



# The Week

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THE events of the war may be briefly summarized thus—in France the armies of the Allies have waged a tremendous and continuous conflict, especially in the North East. They have suffered local reverses; they have achieved several brilliant coups, one of which (the destruction of an artillery brigade and the capture of the guns by a British cavalry regiment) has recalled memories of Balkans. The Allies, although undefeated and with unbroken lines, have been gradually driven back, always in the direction of Paris. At the moment of writing, they are said to have been forced into a position within thirty miles of the outer fortifications of the French capital, which means forty-five miles from the centre of the city. Yet in spite of this the Capital is said to be characterized by an air of confidence, and the opinion of military strategists is that as the forces of the allies are now more consolidated, in their defensive positions, they will be able to offer a successful resistance to the German army, and at least to hold it at a distance from the Capital. In any event, if it approaches near enough to invest the Capital, the siege of Paris in 1914 will be very different from that in 1870, when the Germans had left behind them a series of defeated armies, the whole French campaign had collapsed, and their entire forces were demoralized. Yet even under these circumstances, the siege of Paris lasted six months. Since then the fortifications have been greatly strengthened and are able today to offer a much more formidable defence. This may be to some extent offset by the admitted superiority of the German artillery, and especially of the Krupp guns, the work of which has been the main feature of the present war. There are two factors which must be taken into account as effecting a prolonged siege of the Capital. The first is the announcement of Lord Kitchener that at least half a million troops will be despatched to the Continent. This will take time, but there is no reason to doubt that it will require a far less time than the reduction of Paris, in which case the flank and rear of the German forces investing the Capital will be open to the attack of a British force sufficiently numerous to inflict decisive defeat. The second consideration is that the victorious onslaught of the Russians in the East, in spite of one or two admitted defeats is so overwhelming as to render it necessary for Germany to detach a considerable force from the French frontier. This has already been done to some extent, but the stupendous victory of the Russian forces near Lemberg and the admitted victory of the Servian troops over the Austrians would make it appear that Austria will not be able to lend any effective aid to Germany. Indeed, it is already announced that she has withdrawn the two army corps which have been operating with the French on their left wing. While it is impossible to understand the tremendous effectiveness of the German raid on the French territory, it must not be forgotten that they have all the advantages in their favour. They chose the time and the place; they had made every preparation; they announced that they would be in Paris in a fortnight. They have now been fighting for five weeks; they have not reached the outer defences; they have not broken the French or British lines: they are confronted by a compact mass of the allied forces, backed by the fortifications of the Capital, and they have only reached their present position by wading through seas of blood, the blood of hundreds of thousands of German soldiers, ruthlessly sacrificed in the desperate attempt to reach Paris before Russia could successfully invade Germany's eastern frontier. This is not the time to speak of the causes which have contributed to the successful advance of the German army in the West. They will be in evidence when the lessons of the war are under consideration. Suffice it to say at the moment that nothing has happened to shake the confidence of the British people in the ultimate success of their arms, and those of their allies, and that even if Paris

should fall, the war will not have ended—it will only have begun. It will have entered upon the stage when instead of playing a very subordinate part, represented by fewer than five per cent of the allied troops, it will take the leading part with an army recruited from every part of the Empire, and equipped for victory.

## German Spies

IT IS beginning to dawn on the British Government that they have dealt too leniently with Germans who are living in England. The Week is certain that we have dealt far too leniently with some German subjects living in Victoria. Every right-minded man sympathises with the appeal made by our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Henry Behnsen, at the conference, held in the Executive Chamber last week, when he assured the Members that the Empire had no more loyal subjects than many of his fellow countrymen, who were naturalized subjects of Canada, residing in our midst. Every one will endorse the statement of the Premier that such people are as much entitled to consideration and protection as those of British birth, so long as they act consistently with their allegiance to the country of their adoption. This policy has been adopted throughout the Empire, but what about Germans living in our midst who have not been naturalized, and who therefore still owe allegiance to the Kaiser? What about German subjects who are allowed to frequent the clubs of Victoria, to hear the private conversation of men well informed as to military and naval movements and plans? What about Germans who are able to read on the guest book of one of our most prominent clubs that H.M.S. Newcastle was in Esquimalt Harbour, although the newspapers had been forbidden to publish the fact? The view of The Week is that at the present time no German should be trusted unless he is a naturalized British subject, and that any self-respecting German would have more consideration for people who have treated him well and furnished him with a home, than to frequent even a club where he would be certain to gather information which could be used to the disadvantage of this country. The Week can assure the authorities that unless some action is taken in this matter, public opinion will shortly make itself felt in an unmistakable manner.

