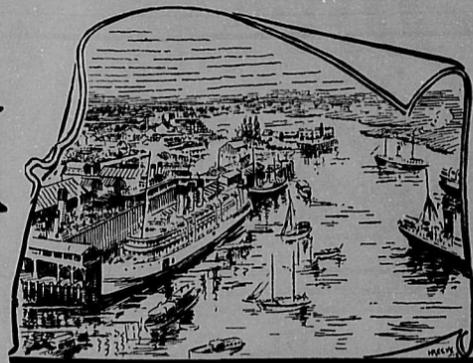




The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review.

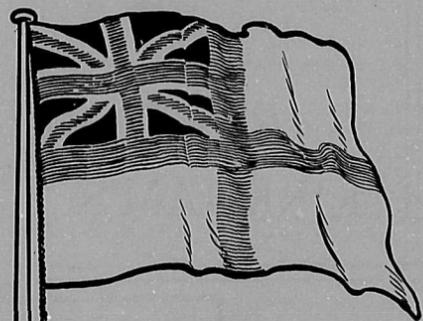
The Official Organ of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange



Vol. XII, No. 19--Twelfth Year

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, JULY 4, 1914

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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."

An Iron and Steel Industry

THE thanks of the community are due to His Worship, the Mayor, and to the Industrial Commissioner for having arranged for a public meeting at which the subject of an iron and steel industry for Vancouver Island could be discussed. The meeting was held in the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon and the audience evidenced considerable interest in the subject. There were many Old Countrymen there who knew from experience the value of such an industry and how it was, in fact, the foundation of the manufacturing prosperity of the Motherland. It is gratifying now that the data submitted convinced such authorities as Colonel Prior, the President, and Mr. Lugin, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, that a *prima facie* case had been made out. These gentlemen are both competent and critical. Colonel Prior has been associated with mining and with various phases of the iron industry all his life, and Mr. Lugin is an omnivorous reader, and a keen student of everything pertaining to trade and commerce. When these gentlemen, whose remarks were received by the meeting with applause, expressed their satisfaction at the data and arguments adduced, there is surely ample justification for endeavouring to carry the matter further. Three pertinent questions were asked and concisely answered in the affirmative. *Have sufficient quantities of ore of suitable quality been proven upon, or adjacent to, Vancouver Island to justify the establishment of a steel industry? Have trade returns actually demonstrated that there is a sufficient margin to guarantee the establishment of a commercial unit of the iron and steel industry? Can iron be manufactured at such a cost under existing conditions as would leave a reasonable margin of profit?* Coming into consideration only ore actually proven, Mr. Blakemore is able to quote from the official report of such eminent authorities as Professor Lindemann, Mr. Horace V. Winchell, Mr. R. R. Hedley and Mr. Thomas Kiddie to show that on Texada Island alone proven ore ranged from a possible minimum of ten million tons to a possible maximum of sixty million tons; that this ore was higher in metallic iron and lower in phosphorus and sulphur than the average ores used by the United States Steel Corporation; that pig iron from this ore had been produced at the Irondale furnace, paying the Western standard rate of wages, at \$15.50 a ton; that this pig iron had been rolled down into steel and used for a variety of purposes throughout the States, and had elicited the highest encomiums, including a certificate from the United States naval authorities to the effect that it was the best plate used on the *U. S. S. Nebraska* made from Texada ore was the best that had been used in the Navy. From these facts and the additional one that the actual trade returns show a consumption of 100,000 tons of pig iron per annum within the radius which would be controlled by a Vancouver Island smelter, and with an ever expanding market, it will be seen that the three questions are answered. To nothing of the important iron deposits at Campbell River, where 100 million tons of ore are ready for shipment and taking the minimum estimate of the engineers for Texada Island ore, it will be seen that there is sufficient to guarantee ore for the production of 100,000 tons of pig iron per day (that being the lowest commercial unit) for a period of thirty or forty years. It will be seen that as such commercial unit would produce less than 40,000 tons of pig iron a year, there is already a market for two units, so that the establishment of one would be a safe commercial proposition. As to the margin of profit, Professor Galloway and Professor Winchell estimate a maximum cost of \$14 to \$16 a ton. The production at the Irondale furnace was \$15.50, which demonstrates the accuracy of their estimate. The cheapest coke pig iron delivered at the Coast from Ashland, Wisconsin, and costs today \$25.40 a ton. The margin therefore is ample, even if it were considerably reduced by competition. There are many other phases of this subject which could be discussed and which will have to be dealt with when the matter comes to be thoroughly investigated. But enough has been demonstrated to justify an organized effort to give Vancouver Island an iron industry which would make her permanently prosperous. This cannot be done without the assistance of the Government. The *Colonist* suggests that it is a matter for the Trade and Commerce Department of the Dominion Government, and possibly on that phase

of the question *The Colonist* is right, but *The Week* ventures to suggest that the more important matter is to place the authority of the Provincial Government, which owns all our minerals, and which is directly concerned in the development of our natural resources, behind an authoritative report on the extent, character and suitability of the raw material which we possess and which would be required in an iron industry. When this has been done it will be time enough to develop the commercial side of the question. There has been no exhaustive investigation into the iron ore deposits of British Columbia. Beyond occasional monographs from members of the Dominion Geological Department, most of which have been of a cursory character, and the more extensive investigations made and paid for by private firms, there is no available data on the subject and in any event the investing public would prefer that the Government imprimatur should be stamped upon any report dealing with the subject of natural resources. In the interest of the development of Vancouver Island, in the general interest of the trade and commerce of British Columbia and possibly as a necessity arising out of the rapid displacement of coal by fuel oil to the considerable curtailment of the coal market, *The Week* believes that no time should be lost in dealing with this important question on a large scale and in an authoritative manner.

The House of Hapsburg

EVERYONE is familiar with the philosophy of the wisest of men and his prediction as to the fate of those who appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. In principle, if not *de facto*, the lamentable end of the Archduke Ferdinand, is another and a striking verification of this truth. It is not necessary to dwell on the ill luck which has dogged the footsteps of the House of Hapsburg. Its history for the last half century has been a case of disaster ever following fast and following faster. For twenty years the venerable figure of the Emperor, Francis Joseph, has been a pathetic as it has been dignified. Bereft by violence of wife, of son and now of heir, he survives; the embodiment of the tragedy of his dynasty. He is beloved by his own people and the attitude of the world towards him is that of respectful veneration, but around him the clouds of horror never cease to roll and from their inky depths the livid flash never ceases to emerge and strike. For a decade the world has wondered what will happen when Francis Joseph lays down the sceptre of empire. The dread portent has been repeatedly signaled and is again emphasized by the assassination of Ferdinand. Well may Europe dread his demise, for it will mean that the various sections of the Austrian Empire, which have been held together alone by his personal influence will fall asunder, each to pursue its own traditional policy, unless, and here lies the greater danger, the dominating influence of the German Kaiser determines that the moment to strike a blow at Slavonic solidarity has arrived. It is impossible not to attribute such assassinations as that of the Archduke Ferdinand to Slavonic resentment at the forcible annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. Russia will never forget that this was done in the moment of her humiliation and weakness, when, crippled by defeat at the hands of the conquering Japanese, she was unable to render any effective protest; nor will Russia readily forget that if the annexation was Austrian, the policy was German, and that Francis Joseph was literally pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the Kaiser Wilhelm. The unholy alliance of Germany and Austria in this matter must either be further cemented on the death of Francis Joseph, in which case it is not too much to anticipate an even closer union than that of alliance, or his demise will mean disintegration and the not improbable absorption of the Northeastern provinces by Germany. Whilst reprobating in the most unmeasured terms an atrocity which antagonizes civilization, it is impossible not to realize that it was the outcome of an autocratic and opportunist policy of aggrandisement.

Household Economics

ON MONDAY the women of Victoria formed a strong organization, under the presidency of Mrs. G. L. Foulkes, for the purpose of studying household economics and incidentally of effecting some sensible reduction in the cost of living. *The Week* is in entire sympathy with the movement. Whether it will continue to be in sympathy with the organization depends upon the policy and methods adopted. There is, however, no reason to doubt, judging from the very admirable addresses which the president has delivered on several occasions, that the organization will carry with it the sympathy and support of all who look beneath the surface of the subject. To study involves to probe and to understand. The causes of the present high cost of living are not superficial; some of them are world-wide and are due to conditions which an organization in Victoria can do nothing to affect. In any matters in which world movements play an important part a local organization must be futile. But there are many things which we can do for ourselves, quite independently of the rest of the world, and while it may be a good thing for Mrs. Foulkes' organization to study the broader aspects of the question, it is quite as necessary that it should take practical steps to deal with local issues. It is no good bewailing the fact that the cost of living is high; it must be remembered that the Western standard is high, and that the people of the West will not willingly lower it. None of us would, if we could, accept conditions of fifty years ago, under which many of us were reared. We should consider it the greatest hardship to eat the same simple fare, to dress as plainly, to live with the same sanitary conditions and to submit to the same inconveniences in respect of water supply and heat. The principle can be extended. Victoria would not go back to her unpaved and dusty streets; she would not willingly sacrifice her green and shady boulevards; we would not even be content with the simple

methods of education which prevailed in the past, and so on, all along the line. And yet changed conditions in all these respects cost money, and as our demands keep increasing and our standard rising they necessarily cost more. The practical question is, what can we do, first of all to get these things, which we have now come to regard as essentials, at a reasonable price, and, secondly, what can we do to cut down costs which are unreasonable. *The Week* believes that the answer to these questions is not far to seek and, indeed, is already known to the leaders of the organization just formed. But household economics are like science; they must be applied to be of any practical use. For instance, many of our household necessities, which are articles of food, are dear because they are imported; they will become cheap when they are produced nearer home. We shall never see cheap butter, milk, eggs, vegetables and meat, which constitute nearly all our staples of food, until we are able to develop the agricultural industry close to our doors. In a country in which land clearing is so costly this will never be done entirely by private enterprise; it will have to be done on the same system as in New Zealand and Australia, viz.: by Government assistance, by the advancing of reasonable sums of money to settlers on the security of their lands, and by an organized system of land clearing by the Government; which can do it much cheaper than it can be done by private enterprise. The second general line of practical, applied household economics is entirely in the hands of our women-folk now. It is to be less luxurious and more thrifty; to use the telephone less and the street car more; to "forecast" a little and order in advance. Many Victoria housewives quadruple the cost of delivering their goods by ordering four times a day instead of once; they would reduce this cost still further if they would take the trouble to go out and do their own shopping, select their own goods, pay cash, over the counter, demand their exact change and a discount for cash. They are keen enough to get out before eight o'clock in the morning and submit to the grossest indignities of crowding and scrambling whenever there is a "bargain counter" sale, with a prospect of saving a dollar; but they will have to be educated up to the point of going out and doing their ordinary shopping, on every dollar of which an appreciable saving can be made by the exercise of a little personal trouble. As excellent an authority as Mrs. H. C. Hanington stated in the public press last week, that on an experimental trip she had saved a dollar on an expenditure of eight dollars by shopping on the lines suggested. These may appear to be the trifles of household economics, they are in reality the things that count; they are within our own control, and if Mrs. Foulkes' organization does nothing better for the community than educate its women-folk to do their own shopping, as their mothers did, it will more than justify its existence.

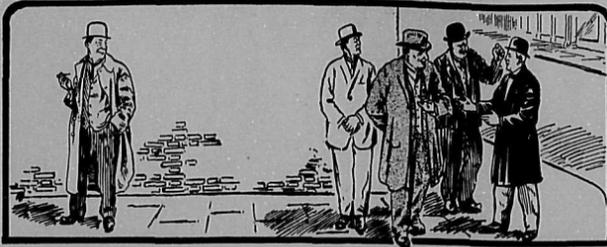
The Chinese Murder Case

THE CHINESE BOY who murdered Mrs. Millard has been found guilty of *manslaughter* and sentenced to penal servitude for life. *The Week* has always disagreed with the verdict of *manslaughter*, and while it has no desire to impute anything but the best of good faith to the Assize jury, it cannot but feel that its own attitude has been strengthened by the remarks of Mr. Justice Gregory when pronouncing sentence. He stated that he disagreed with the verdict of the jury, and felt that the crime was murder. He failed to find any extenuating circumstances; he characterized the crime as "almost unparalleled in its cunning and ferocity," and imposed the maximum sentence. *The Week* is quite unable to understand how the jury arrived at its verdict. To do so it must have believed implicitly in the statement of the prisoner, because his offence was uncorroborated in any single particular. Under ordinary circumstances and without the slightest evidence of extenuation it would have been impossible for the most able counsel to have secured a more favourable verdict than that of murder. When a victim is murdered and dismembered, parts of the body destroyed, with all the cunning and ferocity of a congenital and experienced criminal; when a prisoner admits that he did all this and that he did it because he was afraid of his victim; when he pleads in extenuation that his first blow was not intended to be fatal, and that what followed was unpremeditated, and due to the fact that he had accidentally killed his victim, it would be quite easy to assume that all this was but a plausible pretext; and even now there is no evidence that it is more. However, the jury saw fit to decide otherwise and John Kong, aged seventeen, has received the severest sentence short of capital punishment which could be inflicted. In view of the language of the learned judge it is to be hoped that there will be no maudlin sentiment aroused by the case, and no attempt to secure a mitigation of the punishment.

The Ontario Elections

IT IS not to be wondered at that the *Victoria Times* published a jeremiad on the result of the Ontario elections. There is nothing more annoying than to think you have hitched your chariot to a star and find that it is only hitched to a "stick" which comes down with a nasty thud. The *Victoria Times* affected to believe that Ontario was tired of Sir James Whitney and all his works, and was ready to turn to the interesting and youthful acolyte who carried the lamp of the Liberal party, and, incidentally, the banner of reform. It nearly lost its acolyte, for only by the narrowest majority was this good young man saved from defeat. But the saddest blow of all is the one which *The Times* with unusual frankness and sincerity loudly bewails, viz.: the disaffection of "Toronto the Good." It pathetically remarks that it is "surprised at Toronto," and goes on to say: "The numerous sermons launched from that austere beautiful city against the intemperance and licentiousness of the

(Continued on Last Page)



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

PEOPLE are still to be found in the land who express surprise at the vast amounts which are spent annually on advertising. I am frequently asked whether I believe in advertising, but I feel that my opinion in this matter is largely biased. It is not unnatural that I should believe that a weekly paper circulating in select circles offers the most valuable advertising space open to the public, and that I should scoff at the idea of anyone wasting money on placing sheet advertising on hoardings. The other day, however, the value of the latter method of bringing goods before the public eye was well illustrated in this very city of Victoria. Let me tell you the story. It is a pathetic one and deals with a mother giving her little son instruction in Imperial history. He was but a "toddler" and she thought it well to start at the fountain head, and so she asked him who King George was. The answer was prompt, if disconcerting. "Why, he's the man who makes the whisky that father drinks." Truly this was a triumph for the advertising genius who presides over the publicity department of a certain brand of Scotch, but it was a somewhat unfortunate prelude to a history lesson.

