began has it been possible to answer all these questions more favourably to British expectations than at the close of the present week. While it is too soon to be optimistic, in the sense of being able to see even the first streak of the dawn which will herald the approaching termination of the war, there are circumstances which justify the conclusion that the magnificent defensive warfare conducted by the Allies on French and Belgian soil is within measurable distance of attaining a marked and undeniable success. On the long, sinuous battle-line it has been a matter of give-and-take ever since the Germans fell back to the Aisne. It can hardly be questioned that at the moment the position of the Allies at all vital points is stronger than at any time during that period. For six weeks they have resisted the frantic efforts of -the greatest military force in the world to break their line. The something which is more than numbers, the individuality which counts and the spirit which animates, have enabled them to present an unbroken front after the most terrific onslaught of artillery which

the world has ever seen. Troops which can present this record after six weeks of defensive warfare, during which it is generally believed that their own losses have been probably not more than half those of the enemy, must on every legitimate ground be conceded to be getting the better of the fight. But perhaps the most significant evidence of this is to be found in the record of the bloodiest battle-field of history in Flanders. After sacrificing 50,000 men to reduce Antwerp the Germans failed to surround the brave Belgian army, or to secure any strategic advantage for their unparalleled sacrifice. Today Antwerp is almost deserted as far as German troops are concerned, and the valiant but decimated Belgian army is proving to be the invincible foe of the German hordes as it bravely challenges their onslaught side by side with British, French and Indian troops in the neighborhood of Dixmunde. Nor must we forget the effective co-operation of the British fleet, whose monitors have admittedly been the most effective agent in forcing the German army from the coast-line, compelling it to abandon its frontal attack between Dixmunde and Nieuporte, and forcing it to concentrate to the south of the former town at a greater and safer distance from the coast. Latest advices declare that the Kaiser's edict has gone forth to capture Calais at all costs. It is difficult to see how the cost could be greater in degree than that already endured by the German army in pursuance of his sacrificial ordinance. That he is capable of any degree of madness the world now knows, but one thing is certain, that he cannot concentrate a sufficient force at Ypres to break through the lines of the Allies without so far weakening his front at other vital points, such as Rheims and Toul, as to precipitate irretrievable disaster for his army. This is the position now. What the outcome of a fanatical attack with unlimited troops and a total disregard for human life may be in the field of Flanders time alone can tell; but one thing may be safely averred, that if the Germans capture Calais, the cost will be so enormous as to seal the fate of their western campaign. It is not necessary to anticipate the policy of our own War Lord in such an eventuality. Already the preliminary steps have been taken. The fleet is alert. Kitchener's new army is moving, and in spite of the threats of Zeppelin raids and submarine attacks, the British coast-guard, who pacing the cliffs of Dover, and looking out into the impenetrable darkness of the Channel, asks "What of the night?" hears the answer echoing through its gloom, from the thousand iron-clad sentinels that guard the shores of England, "All's well."

Neutral Powers

IT IS A MATTER for gratification that the press of the United States is almost a unit in denouncing the policy of Germany in the present war. Such unanimity indicates a splendid triumph of reason and justice over all baser considerations. The fact that a few unscrupulous men are willing to make dirty dollars out of the sale of fuel and other contraband of war does not detract in the slightest degree from the satisfaction with which all free democratic nationalities must regard the attitude of the American people. A moment's reflection is sufficient to show that any other attitude would be not only illogical but suicidal. The present war is a much bigger thing than a war between the Allies and Germany; it is a much bigger thing than a war against Prussian militarism. It is a war between the forces of personal liberty, freedom, justice and fair play on the one side, and despotism of the most barbarous type on the other. It is the Armageddon in which the democracies are fighting for existence against a Power which would throttle them and erect on their tomb a universal autocracy. The *raison d'être* of the independence of the American Union is an invincible conviction that liberty, freedom and justice are the fundamental principles of national existence. Anything which threatens these principles directly threatens the character of American liberty, and would threaten it on the tented field as assuredly as it threatens it in the war of principles. In view of this consideration many people are beginning to wonder how far a policy of silence is consistent with a declaration of neutrality when deeds are performed which threaten all neutralities, which violate all international policies, and which, if persisted in, must become a

direct threat as much to the neutral nations as to the actual combatants. No one desires to embroil the United States in the war, but not a few people who do their own thinking are beginning to wonder why a nation so powerful and independent, so intimately associated with all movements looking to universal peace, and so wisely represented in her present Executive Head can quietly stand by and see the vessels of neutral nations shattered by mines submerged in neutral waters. How long without a word of reonstrance she can tolerate the flying of a false flag, the greater to facilitate the sinking of an enemy's vessel. It does seem as if the United States Government has on occasion given utterances of protest under far less provocation. The moral influence which would be exerted by any presentment proceeding from Washington would necessarily contribute not a little to the shortening of the war.

The B. C. Horse

“ELLIOTT'S HORSE” have gone to the front at the expense of private citizens of Victoria. “Boyle Horse” are on the way to the front at the expense of a private citizen of Dawson. The “B. C. Horse” are still in camp at the Willows, where they have been for two months, and their prospect of going to the front as a unit is more than doubtful in view of the fact that there are five hundred trained men, most of whom have seen service, in the Okanagan urging that they, too, shall go as a unit, and that Colonel McDonnell, of Vancouver, has received Government authority to raise a troop of five hundred horsemen. The opinion of The Week is that it will be the fate of the “B. C. Horse” to have to re-enlist in some of the local militia infantry regiments if they are to get to the front even with the second contingent. At any rate this seems to be the policy of the Militia Department. There is, however, one way out, and The Week strongly urges that that way shall be taken, and taken quickly. Let a public meeting of the citizens of Victoria be called; let the situation be fully explained; let there be a short, sharp and decisive campaign to raise a sufficient sum of money to land the men in England. They would fare at least as well as “Elliott's Horse” and “Boyle's Horse,” and would get there months before the second contingent, with the certainty of being accepted for cavalry work, which is what they desire. The Week is authorized to say that if such a movement can be started at once, a well-known, public spirited citizen is willing to head the fund with a gift of \$1,000. If twenty others would follow suit, or if the sum of \$20,000 could be raised, the thing could be done, and it would be a splendid gift from the citizens of Victoria, and one which the War Office could not fail to appreciate and to recognize in a manner consistent with the wishes of the squadron.