## What Can I Do?

MANY people are asking "What can I do in the present crisis?" For a variety of reasons, they are not available for active service, nor have they sufficient wealth to enable them to become large givers, yet all must do something, and no effort and no sacrifice is too great for the moment. The true character of the British people the world over, will be tested during this war as never before. Millions of men will be wanted for the front. Hundreds of thousands of homes will be deprived of their breadwinners. The utmost efforts of organized relief will fail to reach every sufferer, mainly because there are many people who will suffer in silence. Everyone can copy the example of a dear old lady whose memory will surely be blessed and whose deeds of mercy are known to scores of Victorians. This dear soul has given up her beautiful home and garden, dismissed her maid, gone to live in a small suite, solely in order that she may spend every dollar of the money thus saved in feeding the hungry. She gets up at four o'clock every morning, cooks food and makes all the other arrangements necessary to enable her to furnish five families with three meals a day. She hopes to increase the number. She is doing this single-handed, carrying the food herself, adding a cheering word as circumstances may require, and doing it so simply and unostentatiously that her right hand hardly knows what her left hand is doing. When told that it was splendid, she simply said, "Oh, dear, no. It is nothing; it is only my duty." What can I do? I can remember the injunction of the greatest and wisest of all teachers: "Go thou and do likewise."

**Well Done, Civil Servants**

THE WEEK understands that the Civil Servants of Victoria have followed the example of their confreres in Ottawa and have decided to create a relief fund for the needy, by contributing a fixed percentage of their earnings. The sum named is five per cent. This is gratifying, but no more than one would have expected from a body of men who have always shown themselves loyal in the extreme, and who realize that the advantage of enjoying a public position with the certainty of a fixed income during such times as we are now confronting, calls for some recognition on their part. The movement will enable the civil servants to raise a substantial sum, and to take a prominent part in relieving the necessities of those less favourably circumstanced than themselves. Whether they will hand the proceeds of the levy to the National Patriotic Fund, to the local Patriotic Fund, or whether they may decide to administer it direct is a matter for their own decision, but they cannot complete their organization too quickly.

**A Local Enterprise**

ON THE principle of encouraging local industry and endeavouring, as far as possible, to keep things moving, The Week is glad to welcome the advent of the Victoria Motor Bus Co., Ltd. This is a local enterprise, promoted by Mr. W. J. Coltman, who has secured the promise of financial help in London, which, however, will not be available until after the war. That is no reason why the enterprise should not make a start, especially as its object is to give easy access to districts hitherto undeveloped for lack of transportation. The company will not compete with any existing concern, and should appeal to the public because it furnishes a real opportunity of helping ourselves.

**A Faux Pas**

THE Editor of The Colonist has been grossly misled in the matter of Admiral Kingsmill and the naval volunteers. The Week is authorised to state that the Admiral is, and always has been, friendly to the naval volunteer movement, that he fully recognizes the excellent status the members have attained by steady conscientious work extending over the past year, that he recognizes the invaluable services they have recently rendered in connection with the "Rainbow," and that as far as he is concerned, their services will be utilized to the fullest extent possible in the future. There is no intention to dismiss any of them, or to reduce the strength of the unit. It is possible that the regrettable attack made by the Editor of The Colonist was due to the fact that it has been found necessary to systematise the work of the Naval Volunteers, and in doing this, some re-arrangement of the duties has been found necessary. The editor of The Colonist knows that a strong local committee, of which Sir Richard McBride is a member, has looked after the interests of the Naval Volunteers from the commencement, and such a committee is not likely to be derelict in its duty now.

**The Provincial Conference**

THE meeting which took place at the Parliament Buildings on August 25th, an account of which was given in last week's issue, was one of confidence and optimism, and it is this spirit that Victoria will have to cultivate, in order to seize the opportunities which the war in Europe is bound to make for Canada. It is at a time like this that we should say to the World, "We have every confidence in our City." Victoria has always been pointed out as one of Canada's most progressive places; this continued progress must still be shown, and it is that Victoria may place on record her confidence in her future that The Week is preparing a "Confidence in Victoria" issue, to be scattered broadcast at as early a date as possible. In order to show that all business interests are determined to do whatever is in their power to keep up the spirit of progress, we appeal to them to support us in this number and prove to the world their confidence in the future of this the Capital City of the Pacific Coast, and the Western Outpost of the Dominion.

*William Blakemore*

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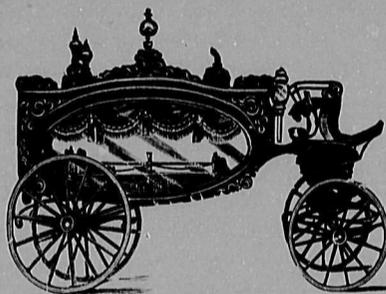
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# At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

Fernie, Aug. 26, 1914.