One wonders how many boys and girls are imbued with the same belief! It is an astonishing fact that the majority of men and women who studied history in their school days are very well informed on all matters which took place before the accession of Queen Victoria, but have only a superficial knowledge of the events which made her reign and that of her illustrious successor famous. Somehow or other history always seemed to end with the battle of Waterloo, and though one took a cursory glance through the period covered by the reigns of George IV. and William IV., interest subsided after the defeat of Napoleon, and next term one went right back to William the Conqueror. Of course the real reason for this was to be found in the fact that so much of importance took place subsequently to 1815 that but little stood forth in bold relief, and it was far easier for the teacher to take it for granted that every child knew what happened in the reign of the then reigning monarch and to turn back to the old familiar ground of the Norman Conquest, the Wars of the Roses and the Great Rebellion, than to make himself acquainted with events which he had never studied as a child and of which he was, for the most part, profoundly in ignorance. The very text books of history ten years ago dismissed the first fifty years of Queen Victoria in a few pages where-in events were strung together in the most uninteresting fashion, and the consequence was that the average schoolboy could give a very coherent account of the battle of Crecy, together with the date, but knew absolutely nothing of the three Reform Bills of the 19th century, and based what knowledge he had of the Indian mutiny and the Crimean War on what the late Mr. Henty had written on the subjects.

You know we all have an idea that history stopped when we were born. The newspapers are fond of encouraging us in this belief, and insist that final judgment on a certain course of action or on the merits of a great statesman must be left to posterity, and we naturally get into the way of thinking that history is no longer in the making, or if we go so far as to realize that it is, we think it useless to take more than a passing interest in it, because posterity alone can tell whether we are doing right or wrong. Whatever is past is great and important; whatever is present is ephemeral and valueless. We are brought up to believe that all the great men died long ago and that modern man is a pygmy. We have no orators, we are told; no statesmen, and no great generals to compare with the Marlboroughs and the Wellingtons of the past. This week I have had occasion to search through ancient files of The Week, and I said to myself that in those days we had a fine paper, with magnificent articles written by the Lounger and great displays of valuable advertising. Just

because these papers belong to a dead and gone age they seem really good, and yet I remember that they seemed puny enough in those days and at present The Week is still alive and kicking, thank you, and our generals, statesmen and orators seem quite sufficient to the times. It would be a good thing if we could manage to slough the idea that achievement lies in the past and not in the present and the future.

At last we seem to have come into our own as regards weather. It was a thousand pities that the storms which ushered it in should have fallen upon the very days for which the Rose Festival at Mt. Adelaide had been arranged, but such accidents will happen occasionally and now it would seem that we are to enjoy the bright, warm days which are our due at this time of the year. The change comes at the right time, too, just as the holidays are beginning and arrangements have been made for swimming instruction to be given the children at the Gorge Park. It ought to be quite unnecessary to urge that every child who cannot yet swim be made to attend these classes during the holidays, and yet I am afraid that the summer may draw to a close with some few boys and girls still helpless in the water. To my mind it is the duty of all parents to see to it that their children can swim; there is absolutely no excuse for this not being done; it costs nothing and the children are in safe hands during their course of instruction. By the close of the summer there should not be one child attending school who cannot swim.

Here is a question of street car ethics on which I should like an opinion. Not long ago, as some of my readers may remember, a short story appeared in The Week entitled "The Usurper," which told of a workman who rudely occupied the seat which a gentleman in a crowded car had vacated to oblige a lady. Last Saturday I was standing up in a grossly over-crowded Uplands car, and in front of me were two ladies also standing. A gentleman sitting well up in front rose from his seat, but in the meantime each lady had found a seat elsewhere. The courteous gentleman, not noticing that his action was a work of supererogation, moved right up to the front of the car and stood facing the passengers, but he was by this time well removed from his seat, there being three or four men between him and it. Just in front of the empty seat stood a man entirely oblivious to the comfortable quarters in his rear. I saw the empty seat, so did my neighbour standing beside me. I saw in the latter's eye that he had no compunction in taking possession, so I didn't give him a chance, but just stepped forward and snuggled in without the poor fellow standing with his arm on the back of the seat in front being aware of what he had lost. The I caught the eye of the original holder of the seat, and I admit that I blushed. But I couldn't have let the other man take the seat, could I? Or should I have stood on principle, as well as on the car floor?

I was glad to see the city being hoist with its own petard in the matter of thistles. Doubtless there are many places where it should be made to pay a fine for allowing weeds and other noxious herbs to grow on its own property, but at present I am chiefly interested in a little matter of herbage growing on the city side of Poul Bay Road close to its junction with Oak Bay Avenue. Walking past that spot last Sunday, I noticed that a householder had literally torn a garden from the wild and had made a nice lawn right up to the edge of his holding. Immediately bordering on this lawn, for there was no fence, was the city roadway flanked by an untidy growth of grass and weed. The Streets Committee might well look into this, for we can hardly expect householders to break their backs in beautifying their lots by making picturesque gardens if the roadway is to be allowed to grow rank with weeds alongside. Such things give a chance to blaspheme to every passing

LOUNGER.

PERSONALITY

THERE is not a cricketer in Victoria who is not acquainted with Crawford Coates, for during the five or six years which he has spent in the Capital City he has always been at the forefront of the Cricket Brigade. This is as it should be when one remembers that he once belonged to the greatest cricketing team on this Continent, the Philadelphians, and in his day was accounted one of their best batsmen and fielders. In 1894 I happened to be in Halifax during the cricket week and saw the Philadelphia team under the captaincy of King play a Halifax XI. Coates was on the visiting team and I shall never forget the stylish manner in which he batted, nor his quickness and reliability on the field. He still retains some of the former characteristics, for, although he must be accounted a veteran, and at times is prevented by indisposition from doing himself justice, he can still be relied on, when it is his day out, for a good score. He had such a day once last season when playing against the Garrison team on their own ground. I never saw a man enjoy himself more; in a few overs he had the bowling collared and from that point played everything that came with confidence and skill, and with some of the old-time style which is none too much in evidence nowadays. He ran up 76, if I remember rightly, and was the means of winning the match. What I like about Coates' batting is that he plays correctly; he does not "pull;" he is not limited in his strokes; he can "slip," "cut" and "drive" with equal felicity, and in this respect is a pattern to all our younger batsmen. I believe he has been cherishing one unfulfilled ambition, and that is once more to make a century. He has a presentation bat on which is a little silver shield bearing the mystic figures 146. I think if Coates could knock up three figures once more he would be perfectly happy. He is capable of doing it and I only hope that he will do it in this, which is evidently a season of phenomenal scores. In addition to his personal prowess on the field, Crawford Coates has rendered invaluable service as secretary of the Pacific Coast Cricket Association and the B. C. Cricket Association. He gives unlimited time to correspondence and to organization, and is well entitled to be regarded as the Dean of the cricketing fraternity. As a citizen he is extremely popular, enjoying public confidence and a reputation for professional skill. Although not identified with any of our largest public buildings, his services have been requisitioned very widely in connection with resi-

dential property, and to-day he is a recognized authority on the architecture of the attractive home. Like every good cricketer, Crawford Coates is a good sportsman and a good citizen—more power to his elbow!

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a crowded omnibus kept on sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad. "Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer: "Yes, I 'ave, but I don't lend it to strangers.—Argonaut.

"She went upstairs to bed, wishing her husband were alive; but after a little weak whisky and water and a biscuit, she concluded that he was no doubt happier in a sphere where no table manners were necessary, for he had remained to the last constitutionally unable to eat jelly with a fork, or to balance a teacup and a plate of bread and butter on his knees while using his pocket-handkerchief."—Gay Morning, by J. E. Buckrose. Mills and Boon. 6s.

Release for Drinkers

No need to enlarge on the desirability of release from the grip of this habit. If you are a heavy drinker, you know only too well how welcome would be the change to a condition free from the craving, free from the need of alcohol, standing on your own legs, renewed in mind and body.

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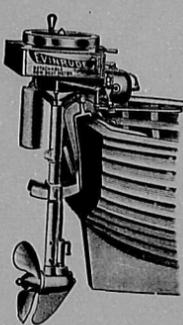
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS will be received on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of Thursday, July 2, 1914, for the erection and completion of a brick building with basement on Fort and Government Streets, in the City of Victoria.

C. ELWOOD WATKINS,
Architect.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot 2, Prevost Estate, Map 175, 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, issued to Gilbert Malcolm Sproat on the 11th day of November, June 20—July 18

THE WEEK

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

WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, President and Editor; McLEOD GOULD, Secretary; G. LUMLEY, Advertising Agent

Making History in Court

BY BOHEMIAN

DOUBT if anybody in the Appeal Court, Victoria, on Monday morning last, except the judges, realized that the Court was making history; yet I also doubt whether a more truly historic occasion has ever arisen in the law courts of British Columbia, or even of the Dominion. The Hindu appeal case was brought to court on a technicality, viz., the alleged illegal detention of one Munshi Singh, on whose behalf an order under Habeas Corpus had been applied for in the Supreme Court and had been refused by Mr. Justice Murphy. Realizing the vast importance of the question, both sides solicited a speedy reference to the Appeal Court and so the venue was shifted from Vancouver to Victoria. Although the case came to court on a technicality, the issue was broad and one of the most momentous importance. It covered the constitutionality of the Canadian Immigration Act, the equality of the immigration regulations, the irrefragability of Magna Charta and the competency of the Canadian Government to exclude British subjects.

The case for the appeal on behalf of Munshi Singh was argued by Mr. Cassidy as leading counsel, supported by Mr. J. E. Bird, as junior. The argument was intensely interesting, too discursive and at times far from the issue. Indeed, on such an important occasion the disinterested onlooker could hardly help regretting that so vital a question was not being handled by one of the recognized leaders of the Bar. It was rather disconcerting for counsel to be told over and over again by one or other of the judges that he had not made himself understood, or that the point he was making was not clear. Mr. Bird frankly confessed that the task was too big for him, and threw himself on the consideration of the court, presenting his most important argument in the form of a typewritten memorandum.

What the observer was most struck with was the ragged manner in which the argument was presented. This was probably due to haste, for which counsel were not responsible, but as it is certain that the matter will go before the Supreme Court of Canada should the appeal be dismissed, there is still time for the great constitutional argument to be properly presented. The points made by counsel for the appeal were, first, that the immigration orders exceeded the provisions of the Immigration Act; second, that the Governor-General-in-Council had gone beyond what the Act authorized, specially in imposing penalties such as the \$200 fine on immigrants who could not otherwise be disqualified from entering; third, that in ruling that Munshi Singh was a labourer the immigration Court had arrived at an incorrect decision in that the only evidence before the court showed that he was a farmer and not a labourer; fourth, that it was not within the competency either of the Governor-General-in-Council or of the Canadian Parliament to discriminate against British subjects. On the latter point Mr. Bird elaborated a lengthy and interesting argument, based upon the contention that all sovereign power in the British Empire rested originally in the King, and that all such sovereign power as he had not already delegated to others, still rested in himself; that neither through the instrumentality of the British North American Act, nor any other Act had he delegated to the Canadian Parliament the right to legislate against the immigration of British subjects; that consequently the immigration authorities and the Canadian Government had exceeded their rights, and the appellant, Munshi Singh, had been improperly deprived of his liberty.

It is not my intention here, especially as the case is "sub judice," to deal with these important arguments; they are obviously open to reply. Frequent questioning from one or other of the learned judges indicated their keen appreciation of the importance of the appeal and their extreme anxiety to thoroughly understand the ground taken by the appellant. Many of their questions indicated that the interpretation of the Immigration Act was being strained to fit the case, as for instance, when Mr. Bird sought to interpret the phrase "Asiatic races" in a strictly scientific and ethnological sense, and not in a popular sense. Indeed, as Chief Justice Macdonald smilingly pointed out, if Mr. Bird's argument were followed to its ultimate conclusion no race could be excluded from Canada, since we were all descended from Adam and Eve. Of course, the up-to-date theologians in court also smiled politely at the courageous orthodoxy of His Lordship.

Without expressing any opinion on the legal aspect of the case, it certainly sounded strange to hear learned counsel contend that Canada had not the right to legislate as she thought fit on the subject of immigration, and it sounded doubly strange in view of the fact that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have exercised that power without interference either on the part of the Imperial authorities or of the races directly affected. Be the result what it may, nothing could be more satisfactory than that a matter which affects the very foundations of the Empire should be calmly and judicially disposed of in the Courts of the Empire, and that with a decorum, a solemnity, a sense of responsibility and an impressive ability which would well befit a Court of Appeal at the heart of the Empire. It seems almost trivial to say that there could have been no sterner rebuke and no more convincing refutation of the wild vapourings of Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., than our Canadian Courts than that furnished by the British Columbia Court of Appeal in session at Victoria this week.

Bohemian

London Gossip

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

Princess Mary and Lawn Tennis

Lawn tennis is making enormous strides as a game in this country and is in fact seriously eating into cricket as a summer pastime. Though not an ancient game—in its present form it is only 40 years old—it may fairly call itself "royal" if only by reason of the many royalties who play. A Hohenzollern, for instance, played last year at Wimbledon, on the outskirts of London, and the King of Sweden is a regular tournament player. King George is a regular attendant at Wimbledon, and now it appears that his interest is shared by his family, for I hear that Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the present lady champion, has been asked to teach the game to Princess Mary. Ladies' tennis, of course, suffers badly from the lack of the good teaching at the start which Princess Mary is fortunately about to get. If anybody is qualified to teach the value of proper footwork and "timing" it is certainly Mrs. Chambers.

The Late Sir Douglas Straight

Sir Douglas Straight, who died here last week, was probably the most popular man in London Journalism. He brought into Journalism the spirit of equality, companionship and chaff at the Bar Mess, and with political opponents he gave and expected after hours the spirit of friendliness that good lawyers show to their adversaries after the hard fight in the courts is adjourned for the day. His experiences at the Bar and in India were valuable to him in his press life, and gave him a sense of proportion which smoothed the workings in the Pall Mall Gazette to a degree which some in less happy offices thought not business-like, even amateur. Possibly he carried good nature too far, and it is said that he was so practical in his encouragement of young writers that he loaded himself with "copy" which he found on reflection hardly up to the standard for printing in his journal. He was interested in art to some extent, but he was more interested, perhaps, in artists, and he was one of the links which bound together many sides of London's multiple life, particularly in the Temple, St. John's Wood and Whitehall. His death was feared after his operation a fortnight ago, but his illness came suddenly. Five weeks ago he wrote to a friend saying that life was nothing without health, and that he was feeling in the best of health!

An Anglo-Russian Naval Alliance

After having expressed nervous fears regarding the rumours of a prospective Anglo-Russian naval alliance, the eminent German political writer, Herr Theodor Wolff, has now admitted in the Berliner Tageblatt that the matter is of no concern for Germany. "We are no more interested," he remarks, "than a casual spectator who should receive a toy balloon on his head." It is to be presumed that the subtle irony of the "toy balloon" is meant as a sneer at the negligible value of the Russian navy. Herr Wolff, however, may tranquillize his ruffled spirits on learning that there is no official authority for the statement that a British naval alliance with Russia is in contemplation. In any case, the report should serve admirably the purpose of Admiral von Koester, Admiral Breusing and other pan-Germans as a pretext for demanding more ships and men.