A Good Move

SPECIAL efforts are being made both by the Dominion Government and by our leading business firms to capture German trade and especially to increase British trade with Canada. That there ought to be a much larger volume of business between the two countries is generally admitted. In spite of the British Preference, Canada still does four times as much business with the United States as with Great Britain. This should be reversed. A number of Victoria gentlemen, having this object in view, have established a British Trade Service bureau with offices in the Pemberton Building. Their purpose is to attract capital to establish industries and especially foster trade with the Old Country. The opportunity undoubtedly exists, and it should be possible for a strong organization to do much to facilitate local business.

The Vacant Lot Scheme

THE PUBLIC MARKET is a success, but what has happened to the vacant lot scheme? The last information vouchsafed through the press was to the effect that 140 lots had been arranged for, and that in a short time they would be placed under cultivation; also that Mr. W. E. Scott, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, had, with his usual courtesy, consented to plant an experimental lot. The Week understands that the matter is in the hands of the committee and would respectively ask “What is the committee doing?” Its members may be encouraged by learning that a similar scheme has proved a big success in Regina, and Regina can claim none of the climatic advantages which Victoria possesses in so high a degree. The scheme there is for citizens owning vacant lots to allow the Vacant Lot Gardeners' Association to make use of the land. Any citizen who is desirous of utilizing his spare time in planting vegetables can secure as many vacant lots as he wants upon making application to the Association. The movement has been so successful that it is now proposed to set aside fifty acres of city land for the purpose, in

addition to the odd lots already utilized. As usual, the ladies have a finger in the pie, for they are working the public market in connection with the Vacant Lot Association; they do their own marketing; insist on buying local produce when it is available, and they not only drum up trade, but make sure that a plentiful supply of garden produce will be on hand for all who are desirous of buying it. The Week congratulates Regina on its enterprise and on being in a fair way to solve the knotty problem of growing its own vegetables and operating its own market. All of which is respectfully commended to the consideration of the Victoria committee.

Confidence in Victoria

THE SPECIAL number issued last week under the above caption was so generously supported by our business men, and has been so warmly received by our friends that The Week feels that it is a simple matter of justice to say that all the credit is due to Mr. Charles E. Cameron, assisted by Mr. W. Starling. These two experts in special numbers have now brought out the seventh publication of this class for The Week, and considering financial conditions at the present time, their success is little short of phenomenal. The Week is not aware of a special number having been brought out in any other Canadian city during the last few months, and ventures to think that its confidence in Victoria and in the ability of Messrs. Cameron and Starling to make a success of the issue has been more than justified by the result.

William Blackmore.

“A LA MORT, GUILLAUME!”

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 26, 1914.

Editor The Week,

Dear Sir:—This toast was drunk by a wounded Belgian soldier now in London, England, when the names of “Louvain,” “Malines” and “Liege,” were mentioned to him by another brother in arms. With the tears streaming down his face, as he thought of what his beloved country had suffered at the bestial hands of the said “Guillaume” and his band of marauders, he repeated the words.

How the sympathy of all true British hearts must go out to him in his distress! What can we do to help him? Little, Oh so little. We can send him and his of our wealth and our goods, but what is that to what he has lost and suffered? We are so secure here. Does it come home to us in all its ghastly horrors? His home here, his goods and chattels destroyed, his hearth in ashes and his beloved country a desert!

“By the waters of Babylon, we sat down and wept.” Can you, do you imagine the Prussian brute marching in mocking parade, practising his insulting “goose step” through the Belgian's beloved towns? The strutting of the licentious hordes, who (God forgive them) call themselves men; the bray of their horns; the roll of their drums; the flaunting of their flags; the rattle of their artillery and the savage orders, to “spare not” those who refused to recognize them?

Recognize them as what? Conquering heroes? God forbid! Recognize them as the greatest military organization without soul or honour, mercy or justice? Yes.

“They came, they saw, they”——not conquered. No! No! a thousand times, No! They down-trod, they slew, they burnt, they stole, they ravished—but not conquered. For a while they have been and will be in the ascendant over poor Belgium, but the time is coming, nay now is almost here, when, as the Imperial German Fiend says, “they (the Prussians) will be back in Berlin when the leaves fall.” He is right, but what

leaves? The leaves of the most shameful life ever lived; leaves devoid of all that is just in God's world, which will be brighter and better when He closes the book, and the leaves are turned to dust, and the spirit returns—where?

I drink the Belgian's toast with all my heart.

“A la mort Guillaume!”

G. H. CROSS.

KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY

On Earl Kitchener's call for the services of retired officers Major C. Moss, of Cowichan, offered to train and lead infantry of the new army—and has been ordered by the War Office to report at Woolwich—for duty with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, about to be formed.

Major Moss served in the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, for 24 years,—18 of which were in India—and 6 in South Africa, and was subsequently on the staff as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Orange River Colony for 3 years.