I AM astounded! I am ashamed! Just a little journey through one of our over-seas Dominions has opened my eyes. I feel like the Queen of Sheba, though I am very conscious that I do not look like her; I had heard but half—and I am amazed.

The war struck us in Victoria in a state of semi-preparedness. We had stores, we had uniforms, we had places prepared, or ready to be prepared, for our volunteers. Men enlisted and next day we saw them in the street in their uniforms; we gloated over them, and smote our own breasts with pride and said, "Lo, how loyal a city we are!" And it was good that we said so; it was good that we had the uniforms; it was good that we had the vacant spaces for camps, and it was thrice good that we had the men to avail themselves of the opportunities.

How did the war strike the people in the Interior? I speak only from observation. From the time I left Arrowhead I heard no conversation which did not deal with the war. The C. P. R. daily bulletins kept us up to date, and the men and women thronged each landing-stage for the latest details.

And so I reached Fernie. I came here on Tuesday night and was met with the news that the S. E. Kootenay contingent, numbering some 90 men, would leave the following night. A "smoker" was to be held that evening as a "send-off," and what a "send-off" that was! Some people have had the idea that Fernie was a mere coal city, with a population of coal-workers, drawn from Central Europe. Let me disabuse these people. The Victoria Hall, Fernie, was packed to overflowing on Tuesday night with a throng of "Britishers" Canadians, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Welshmen and Englishmen, crowded the doors—and the enthusiasm! Well, I can't tell of it. I never dreamed it possible that the "Marsellaise" could arouse sentiment in a British audience—"I know different" now.

There were songs and speeches. There is no necessity for me to discuss either, but I would like to comment for a moment on one phase in the latter. Mr. Wilson was speaking. Mr. Wilson is the manager of the coal mines here, and is naturally a prominent citizen. It was in a way an awkward moment for a speech; the city was giving its farewell to its soldier boys. Mr. Wilson rose and said that he would not break into the harmony of the evening with a set speech, just a few anecdotes and a word of advice. And and the latter was couched in the terms of the advice given by Lord Roberts at the outbreak of the Boer War, and by Lord Kitchener only a few days ago. I tell you it was "good stuff," and if Mr. Wilson never does anything more in his life those few pregnant sentences on the subject of the soldier and alcohol

will stand as a proof that he has not lived in vain.

I started this column by saying that I was astounded and ashamed. I find these words too true. Astonishment is bound to inspire the man who moves out of his own fixed circle and sees the hold that "Empires" has on the Province. Shame that physical infirmities have debarred the writer from journeying the road of those who are to uphold the Empire's flag is the necessary concomitant of a short-sighted

*Lounger*

### A USEFUL MAP

The Week is indebted to Mr. O. B. J. Lane, the well-known printer, for one of the best war maps which has yet been published. Much ingenuity has been exercised in its preparation, for it not only shows all points of interest in the war zone, by reference to index numbers, but it has a number of useful tables giving the war strength of the various countries, naval and military, the classification of the vessels, their speed and armament. The map is a veritable "vade mecum," and no one should be without it.

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The Swing of the Pendulum

BY BOHEMIAN

THE British Empire has passed through a month of such tension and suspense as it has never known before. This is a bold statement to make, yet there are only two periods in English history which can, for a moment, be compared with the month of August, 1914.

As far as it is possible to institute comparisons, these are the three great epochs in our history, which stand out as essentially vital. It is becoming trite to repeat what has already been said so many times by our greatest statesmen and leaders, viz., that we have a just cause, that we did not seek war, but that it was thrust upon us, that we are fighting in fulfilment of our treaty obligations, and that the principle at stake is not merely honour and truth, but universal freedom, the survival of small nationalities and the destruction of aggressive and insensate militarism.

It is idle to deny that we have had anxious moments and that there are more to come. Our soldiers form but a very small percentage of the allied army. It is no disrespect to the prowess of our French allies, but simply a recognition of racial differences to suggest that when Lord Kitchener has placed in the field the half million soldiers which he contemplates sending to the assistance of England's allies, the last apprehensions of our people will be removed. Meanwhile, it is the part of wisdom to take cognizance of the many favourable symptoms which are already developing. The first is the entire disappearance of the panicky feeling, which showed itself during the first days of the war—the rush to secure supplies, the removal of gold from the banks, the stoppage of the wheels of industry, and almost of the wheels of commerce, the raising of the bank rate and of insurance.

All these were disquieting incidents, which betrayed general nervousness, and perhaps more than anything else, the apprehension of uncertainty. That condition has passed, and the pendulum is swinging the other way. The bank rate is almost normal; insurance is down to two per cent. In Great Britain, work is being resumed under conditions which would be absolutely normal, but for the inroad made upon the hands of workers by the demands of military service. The trade routes on the sea

have been declared open and safe. It is only Germany which finds its mercantile marine either destroyed or interned.