Municipal Precedence

The little dispute between the Lord Mayor of London (representing the ancient square mile of the city of London) and the chairman of the London County Council (Lord Peel, representing all London outside the square mile and incidentally a population of about six millions) as to who should take precedence at ceremonial gatherings in Paris will remind some of the city fathers of Manchester of an amusing difficulty on a similar point when they, with delegations from other English and some Scottish municipalities went over to France to help the entente cordiale. The idea of an interchange of visits between the civic representatives of the great cities of the two countries was born in Manchester, and Manchester having been the first to entertain the delegates from Lyons, the Manchester delegates claimed precedence for their Lord Mayor. But the Glasgow delegates would have none of this. They claimed the privilege of the big brother. Glasgow, they said, came first as the biggest city represented on the delegation. And then Edinburgh put in the claim of a city which is the capital of a famous country. The triangular problem was considered for some hours. It came to the ears of the French hosts and caused them perplexity. But good humour and the spirit of the entente cordiale smoothed away the difficulty—the Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Lord Provost of the two Scottish cities agreed to take precedence by turn.

Weird Fashions for Men

The latest thing in men's fashions is to do without collars—artistically. One sees the new style occasionally in Bohemian Soho, post-impressionist St. John's Wood, and sophisticated Hampstead—young men without collars or waistcoats, but with rich scarves instead, loose shirts of flaming hue, black felt hats of a sombrero cut, and, as a rule, dark clothes. They look very comfortable, but far from neat. The impression is that of an agricultural laborer in his "Sunday best," or an East-End-er after a wash and brush-up following a hard day's manual work. In fact when one comes to think of it, this fashion has always existed among the infra-artisan class. If, as is likely, the fashionable "nut" goes in for collarlessness, he will not follow the lead of the young men of the studios and the Cafe Royal, London's great evening gathering place now for all that is eccentric and much that is artistic. Youth will always aim at spickiness and spanness. He will not go so far, perhaps, as to adopt the open-neck blouse from the other sex, but he will probably revert to the style of Byron in the portraits, and perhaps, in extreme cases, to that of Shelley, who, it will be remembered, is usually shown with a sort of low "Medici collar," as I think the ladies call it, and a shirt decollete in front down to the position of one's third waistcoat button. London, June 14, 1914.

BOOK NOTES

The Strength of the Strong. By Jack London. (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. \$1.25.)

This typical "London" book consists of seven short stories, of which the most characteristic is that from which it derives its title, and the most original, a story of the Yellow Peril, called "The Unparalleled Invasion." The others feature the labour problem as "The Dream of Debs," and the habitual criminal as "The Enemy of All the World." There is a dialect story dealing with the loves and domestic trials of humble life, and the inevitable sea story without which no "London" book would be complete.

The collection has been copyrighted no fewer than seven times and has now passed into the hands of the Macmillan Company of Canada. None of the stories can be accounted as among the best of London's work, though they all demonstrate that remarkable mastery of the language which is his strongest feature, for Jack London is one of the few writers who always succeeds in finding the word he wants, and it is to this faculty that his force is largely attributable.

"The Strength of the Strong" deals with prehistoric man and cave life, but it is rather a treatise than a story and is saturated with not a little of the sardonic humour so characteristic of London. By its use he transfixes the foibles of modern society. However obscure the story may appear, the writer never allows you to forget its purpose. The concluding paragraph will at once illustrate his philosophy and style.

"Long Beard dipped into the bear-careass and sucked with toothless gums at a fist of suet.

"Some day," he said, wiping his hands on his sides, 'all the fools will be dead and then all live men will go forward. The strength of the strong will be theirs, and they will add their strength together, so that,

of all the men in the world, not one will fight with another. There will be no guards nor watchers on the walls. And all the hunting animals will be killed, and, as Hair-Face said, all the hillsides will be pastured with goats and all the high mountain valleys will be planted with corn and fat roots. And all men will be brothers, and no man will lie idle in the sun and be fed by his fellows. And all that will come to pass in the time when the fools are dead, and when there will be no more singers to stand still and sing the "Song of the Bees." Bees are not men.'

OIL! OIL!

F. E. Simpson

Formerly of Cranbrook, Kamloops, Victoria.

General Broker

References: People who know me.

Address: Calgary, Alberta, Queen's Hotel Block.

I would be pleased to handle any commissions for my friends and others who desire to transact business in the Oil Fields of Alberta. The chances are good for legitimate speculative profit, but every well will not be a gusher. It will be our endeavor to handle those stocks issued by Companies with reputable Directorates and whose holdings are of a nature that give reason for success. Following this policy, the chances may be good, but it is always a chance, a chance to lose and a chance to win, like every other business one might enter. By investing now, when Companies are honestly working, it is a chance for the rich and the poor. But when Oil has been struck in a well, or there are good properties near a well of that character, the stocks of those Companies are for the men with plenty of money to spare.

A Few Dont's

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Don't be sure you are a rich man when you have bought Oil Shares.

Don't fail to bear in mind that in every Oil Field shares have been from Ten Cents to Dollars, and dropped to nothing; and, on the other hand, they have gone up to hundreds and thousands of dollars. Stocks like the Monarch, once One Dollar, now Forty; the Dingman, once One Dollar, now Eighty-five Dollars; the Southern Alberta, once One Dollar, now Eight Dollars; the Black Diamond, once One Dollar, now Six and a Half Dollars; the Stokes-Stephens, once Twenty-five Cents, now Forty-two Cents. This illustrates the chances, but the failures are to be also taken into consideration. It is an investment pure and simple, in which the element of chance largely predominates, but if you win you generally have an opportunity of winning big. If you can afford to invest, you can afford to take a chance—if you cannot afford to take the chance, you cannot afford to invest. I want your business, but I want it on the square.

F. E. SIMPSON.

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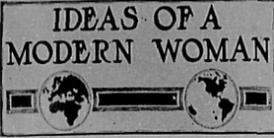
Vol. I

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 4th, 1914

No. 4

EDITOR.....EDITH M. CUPPAGE

Social news and correspondence must be in on Wednesday of the current week.



SOME people think a modern woman is a meddling woman, meddling in things which do not concern her. For instance, in the matter of the introduction of copper coinage, to which there seems to be considerable opposition, women are accused of meddling. If women are not concerned with housekeeping, what are they concerned with? The price of food stuffs is a matter which concerns, or ought to concern, every woman. If a few women take the trouble to organize toward creating a remedy, then every housewife ought to join in and help.

The opposition to a smaller coin is coming from the wage-earner, who believes that his wages will be lowered. This fear is quite unfounded, as the copper coinage would have no relation to wages. The people whom it would affect are the retail merchants, who make more than their legitimate profit out of the small consumer. But this is short-sighted policy on the part of the merchants, as better conditions for the working man always mean a general stimulus to trade. Many of our Victoria merchants realize this and are perfectly willing to circulate copper.

The members of the new Household League are only anxious to better conditions generally, and are alive to the fact that the small wage-earner is most affected by present conditions, and they are prepared to set forth their reasons why the smaller coin will bring down the cost of living without lowering wages. The trades unions would do well to investigate the matter, and listen to the women who are busy collecting all useful information.

Another matter which will claim the attention of the Household League is a propaganda in favour of home industries and a creation of a demand for everything made in Victoria. The Merchants' Retail Association are doing a great deal toward bringing Victoria to the fore as a shopping centre, and what is wanted is co-operation between the housewives, the retail merchants, and the B. C. manufacturers. There may possibly have to be a little give and take on all sides, but the results should be beneficial to everyone.

It has always been the policy of The Ladies' Review to follow the example of "The Week" in taking an independent line, and supporting any question which in its opinion is deserving of support, and there is scarcely anything of moment on which the public do not want to see "what The Week says." All the prominent societies and organizations approach us for support, and if their members would reciprocate by subscribing to this paper and mentioning it to their friends, they would help us considerably. The advertising columns are patronized only by the leading and most reliable stores, and shopping at them and mentioning the paper would be another practical way of lending support. This is only another form of co-operation in which we are sure our readers will only be too glad to participate.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Muskett had a most enjoyable cruise during the week across to the Sound cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Purdy and the Misses Purdy, of Bellingham, Wash., have been guests at the Empress during their stay in town. While here they toured the Island in their motor car and had a most interesting and enjoyable holiday. Mrs. Purdy is a sister of Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Burdette Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaytor Payne were among the many Victorians who took advantage of the fine weather and went by launch up to the Cowichan Bay Regatta.

Miss Marjorie Rowe left on Saturday for Banff on a visit to friends.

Purblind Englishmen.

By Florence Heim.

So many arguments have been brought forward by the opposers of suffragism that to recapitulate them at length would be tedious and superfluous.

Briefly they may be summed up into three impeachments: First, that women are creatures of emotion, not reason, and consequently unfitted to assist in passing laws that are technically held to be the outcome of the reason and dispassionate judgment of the majority of men.

Secondly, that "nice women—and for the sake of their argument "nice women" are assumed to be in the majority—do not desire the vote, and that were it granted to them they would not make use of it.

Thirdly, that nature herself has forever debarred women by her physical disabilities from the endurance necessary for sustaining the strain of political life, and that to extend the vote to her would be to introduce dissensions into happy homes, and unfit a woman for the duties of wife and mother.

These arguments seem plausible enough at first sight, but do they bear a close inspection?

The combined wisdom of the ages as evolved by the good reason and judgment of men is sadly discounted by a few incontrovertible facts. Their united wisdom has established laws so divergent in their social and moral bearing that, whereas in Scotland one code of morality as shadowed by the marriage laws prevails, a breach of which entitles either man or woman equally to a divorce, in England, the titular Land of Freedom, only a man can claim release from his marriage vows if his partner is guilty of infidelity.

For the justice of man has ordained that though the stronger sex—presumably not stronger in morals since special concessions are made to them in this respect—may seek redress on this ground only, in order for a woman to be entitled to a divorce not only must she prove infidelity but also cruelty. A man may maintain secretly or openly as many establishments as his means and inclinations permit of, and yet return to his wife and claim his marital rights.

If, under such circumstances, the woman refuses to live with her legal lord, he can leave her destitute, and force upon her the dire alternative of accepting his companionship or having to support herself. A wife who declines to live with her husband must (in England) support herself as best she can, and wrest a living where she can. Thus much for man's sense of justice towards the weaker, though numerically stronger half of mankind, over whom, by virtue of the laws he has defined to regulate her conduct to suit his own convenience he exercises absolute control.

Nor does this by any means sum up the total of his idea of justice towards the weaker sex. If it please him to favour a mistress in lieu of his wife, he may will away all his property to the former, unless the property is entailed, leaving all he possesses to the companion he has chosen outside the laws he himself had made, laws to which he insists all women should rigidly adhere. The penalties attached to a breach of these man-made laws is so severe on women as to be prohibitive, only he it well understood where the woman is concerned.

For himself man has reserved the prerogative of absolute licence, and no breach of his own established laws by a man can entitle a woman to her freedom.

Do his property rights end here? By no means. Unjust in one thing he is unjust in all. The sacred rights of his own personal property, whether that property be a woman or an estate, are alike equally absolute, and a travesty on justice. Well may the goddess of justice be depicted as blind. Blind indeed are the dispensers of justice.

A man's pheasants, his partridges, and the wild birds which nature has created for his exclusive pleasure, as he maintains, are by right of his possession sacred. Week after week, month after month, and year after year the late Labourers' famous weekly "Truth" has compiled the heavy record of men's injustice.

For the man who, driven by hunger, ventures to shoot a partridge or a pheasant that has been reserved by his superiors for their guns a heavy

fine or a month's imprisonment is considered a light penalty, often that penalty is six weeks or even two months incarceration, but if the same dangerous criminal takes the mild diversion when swayed by drink or passion of assaulting his legal wife, of dragging her round the room or knocking her senseless, or even carrying his pastime so far as to kick the body of the woman whom he most solemnly vowed to love and cherish, a fine of 7s. 6d. may be imposed by a hard hearted magistrate, or possibly—though the option of a fine is given in nine cases out of ten—a week's imprisonment.

The woman is his legal property, has not a man the right to do what he wills with his own, so due consideration is accorded to this legal fact when apportioning his punishment.

The property owners have banded themselves strenuously together to preserve as sacred and inviolable the rights of their private and personal property, but when that property includes human flesh and blood it may well be asked whether there may not be something to be said for the rights of the living property?

What meaning, if any, can be ascribed to the apparently meaningless words that form part of the English marriage service, when the man solemnly promises "in the sight of God and this congregation" to love, and cherish the woman who stands by his side as long as life shall last.

And what of his subsequent declaration, "With my body I thee worship, with all my worldly goods I thee endow." Words, empty, idle words. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred no meaning whatsoever is literally attached to these high sounding undertakings on the man's part. So far, indeed, from his endowing her with all his worldly goods, until the year 1882 when the Married Woman's Property Act became law in England, not only did he fail to endow her with any of his worldly goods, but he also could legally claim every penny that she possessed previous to her marriage, and any money she earned after marriage was not recognized by the law of England as hers. The man could take it all!

What use then for a woman to slave as a seamstress, charwoman, laundress or at any other of the menial employments deemed suitable and "womanly" for a woman to engage in, with the hope of supporting herself and children, since after acquiring their bread by the sweat of her brow, the idle property owner of the woman could take every penny she earned.

Finally, after centuries of injustice, the Married Woman's Property Act was passed in 1882, and later it was legally decided that a man could not forcibly seize his wife's person and convey it where he pleased.

For once a woman defying the law and the established order of things, as established by man for men, actually had the hardihood to resist his claims on her person. She ran away from her legal owner. The husband, who was entitled to re-capture his quarry, started in pursuit, and demanded his property rights. He seized the woman in open day light, thrust her into a cab, and drove off with his possession, but lo! and behold! the woman still resisted and appealed to the law for protection. Then, and not till then, the courts decided to annul the shameful right to his wife's person that marriage had previously conferred on the man, and a new law was enacted, since which date a woman is recognized as no longer subject to the law of brute force on the man's side.

Still, although man reluctantly conceded so much protection to the weaker sex, he was far too astute and alive to his own interests to admit that the woman who declined to live with her husband could claim support from him. The woman who leaves her husband does so at her own peril, and with the certainty that she must enter the army of workers in the already over-crowded ranks of life's commercial battlefield.

Then too there are the children. Surely they at least might be recognized as belonging to the woman who bore them, to the woman who risked her life to bring theirs into existence, to the woman whose body nourished and fed them when as yet the world knew them not.

"No!" said the man, "but for me you would have had no children, so they, too, I claim as mine."

Though a mother's love has been acclaimed by men as the most perfect

form of love in existence, though the passion of maternal love has been sung by poets and exalted by all mankind as the noblest instinct of humanity, and its fulfilment places a crown of agony on the mother's brow while yearly hundreds of women throughout the British Empire pay for the privilege of motherhood with their lives, yet through throughout the world mothers die annually that the children of men may live, this cannot move the hearts of men to pity.