Major Moss is 55 years of age, and saw service in South Africa under Earl Roberts.

Took part in the Relief of Kimberley, operations at Paardberg, actions of Poplar Grove, and Driefontein with the 6th Division.

Was 3 times mentioned in despatches, received the Brevet of Major for his services, and holds the Queen's South African medal with 4 clasps, and the King's medal with 2.

On retirement, six years ago, Major and Mrs. Moss made their home in Cowichan.

It is reported that ore has been found in a raise being made from the new deep-level to the old workings of the Payne mine, Solean. The low-level adit at the Noble Five mine, in the same division, is in 700 feet, and machine drills are to be substituted there for hand drills. The Ivanhoe Mill, Sandon, has been leased for concentrating ore from the Wonderful mine.

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

IT IS A good thing that serious attention is being paid to the danger which at present attaches to the rifle range at Clover Point. I remember reading in the daily papers some weeks ago a complaint of the peril which unsuspecting boatmen ran, and an incident which occurred last week to the son of a friend of mine made it clear that an attack by the German cruisers is not all that we have to fear. Last Sunday the young man in question was bringing his launch round from Oak Bay to the Inner Harbour, and while passing Clover Point a bullet whizzed into his gasoline tank. It has long been known that sufficient protection was not afforded behind all the targets, and according to the latest news the authorities have awakened to this fact which is just as well. Truly peace hath her dangers as well as war.

But who would associate a sleeping infant with the idea of a lurking menace? Yet so it is. I suppose you all know those abominations which look like a box attached to a broomstick, with a baby at one end and a dreamy female at the other. Presumably this is the most fashionable kind of perambulator, certainly it is the most perilous for the pedestrian. The female has a habit of suddenly turning in towards a shop window, wheeling the baby round behind her, with the result that the man on the sidewalk has to hurdle, fall or upset the baby. I saw a man stumble right over one at the entrance to the Royal Victoria Theatre. The woman was buying her tickets at the wicket and had left the broomstick with the baby attached sticking out behind her. The man saw the baby, but did not see the stick—and the woman looked shocked and hurt when he feebly muttered a d—n. As weapons of offence between two highly excited matrons I can conceive the stick carriage to be useful. Wielded as shille-lags with the babies tightly strapped in they would do considerable execution, especially to the occupants; but as a substitute to the old-fashioned perambulator they are a nuisance to the general public.

Have you ever noticed when you happen to be suffering from some ailment which calls for notice and sympathy how many people have had large proportions of their families and relations suffering from the same complaint? Have you ever noticed also how many diverse cures there are for the same disease? Recently I have had occasion to remark the enormous amount of illness which has afflicted the human race. Suffering from rheumatism I was the recipient of many expressions of sympathy, of as many tales of ghastly suffering on the part of my friends' relations and of innumerable recipes for speedy relief, not one of the latter being the same. In very few instances, however, was it my kind enquirer who had suffered and been cured; it was always an aunt, a cousin, or a relation of his wife's. On one occasion a gentleman whom I met at a friend's house gave me a

most interesting account of a patent cure which had sold like wild-fire throughout the Middle States and cured thousands, including all his own folk. I was much impressed and foresaw a quick recovery till the gentleman rose to take his leave, when, forgetting all he had said, he gave a slight groan and confessed that he was a little troubled with rheumatism!

I am, however, indebted to my complaint for one thing. In days such as these when the most cheerful of us rather enjoy taking a gloomy outlook on the future, it is always well to have something up one sleeve, and though my debt to rheumatism is not up my sleeve but concealed in another portion of my clothing, it is a comfort to me to know that I have a valuable possession stored away against a rainy day. I was told by many people, in fact, this is about the only specific on which there was any consensus of opinion, that a potato carried on the person was an antidote to rheumatism. At first I laughed, and then my Bible knowledge came to my aid and I remembered the story of Naaman the Syrian. It was but a little thing to try and easy to obtain, the more so as I was due to dine at a man's house from whom I knew that I could obtain a raw potato. So I acted as I was told and begged a spud. My rheumatism has left me and as I proudly walk the streets and hear the forebodings which fill the air I pat my pocket and softly chuckle as I think that there is at least the first "makings" of an Irish stew in the possession of the

Lounger.

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THE WEEK

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WILLIAM BLAKEMORE.....President and Editor
L. McLEOD GOULD.....Secretary

When It Was Dark

(By Devonian.)

THE greatest of Germans died with a cry for "more light" on his lips. London may soon be echoing it. It is only in a rhetorical sense that "the Hun is at the gate." As a matter of fact, we have a consoling consciousness that the sea rolls between us, and we study his manoeuvres with a curiously detached interest. But without firing at us anything more substantial than some items of "official information" he has transformed London. Fleet Street—the hub of the Universe, it is needless to remind you—is a new place. There is something spectral and unreal about the familiar landmarks, and St. Paul's Cathedral is a challenging novelty. One hears something about Zeppelin raids, and the possibilities of attack from above. A sorry excuse! The Home Secretary, despite appearances, is an artist. He wanted to create a new London, and he has done it. We have a London with more of mystery about it than you or I have ever known. We have turned out the electric lights to get the gleam that never was on sea or land.

Some years ago a sonnet was written about London by night, and the lamps inspired the writer most. They were a row of pearls, or artificial teeth, or something of the sort—the kind of thing that lights do become when you are writing a sonnet. But there are far more poetic possibilities about London with the lights out. One is tempted to blast a career of unimpeachable respectability by writing a sonnet oneself. Some unimaginative persons have been talking about being "back in early Georgian days," and "transported to the days of the linkman." A poor comparison! The poor creatures of those days did not see puffing giants emerge from the darkness for a second or two to disappear into it again. Or those who did were in a condition of which no respectable newspaper can permit itself to have any official knowledge. Another interpretation of the matter has traced the order to the Sweethearts' Union. If so admirable an organization has been able to influence the official mind we may well be satisfied.