The one great need of the moment—an increased supply of soldiers, is being remedied by rapid recruiting. The other great need—provision for the families of those whose breadwinners have gone to the front is being splendidly organized in all parts of the Empire, and whatever else happens and whatever possible reverses the future conduct of the war may have for us, there will be food for our people. This is in striking contrast to the terrible condition of starvation, misery and suffering already prevailing in the countries which are being devastated by war.

No less reliable an authority than The London Spectator says in its latest issue, "Taking the situation as a whole, we can now say, with certainty, that the financial crisis is over, and well over. There never was any financial panic in the true sense, only a little timidity as to gold."

In Canada there has not been a single failure among our financial institutions or big corporations, and this in spite of the fact that the Empire is engaged in the greatest war of all times. Surely, these considerations furnish ground for confidence and optimism, and justify the statement that the pendulum is swinging the other way.

Bohemian.

PRINCESS THEATRE

"A Butterfly on the Wheel," admirably portrayed, has attracted crowded houses to this popular theatre during the past week.

The title role was notably sustained by Miss Verna Felton. Miss Felton's power is so well recognised that the audience expect work above the average. Needless to say they were not disappointed, her acting displayed all its charms of voice and gesture and the difficult scene with Mr. Kennedy in the first act was a veritable artistic triumph.

Mr. Biron Eagon, as Lord Ellerclime the foolish, good hearted friend was excellent, a most finished study and one which could hardly be bettered. As the suspicious husband, that finished actor, Mr. Norman R. Fasier, played a difficult part well, and Mr. Irving Kennedy presented a clever study as the infatuated friend.

Pauline, the maid, was admirably portrayed by Mrs. Allen, and the somewhat difficult part of Lady Atwell was well rendered by Miss Lillian Fischer.

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# The GOVERNMENT POLICY

Official Report of the Address by Premier Sir Richard McBride, delivered at the Conference held in the Executive Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, August 25th, 1914

After welcoming those present and thanking them for their response to his invitation, the Premier said:

"I would like by way of preliminary explanation to say to you, so that there may be no misconception on the part of anyone as to the list of invitations sent out, that the Government decided a few days ago, because of so many complaints coming, principally from nearby cities, that a conference of the character of this one should be called. It was quickly recognized by us that to send out a general invitation and to invite large numbers from the various centres of the Province might scarcely be warranted at this time, and that the safer and wiser course would be to send out just a limited number of invitations, to the Mayor of each of the cities here represented, the Presidents of the Boards of Trade, the local members, representatives of the transportation companies and a few of the leading public men. It was by no means intended to make any invidious distinction of any kind; because there might have been the impression that where one man was invited and another left out, there was some specific reason. I wish to make as clear as possible that in calling this preliminary conference it was deemed advisable to confine it to the list just referred to. In addition to the invited list, several gentlemen have voluntarily come forward, and we shall be pleased to hear their views.

It may be that later on it will be necessary to call a further conference of this kind, as well as a special session of the local Parliament, but as the situation stands at the present time, I do not think that it would justify any further proceeding than will probably be covered by our conference of today.

Now, gentlemen, in the past two weeks, numberless inquiries have been directed to the Provincial Government with respect to what the local Government proposes to do under existing conditions, and I think, if you will allow me to read a few lines here, we will be able to judge from these what our stand is. They are addressed to the British Columbia Financial Times, and read:

"In answer to your inquiry through the Attorney-General, permit me to say that as at present advised the Provincial Government proposes to proceed with the programme of development for the current year as authorized by the last session of the Legislature.

"It is highly desirable, notwithstanding the war, to preserve the business equilibrium of the country, and, though efforts may have to be doubled to achieve this end we should all be prepared to do our best.

"There is no cause for undue concern or alarm in British Columbia. If our people maintain the high standard of efficiency for which the Province has long been noted we cannot fail. To pursue this line is not only to meet present-day requirements, but also to prepare in the most pronounced way for any tests that may be applied in the future."

Now a word as to what the Provincial authorities are attempting to do. We have not relaxed in any way in the carrying out of the public works authorized by Parliament; the entire programme is proceeding without the slightest abatement.

With respect to the railways which the Province must stand sponsor for, we have had a conference with the Pacific Great Eastern directors, and they are keeping up their full working strength and proceeding as expeditiously as arrangements will permit, with their line. I believe they have got the steel as far as Pemberton Meadows, and hope to go right along to Lillooet before the winter sets in.