The child, who for nine months has drawn its existence from the mother only, whose birth has entailed agonies such as most fathers fly from witnessing, is also the man's property. Legally it is for him to decide how the child or children shall be educated, what religious instruction they shall receive, and if finally, a woman is accused and convicted by a court of men of even once committing a fault which every married man in England is legally at liberty to commit every day of the week without any redress on the woman's part (unless accompanied by physical violence to the



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woman's person) then the man's stern, pitiless deers still goes forth, deprive the woman of the children she bore and suckled, and for whose lives she staked her own.

Such is man's gratitude towards the mother of his children, such the justice that English men have meted out to the weaker sex.

But this act of barbarism on man's part has amply been avenged. All over the civilized world, even in parts of Germany, the cry echoes through the land that the population is steadily but slowly decreasing, that the women of the educated classes are skirking their natural duties—duties to the race, but every duty has its accompanying privileges, only from motherhood have those privileges been wrested by the laws framed by men.

When in the arrogance that has accompanied the exercise of unrestricted power, men debarred women from nature's rights by a double code of morals, one law for the women, another for the man, they omitted to reckon with one factor.

Their unrestricted power is limited by one fact only. Though until the last few years they have legally debarred women from entering any of the lucrative professions, allotting to her only the menial drudgeries of life, they have been unable to enchain her thinking faculties. The injustice of ages has called these to life, and

throughout the civilized world, among the educated class, women have refused to bring children into the world at man's pleasure.

Nature is avenging herself on the future race of men by limiting their very existence at the option of women. In vain are all the grandmotherly devices of the French Government to preserve the lives of the limited—artificially limited—number of children born to a French family by regulating the sale of infants feeding bottles and comforters, all of which are now strictly supervised by the French Government, still the number of births bids fair to be outstripped by the mortality records.

In vain has the Australian Government offered \$25 for every child born over and above the small number most women elect to have, in vain do they hold out special inducements to the married man to increase and multiply, here his brute force avails him nothing. He can no longer legally compel his wife to bear him children, unless of her own free will and accord, and she has plainly and unmistakably shown that under existing social conditions she will not burden herself with a large family.

In place of bribes for the increase of the race offer justice, one law for the woman and the man, justice so long strangled by man at its birth, justice that cries aloud for equal rights and privileges, justice that will not be silent, and that though blind is no longer dumb.

When the demands of justice are satisfied women will again joyfully resume their duties to the race—duties no longer divested of the privileges which motherhood confers.

THE HOUSEHOLD LEAGUE

A WELL-ORGANIZED Household League should play an important part in the history of the city, and reviewing the results obtained in other places one will look forward to what may be accomplished here by the newly-formed league.

An organization meeting was held last Monday afternoon, and everything augurs well for a harmonious co-operative scheme which should be of incalculable benefit to Victoria. The patrons of the League are Mrs. Paterson, Lady McBride, Mesdames G. H. Barnard, Home, Jenkins, and Miss Crease. The working members include many of our most active and influential women.

At Monday's meeting, Mrs. R. S. Day gave an interesting address, in which she impressed those present with the real need of immediate steps toward a scheme calculated to reduce the present abnormal high cost of living.

Mrs. Foulkes declared that women disbursed about ninety per cent. of the money earned by men for the family, and consequently much lay in women's hands to better conditions. Much practical advice was given by the speaker as to weighing groceries and meat, buying goods in bulk, saving extra cost of packages, keeping books, and keeping in touch with market prices. The question of cash buying was also touched upon, and there is no doubt that long accounts are conducive to a tendency to raise prices.

Mrs. H. C. Hanington spoke particularly on the copper coinage question. The copper coin is used throughout the Dominion, only being refused in the Coast cities. In 1878 the smallest coin in British Columbia was ten cents, and the coming into use of the five cent piece caused much agitation. There is a quite unfounded fear that the copper coinage would reduce wages, but experience in Winnipeg shows that it brought down the cost of living, although wages there have gone up ever since.

The enforced use of nothing smaller than five cents is particularly hard on the wage-earner, said Mrs. Hanington. Take the case of a person in really hard circumstances who wants to buy bread. Frequently they cannot afford twenty-five cents all at once for tickets; and consequently they are forced to pay ten cents for a loaf which is only worth six cents. This is actually 66 2-3 per cent over the legitimate profit.

Mrs. J. D. Gordon referred to the work of Calgary women, who have been particularly active in organization work, and who have a really workable public market. They craved to have brought down the cost of living one-third.

The copper coinage was introduced into Winnipeg about fifteen years ago

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amid considerable perturbation, a was finally put on a firm basis by T. Eaton Company. The result was a decided lowering of the cost of living, while wages steadily have been going up, so that today Winnipeg what is known as a good city, living in moderate and wages are fair.

Mr. Peters, of the firm of Osl Hammond & Nanton, and an authority on economic questions, said: "E on's and the copper coinage are the finest things that ever happened in Winnipeg." In Victoria, out of choice of many fine things, we are going to have the Hudson Bay's a the copper coinage.

E. C

Love and the Super-Man

The Unveiling of the Mystery of Parnell

(By James Douglas.)

WHEN Hereward, the last of its cutting force. His hard frigid English, was slain, his enemies were afraid to approach his body. They feared him until they had cut off his head. That is the attitude of English critics towards Mrs. O'Shea's diplomatics of politics. He was fearless book. They step on tiptoe round it in a state of panic. They hesitated either to praise or to blame. Many English newspapers in their perplexity handed over the book to Irishmen for review.

The Irishmen shrank from the task of sitting in judgment on Parnell. With one consent they postponed their verdict. Mr. Healy alone flung the vitriol of his irony, but he took care to fling it from behind the mask of anonymity. It is not Mr. Healy's habit to play the anonymous reviewer. Hereward has been dead thirteen years, and yet he still paralyses living men. Let us try to pierce that mystery, and explain why in death as in life Parnell towers above his fellows like a protagonist in Wagner or Ibsen—in short, like a Super-Man.

1.—The Coldness of Parnell

Gladstone called Parnell "a marvellous man," and he was marvellous because he was super-human in his icy isolation. His soul was like a star, and dwelt apart. The key to his character is his appalling loneliness of temper. The ordinary politician is a gregarious animal, feeding with the herd; Parnell was not only unsociable, he was violently anti-social. Eight years before he dethroned Isaac Butt he was a recluse living a solitary life at Avondale. After he became the leader of the Irish party he remained a recluse. He treated the House of Commons as a chess-board, moving men as if they were pieces. "There are no men in politics," he said; "only weapons." He spoke of his party as "the rabble."

In cold ruthlessness he resembled Napoleon. His eyes, his brow, and his features are astonishingly Napoleonic; but in his photographs the beard and moustache make the lower part of the face look commonplace. The Napoleonic air is best seen in the photograph taken for Mrs. O'Shea, after he had hacked off his beard with nail-scissors in a train in order to visit her without being recognized.

The cold impassivity of Parnell was natural, not assumed. He did not put it on and take it off like an actor. It was his will expressing itself in the form of extreme self-control. In all probability his power of will was acquired during the silent years of brooding over the miseries of the Irish peasantry. The man had the gift of going into the wilderness and there devoting himself to the bare, hard austerity of solitary thought.

As he never revealed to anybody the secret of his mental processes we can only guess at them; but beyond doubt he made himself independent of his fellow-creatures and built up a character that was like a diamond in

its cutting force. His hard frigid English, was slain, his enemies were afraid to approach his body. They feared him until they had cut off his head. That is the attitude of English critics towards Mrs. O'Shea's diplomatics of politics. He was fearless book. They step on tiptoe round it in a state of panic. They hesitated either to praise or to blame. Many English newspapers in their perplexity handed over the book to Irishmen for review.

2.—A Man Without a Past

Until he met Mrs. O'Shea it is probable that Parnell was a man without a past. He had played cricket and shot partridges, but he had never fallen in love. It is clear that he was not a rake. His only affair of the heart was a curiously cold piece of vague sentimentalism that cannot be called love. A few years before he met Mrs. O'Shea he had been engaged to a very pretty American girl with golden hair, small features, and blue eyes. One evening, at a ball, she put these verses in his hand:

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day

On the absent face that fixed you,
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast

Through behaving and unbehaving,
Unless you can die when the dream is past,

Oh! never call it loving.

"Well, I could not do that," he told Mrs. O'Shea, "so I went home."

That is Parnell to the life. He never hugged illusions. He never pretended. His cold indifference was a kind of stark honesty. He was not the kind of man who could cheat himself into a daydream. He knew reality when he saw it, and what he saw he translated into action. The episode in the American ballroom helps us to understand how it came to pass that Parnell had reached his thirty-fourth year before the lightning of love struck his lonely soul.

3.—The Desolate Man

The popular view of Parnell is that he was a secret libertine whose career was ruined by hidden vice suddenly laid bare to the world. The truth is precisely the contrary. He appears to have been a Galahad whose strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure. In Ireland the Galahad is not so rare a type as it is in other countries, for there chastity is a racial tradition, and sexual licence is antipathetic to the rooted instincts of the people.

If Parnell had not been a man of ascetic life the great passion which smote him in his prime would not have wrought such havoc and devastation. Like many another politician, he might have played with it for a while and then cast it aside without allowing it to consume him. That is why the tragedy of Parnell is utterly different from the tragedy of Dilke. Whatever the true truth about the Dilke scandal may have been—and it must be admitted that there was a

large element of doubt in it—it is certain that it was not produced by a passion like Parnell's.

The point of resemblance between the two tragedies is to be found in the cold, reserved, unemotional temperament of the two political leaders. In many respects Dilke was the Saxonic counterpart of Parnell. Like him, he was destroyed by the fierce puritanism of the English Nonconformist Conscience—the same puritanism that drove Byron into exile and harried Shelley and exorcised Swinburne.

But in the case of Parnell the tragedy lies deeper, for love came to him in the guise of a healer and helper in his desolation.

It is impossible to grasp the true meaning of Parnell's disastrous love unless we realise that when he met Mrs. O'Shea he was a broken man living in bleak solitude with death at his door. His sister Anna appears to have been a Parnell in petticoats—as cold and as ruthless as her brother. She never forgave him for smashing the Ladies' Land League, and she refused to speak to him till he died.

Picture, then, a man in shattered health, living in his lonely London lodgings, eaten up with political ambition, but without a womanly or motherly touch in his arid existence; a man who loathed society; a man who never dined out; a man who was so bitterly self-centred that he let his letters lie unopened; a man dominated by a grand, fixed idea that burned night and day in his brain; a lonely, desolate spirit with no human sweetness or softness in his way of life. To such a man the coming of love is an earthquake that rends the earth asunder.

4.—The Coming of Love.

Mrs. O'Shea was a very beautiful woman and a very clever woman. She was also a very lonely and neglected wife. I think it is plain she played the part of Ann in "Man and Super-Man." She took the eternal initiative of the ripe woman who marks down her prey and hunts it. She asked Parnell to dinner. He did not come. They defied her to fill the vacant chair. "I then became determined that I would get Parnell to come, and said, amid laughter and applause, 'The Uncrowned King of Ireland shall sit in that chair at the next dinner I give!'"

The boast was a careless one, but it ended in tragedy. She hunted Parnell down at the House. "He came out, a tall, gaunt figure, thin and deadly pale"—to his doom. He looked at her, and his burning eyes threw into her brain the sudden thought: "This man is wonderful—and different."

In a flash she had captured the man of ice. A rose fell out of her bodice. He picked it up and kissed it. When he died she laid the fatal rose on his heart. In the look that he gave her and she gave him lay the germ of the coming catastrophe. The miracle had happened—a miracle that simply could not have happened if Parnell had been a cynical rake. It happened because he was a weary, lonely, desolate, unaccompanied knight-at-arms suddenly captured by La Belle Dame Sans Merci.

5.—Ice on Fire

I saw pale kings, and princes too.
Pale warriors, death-pale were they all;

Who cried: "La Belle Dame Sans Merci
Hath thee in thrall!"

I saw their star'd lips in the gloom
With horrid warning gaped wide,
And I awoke, and found me here
On the cold hill-side.

Mr. Healy savagely compares Parnell's love-letters to the love-letters of a butler or a buttermilk. What on earth did he expect? Parnell was not a literary man. He was utterly unable to coin phrases to express his feelings. If he had written literary love-letters he would not have been the elemental Parnell—a man so illiterate that he forgot Shakespeare's name and was not sure that he was correct in alluding to him as "the poet."

The whole pathos of the Parnell love-letters is in their clumsy Philistine phraseology. He was no experienced lover, with all the slang of love-making on his tongue. He was rather a dumb Titan in the clutches of a force he could neither analyze nor define. In Mrs. O'Shea's narrative you can see him stumbling and staggering to his doom; helpless as a lamb in the jaws of a magnificent tigress; torn to pieces by the pitiless conflict between two of the most terrible passions—the love of woman and the love of power. The man of ice turns into a man of fire. There was no gradation in his surrender. He, the cold master of many legions, the frigid breaker of laws, the unshaken Man of Destiny, in an instant becomes the Antony of a new Cleopatra. The uncrowned king in a moment is transformed into a woman's abject slave.

6.—The Eternal Maternal

The change from ice to flame in the case of Parnell is a mystery of temperament. He did not fight against his fate. He had never met his master in the field of affairs; but the will that twisted a Gladstone round his little finger was putty in the weak fingers of a woman.

As a lover he was the most uxorious of men. He was ready to sacrifice Ireland for his mistress, but, wiser than Cleopatra, she rejected the oblation. She knew that her king would pine in a bower of roses. She knew that the strong Super-Man would be cloyed with dalliance and surfeited with sweets.

What marvellous subtlety! What splendid insight! What terrible craft!

And over and above her passion she gave him the one thing he had lacked in his lonely, broken life—maternal tenderness, maternal solace, maternal care. She nursed him like a child. She hid him in her boudoir and fed him stealthily. She made him take an extra pair of boots and socks to keep his feet warm. A wonderful specimen of the mother-mistress—the jealous, unscrupulous, merciless, relentless creature that nourishes the thing it devours and caresses the thing it destroys.

Here is a primitive force far more devastating than the fierce ambition of the masterful male, far more overwhelming in its insatiable hunger than the lust of power or the passion of patriotism. And let it be remembered that the fierce puritanism which destroyed Parnell is in its essence feminine, for it is based upon the sex-jealousy of womanhood. This cold, inscrutable giant was torn to pieces by the Woman as Mistress and the Woman as Wife and the Woman as Mother.

And the irony of the tragedy lies in this fact—that the two passionate lovers in their relationship were like any good wife and any good husband. Their love was a true marriage in everything but name. No wonder that Parnell said: "There is little hope for a nation that worships laws." Ibsen might have written those words.

"I am not as they," said Parnell. There spoke the Super-Man. (Reprinted from The Sunday Chronicle.)

THE LAW STUDENTS' ANNUAL

A most entertaining booklet has recently been issued in the city in the shape of the Year Book of the Victoria Law Students' Society for 1914. This is an initial number and affords most entertaining reading, as well as a goodly number of portraits.