But a truce to these frivolities. If the Hun is not at the gate, he is said to be hovering around the ceiling. There is nothing more clear than that we ought to be frightened. The "North German Gazette" has drawn up a catalogue of the horrors in store for us.

"How the German air fleet has been expanded and developed through long experiment and attained a degree of perfection hardly surpassable will certainly manifest itself later on." "Expanded and developed" is an excellent phrase. We are told that the German naval authorities will

soon have from a hundred to a hundred and fifty death-dealing Zeppelins ready for us. There is something ponderous and stately about the growth of the mushroom compared with the increase of the German air fleet. And they are so carefully tucked away, these aeroplanes, that eye of man hath not seen them. Hiding away London is evidently a very second-rate performance.

Yet it has to be added that nobody appears to be frightened. Bombs "twelve inches in diameter and two feet long" have been promised us. There is a reward of £15 to be divided between the crew of the first Zeppelin to leave us one of these presents from Berlin. And we sleep soundly, with perhaps a casual glance at the sky, very much as maiden ladies are said to look under the bed for burglars. It would be a serious blow to the imperial pride of Wilhelm if he could see the levity with which we regard his Zeppelins. The only expressions one hears are of disappointment at their non-arrival.

And now, my brethren, as the clerical gentlemen say, what moral can we draw from this? This is a materialistic age, and it is useless to try and persuade you that the Metropolis without its lamps has a beauty that compensates for material drawbacks. But if we have less light now than is desirable, is it not clear that at normal times we have had considerably more than we needed? "Gleaming in the distance, the lights of London lay" has an excellent ring about it in a "Dagonet" ballad. But the time for that sort of extravagance, we may suspect, is passed, whichever way the battles go. War will leave us, if not a sadder, a simpler people. Meanwhile we sit in darkness waiting for the Zeppelin, and some of us have begun to murmur with Tennyson, more in disappointment than relief: "He will not come." For there are searchlights and a guardian airship to remind us that our visitor would not find us unprepared if he found us at all.

PANTAGES THEATRE

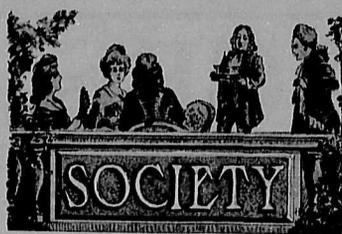
There are at least three turns at Pantages this week which are comparable with the best ever seen here. Togan & Geneva are experts on the tight wire; they are also artists in the business and have been surprising all who have seen them. Stevens, Cooper & Co. are presenting a powerful play, "The Great Question" which treats of the social evil from an eminently practical standpoint. The play is also a severe indictment of the modern "fast" woman of society. The Great Casteel concludes the programme with a death-defying act carried out on a motor cycle. Of the three remaining acts the best is that by Prince & Dearies, a comedy couple who in any other aggregation would have been featured as "stars."

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ONE of the prettiest social events of the season was the "At Home" given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baynes Reed, on Monday afternoon of this week, at their residence, Maple Street, the occasion being their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Baynes Reed (who were married fifty years ago, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London), received their guests in the pretty drawing room, which was charmingly decorated with autumn leaves and masses of golden brown and golden chrysanthemums, and exquisite hothouse blooms in bowls and baskets of roses, violets and lilies of the valley in great profusion, all of which were anniversary gifts of friends. In the dining room, where tea and ices were served, the same "golden" colour scheme prevailed. A pretty feature was the "wedding cake" of three tiers, with the dates in "gold lettering", and which was cut by the charming hostess, amid the congratulations and good wishes of the many friends present. Mr. William Barton and Mrs. Pierce (assisted by Miss Lemon, Miss Wheatley and Miss Leeder) poured tea, Miss May Baynes Reed and Mrs. Stanley Wheatley also received with Mr. and Mrs. Baynes Reed.

Among the many congratulations and greetings received were cables from Rev. C. E. Baynes Reed, Brockville, Ontario; Mr. W. C. Baynes Reed, Norway, Ontario; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Livingstone, Idaho; Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Spicer-Simson (R.N.) Ramsgate, England, sons-in-law and daughters, and many from all parts of the Dominion.

The beautiful gifts, of which they were recipients, proves the loving interest taken in this most auspicious event. Among the large number of guests present were: The Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Roper, the Dean of Columbia and Mrs. Doull, the Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven, Rev. G. H. Andrews, Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Miller, and a very large number of very old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Baynes Reed have been residents of Victoria for nearly twenty-five years, the former coming out here in July, 1890 in connection with the Dominion weather bureau, accompanied by his eldest daughter, his wife and two younger daughters joining him the following April, since which time Mr. Baynes Reed has been in charge of the Meteorological Observatories in the Province.

The Grand Military Tournament, held at the Willows last Saturday, was one of the most brilliant events ever seen in Victoria. The excellence of the display was in great measure due to the individual merits of those who took part, many of the officers and men being far from novices in tent pegging, lemon cutting, and other accomplishments of a military nature.

Mr. Richard Chesyre Janion, a former resident of Victoria, is over from Vancouver, a guest at the Empress.

Dr. Forrest Leeder, after an absence of some months in England, has returned to Victoria.

Mr. Robert Marpole, Gen. Sup. C. P. R., was in town for a few days during the week, registering at the Empress.

Mr. L. S. Skeene, Vancouver, spent several days in town during the week.