With respect to the Canadian Northern, Sir Donald Mann will arrive here tomorrow, but I do not think he will be able to say anything further than I have already had over the wires, and that is to the effect that it is proposed to complete the main line as quickly as possible, and that in all likelihood we will be able to have the convenience and the benefit of through connection over the Canadian Northern within the next three or four months. We are officially advised that the grade is practically complete, that within three or four weeks it will be entirely complete, and the steel and fastenings and other material is either here or on the way to finish the whole contract on the main line. On the Island here, it is proposed to try and have them complete the line from Patricia Bay to Victoria as quickly as possible.

Unfortunately the Canadian Northern loan, lately authorized, had scarcely become operative when war was declared, and while there has been a large amount of this loan provided for, the money has not as yet been transferred from the Old Country to Canada, but I think, through the Victoria and Canadian agencies arrangements can be completed whereby the work can go right along without any undue delay.

As for the Kettle Valley Railway, the President of this line, Mr. Warren, will reach here tomorrow in order to confer with the Government with respect to the proposals of his company, but so far as he has been advised the work on the Kettle Valley road will continue. The work over the Hope Mountains is getting well along towards completion, and the work on the Interior divisions is being rapidly finished up, so I do not anticipate any trouble at all with the completion of this system.

Now, if all these works go on, together with the Provincial public works and the Dominion as well—because word from Ottawa would indicate that the Dominion public works are to continue—so far as general local conditions are concerned, there will be a continuation in a normal fashion, and nothing will transpire that should cause any special anxiety.

At the same time we are bound to admit that being in a state of war, a general economy scheme for both Dominion and Provincial Governments has more or less to be the subject of a good deal of careful investigation and careful study. We know that in Canada conditions would be so exacting from time to time as to make it impossible that all the industrial and commercial affairs would continue as if we were not in a state of war, and this fact in itself must lead to a very careful examination and observation of local as well as Federal conditions, so that we may keep ourselves advised from time to time as well as possible of what ought to be done, and is being done, and when I addressed myself to the responsibilities of the Provincial Government, since our financial arrangements have for some months been well in hand, we could see no reason why there should be any relaxation in the programme of works that Parliament had provided for, there was no reason why we should "quit" simply because we were in a state of war, that these works should be closed down, people thrown out of employment and general distress caused in the commercial life of the Province. There would be no special advantage in that, especially if we bear in mind that for every Provincial public work the entire sum expended is kept within the confines of the Province, and any profit or benefit which might arise therefrom will go into the pockets of local concerns and into the treasuries of local industries.

I think that very soon, from what

the wires indicate, this will be well justified, and the same observation would apply to our railway construction. It is true that a great many of the men who are at work on railroad construction are transients, and yet a great deal of the business involved in railway construction is of a permanent and lasting character, and has to do with special industries in the country, and since financial arrangements affecting these roads have been pretty well rounded off, it would be a mistake to call a halt and say that while this war is on there will be nothing further attempted.

Now, as for the Dominion responsibilities, I cannot say any more than you have all read in the papers, that the Ottawa authorities have made the announcement that their works are to continue, and there is no evidence at all that a change is to be made in this programme.

While passing away from the different Governments affected, and the railways, one might say a word or two with regard to municipalities. There have been a good many inquiries directed to the Government as to what the Municipal authorities propose to do under existing conditions. I am very glad to say that the Municipalities are keeping up their yearly programmes just as well as conditions permit. We know that for eighteen months or more, all our Municipalities have been suffering because of the disposition of the money market towards Municipal loans, but notwithstanding this, we have been able to proceed without curtailment of Municipal development, and I am glad to say that there is no indication at all that the Municipalities of British Columbia are going to relax, and lie down. So far as can be, Municipal works and Municipal expenditure will be proceeded with.

As for the industrial community, here we touch at once upon private interests, for which it is not possible to go so far in elaborating plans as is the case with Government, Municipal and railway undertakings, but in my opinion, the fact that we are in a state of war should not weigh against the expansion or the development of any schemes or programmes that our industrial people may have for the year 1914. Within the past two weeks especially, one must have listened to all sorts of suggestions as to how certain industries should be treated at the present time.

You have the proposal that there should now be an incentive along certain lines looking to the resuscitation of the lumber industry in British Columbia. We know that for months past this, the principal industry on the Coast, has been far from revenue producing, with the result that the business communities have suffered severely. It is a very great compliment for these business communities that notwithstanding the revolution that has taken place in respect to the lumber trade, there are so many who have depended for the most part on the lumber trade for sustenance and have been able to stand up and come through the ordeal without impairment. That so many concerns dependent entirely on the lumber industry could go right through this crisis in good shape indicates a very gratifying condition of affairs. With respect to anything that might be attempted by the Province or by the Dominion, I would say that there is no reason why we should not redouble our efforts to see what can be done, notwithstanding the state of war.