The issue deals with all that has befallen the Law Students during the past year, and tells of the Mock Parliament, the Society's History, the Debating Society, the Athletic Club and the Annual Banquet, and winds up with a most amusing sketch of the different members of the Society, each with an appropriate quotation under his name and a reference to his special predilections under the title of "Recreation."

The Law Students of Victoria are becoming a rapidly increasing body, and their enterprise is well illustrated by the pretentious and wholly admirable Year Book which they have published.

Victoria bank clearings for the week ending June 30th, 1914, were \$2,762,220.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, Kamloops, B. C.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Friday, July 24, 1914, for the construction of the aforesaid building.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. Wm. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C., on application to the Caretaker of Public Buildings, Kamloops, B. C., and at this Department.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

NOTICE

We are now manufacturing and have for sale at the Victoria Machinery Depot Company, Limited, factory, our Patent Bushing, Patent No. 143177, issued to John W. Winningham, and manufacturing rights leased from him by us. SMITH CANNERY MACHINES CO. July 4

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Tweed and fancy worsted Suits worth \$18.00. Live Wire Special\$11.75

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"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

THAT the active campaign inaugurated against thistles, burdock and other weeds will meet with the approval of all classes of the community, but for consistency's sake the city ought to study the first seven verses of the seventh chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

That the strong pronouncement of Dr. Grant on the subject of swimming should not be without its due effect on the parents of children who have not yet acquired the art.

That with free instruction provided at the Gorge during the summer holidays, there is no excuse for any child growing up in ignorance of this most useful accomplishment.

That though a swimming bath is desirable, the fact that it is conspicuous in Victoria by its absence furnishes no valid reason why a child should be unable to swim.

That modesty is the inseparable companion of all true heroism, and Dr. Grant has proved no exception to the rule.

That at last the idea of an iron and steel industry has penetrated into the minds of Victorians, and the meeting on Tuesday last was a happy omen of what may be expected in the future.

That "way back East" the abolition of the bar sounds better in theory than in practice.

That adherents to the cause always make the most of the phrase "vested interests," but are apt to ignore private predilections.

That many people who do not want to drink, resent the idea of being unable to do so.

That the Eagles' ceremony last Sunday afternoon was an impressive sight.

That the long lines of members marching with flowers to the cemetery made one realize that there is more than good fellowship in fraternal societies.

That Mr. H. F. Bishop is now installed as Postmaster in Victoria and takes with him to his new office the good wishes of the entire community.

That Dominion Day was a carnival of sport in Victoria, big meets being registered both at the Willows and at Oak Bay.

That the Clerk of the Weather certainly made up for his somewhat scurvy treatment of the Capital City

on the occasion of the last great holiday and gave us cloudless skies.

That the Victoria Cadet Band gave two excellent concerts during the past ten days, but failed to meet with the response to which they were entitled.

That a prophet is not without honour save in his own country, and this truth was never better illustrated than in the Capital City today.

That if as good an aggregation of boys were to visit us from some other city their concerts would be crowded, but as they have been brought up in our midst—they aren't worth bothering about!

That new developments are taking place every day in the moving picture business.

That the "vanoscope" by means of prisms does away with all flickering, and thereby disposes of the last argument against this popular form of entertainment.

That when picture houses find it worth while to offer a 23-week serial there must be a large number of regular patrons in every city.

That there is nothing inconsistent in moving-picture serials; we think nothing of spending a year over magazine serials.

That the Mexican Peace Commission evidently has no sense of humour.

That to see the front pages of newspapers filled with accounts of the mediation proceedings in one column and of Villa's successes in another fills one with amazement at the gullibility of the human race.

That the merchants of Victoria are to be congratulated on their co-operative policy.

That the "Shopping Week," July 2-11, should prove a huge success, judging from that which attended "Dollar Day."

That in spite of the popular cry of "Hard Times" the tax collectors have found no cause for complaint.

That it is still a long time between cars on the Willows route at night time.

That on Monday night "Hornet" waited patiently for twenty-five minutes by the clock before one passed.

That on Tuesday night two Oak Bay cars and two Foul Bay cars passed before one travelling in the desired direction made its welcome appearance.

That the public were not made for the cars, but the care for the public, in spite of a popular impression to the contrary.

That it is a good thing that the wild animals caged at Beacon Hill can neither read the papers nor see the moving-pictures, for they would die of envy if they knew of the wonderful improvements effected at the London Zoo.

That any time you want to curb "that happy feeling," you should take a walk to the park and look at the animals.

That the editorial in Sunday's Colonist dealing with the bringing of foreign motor cars into the Province was very much to the point.

That if the suggestions put forward should be followed, the visiting motorists and the people of Victoria would greatly benefit.

That the superintendent of Chicago Schools says the American children have too much pleasure, and that outside attractions monopolize their strength and attention.

That it is possible that this feature of the age is confined neither to Americans nor to children.

That the women who surprised the Prince of Wales bathing might surely have advanced their cause by sitting on his clothes.

That even Royalty would appear at a disadvantage under such circumstances and any kind of mail, even blackmail, might have proved acceptable.

A SONG OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE

A Pipe Dream

By Jack Davidson.

A song, a ranting roaring song,
A song of the winds that blow,
The storms that sweep o'er the vasty deep,
The ships that come and go;
And the men who dare foregather there,
Tho' grim death lurks below;
A song with the roll and roar of seas,
And rush of the winds that blow.

A song, a bragging battle song,
A song of the foughten field,
Where man to man since the world began
The right of might's revealed;
A song with the thrum of vibrant drum,
And clangour of trumpets pealed;
And the triumph shout that hails the rout,
The joy of the foughten field.

A song, a lightsome, lilting song,
A song of days gone by;
The song we sung when the times were young,
Ere the spring of our hopes ran dry;
When we hitched our ear to the brightest star,
And compass'd the outer sky;
A song of the ruth of reckless youth,
And rhythm of days gone by.

A song, a catching, calling song;
A song of the things unknown;
The nameless place, the stranger race,
Or the sea no chart has shown;
A song that speaks of utmost peaks,
And deserts of All-alone;
That quickens the must in the wanderlust,
In quest of the thing unknown.

A song, a rough and ready song,
A song of might and main;
A song of the fates, the loves and hates,
When pleasures are fraught with pain;
A song of the goal we'd staked our soul
To win—yet found it vain;
But little we care; the goal's still there,
For the man of might and main.

A song, a hearty hail-mate song,
A song of the last and best;
A song of the day we'll draw our pay
And quit for a well-earned rest;
We've had our fling at this devilish thing
Called life—and stood the test;
The game is played; the score is paid,
Hurrah, for the last and best.

ESTABLISHED IN CALGARY

Mr. F. E. Simpson, who has been well and favourably known in Victoria as a business man of experience and integrity, has recently opened an office in Calgary, where he will handle commissions for those who wish to transact business in the oil fields of Alberta. An advertisement to this effect appears in another part of this issue and is specially worthy of consideration because of the clear manner in which Mr. Simpson puts forward the speculative nature of any venture in oil. Those who have money to hazard on a good chance will do well to keep Mr. Simpson in mind, for it is not often that a man is found willing to say that he prefers not to handle the money of those who have no moral right to indulge in what is more of a speculation than an investment.

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Twenty-one leases on Pender Island, B. C.

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All of Victoria

Capital: \$500,000, divided into \$1.00 shares.

First allotment now offered at

FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE

All shares non-assessable.

Buy Before the Rise

Prospectus from the Fiscal Agent,

M. J. BOND

503 Campbell Block Telephone 5178 Victoria, B. C.

MacKINNON'S

Successors to McCandless Bros.

Established 1858

557 Johnson Street

Midsummer Sale

July 2nd to 11th

Below are a few of the many wonderful values we are offering. Call in and save yourself dollars whilst the opportunity awaits you. Everything greatly reduced.

- Boy's Blouses. Regular prices 65c to 85c. Sale Price 45c
- Men's Fine Dress Shirts. Regular price \$1.25. Sale price 65c
- Men's Felt Hats, value to \$2.50. Sale Price 95c
- A long range of Men's Suits. Regular value to \$22.50. Special Sale Price . . \$11.40

July Bargains at the Quality Store

15 SUITS, VALUE \$18 TO \$22
REDUCED TO \$10

These Suits are of excellent material, and the fact that they are made by the renowned Fashion Craft Co. is a guarantee of high-class workmanship and finish.

Remember, 15 Suits only. First come, first served.

40 SUITS, VALUE \$20 TO \$30
SALE PRICE \$15

All good styles and patterns. Every garment carries the "FASHION CRAFT" Guarantee of faultless material and workmanship.

Any \$35 Suit for \$28. Any \$25 Suit for \$20.
Any \$30 Suit for \$24. Any \$20 Suit for \$17.

STRAW HATS

\$4.00 Hats for \$2.65; \$3.00 Hats for \$2.00; \$2.50 Hats for \$1.70

These Hats embrace all the latest feature in present season's wear and are the product of leading manufacturers.

PANAMA HATS

\$15.00 Hats for \$10.00. \$12.00 Hats for \$8.00
\$10.00 Hats for \$7.00

F. A. GOWEN

1114 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

S. P. Q. R.

SALE AT SHELTON'S

OLD COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORE

Where we are offering to the public the Most Genuine and Up-to-Date Bargains Procurable in the city.

Goods of high quality and durability as hitherto sold in our store we are now sacrificing at a reduction of from 25c to 75c on the dollar.

All Millinery at Half Price and Some at Less. Lose no time in taking advantage of this phenomenal offer. Our sale has just commenced and will be of short duration.

An early visit ensures a wide selection.

S. SHELTON

OLD COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORE

730 Yates Street. Phone 1678.



NOTICE

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages

The office of the Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages has been removed to the basement of the new west wing of the Parliament Building Room 1. Entrance from Menzies Street H. E. YOUNG, Provincial Secretary

27th June, 1914. July 4

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for fresh Certificate of Title to lot 34, section 87, Victoria City, map 205.

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 Edward Hooson on the 20th day of August, 1897, and numbered 4046C, which has been lost.

Dated at the Land Registry Office Victoria, B. C., this 29th day of June 1914. S. Y. WOOTON, Registrar General of Title July 4 Aug.

VAPOUR BATHS

Massage, Electricity, Chiropody and Electrolysis.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker

From the National Hospital, London, England

912 Fort St. Phone R4738.

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

Green Room

Cafe and Tea Rooms

Cooldest Spot in Town

MUSIC

2-2 4-6 10-12

Business Men's Lunch, 35c.

Afternoon Teas, 25c.

After theatre suppers a la carte.

Campbell Block

Cor. Fort and Douglas

Ladies please note.

That Function of Yours---

Will It Be a Success?

One thing you MUST have—a good selection of Chocolates and Candies. You will want a variety, you will want them well and freshly made—in fact, you want Stevenson's "HOMADE". Make your choice today and do not omit some of those natural fruit flavored Chocolate Creams.



Head Store: 1027 Cook Street
Branches: 111 Douglas Street,
1530 Fort Street, 1122 Government St., 725 Yates St.

The Beauty Shop

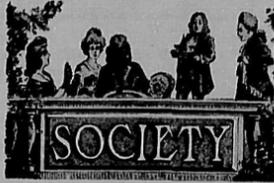
Shampooing, scalp treatment, facial massage. Pure homemade creams and lotions. Exclusive combs, ornaments, etc.

Phone 1836.

Madame Russell

1008 Broad St.

Mr. Allan White was a week-end guest of Mr. Harry Yates, Metchosin, B.C.



GLORIOUS weather on the holiday added to the pleasure of out-of-door amusements this week. Picnic parties and motor trips are the order of the day, while many people have left town on extended holiday trips. The regatta at Cowichan Bay last Thursday was well attended by Victorians. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club had many entries and was very successful in taking the honours. In the long-distance race from Cadboro Bay to Cowichan, the Thealla, owned by Mr. Hynstal, was first.

At Cowichan the \$50 challenge cup for the long-distance yacht race, twice round the course of twelve miles, was won by the Dorothy, owned by W. H. Langley, Royal Victoria Yacht Club. Mr. A. D. Crease won the dinghie race.

After the regatta Vice-Commodore Arthur Lane, of the Cowichan Bay Yacht Club, entertained many of his friends and visitors.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was in Victoria during the past week, being one of the counsel in the cases to be heard before the Sealing Commission.

Among well-known English people passing through Victoria this week were Lady Hooking and Mrs. Cairns, Miss A. J. Wilson and Miss Molyneux. Among passengers arriving on the Empress of Asia were Dowager Lady Chetwode and Mrs. Meade Waldo, both en route home.

Mr. Justice Audette, chairman of the Royal Commission to enquire into sealing claims, registered at the Empress during the week.

Mr. Harry Bullen, Mrs. Bullen and party are expected to arrive home to-morrow. They have been on a tour of some months' duration.

It is expected that the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden will reach Victoria in August.

The Women's Canadian Club, in congratulating Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., on his ninety-third birthday, sent him a fine illuminated testimonial, conveying their esteem and good wishes. The text of the address was by Miss Marie Lawson and was most artistically illuminated by Miss Doris Holmes. Both these ladies are members of the Canadian Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reed and Miss Reed have been touring the Island. Mr. Hayter Reed is very optimistic on the prospects for 1915.

A special committee was held by the Camosun Chapter, I. O. D. E., last Tuesday, when it was announced that a balance of \$1,013.85 was available from the proceeds of the recent rose carnival at Mount Adelaide. Of this sum \$125 has been promised to the Esquimalt Friendly Help Association. The St. Gabriel's Parish, London, is to receive \$50, while the balance will be for the use of the Camosun Chapter in Victoria.

The pupils of the Cliff's School, Duncan, gave a delightful performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" last Tuesday in the grounds of the school.

Victoria school teachers this week were hostesses to a party of Californian delegates to the annual National Teachers' Association at St. Paul.

Mrs. Charles Shiner, of Vancouver, is visiting her parents at "Dingley Dell."

The King's Daughters report a balance of \$22.65, proceeds of the recent rose show. As about fifty girls use the rest rooms daily, it was decided to keep these open during the summer months.

Mrs. Hasell left last Wednesday en route for the Old Country.

Quite a number of well-known people sailed last week on the Princess Alice for a holiday trip in Northern waters. Among the passengers were Miss Mara and party, Mrs. Genge and party, and Mrs. H. S. Lloyd.

The Ladies' Guild of the Connaught Seamen's Institute has arranged a delightful excursion for this afternoon. The steamer Patricia has been chartered for a trip to Bellingham, leaving Victoria at 2 p. m. There will be a three hours' stay at Bellingham and a moonlight trip home. Many parties have been arranged and

the affair should prove a very pleasant one.

Miss Lottie Bowron is making an extended trip through the upper country, including Fort George, Parkerville and Quesnel, B. C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ellen Agnes Bailey, sister of Rev. Victor J. Bailey, of Wellington, County Durham, England to Ernest Parsons, of Victoria.

Miss Violet Pooley was conspicuously successful in the golf tournaments in Seattle last week. She brought home eight valuable trophies to Victoria.