Mrs. John McFarland, of Calgary, and Mrs. McNeely, Vancouver, are guests in town at the Empress.

Miss Agnes Hulbert, of Vancouver, and her sister have taken a house at Oak Bay for a month previous to their departure for England.

Mrs. W. Atkins, Beach Cottage, was "at home" to a large number of friends on Wednesday afternoon.

The Women's Auxiliary of the S. P. C. A. will hold their annual meeting on Friday, November 6th, at 3 p. m. in the Y. W. C. A. The Bishop of Columbia and others will address the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall announce the marriage of their daughter Alice Maude to Mr. G. Owen Buchanan, on Wednesday, October 28th, 1914, Port Haney, B. C.

Many think it should now be described as the German rank and file.

Victoria Taxpayers

October 31st

will be the

LAST DAY

on which

REBATE

Of 1-6 will be allowed on 1914 Taxes.

Please remit or call early to avoid rush on last day.

Any person desiring information respecting Taxes or a Tax Bill of Victoria real property will be furnished with same on application. My office will be kept open evenings from the 26th to 30th between 7:30 and 9:30 for giving of information, but not for receiving of payments, which can only be made between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and up to 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

EDWIN C. SMITH,
Treasurer and Collector
Victoria, B. C., October 21, 1914.

Madame Elise MODES

On Saturday next, October 25th, all \$9.50 Models will be sold at \$4.50, also smart little velvet hats, \$6.50 for \$3.95. Do not miss this splendid offering in Fall Milinery.

Phone 3119 738 Fort St.

Madame Watts Modiste

And Corsetiere

B. C. Permanent Loan Co.
Douglas Street, Suite 401-404



Artistic Suits, The New Cape Coats, Day and Evening Gowns, Etc.

Phone 1836 1003 Broad St.
Pemberton Block

The Beauty Shop

Madame Frede Russell, scalp specialist, assisted by Miss H. Wright (of Sol Due bath house) expert manicurist and chiropodist.

Shampooing, facial massage, creams, skin tonics, etc. Switches, combing made up, etc.

H. BAINES

Sole Agent for

Goodrich Safety-Tread and Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires

Accessories and Supplies

Vulcanizing and Repairing
Yates and Wharf Streets

Phone 1577 Victoria, B.C.

You Will have real pleasure

with a

KODAK

Come to either of our stores and find out all about them.

Ask for free booklet.

TERRY'S

Pandona and Douglas Fort, near Douglas

FREE GUARANTEED AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY

We Want You to Know These Hose

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

OUR FREE OFFER

To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send, subject to duty, absolutely free;

Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any color, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colors, with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give color and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.
21 Bittner Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

HOLLAND BULB FARM
Royal Oak

Our Bulbs are ready for sale. Plant now for Xmas forcing.

Douglas Street
Opposite Prince George Hotel

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE NOTES

(By Charles J. Wright, Secretary
Victoria Real Estate Exchange.)

The directors of the Real Estate Exchange will meet on Tuesday next, November 3rd, at four o'clock, p. m., and an executive committee meeting will follow.

The next meeting of the members will be held on Wednesday evening, November the 4th, at 8 o'clock, in the Exchange rooms, 1010 Langley Street. There is a quantity of very important business to be dealt with, and the attention of every member is requested.

✱

The following statement recently made by a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, who was visiting Victoria is full of practical thoughts, and worth your consideration:

"In times of public stress, when many varieties of investment are questioned, real estate stands near the front in the matter of certainty. The security is visible, its value easily estimated, and it is subject to fewer vicissitudes than many kinds of investment. The land will always be here, it cannot be blown away at the mouths of guns, and it will always be needed. As population grows its use and value will grow.

"The war is less likely to have a depressing effect on real estate than on most forms of security.

"People who are picking up the bargains in real estate today are not likely to make any mistake. The city has never grown as it has in the last two or three years, its industries have been increasing and expanding, although in the meantime, owing to the general hesitancy, real estate values have not expanded in proportion, and values are today conservative and tempting.

"Judgment in the purchase of real estate at this time should bring good returns."

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

Attention is called to the notice in our advertising columns of the business and social function arranged for next Thursday evening in the Knights of Columbus Hall by the management of the Victoria Mutual Loan and Building Society. This successful institution has hitherto confined its meetings strictly to business, but the innovation promises to be a happy one and an attractive programme is now in course of preparation.

Victoria bank clearings for week ending October 27, \$1,889,861.

"Never—never listen to what a woman says, but to how she says it."

"The way of a woman through the world is made much easier for small than for large feet."

"I could never love anyone who smoked a cigarette in times of stress," said the Sun-Girl with scorn. "Only aviators and stage managers and authors do that sort of thing."—The Sun-God Girl, by Theodore Flatau. (Holden and Hardingham.) 6s.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

Pursuant to section 33 of the Local Improvement Act, public notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision will be held on the 20th day of November, 1914, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, at 10 a. m., for the hearing of complaints against the special local improvement assessments:

1. Assessment in respect of Fairfield Road for the work of constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete on the north side of said road from Linden Avenue to Moss Street, and on the south side from Cook Street to Moss Street.

2. Assessment in respect of Earsman Street for the work of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said street from Fairfield Road to Chandler Avenue, and of constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete with curbs and gutters on both sides of said street, also lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains.

3. Assessment in respect of Fort Street for the work of constructing surface drains, also sewer and surface drain laterals on said Street between Linden Avenue and Yates Street.

4. Assessment in respect of Field Street for the work of grading, draining and paving with a light standard asphalt pavement said street from Douglas Street to McBride Avenue, and of constructing sidewalks, curbs, gutters and boulevards on both sides of said street, also lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains.