We had the advantage of discussions lately, taken part in by the lumbermen of Vancouver and Coast towns, leading up to the proposal that the Province

and the Dominion should be more on the alert to secure for our manufacturers markets in South America and elsewhere overseas. The result of these discussions has been to draw the attention of Ottawa more closely than ever to the need for a little more consideration of the lumber interests of British Columbia, and I have had advices from Ottawa that the Minister of Trade and Commerce has already taken a prominent part himself in the work of having his agents overseas pay more attention to this special line of business. I can only say to you that so far as the Government of the Province is concerned, we are ready to stand behind you and continue to do in the future as we have done in the past, endeavouring as much as we consistently and conscientiously can to help you.

Now this leads me to a subject that especially affects the lumber industry, and that is with regard to arrears of rentals and royalties. We have understood what the timber depression has amounted to, and we have realized through many and varied agencies, just how this has weighed on all quarters, and our own returns show that there has been a very specific falling off in our revenue. Strong representations have been made to the Government that we should establish, with regard to the timber revenue, what would substantially amount to a moratorium—suspend everything. Well of course if the Government of the Province were to undertake to suspend the payment of taxes and royalties and rentals and Government revenues generally, it would not be long before we would have to give up trying to run the Government altogether. We would have absolutely nothing to come and go on; but it is proposed by the Government that in view of present-day conditions, where there are instances that would disclose on the part of the industry involved, an inability to meet these Government exactions, and this through no fault of the person affected, a recommendation will be made to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and no undue pressure will be applied. Under all the conditions, I think this a very fair course to take, and it is the plan we propose to adopt. We cannot lay down any general policy or line of policy that people are to have indiscriminately a year's recess. It would be impossible and not in the public interest, but it is proposed not to be harsh on anybody connected with the lumber industry, but where a case is deserving a generous recommendation would be made that it be given the best consideration, and if deemed advisable, postpone the payments until a change for the better took place. I believe this is a sound position for the Government to take, and under all conditions, a justifiable one. In this connection, I would like to say that various plans have been submitted to the Executive Council through very responsible and experienced agencies. The Government is grateful for these divergent representations, and we propose to give them all very careful attention and close consideration. At this season it is well to take counsel one with another, review the situation carefully and receive the views of such persons as are here today, so that whatever may be best in the general interests of the country may be accomplished, and I may say that I and my colleagues are very grateful for the different suggestions and proposals that have been outlined to us in the interests of the community at large, and notwithstanding the state of war and the fact that we are face to face with a very serious responsibility we all think that at the same time we can

still maintain the business interests of the country and keep the affairs of the Province going along normal lines.

With regard to Tax Sales, there is no disposition on the part of the Government to act unduly or hastily, but a reasonable amount of discretion will be used to see that the general public interest is protected.

Now with regard to the mining industry of the Province, a word or two may be in place. Of course you have seen the press reports—and they are unquestionably true—as to the outlook in the Kootenay country. The metal markets having broken down, the smelters propose to close, some of some of them are closed already, and this is a step that will naturally lead to the closing down of the mines. It may be that in a shorter space of time than we anticipate, the metal markets will be restored and we will have renewed activity in our mining industry, but as the situation stands today I think that all the smelters will be closed, excepting that at Anxox, owned by the Granby Company, and they will continue operations if they can secure coke supplies. In addition there is a likelihood of the closing down of the smelters south of the line, which would affect the operations of the Crows Nest Coal Company. It is just as well to take account of these things which seem to be in prospect so that we can secure ourselves, as well as the people, against the resultant conditions. For my part I do not think that because just at the moment the Kootenay properties have been so much affected by conditions over which we have no control, there is any reason why we should lose heart in the Kootenays or in the mines of the country. As a matter of fact, the year 1914 has proven unquestionably that as a mineral Province we have an established status, one that cannot be questioned. The producing mines of British Columbia have given a better showing this year than ever before in the history of the country, and our latest departmental reports from all the various mining divisions of the Kootenay country go to show that we have in these sections, well-established mines. While, perhaps, in the past we were prone to deal a good deal in prospects, today we are able to claim that we have mines, and there never was a greater assurance of the enormous mining possibilities of this country than we have in this month of August, 1914. While there may be a cessation of activity in the mines for the moment, we know this perfectly well: That the mines will nevertheless soon come into their own again, and produce—and produce well.

I have a long telegram from Mr. Lorne Campbell. He will not be able to arrive here until a little later in the day, but he is taking up with Ottawa a plan which, if adopted, would enable the silver lead mines and the Trail smelter to proceed, and if this plan were to be successful it would be a considerable accomplishment. The plan would be pretty much after the fashion adopted elsewhere on the continent, where at a rate is decided for the purchase of silver, and when conditions get back to normal a general settlement is made, having regard to the prices that were obtaining in the meantime, but were more or less fluctuating from day to day.