The Girls' Realm Guild gave a very pleasant garden fete last Saturday at "Lovellands." Lady McBride opened the affair and many well-known people were present.

Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Fraser and the Misses Fraser left on a tour of the Continent and England during the past week.

Mrs. Watkin-Boulton, of Oak Bay, has been visiting friends in Vancouver.

Captain and Mrs. J. W. Troup, Miss Troup and Miss Rome motored up to Cowichan Bay on the 1st to attend the regatta.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown, of Vancouver, are the guests of Mrs. B. Cornwall, of this city.

Mr. M. Cassidy, K. C., of Vancouver, was a guest in town during the week.

Dr. J. D. Helmcken and the Misses Edith and Ethel Helmcken have been enjoying a pleasant holiday at Sol Duc.

Miss Charleston, of Vancouver, was the guest last week of Mrs. Watkin Boulton, Yale Street, Oak Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. McCurdy, Dunsmuir Road, have been the guests of Mrs. Tait Robertson, Vancouver.

Miss Dickie, the "Angela," left during the week for her home in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Keith, of Vancouver, have returned from a most enjoyable motor trip to Qualicum Beach.

Master John Helmcken is visiting his parents on his holidays from Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Mrs. Rissmuller has returned from a pleasant visit to Vancouver, where she was the guest of friends.

James R. Boothby, of Duncan, B. C., has been staying at the Ritz Hotel for a few days.

Mr. J. F. Sallaway left during the past week for California, where he will join his wife and his daughters.

Dr. Rundle Nelson and Mr. Hugh Thornton went up to the former's launch, "The Blue Bird," to attend the Cowichan Bay Regatta.

Mrs. Eustace Maude and Miss Maude, from Point Comfort, have been staying in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Dyne, of Somenos, B. C., have been among the guests at the Ritz Hotel.

Dr. Dier, of Ladysmith, was in town on a visit during the past week.

Mr. Jack Musgrave gave a delightful yachting party to Garrison Bay, San Juan Island, on Sunday afternoon last. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rant, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gore, Mr. Jack Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. Chaytor Payne and Miss Grace Dickie.

Mrs. W. E. Plummer, nee Winifred Berry, has returned to town and will resume her work as usual at 1311 Stanley Avenue.

Mr. Alex. Kaye, of Vancouver, has been a visitor in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, "The Angela," have just returned from a hunting trip.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sluggett and Miss Sluggett, of Dallas Road, have left on a three months' visit to Eastern Canada and the Old Country.

A number of prominent people were present at the reception on Wednesday evening to Vice-Admiral Kuroi and the officers of the visiting Japanese cruisers. Many naval and military officers were present as well as many Victoria citizens.

BOUDOIR CHAT

THE hot summer days now upon us are making great demands on delicate complexions. Pure cleansing creams, and good lotions will be needed to keep the ravages of wind and sun in check, or winter parties will find us distracted with tanned face, arms and shoulders.

Madame Russell, of the Beauty Shop, has some excellent home-made preparations which are entirely pure and most effective for keeping the skin clear and beautiful.

The hair will also need great care during the next few months. Dust is always in the air in summer time, and how can one look well in a cool white gown at a smart function if she has dusty, sticky hair? The best thing for keeping the hair really clean and healthy is to have a regular shampoo at Madame Russell's. The henna shampoo is marvellous for keeping fair hair bright and keeping it from that "mousy" stage.

Mr. Hanson, of the Empress Hotel Hairdressing Parlours, has some efficient and valuable shampoo powders, so useful for taking on a motor trip or travelling where there are few facilities for attending a hairdresser. They are put up in convenient packets, and are easy and pleasant to use.

Modern times has seen many beautifying inventions, and the science of massage, electrolysis, etc., has played a large part in the cult of beauty. Mr. and Mrs. Barker, 912 Fort Street, have had many years' experience in massage, chiropody, electrolysis, etc.; in fact, I believe they are almost the only expert chiropodists in Victoria. They are also prepared to give the vapour baths, so beneficial to sufferers from many ailments.

HEBE.

It has now been established by the Paris Court of Cassation that a wife is not bound to follow her husband in the residence he selects if his choice is inspired by sinister motives. In the case just decided the husband went to live in a town for which his wife had repeatedly expressed repugnance. He admitted that his ground for selecting the place was his hope that his wife would refuse to accompany him and thus give him a right to a divorce.

The annual prize-giving at St. Michael's School, Saratoga Avenue, Oak Bay, will be held by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury in the gardens of their beautiful residence at Oak Bay, on Tuesday, July 7th, at 3 p. m.



WRITING of La Promenade des Toilettes at Whiteley's. A London correspondent says:

"The influence of Watteau's celebrated pictures prevailed in the creations that were destined for the debutante, the pannier and the pouf draperies being happily allied in these, as well as in other models. The Grecian lines were represented, and it seems impossible that these ideas could be mingled, but they were, and in a marvellously attractive manner. The trains of the evening dresses were narrow, and, no matter whether they were square or pointed, they were slit up the centre and sprang from the waist line. Furthermore, they were never cut in one with the dress—indeed, they were floating draperies. Of course, the V shape décolletage was seen, but it was not so low as formerly—which is a matter of congratulation. It was noticeable that the Medici collar is finding a formidable rival in the one that is reminiscent of the Normandy peasants, springing from just above the shoulder-blade and falling well away from the column of the throat. This is in complete harmony with the pelerine draperies of the corsages.

"A pretty conceit is the holding of the draperies in position with clusters of flowers, while the important role which the tassel occupies cannot be overestimated. It weights the points of the sleeves, is introduced at the hem of the skirt, it may be to draw attention to the inverted pleat, or it may be that it forms an ornament for the jupe of lace.

"The modish ceintures of brocade ribbon are very attractive, but perhaps the most interesting of all things are the wonderful colour schemes, which are as daring as they are original, yet at the same time by the result they are fully justified."

The theft of a number of disease-inoculated rabbits from a Marseilles laboratory suggests alarming possibilities, if, as is believed, the corpses have been sold to provision dealers. Mr. Wells has a story somewhere of an anarchist who purloined, in the interest of his creed, what he took to be a tube of anthrax culture, and, being pursued, swallowed the contents by way of committing suicide. But it turned out that the bacilli were not

those of anthrax at all, but the species which causes blue patches on monkeys; and the lamentable sequel was left to the imagination.

Mr. H. J. Cambie and Miss Ida Cambie have left on a short visit to England.

Young

626 Yates Street
Photographic
Artist

To the Housewives' League

We are pleased to see the interest the ladies of Victoria are taking to reduce the high cost of living.

A glance over the following list will give you an idea what we are doing. We are using the copper coinage—reducing the prices of all lines, and selling pure bulk goods as follows:

	Reg. Goods	Bulk Goods
Black Pepper in 3-oz. tins, per lb.	53 1-4c	25c
Cayenne Pepper, in 3oz. tins, per lb.	53c	30c
White Pepper, in 3-oz. tins, per lb.	53c	40c
Cinnamon, in 3-oz. tins, per lb.	53c	35c
Cloves, in 3-oz. tins, per lb.	53c	45c
Cream Tartar	40c to 50c	38c
Allspice, per lb.	53c	30c
Ginger	53c	35c
Nutmeg	50c	50c
Mustard	50c	30c
Pickling Spice	40c	25c
Olives	50c	30c
Wheat Granules	55c	40c
Cocunut	55c	20c
Currants	12c	10c
Sultanas	15c	10c
Starch	10c	8c
Tea	50c	40c
Coffee	55c	40c
Rollad Oats (sack)	40c	25c
Rollad Wheat	35c	25c

Totaled, these amounts come to \$8.83 and \$6.36 respectively, showing a saving on our prices of \$2.47.

John A. Blair

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 1496, Fort St., near Douglas
Phone 5405, Douglas and Hillside

Wm. Stewart

Men's and Ladies' Tailor

Suite A, Campbell Building,
Douglas and Fort Streets

EMPRESS HOTEL

Hairdressing Parlors

Shampooing and Hair Goods
Marcel Waving, Etc.

CHAS. HANSON
Late of Maison Ardellano of Vienna

Court Hairdresser to the Court of Austria, Germany, Spain, Etc.

PHONE 1680

MADAME le MARCHANT
(Mrs. H. S. Lloyd)

LADIES' HATTER

SUMMER SALE

Monday, June 22nd

All Millinery reduced. Orders carried out at a reduction during Sale.

The Clarence

French, Dry and Steam Cleaners
Fancy Silk Gowns
Just Fitted With Most Modern and Up-to-date Plant in the City

Ladies' Work a Specialty

Alterations and Repairing. All work guaranteed. We call and deliver.

Phone 2907

Offices: 704 and 1006 Yates St., and 1875 Oak Bay Ave.

MADAME WATTS

MODISTE AND CORSETIERE

Suite 401-404 B. C. Permanent Loan Building, Douglas Street
(One block North of Yates.)

Wedding and Bridesmaid's Gowns, Afternoon and Evening Frocks, French Tailormades, Corsets, Etc.

Economy Convenience Happiness

COOK WITH GAS

A Gas Range installed FREE OF CHARGE.

Now is the time to get it

See the

Victoria Gas Company, Limited

652 Yates Street. Phone 2479

MRS. BESANT'S PLEA FOR INDIA

MRS. ANNE BESANT, absorbed for a number of years in educational and other work in India, has until lately dealt only occasionally with the greater political questions of the hour. Now, however, she has come to see that there are certain matters of moment in India to which British statesmanship must at once address itself if Imperial disaster is to be avoided, and in a long letter to the Times she sets out the principal issues. First comes the status of Indians in the British Empire. This issue, Mrs. Besant points out, has for the first time joined all classes together in a national protest, an outburst of race pride "smartering under the imputation of inferiority." What is to be the outcome? Mrs. Besant replies with a challenging counter-quest:—

"India is always left out. If she is shut out of the Empire as a self-governing country, will she be to blame if she refuses to remain in it as a dependency? If her sons are shut out of the Colonies, will she be to blame if she shuts out all Colonials?"

That, as we all recognize when the crisis becomes acute, as at this moment in British Columbia, is the crux of the Imperial problem, and the unanimous demand of India will, we know, have to be squarely met. But in India itself, too, the position is serious. The Government of India, Mrs. Besant affirms, has adopted all the methods which England has hitherto blamed in others:—

"Repression of free speech, prohibition of public meetings, securities from the press forfeited by the arbitrary will of the Executive, house-searchings by the police, deportation without trial, detention in prison without trial, proclamation of districts entailing the necessity of obtaining permission for any public meeting, police espionage, etc., Russian methods used by free England, and the forfeiture of the freedom of all law-abiding people because a few desperadoes have committed crimes."

The facts are so. They furnish for the British democracy a distressing illustration of the manner in which the intentions of a Liberal Government, which has given India the largest measure of constitutional freedom for half a century, can be frustrated or defeated by a distant and practically omnipotent autocracy. Mrs. Besant says that "no one who does not live as a friend among Indians can know the deep resentment felt by them against such methods employed by a country they loved and admired." We believe that also is true, and we may add that very few people in England are in a position to know how thorough has been the suppression of public criticism since the outbreak of anarchical crime six years ago. Measures of amelioration must undoubtedly be undertaken. What form should they take to begin with? Mrs. Besant says first repeal the Press Act and restore the liberty of criticism, from which our Government of India has nothing to fear. Then abolish the admitted anomaly of combining executive and judicial functions in one officer. Open the door to the services for the best Indians. Let it no longer be said that the educated Indian is "never to be estimated by his character, his brain, and his heart, but always by the colour of his skin." Mrs. Besant contends—and we do not see how the contention can be resisted—that the adoption of the policy of generosity and trust instead of niggardliness and suspicion is the one way by which the Government of India can secure "an intelligent loyalty, the loyalty of citizens and of free men."

—The Manchester Guardian.

BUSINESS AND HEADACHE

The boon companion of the strenuous life often is the drug habit. The hustler's home is America, and so is the home of the drug store. After hustle, continuous and nerve-racking, comes fatigue, then more strenuousness, fatigue again and headache. Then comes the sedative drug, frequently in the shape of a headache powder. The chief analyst at Ottawa, Dr. A. McGill, has more than once issued a bulletin on headache powders. In presenting his analysis of 171 samples taken in Canada some months ago, he says:—

"There can be no doubt that harm is done by the indiscriminate use of headache powders. In the natural desire to put a stop to pain, too little consideration is given to the fact that headache is merely a symptom of something wrong, and not itself a disease. Over-fatigue, irregularities in digestion, nervousness and many other causes give rise to headache as a prominent symptom, and the employment of a sedative drug to allay the pain, instead of seeking the fundamental cause of the disturbance, and treating that, may be very

harmful, as it is evidently an unreasoning, policy. The drugs to which the efficiency of most of these headache powders is due are powerful heart depressants, and are capable, under certain conditions, of producing fatal results, while, under most conditions, they must do harm. It would seem that manufacturers and the public find that sufficiently marked results are not obtained with two-grain doses; they prefer, therefore, to declare the presence of the drug and to employ larger amounts. About 80 per cent of the acetamide powders contain less than four grains, and very few above six grains. The limit of dosage prescribed by the British Pharmacopoeia are from one to three grains. It is evident that most of the headache powders offered for sale in Canada exceed the maximum amount named in the pharmacopoeia; and, no doubt, serious results would more frequently follow their use were it not that they contain other drugs, usually caffeine, which act as stimulants to the heart. A little reflection should convince the consumer of these powders that he is taking great liberties with his health and life."

The American business man might well pay less attention to headache powders and more to the advice given by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, in New York not long ago. Too many business men broke down at 35 or 40, he said. Business life on this continent is too strenuous, Mr. White added. People should sleep more, eat less and play more. He was not sure that governments would not do more for the human race by subsidizing golf courses than by aiding the building of more railroads.—The Monetary Times.

FORTY YEARS' RECORD OF A GREAT ACTOR, FORBES-ROBERTSON

1853—Born in London, January 16, eldest son of John Forbes-Robertson, art critic and journalist.

1867-70—Educated at Charterhouse School and in France.

1870-73—Student of painting at the Royal Academy.

1874—Debut at Chateaufort in Swinburne's "Mary Stuart," at the old Princess's, London, with the late Mrs. Rousby, subsequently touring with Ellen Terry under Charles Reade's management and supporting Samuel Phelps (whose pupil he was for six years) at the Gaiety.

1876—First appeared at the old Lyceum.

1876—Joined the Bancrofts at Prince of Wales's and Haymarket. Count Orloff in "Diplomacy."

1879—Played Julian Beauclerc in "Diplomacy," Sir Horace Welby in "Forget-me-not," etc., afterward appearing with the Bancrofts in "Duty," "Ours," "Money," "School," etc.

1880-1—Joined Modjeska and Wilson Barrett, appearing as Romeo, etc.

1882—Joined Irving as Claudio in "Much Ado About Nothing," being commissioned by him to paint the church scene, now hung in Players' Club, New York.

1883—Rejoined the Bancrofts at Haymarket for "lead," remaining with them from November, 1883, until they ended their management of that theatre in July, 1885, appearing in "Lords and Commons," "Peril," "The Rivals," "Masks and Faces," "Diplomacy," Katherine and Petruccio," etc.