5. Assessment in respect of Discovery Street for the work of constructing permanent sidewalks on both sides of said street between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street.

6. Assessment in respect of Pakington Street for the work of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said street from Vancouver Street to Cook Street, and constructing curbs, gutters and boulevards on both sides of said street, also cost of sewer, surface drain and water laterals.

7. Assessment in respect of Empress Avenue for the work of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said avenue from Quadra Street to Cook Street, and constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete, also curbs and gutters on both sides of said avenue, and lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains.

8. Assessment in respect of View Street for the work of constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete on both sides of said street from Cook Street to Ormond Street.

9. Assessment in respect of Maple Street for the work of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said street from Topaz Avenue to southerly termination, and constructing curbs and gutters on both sides of said street, also lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains.

10. Assessment in respect of Bay Street for the work of constructing a permanent sidewalk on the north side of said street from Douglas Street to Tannery Street.

11. Assessment in respect of Vancouver Street for the work of constructing a permanent sidewalk on the east side of said street from Pembroke Street to Queens Avenue.

12. Assessment in respect of Cormorant Street for the work of constructing and erecting on both sides of said Street between Government Street and Douglas Street the necessary equipment and works for the purpose of supplying electric light, including standards and underground cables.

13. Assessment in respect of Scott Street for the work of constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete on both sides of said street from Haultain Street to Ryan Street.

14. Assessment in respect of St. Charles Street for the work of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said street from Rockland Avenue to Fairfield Road, and of constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete with curbs and gutters on both sides of said street, and of constructing boulevards on both sides of St. Charles Street from Fairfield Road to a point distant approximately 547 feet from the southerly line of Rockland Avenue, also lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains.

The special assessment rolls in respect of the above mentioned local improvement work, will be kept open for inspection at the office of the City Clerk, at the City Hall, Victoria, B. C., for at least ten days next before Friday, the 20th day of November, instant, the day appointed for the next sitting of the said Court of Revision.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, C.M.C.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 29, 1914.

PANTAGES

Unequaled Vaudeville

Week commencing Nov. 2nd, 1914

WALTER TERRY AND HIS
FIJI GIRLS

"In Cannibal Isle"

The Newest, Brightest and Gay-
est of Dancing Frolics

TWO KERNS

In "After the Fair"

GARDNER AND REVERE

"A True Variety Act"

LA TOURAINÉ FOUR

Singers de Luxe

THE FIVE JUGGLING

MOWATTS

JOE KNOWLES

"The Primitive Man"

THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7:30 AND 9:15

Matinees 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25, Boxes 50
Saturday, three Performances at night, starting at 6:30

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

"The Scenic Route"

Imperial Limited train No. 2 leaves Vancouver daily at 6:45 p. m. for Montreal, carrying Compartment-Observation cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Dining-car and Coaches, through cars to Calgary, Winnipeg and Montreal.

Toronto Express, train No. 4, leaves Vancouver daily at 8:30 a.m. for Toronto, carrying Drawing Room Compartment-Observation cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Dining car and Day Coaches.

AGENTS FOR ALL ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES FROM
MONTREAL AND NEW YORK

For rates, routes, sleeper reservations and full particulars apply to C. P. R. Offices, 1102 Government Street.

Phone 174.

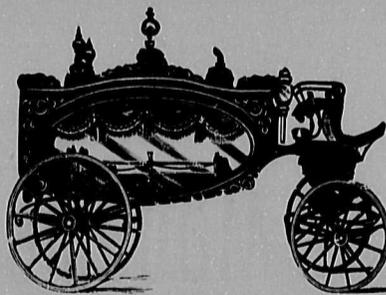
L. D. CHITHAM, City Pass. Agent

25c. Afternoon Teas---
Tea, Toast and Cake



The TEA KETTLE,
MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE, Proprietress

1119 Douglas St.
Opp. Victoria Theatre



The B.C. Funeral Co

734 Broughton St.,
Victoria, B. C.

Always open. Calls attended
at any hour.

Chas. Hayward, Pres.,
F. Caselton, Manager,
Reginald Hayward,
Secy-Treas.

Black
Tan
and
White
Best
for the
Shoes

2-IN-1

SHOE POLISHES

In new
patent
"Easy
Opening
Box"
10c
Easiest
to use

London Gossip

Supplied Specially to The Week by the International News Correspondence Service, Ltd., Goschen Building, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, England.

London and the War

After dark, when the streets of London are dimly illuminated and the searchlights are flashing in the sky, it is not difficult to realise that we are at war. During the day, however, London is pretty much as it generally is, except, perhaps, in Whitehall. In what may be called the head centre of Imperial administration every other man one meets is in uniform. Officers of the Navy and the Army come and go in large, though not very elegant, motor cars which carry the letters "O.H.M.S.," prominently displayed upon them. More uniforms are in fact to be seen at the War Office and the Admiralty than I can remember ever seeing. Motor cycle despatch riders, looking very smart with their khaki showing through their silky oilskins, dart in and out of the slower traffic in a way which would in peace times give even a London crossing policeman nerves. These are not days of peace, however, but days of war, and the representatives of the Army and Navy are freely and gladly given the right of way everywhere. At the War Office there are chairs in the archway leading to the court, and on these the wives of soldiers sit, with their children grouped about them, waiting patiently on "news." It is obviously not easy for them to be anything but downhearted. Still, they bear up wonderfully even when the "news" is bad.