I may say that I have very strongly backed up on behalf of the Government, the proposals that have been sent to Ottawa, so as to hasten up the purchase of silver there, and that it is certainly the intention of the Provincial Government to do anything possible to keep things in Trail and elsewhere in the Kootenay as intact as we may be able to do. Of course it is a very hard blow now, especially as our mining industry was getting so well on its feet, to have the closing down of our smelting and mines announced so suddenly, and yet so emphatically.

Now with regard to the outlook for the fruit industry of the Province, we have various reports here which go to show that our fruit crop for 1914 was never better. There are splendid indications all over for a bountiful harvest. As to the market conditions, it is impossible to say very much just at this time, but I feel sure that within the course of a few weeks we shall be enabled to so arrange as to market our fruit crop and bring a very fair profit to the people of the Province.

As for the fisheries, I am unable to say any more than you have seen in the press. The pack this year is, for a lean year, going to be very good. I have a

report from the department, and perhaps just one or two extracts from it would interest you.

"The Salmon fisheries of British Columbia for the current year will greatly exceed in value those of any off-year in the past, and possibly may equal those of 1913, a 'big-year' on the Fraser. While prices have not as yet been announced by British Columbia packers or by those of the United States, it is probable that sockeye will rule \$2.00 a case higher than last (a big year on the Fraser). While this in itself will not compensate for the higher prices which ruled 1911-12 nor for the larger pack of the 'big years,' canners anticipate that higher prices of fall fish will more than compensate for this. The sockeye pack of the Province will approximate 480,000 cases. While within the month I have learned that canners propose increasing their packs of fall fish, I have no definite figures but believe they would approximate the pack of these varieties in 1912, when a total of 473,000 cases was reached. Delay in sales have ensued through lack of understanding whether shipper or buyer would pay the exchange; and of shipments through an increased cost of insurance. I should say the former will be met by the decreased price quoted for sockeye as above; and the latter will be remedied with the successes of the British fleet.

Other fish products, with the exception of tinned mild-cured salmon, will find larger markets. Canned meats have advanced over 150 per cent. in price and corresponding increases in other food-stuffs are noted. A ready market for our cold storage halibut should ensue, which for the past year, through over-production, has glutted the market.

Unexampled opportunity for introducing British Columbia pickled herring is afforded through interrupted fishing in the North Sea, and the paralysis of the German and Dutch fishing industry. Curtailed fishing in the North Sea means short supplies of this product in the American middle west, which annually consumes thousands of barrels of pickled herring, largely received from Scotland. There can be no interruption of this demand or interference with shipments, or increased insurance. Any new enterprise in this direction should be launched early in September. Aside from this, it should be noted that the choicest of the pickled herring product produced by either Scotch or Dutch shippers is marketed in Russia and Siberia, being shipped via the Baltic. A large proportion of this is marketed in Siberia and these markets should be readily available to us via Vladivostok.

While much of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish fish products will doubtless be marketed in Germany, their places in other markets will have to be taken by products from other parts of the world. There is opened at once opportunities to engage in the sardine industry, etc. Similarly the sailings of the French codfish fleet from St. Malo will likely be interrupted and another field offered.

It is impossible to imagine that increased prices for pig-tin, tin-plate, web for nets, etc., all of which have already increased in price, or increased cost of insurance or exchange could entirely offset the above advantages."

Now, gentlemen, having touched upon our principal industries, perhaps I might say a word as to another subject which has been somewhat prominent in the press lately, and that is the question of land settlement. There is a general feeling that we might do a great deal more in the way of promoting land settlement. Of course this is rather a difficult problem to deal with. It is proposed to take the lands lying near our cities, and not under cultivation, lands on Vancouver Island, in the Saanich and Sooke districts, in the Fraser River Valley and lands near Vernon, Kamloops and other upper country centres which would seem to offer a good field for some tangible land policy; but it must be remembered that these lands are for the most part private holdings and that if it were attempted to apply some of the policies that have been suggested, there might not be, for many reasons, that readiness to yield good and tangible results that some of you would expect. For my part I think that a great deal could be done in the way of launching some movement to the lands, especially those that are near railways and towns and cities, but it is rather an involved situation to deal with in a hurry. It is one to work out, and work out on some progressive business line. It must not be forgotten that these lands near the cities are privately owned, many of them paid for at a good round sum of money, and it would be necessary to consult the private owners on matters of tenure. This is more or less a difficult thing to do. As for the Crown lands of the Province, there are millions of acres of Crown lands open for pre-emption, but these are mostly in the northern section, just coming into use, because until recently there were no railway lines tapping the lands affected.

The situation in the Land Office shows that our pre-emptors have been steadily increasing right along, from a few hundreds a few years ago to several thousands in 1914, and so far as the Government is able to move it has been trying to promote the settlement of these lands through several useful and profitable agencies.