1885—Came to America (for the first time) with Mary Anderson as Pygmalion, Romeo, Orlando, Ingot, Claude Melnotte, etc., returning with her to London Lyceum in "The Winter's Tale," for which he designed the dresses and appointments.

1889—Joined John Hare at the Garrick, where he played in "The Profligate," "Tosea," and "Lady Bountiful." Another American tour. Rejoined Irving in "Henry VIII," appearing as Buckingham.

1893—Rejoined John Hare for revival of "Diplomacy," "Caste" and "Money."

1895—Last engagement with Irving as Launcelot in "King Arthur," afterward returning to Garrick to play Lucas Cleeve in Pinero's "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Opened Lyceum under his own management with "Romeo and Juliet," followed by "Michael and His Lost Angel," "For the Crown," "Magda," "The School for Scandal" and "Hamlet," in which, with "Macbeth" and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," he toured Germany and Holland. Mrs. Campbell acts with him.

1898—Produced "Pelleas and Melisande," "The Moonlight Blossom," "The Sacrament of Judas," "Macbeth," "Carrots" and "The Devil's Discipline," by Shaw.

1900—Married to Gertrude Elliott.

1902—Two seasons under his own management at the Lyric, London, in "Mice and Men," "The Light that Failed" and "Othello," subsequently touring America for two seasons (his second visit).

1905—After sundry revivals subse-

quently toured England and America, where he produced "Caesar and Cleopatra," by Shaw, in 1906, and revived "The Merchant of Venice" and "Hamlet" (his fourth American tour).

1908—Produced "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at St. James's, London, subsequently in 1909, taking it to the Elliott Theatre, New York, where it ran an entire season. In the fall of 1910 began another American season in the same play, revisiting New York, subsequently Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities.

1911—Started his third American tour in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," from coast to coast, extending over 30,000 miles, East, West, North and South.

1913—Opened his farewell season at Drury Lane, London, on March 22, appearing till June in "Hamlet," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "The Sacrament of Judas," "The Light that Failed," "Mice and Men," "Caesar and Cleopatra," "Shylock in 'The Merchant of Venice,'" and "Othello." Knighted. Began his farewell season in New York City in the Drury Lane repertoire.

1914—Started his two-season farewell tour of the United States and Canada.

THE OLD COUNTRYMAN

A new weekly has made its appearance, bearing the title of "The Old Countryman." It is published in Vancouver, managed by Mr. C. M. Barnester, and edited by Mr. O. F. Brothers, formerly associated with the London Daily Telegraph. Its object is to give not only a review of Canadian life, but a reproduction in miniature of life in the Old Country and other parts of the Empire. It aims to instruct, to interest and to amuse.

The first issue contains twenty-four pages and is enclosed in a buff cover. The editorial writing consists of a series of short paragraphs properly entitled "A Review." The paper covers a great deal of ground, possibly too much, and while there can be nothing but admiration for the ambition manifested in every page of the first issue, it is likely that after a few experiments The Old Countryman will settle down to a closer classification of its work. It is an excellent publication from the standpoint of the Englishman in Canada; it makes the most of his pet hobbies, keeps him well informed as to how they are progressing at home, and gives an essentially English view of Canadian events. The editorial work is neat, concise and indeed almost tabloid in form, and if maintained upon the level of the first issue can be safely counted on to offend nobody's susceptibilities.

There is undoubtedly room for a paper of this class amongst the many thousands of Old Countrymen settled in British Columbia, and to them it will appeal.

MR. PARNELL'S LOVE LETTERS

I have been waiting to read in the papers an account of the divorce case in which Mrs. O'Shea's daughter figures as the respondent; but to my astonishment I find the case has been heard by Sir Samuel Evans without any record of it appearing in the London dailies, so far as I can ascertain. Under those circumstances it becomes my duty to chronicle the matter. The case is that of Buck vs. Buck and Lucas. The petitioner is a surgeon in a large practice at Brighton. The lady before the marriage in 1897 was Miss Anna Maria Carmen O'Shea. And the correspondent is one Edward Lingard Lucas, a Hampshire squire, who is one of the sons of a man of title. A decree nisi was granted.

How a case of this sort got omitted from the dailies I do not know. I have no theory. You can search me. It was an undefended case, and therefore would be over in a few minutes; and if taken quite early in the day, well, his lordship might be reading his letters, and not very much on the qui vive to bring out the identities of the parties concerned. Thus the reporters, who cannot deal with all the scores of undefended cases, would not realize the importance of the case. Doubtless some perfectly innocent explanation of this sort is indicated. But it is curious that the daughter should be in the Divorce Court just as the mother was publishing the story of her courtship by Parnell.—London Opinion.

DOG THAT "MEWED"

A black cat mascot for dogs is the latest fad of the enthusiastic dog fancier, judging by the numerous mascots one saw at the Ladies' Kennel Association's Open Dog Show, which opened recently at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea.

Inside the silk-lined decorated cages of some of the dogs, or placed in a prominent position on the top, were big black cat charms, placed there to bring the little animal in luck in the various competitions. One tiny Pekingese had a woolly mascot cat as big as himself to cheer him up before he was taken out to be judged.

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225 OUTSIDE ROOMS-135 WITH BATH.

The dog show at Chelsea was the largest of its kind that has ever been held—there were no fewer than 3,734 entries. Pekingese are still the most popular pets.

Some of the Pekingese had most extraordinary barks. Visitors were attracted to one cage by a curious sound like the mewling of a cat. The noise was made by a tiny dog which was doing its best to bark and attract its mistress!

A CANDIDATE FOR LYNCHING

There was a delicious little incident during the recent raid of the "militants" on Buckingham Palace that has not yet found its way into print. A small group of courtiers had assembled in the quadrangle of the palace to "watch the fun," as one of them put it. Standing outside the gates, near the Queen Victoria Memorial, was a grey-haired gentleman to whom an impassioned woman addressed a few whirling remarks. "Those are the men we ought to have out here," she gasped; "it is those who keep us from seeing the King!" The man smiled and agreed most cordially, adding, "Certainly, they ought all to be lynched." Then he passed on, and probably the woman will now learn for the first time that she had been addressing Lord Stamfordham, His Majesty's private secretary and principal adviser.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY BACK

Mr. Martin Harvey arrived in Plymouth recently after a successful tour of five months in Canada. He was much impressed at the scene of welcome accorded his fellow-passenger, Gunboat Smith, at Paddington, and perhaps a little amused. He says that there are thearers now in every part of the Dominion. The Canadians have taken to the drama seriously, and there is something of a theatre boom.

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FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following lands, situate in Block 4597, in the District of Kootenay: namely, Lot 7401, containing 552 acres.

Dated May 27, 1914.

A. K. McDONALD, Agent.

R. V. HARDING, Agent.

June 20 July 18

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following lands, situate in Block 4593, in the District of Kootenay: namely, Lot 7404, containing 558 acres.

Dated May 27, 1914.

D. J. McDONALD, Agent.

R. V. HARDING, Agent.

June 20 July 18

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following lands, situate in Block 4593, in the District of Kootenay: namely, lot 7400, containing 640 acres.

Dated May 27, 1914.

W. S. ROBINSON, Agent.

R. V. HARDING, Agent.

June 20 July 18

H. BAINES

Sole Agent for

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MINING

An interesting letter on Camp McKinney from the pen of Mr. J. P. Nicholson, J.P., of Rock Creek, appeared in a recent issue of the *Week* and is reproduced below for the benefit of readers of this column: Camp McKinney is situated on the foothills of Mt. Baldy and some 100 feet above sea level. The first claims were made there by Messrs. J. P. McKinney and others in 1887, in the old Cariboo was staked, and during its career of ten years produced over \$1,500,000. For some time no work has been done in this district of the camp, where are situated, in addition to the Cariboo company's properties, the Waterloo and Sailor groups, equipped with ten stamp mills all necessary mining machinery; unfortunately during these years the camp has been deserted it has been raided by a gang of thieves, and have dismantled not only the machinery but private residences of every kind movable or worth moving, giving the old camp a forlorn appearance. The history of the Cariboo mine is a great measure the history of Camp McKinney, it being its great producer, though the adjoining property, the Waterloo, had equally as much ore, but not to such an extent. In 1904 the Cariboo closed down in the district. I asked the superintendent did the property worked out? "Not by any means," he replied, "my interests take me elsewhere." That there are large bodies of ore in the Cariboo is well known to those intimate with the property, and entirely new workings will have been inaugurated, which means the expenditure of considerable capital, but the property can be put on a paying basis. Given a strong company with intelligent management, the Cariboo group of claims should be a paying proposition. The Waterloo, to the east of the Cariboo on the same vein, closed down in 1904. During the time the mine was running some \$40,000 were produced, and doubtless this portion of the company's property is pretty well worked out, but the shaft on the Waterloo gave access to the Fontaine of the company's claims to the east, which had scarcely been worked and from which good samples had been obtained. The Sailor group, owned principally in Toronto, was closed down in the Cariboo. The ten stamp mills with which it is equipped are almost new. Though these mills constitute the main portion of the upper camp, there were many

claims in the vicinity owned by individuals which possibly would have continued working, but the closing down of the big companies put the lid on the camp. I may mention at the present time Mr. Chas. Ostenberg, who built the Cariboo mill in 1906, is engaged in sampling the tailings from the mill, of which there are several thousand tons with a view to treatment. "Some four miles easterly from the Cariboo and situated on the North Fork of Rock Creek are the Victoria group of claims, the Old England, the Snowdon, Ophir, Gold Standard, etc. The Victoria is the oldest recorded claim in the district, I having recorded it for the locators in '84, at the same time sending a picked sample of ore to the Selby Smelting Works, San Francisco, which assays \$480 to the ton in gold and silver. The property, which is now owned by a Victoria company, shipped considerable ore to the Tacoma smelter, but cost of transportation was very high in those times and though the ore ran well, it was hardly good business. No work has been done on these claims for years, though now railway communication is within seven or eight miles of the mine and a good wagon road connecting with the V. V. & E. station at Bridesville. There is little doubt in my mind that some day this group of properties will be profitably worked, as the mineral is there, as also the facilities for working, a good water power and transportation inexpensive. "About 1 1/2 miles from the Victoria, on the hog's back between the North and South Forks of Rock Creek, the Dayton claim, owned by Messrs. Hamilton and Younk, is situated. This property has been considerably developed and many promising showings of free gold made. At present a car load of ore is being taken out and from assays made the owners are expecting a good return. "A little below the Dayton is the Le Roi, owned by J. Copeland. This claim has quite a local reputation and is looked upon as the key to several of the surrounding properties. "Having resided in McKinney for so many years I may claim to be intimately connected with its history, its successes and its failures, and I have almost invariably seen success attend intelligent efforts, while failures have been largely due to mismanagement."

Nelson and Kaslo capitalists who are undertaking the placer proposition at Goldhill. Mr. Wolbert says that the property in which he is interested is remarkably rich and pays from the top. The formation, he says, is the same as that of the richest properties in Alaska, and a shaft which has been sunk on the surface has shown wonderful results. Other shafts will be sunk and the property will be thoroughly tested to bed rock. The dredge will cost from \$125,000 to \$175,000, but as the railway track runs over the bar the cost of installing will be comparatively light, although single pieces will weigh as much as 20 tons. A Philadelphia outfit is working on the Lardo River at Goldhill, says Mr. Wolbert, with satisfactory results. A drag dredge is being used, and values of 75 cents a yard are being obtained at 12 and 15 feet depth. Mr. Wolbert's property is far richer, he says. * CHARLES E. BANKS, a mining engineer of Greenwood, was in Edgewood recently, being on his way to report on some mining property of which Mr. Dietrich, of St. Paul, is the chief owner. The company is the Lightning Peak Mining Company. This property is said to have a showing of 10 inches of galena at the bottom of the shaft, with assays running as high as \$300 per ton. Native silver is plainly visible. * MINING at the Granby is to be done on a more extensive scale than ever. The latest equipment added for the economic handling of the output of Canada's greatest copper producer is a 40R electric shovel, manufactured by a South Milwaukee, Wis., concern. The mine is to be again worked to a large extent by the "glory hole" process. This electric shovel can tear into a pile of "muck" and fairly eat it up. It can load a 10-ton car in three minutes, and is capable of handling 1,500 yards of loose ground in 10 hours. It can pick up two yards to a shovelful, or can lift a rock weighing 10 or 12 tons. The machine weighs 50 tons, and is propelled by its own power. * THE work of putting in the power dam for the Hedley Gold Mining Company on the Similkameen River which was started late last fall has all been completed excepting a small portion of the upstream aprons on the west section and this cannot be put in until the water gets low again this summer. The work of putting in the bridge over the dam has been started but owing to the inability of the management to secure some of the big tim-