Names for Battles

The nomenclature of war is out of date. When a single battle is fought on a line a hundred and fifty miles long it is difficult to give it a geographical name. The battle of the Marne could be so called only because the centre of decisive action was on that river. As for the present battle the newspapers began by calling it the battle of the Aisne for a similar reason. But here further difficulties arose. In the first place, the battle has lasted twenty-nine days, and a modern newspaper gets tired of repeating the same headline twenty-nine times. One impatient journal has for some time used the name "The Battle of the Rivers," presumably because the Somme, the Oise, the Aisne, and the Meuse all come into the scheme of operations. But the title does not really mean very much. Most battles are battles of the rivers. Then this one has developed into a more or less static condition of equilibrium along most of the line, with only the tall wagging fiercely. If geography is to give the name the present title should apparently be the "Battle of the Belgian Frontier." But there is no satisfaction to be got out of geography. It looks as if we shall be forced to invent a new system of names altogether. Readers of newspapers see battles graphically as a plotted curve that wriggles like a skewered eel. It is difficult to think of them as fought at this or that place or along a line to which a geographical name can be given.

London, October 14, 1914.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE SITUATION

(By Special Marconigram to The Week.)

Only a few of the people in Europe are really in the war, but the lives of all in the Western end are modified; everyone well behind the fighting line is living on ham, usually in sandwiches, and in France everyone takes a third class ticket and travels where he can get in, and then it takes him eleven hours to do a three-hour trip. "I started to telephone to a friend, an Englishman. We broke into English and the telephone girl said gently, "But Sir, excuse me, will you kindly speak French, foreign languages are forbidden on the telephone wires." The French newspapers are only single sheets, and you can hardly get your money out of your bank, but yet, so contradictory are things, I did get

money out of a Paris bank at 11 p. m., when all the streets were black dark for fear of Zeppelins, and that on my mere receipt as I had forgotten a cheque book!

I left Paris with two wounded soldiers; one had lost half his face and most of his fingers, and was eternally worrying a military doctor in the carriage to know how soon he might be fit to go back to settle the German gunner who had maimed him. An American set them all up in cigarettes and said all Americans were French at heart, when a Frenchman replied that was good, but it was a pity so many of their names ended in —heim or —stein. And what I can't make out is why Germans are allowed about loose in England when they are all rounded up in France.

Business at the War Office is as prompt and efficient as at Harrods' stores. The theatres are going in London and they must have guessed our Premier was going home, for they have just produced "Sir Richard's Biography" at the "Cri."

Germans, even naturalised, are asked not to appear at golf clubs, and people are vexed that German prisoners should be better fed and looked after than our own recruits. Evening open air lectures on recruiting are given by Members of Parliament in Embankment gardens, while the trains go by with their blinds drawn and the cluster lighting is turned off, and the search lights sweep round overhead.

Lady Proctor Beauchamp, aided by the Boy Scouts, got more than seven thousand blankets presented for the army. Oen fellow was telling of the fate he proposed for the Kaiser, but some one else said: "Keep that till we have broken the main spring of the Watch on the Rhine."

PRINCESS THEATRE

Never have the Allen Players appeared to better advantage than in the powerful drama, "Kindling," with which they are delighting their audiences at the Princess Theatre. In the role of "Maggie" Miss Verna Felton rises to heights which she has never before attained in Victoria, and she receives first class support from the other members of the company.

Russia is providing her prisoners with German newspapers. Presumably in a kindly effort to hide the truth from them.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot 2, Block 5, of part of Section 10 "Burleith Park," Map 969, Victoria City,

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh certificate of Indefeasible Title, in lieu of the Certificate of Indefeasible Title issued to Rasmus Sormsen on the 11th of October, 1913, and numbered 12594, which has been lost or destroyed.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., the 16th day of October, 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar General of Titles.

Oct. 31

Nov. 28

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lots 1654, 1655, 1664 and 1665, Victoria City, NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Frances Ann Bagshawe on the 9th day of April, 1907, and Numbered 14400C, which has been lost.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of October, 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar General of Titles.

Oct. 24

Nov. 21

Princess Theatre

Miss Verna Felton

and The Allen Players

November 2, 1914

PEG O' MY HEART

Seats now selling. Prices, 15c to 50c. Phone 4625.

SHELL GARAGE
737 BROUGHTON STREET

SHELL GASOLINE

is not only the purest in its crude state, but is subjected to such a refining process as to give it the premier place with particular Motorists everywhere.



Office and Warehouse
VIEWFIELD ROAD



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Court House at Duncan, B. C.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Court House, Duncan," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, 1914, for the erection and completion of Court House at Duncan, B. C. Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 14th day of October, 1914, at the offices of Maitland-Dougall, Government Agent, Duncan; J. Mahony, Government Agent, Court House, Vancouver, B. C.; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Intending tenderers can obtain one copy of plans and specifications by applying to the undersigned, together with a deposit of twenty-five (25) dollars, which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 10 per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes unsealed.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer, Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., 13th October, 1914.

Oct. 17—31



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 subdivisions 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.
March 22

WATER NOTICE

APPLICATION for a licence to take and use water will be made under the "Water Act" of British Columbia, as follows:

1. The name of the applicant is Alex. Gillespie.
2. The address of the applicant is East Sooke, B. C.
3. The name of the stream is Unnamed Creek.

The stream has its source in Mount MacGuire, flows in a Northeasterly direction, and empties into Sooke Harbour on Section 92, Sooke.