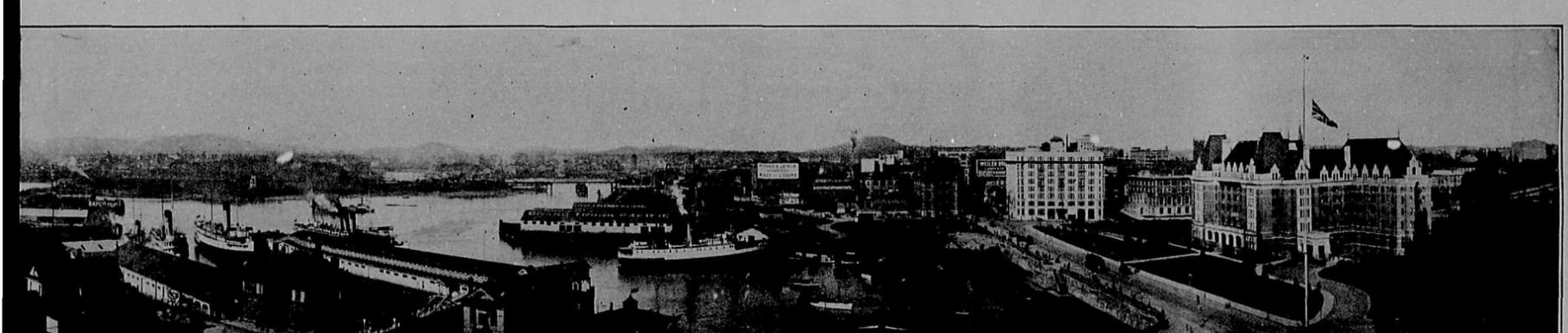
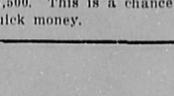
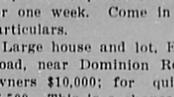
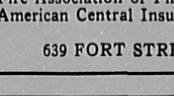
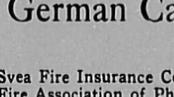
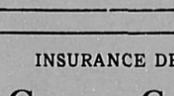
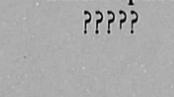
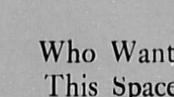
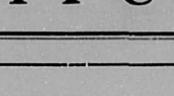
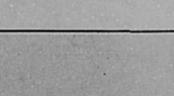
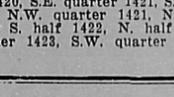
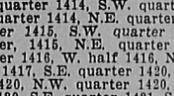
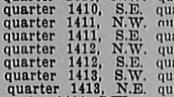
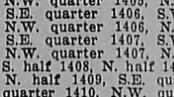
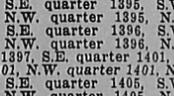
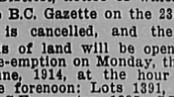
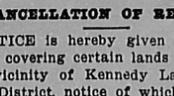
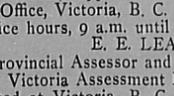
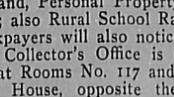
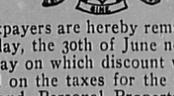
bers this work will be delayed somewhat. The tracks that were used for the hauling of materials have all been torn up and some of the machinery taken out. The work on the right-of-way for the ditch and flume is now being rushed along and already a large part of this work is ready for the lumber. * W. S. HAWLEY, of Spokane, manager of the Silver Hoard mine at Ainsworth, was in Nelson recently en route back to Spokane after a trip of inspection to the property. Although very little is being done at the mine on account of the depth of snow, Mr. Hawley states that it is very likely that work will be conducted on a larger scale later in the year. He expects to be back in the district in about a month's time, when he will make another inspection of the property. * GARRY McBRAND and Joe Gilles have just completed development work on claims recently located at Nighthawk, and have opened up a fine vein of silver-lead ore, fully four feet wide. Assays as high as \$60 in gold and silver have been obtained, while samples across the ledge run \$47. The strike has attracted the attention of mining men through the country and the owners have received a number of flattering offers for the claims. They are negotiating with a British Columbia mining and smelting company, that wants to install a diamond drill on the property. Besides from the vein of high-grade ore that has been opened there is an eight-foot quartz ledge carrying a considerable amount of lead upon which a thirty-foot shaft has been sunk. Values have increased with depth. It is on the ledge that the company desires to drill. The recent copper strike in this camp is adjoining this claim, and it is confidently expected that copper values will be encountered at depth. If the company is successful in obtaining this property much work will be done in the camp, with the chance of the biggest and best mineral showing ever made in this district this Summer. * LAND REGISTRY ACT IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to an undivided Half of Lots 16 and 17, Block "G," Fairfield Estate, May 340, 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 Paschal de Noe Walker on the 12th day of December, 1907, and numbered 15744C, which has been lost or destroyed. DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of June, 1914. S. G. WOOTTON, Registrar-General of Titles. June 27-July 25

LAND REGISTRY ACT IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Sub-division 8 of Section 6, Beckley Farm, Victoria City, Map 229. 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 Albert Edward Banister on the 22nd of April, 1908, and numbered 15985 C, which has been lost or destroyed. DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, the 23rd day of June, 1914. S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General of Titles. June 27 July 25

Taxpayers are hereby reminded that Tuesday, the 30th of June next, is the last day on which discount will be allowed on the taxes for the year 1914, on Land, Personal Property and Income; also Rural School Rates. Taxpayers will also notice that the local Collector's Office is now situated at Rooms No. 117 and 118, Belmont House, opposite the General Post Office, Victoria, B. C. Office hours, 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. E. E. LEASON, Provincial Assessor and Collector, Victoria Assessment District. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 16th day of June, 1914. June 20-27

LAND REGISTRY ACT IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to the North-west Quarter of Section 7, Township 10, Renfrew 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 Loyola B. Joseph on the 21st day of June, 1904, and numbered 10107 C, which has been lost. DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 30th day of May, 1914. S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General of Titles. June 6-July 4

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



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<p>Alta Vista Overlooking Elk Lake</p>	<p>Gulf Islands For Shooting, Boating, Fishing, Bathing LOVELY HOME SITES Rugged and Beautiful Scenery For Small or Large Tracts of Good Land, See F. LETTS Office, 911 B. C. Permanent Bldg.</p>	<p>Canadian Financiers Trust Company W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager PAID ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT 4% TO CHEQUE Depositors are offered the banking accommodation extended by Trust Companies. FRACTIONAL 7% MORTGAGES We act as trustee for corporations and individuals, and in such capacity manage estate. Call for Free Booklet. 606 View Street Phone 839. Hour: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.</p>	<p>OVERSEAS INVESTMENT AGENCY 208 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 360 Special Snaps in Oak Bay lots, for one week. Come in and get particulars. Large house and lot, Esquimalt Road, near Dominion Road, cost owners \$10,000; for quick sale, \$7,500. This is a chance to make quick money.</p>	<p>Exchanging Our Specialty Our office force are experts in this line and can satisfy your wants. DOMINION REALTY 803-4 B. C. Permanent Loan Bldg. Phone 2837</p>
<p>SECURITY UNDERWRITERS</p>	<p>Ward Investment Co. Limited, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS Let us building on that vacant lot. Material is cheap now. Head Office: Jones Bldg, 713 Fort Phone 874</p>	<p>732 Yates CROW BROS. Phone 975 A 9-room fully modern house, Spring Ridge; price only \$3,750, small cash payment, balance easy. This is a bargain. Eight-roomed house, fully modern, Foul Bay, close to car line; price \$5,750. Will take Auto as first payment, balance easy. Member Real Estate Exchange.</p>		

(Continued from First Page)

unregenerate West, with frequent intimations that we should try, at least, to be as circumspect in our conduct as the people of Ontario's capital, led us to believe that all Toronto wanted was one opportunity to smash the liquor traffic hip and thigh. Imagine our astonishment on learning that not only did the opponents of bar banishment hold the eight seats they held already, but actually won the new seats provided under the recent redistribution." It is obvious from the foregoing that The Times has discovered that its idol has "feet of clay," and that hereafter the flaunting of "Toronto the Good" before its scandalised eyes will be like a red flag to a bull. And yet what could The Times reasonably have expected? It is the same now as in the days when the Pharisee drew near thanking God that He was not as other men, and the publican stood afar off smiting his breast. There is one crumb of comfort even for The Times, viz., that the high priests of Pharisaism in Toronto have been found out, for the voice of the cleric has been like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The more he cried, the less the people heeded.

William Blakemore

Gossip From the Stalls

IT IS a thousand pities that more interest is not being taken in the work of the Victoria Cadet Band. Last Friday at the George Jay School and again on Monday last at the Esquimalt School on Lamson Street concerts were given, but on neither occasion was the response of the public at all in keeping with the merits of the performance.

In the Victoria Cadet Band the city has an aggregation of youthful talent which is realized by but few people, and the up-hill work which has befallen the organization in its efforts to gain public recognition is a discredit to the city. The band is a good one and the boys are thoroughly in earnest. Under the capable instruction of their bandmaster, Mr. W. G. Plowright, they have attained a high standard of efficiency and are well deserving of the support of the City and the School Board. Most people are aware that the best way to secure the future of any country is by training the boys in the way they should go, and the encouragement of such enterprises as that undertaken by the Cadet Band would reflect to the future gain of the community.

Of Monday's concert it is impos-

sible to speak otherwise than in words of praise, and the opening selection by the full band was a revelation to all who heard it, while the various instrumental solos were keenly appreciated by the scanty audience. The mandolin and guitar orchestra figured strongly throughout the programme, both in selected work and as accompanists. Miss M. Young is a clear, sweet soprano sang well and was encored, as was Mr. R. Morrison, whose tenor was heard to great advantage. Perhaps the feature of the evening, however, apart from the excellent work of the boys, was the harp playing by Madame Mendoza. This magnificent harpist was encored to the echo and responded nobly, at the same time undertaking heavy work throughout the evening as accompanist on her instrument.

It is to be hoped that when next the Victoria Cadet Band is billed to give a performance the public will make a point of according it suitable patronage, and when they have once lent attentive ears to the band they will attend for pleasure's sake alone; the idea of patronage will be lacking. In the meantime many people enjoy the opportunity of hearing the band in the public parks, and if the city could arrange for more performances of this nature at a figure in keeping with their merit, a very deserving institution would receive much needed financial encouragement.

LAUGHTER has been the key-note of the performances given this week at the Royal Victoria Theatre, where the Allen Players have been branching forth into comedy by presenting "A Contented Woman," a play which comes most appropriately at the present season, dealing as it does with the rights of women and the comic adventures of a married couple who are both running for the same office.

Miss Verna Felton is seen in the leading role, being as charming in comedy as she is in heavier parts, and she is well supported by the rest of the company. This is the very weather for something light and cheerful, and those who want a hearty laugh this evening are recommended to see Victoria's favourite stock company at the Royal.

FIRST-CLASS musical performances always find favor on the Victoria vaudeville stage, and the act contributed this week by the Galerini Four at Pantages Theatre has been winning loud encomiums, especially the flute solo by the boy member of the troupe. Another popular feature has been the appearance of Barnes & Barron, Hebrew comedians. People who like animal shows have been delighted with the antics of "Little Hip" and "Napoleon," the elephant and the monkey, whose amusing eccentricities have been causing many a hearty laugh. Hoop-rolling, when good, is always worth seeing, and the Alpha Troupe give as fine an exhibition of it as any performers who have visited the Capital City. Galloway & Roberts, who complete the bill, are a couple of black-face artists who keep the audience in high good humour.

MANY people who find themselves with a spare half-hour on their hands are glad to have a house of entertainment to enter where they can hear an amusing piece of vaudeville, or maybe see a good picture or two, but who have neither the time nor the money to spend on a full entertainment. For such the Empress Theatre on Government Street is admirably adapted, for there is plenty of vaudeville merit and a high standard of moving-picture. The only difficulty is that those who enter meaning to spend a few minutes find it hard to tear themselves away before the whole performance is finished.

THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

IN a recent circular letter addressed to the members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange, announcement is made that a picnic will be held this month at Brentwood.

This will probably take place on a Saturday, leaving Victoria by special car, and arriving at Brentwood in time for lunch. Various sports will be indulged in at Brentwood, including fishing, boating, etc. Dinner will be served at the hotel, and an impromptu dance held after dinner.

This excursion will not be restricted to members of the Exchange, but the entertainment committee want the assistance of the members in making it a success.

Further particulars will be announced in due course, and in the meantime the committee would be glad to hear from those who will join in the picnic. The cost per head will not exceed \$2.50.

ATENTION is called to the fact that the fee for Associate Membership in this Association has been fixed at \$5.00 per annum, in order that the benefits and usefulness of this institution may come within the reach of any who, not being actual real estate men, would like to keep in touch with the profession, such as architects, bankers, lawyers, capitalists, surveyors and professional and business men generally, who are interested in real estate and the prosperity of Victoria and Vancouver Island.

OUR OWN JOE

Mr. Joseph Martin, who is seeking re-election as an Independent Liberal for East St. Pancras, is one of those free-thinking politicians who do not hesitate to attack men in high places. A year or two ago he placed a vote of censure on the paper against Mr. Speaker. There is remained week after week. Of course, nothing came of it.

Mr. Martin, known to his intimates as "Old Joe," has had a distinguished political career, having been Attorney-General of Manitoba, Attorney-General and Prime Minister of British Columbia, and for many years a member for Winnipeg.

But perhaps Mr. Martin will best be remembered for an amusing misdescription of Mr. John Redmond. In the richest Canadian twang, he alluded to the Irish leader as "the hon. member for Watterbury." Mr. Red-

FOR SALE!

A Grand Chance to Buy a Home at Lillooet

LILLOOET is on the line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, about six hours run from Vancouver.

LILLOOET has a fine climate, and is one of the most beautiful towns in the Dry Belt of B. C. J. S. Bell's beautiful lots on Main Street are for sale. The lots have a frontage of 132 feet by a depth of 198 feet.

There is a dwelling house with water, and the lots are planted with fruit trees and garden. In order to give everybody a chance to buy this fine property tenders will be received up to Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1914.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All tenders must be sent to

J. S. BELL

Box 10, Lillooet, B. C.

TAKE A TRIP TO LILLOOET AND SEE THE PROPERTY

TERMS CASH

mond, of course, represents Waterford.—The Daily Mirror.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 1643, 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 Thomas Otto McKay on the 11th of June, 1907, and numbered 15184-C, which has been lost or destroyed.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 27th day of June, 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General of Titles.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to an undivided half of lots 16 and 17, block "G", Fairfield Estate, map 340, Victoria City.

from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of Certificate of Title issued to Ada Franko Nos Walker on the 11th day of June, 1907, and numbered 15187C, which has been lost or destroyed.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 30th day of June, 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General of Titles.

July 4

For Your Holidays Try

The White House

Modern and Up-to-Date Boarding House, Situated on the Beach at

FULFORD HARBOR, SALT SPRING ISLAND

No Orientals

Apply to Owners

PETROILS LIMITED

Non-Personal Liability

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000

A great many WARNINGS have lately been given to would-be investors in oil shares. As regards Petroils, Ltd., we will now answer the various questions suggested in one of these WARNINGS to investors.

1. Arrangements have been made with the Union Bank to act as Trustees pending allotment, and all cheques and drafts should be made payable to the Union Bank.
2. The Directors are:
A. W. McVITTIE, B.C.L.S.
G. A. FRASER, Druggist.
A. SCOTT WHITING, Broker.
W. W. FOSTER, M.P.P.
R. N. HINCKS, Retired.
V. A. G. ELIOTT, Broker.
3. The Company's Head Office is in Victoria.
4. The land is in British Columbia, and the titles are in good standing.
5. Oil is known to be in the Flathead, and a syndicate of well-known Vancouver and Victoria business men are paying \$12,500 to get an eminent oil expert to report on the Flathead District.
6. The proceeds of the present issue will be spent in drilling, not in purchasing land from the vendors.
7. Although six-tenths of the stock is being given for the properties, remember that the Company secures for this stock THREE widely-separated properties in what is recognized as an oil district.

The Following is a Letter Received by Messrs Hall and Floyer

Victoria, B. C., June 15, 1914.

Messrs. Hall & Floyer,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—In 1903 I staked land in the vicinity of Sage and Kishelnehna Creeks with the intention of boring for petroleum, signs of which were easily apparent.

In 1908 I again visited the grounds and found that very little digging at the "Big Seepage" resulted in quite a considerable flow of oil.

The B. C. Oil & Coal Development Co. have drilled in the vicinity of Sage Creek, and have found oil in appreciable quantities and of very high grade.

Petroils Limited has options on three widely-separated parcels of land in the same district as that held by the B. C. Oil & Coal Development Co.

Petroils Limited will not go to allotment until at least \$25,000 is in the Treasury, which means that we will not take any money from subscribers unless we have sufficient capital to prosecute earnest work.

We believe we have exceedingly good prospects, and when sufficient money to bore has been raised we intend to bore as rapidly as possible, and you can rely upon the money being honestly spent.

(Signed) A. W. McVITTIE.

The shares are \$1.00 par value, and we have a block for sale at 35c per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

For prospectus, or any information, apply

Western Dominion Land & Investment Co., Ltd.

Fort and Broad Streets

MEMBERS VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Hall & Floyer

View and Douglas Streets, Victoria, B. C.