4. The water is to be diverted from the stream on the Westerly side, about 7 chains from Easterly Bdy, Section 110.
5. The purpose for which the water will be used is domestic.
6. The land on which the water is to be used is described as follows:—

Section 110, Sooke, B. C.
7. The quantity of water applied for is as follows: 2,000 gallons per day.
8. This notice was posted on the ground on the 28th day of July, 1914.
9. A copy of this notice 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 said Water Recorder, or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

ALEX. GILLESPIE, Applicant.
Oct. 3 Oct. 24

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application or a fresh Certificate of Title to part (3 acres) of northwest 1-4 of the southeast 1-4, and of the northeast 1-4 of the southwest 1-4 of Section 14, Mayne Island, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title issued to James Ashton Bowker on the 6th day of December, 1904, and numbered 10657 C, which has been lost.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 13th day of October, 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar General of Titles.

Oct. 17

Nov. 14

"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

THAT there is nothing so difficult these days as for a Volunteer from British Columbia to get to the front.

That it is to be hoped that the B. C. Horse will get away before the "snow flies."

That both officers and men must be heartily tired of the prolonged and unnecessary delay.

That now "Elliott's Horse" and "Boyle's Horse" have been provided for, it is surely the turn of the B. C. Horse.

That "Hornet" understands that the editor of The Week has a practical suggestion to make on this score.

That with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether the squadron could be got away with ease.

That the excellent rendition of "Pinafore" and "Iolanthe" by the Wolff Hopper Company was greatly enjoyed.

That the lanky one retains all his marvellous powers of mimicry, even if his singing voice is not as melodious as of yore.

That by far the cleverest item in the programme was his impromptu (?) speech.

That it is doubtful if he has any equal on the stage today in this line of business.

That the appeal of the Typographical Union to support Victoria printing establishments hits the School Board rather hard.

That a well-known local sportsman motored twenty miles into the country for a "shoot" and packed an empty gun-case.

That in this case the sportsman had not even the excuse of being "half-shot," although he may have had a peg.

That it is popularly believed that Admiral Storey will give the Naval Volunteers a fair chance.

That he could easily recruit and train a thousand men at Esquimalt, who would be willing to serve the Empire anywhere.

That it makes loyal British subjects "tired" to see some wealthy Germans rolling along the streets of Victoria in their motor cars, apparently indifferent to the misery of the war.

That their standard of culture fails to embrace the idea that their very appearance is an offence to British people.

That they might at least have the decency to hide their opulence and temporarily, at least, to disguise their superciliousness.

That the Kaiserhof changed its

name and its management just in time to prevent a wreck.

That the agents of the property, which belonged to a naturalized British subject of German ancestry, whom all respect, exercised sound judgment.

That the authorities are still lax in dealing with Germans who are known to be disaffected. In this case, the public can see clearer than the detectives.

That the leniency shown to the Koshe outfit has occasioned great surprise.

That the public will be pleased to learn, on the authority of the proprietor, Martin Beck, and the manager, Leuscher, that Gertrude Hoffman is not a German.

That she may be clever, but she

showed execrable taste in caricaturing a soldier in the King's uniform.

That there were several other matters of taste, on which the lady obviously differed from the public opinion of Victoria. No doubt, the difference was due to German culture.

That it is about time the authorities prohibited the sale of Seattle papers of anti-British policy in Canada.

That Winnipeg took this step months ago, to the gratification of her citizens.

That if the police authorities cannot see their way to act, the Mayor has ample authority.

The unemployed German waiter who tried to sing the British soldiers' marching song only got as far as "It's a long long way to der Tip—"

Remember, Remember the Fifth of November
 BUSINESS AND PLEASURE COMBINED
THE VICTORIA MUTUAL LOAN AND BUILDING SOCIETY, Limited
 Will hold their Sixteenth Ballot for
\$1,000.00 Free of Interest **\$1,000.00**
 for ten years
 ON
 Thursday, the 5th day of November, 1914, at 8 p. m., at
THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL, 724 FORT STREET
 After the Ballot the sum of \$1,000 to be advanced on mortgage free of interest for ten years, will be offered for sale among the members, and an appropriation of \$1,000 will also be offered for sale.
AFTER BUSINESS, A SOCIAL GATHERING
 There will be music, singing, and other entertainments, with light refreshments.
 Members are cordially invited to bring their friends, who will be under no obligation to join the Society unless they desire to do so.
A. G. SARGISON,
 President,
T. EDWARD CLARK,
 Managing Director and Secretary.
 Registered Offices, 307 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B. C. Phone 3206.

Peter McQuade & Son
 Limited.
SHIP CHANDLERS
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA
 Dealers In
PAINTS
 For painting your boat or your house. Varnishes for your boat or your home.
MOTOR OIL for auto or boat
ALL the little fixings for your auto or motor in stock.
 We can satisfy you in service and price.
TELEPHONE 41

Royal Victoria Theatre
 November 5th
NAT. C. GOODWIN
 Supported by
Margaret Moreland
 Will present
The Three-Act Comedy
"NEVER SAY DIE"

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
 Limited
 "Quality Launderers"
1015-1017 North Park Street
 Phone 2300

JOSEPH HINTON
MUSIC SCHOOL
 Singing, Organ and Pianoforte Lessons
1116 Fort Cor. Cook and Fort

Hours: 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
 Saturday evenings, 9:30
QUEEN'S OPTICIANS
 Eyesight Specialists
607 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.
 Between Government and Broad Streets

HALL & WALKER
 Agents
Wellington Colliery
 Company's Coal
1232 Government St. Phone 83

Miss WALKER
PIANO STUDIO
1153 Fort Street
 Business hours, 12:30 to 1:30
 Wednesdays and Saturdays Excepted.

NO DUST NO RUST

BLACK
KNIGHT



STOVE
POLISH
10¢

FOR A KITCHEN CHEERY AND BRIGHT

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED,
 HAMILTON, CAN. BUFFALO, N. Y.