I can only say that if the Provincial Government can be of any assistance in an advisory capacity with regard to these proposals, as so much has been said in the papers with respect to the utilization of the lands near our cities, we should be very glad to do so.

Now, gentlemen, I have casually glanced at the industrial life of the country, and I have told you what the Provincial Government propose to do, and before I take my seat and as it were, throw the conference open to you, I would like to say that the Government has looked upon the conference which we are having this morning as what one might call a "round-the-table talk" over obtaining conditions. It was not proposed when we met here this morning that any special line of policy should be laid down or adopted by the business community of the country. Such a thing would be most difficult to accomplish, because there is no authority or power here that would permit of such a thing being done; but we know that you were anxious to hear authoritatively what the Provincial Government proposed to do, and we felt that it might be of interest to know what was going on so far as the local industries were concerned. There is among the members of the Provincial administration the feeling that in any way the local authorities may be able to do, they should impress upon the industrial and commercial community—in fact upon the people of the Province at large—the necessity at the present time of having the general affairs of the country continue along a normal plane. We do not think there is any necessity for alarm or concern, and we are all pleased to see that throughout the Province there has been no disposition on the part of the people to become "panicky," or to be quickly moved by the state of war that obtains. At the same time we feel that it is incumbent upon the people of the Province since we are in a state of war, that there should be exercised every economy and frugality that our conditions here would allow. This is a time when there should be absolutely no waste, and when there should be no expenditure except for necessities, and for reasonable living allowances, because whether the war be long or short, since we are in a state of war equally with our people in the heart of the City of London, we feel as a Government that it is "up to us" to try and be especially careful with respect to the safeguarding of our country. It is not necessary to hold public meetings and go in for a wide publicity in a case of this kind; it is simply up to the people quietly and mostly through private agencies to have the impression spread abroad and the feeling brought about that now is a time when we have got to be doubly careful, to be very slow in spending money on anything at all, save and except what may be essential to the normal life of the community.

There has been some suggestion that possibly we could take advantage of these new conditions and go in for progressive policies, constructive policies, expansive policies. Well, there might be a great deal in these proposals, and yet one must know from the experience of the past that policies intended to work along lines of development such as would be involved in these expansive policies would require a great deal of money, a great deal of capital and that without the capital very little progress could be made. For our part, the Provincial Government would lend its advice and its usefulness as far as it may do to any constructive or expansive policies that can be carried on at this time, and yet it would have to be borne in mind right through that if there were to involve large expenditures it would be unwise to saddle the

Province with them, or saddle individuals or corporations until the financial side of the case was well taken care of.

Now in peace as well as in war times, gentlemen, when you can't blame the Government you blame the banker—both of them pretty good marks—and we know that in British Columbia in recent years—in recent months—the disposition of banking houses to safeguard their funds—I will not say anything about Governments—has been one to call for more or less criticism from various quarters. We are willing to acknowledge that banks and bankers have their limitations. We always make a boast of the credit of the country, the national credit. It has been tried and tested on several occasions, and has always come through without blemish.

I am quite prepared to say that from what I can hear and read, the banking institutions of Canada at the present moment are in a strong position, with their credit intact, and well able to meet the national situation; but as to how far they would feel induced to go in for monetary assistance towards extensive expansive policies it would be very difficult just now for one to say, but even if we are not to get money advanced for work of this kind, that need not necessarily mean that we have to sit down. One the contrary, there is a great deal which we as a people can do—a great deal we must do—at the present time, even if we are not to secure from the banking quarters all the assistance that perhaps we may desire. For my part, I am willing to concede this: Just so far as they may be enabled to give, we may expect the banks of Canada to stand behind any legitimate expenditure. We have to consider the time of war, and must not be surprised if they exercise a careful censorship in any business ventures passing through their hands.

Now we have gone over the situation as it appears to us and reviewed it from the Government standpoint. There is no need to try and plead with you, but as far as we can we should all frown down upon waste, upon any excessive expenditure or anything in the nature of luxuries, and keep right down to the line of necessity. I do not say this by way of admonishment. I simply make it as a statement well considered by the members of the Government, and which would now appear to be in season.

We have had a good many inquiries as to what the Provincial Government is doing at the present moment towards assisting directly the Imperial authorities—and these have, no doubt, been prompted because of reports from Ontario and Alberta of gifts that have been offered from those local Governments. I may say to you, gentlemen, that the Province has no announcement to make as yet. We are quite sensible of the situation, are carefully surveying it from every angle, and just when and so soon as we are able to do anything we shall be very pleased to give news of it to the people of the country. And I may say that the Government is grateful for the different suggestions that have been offered in this regard, and if anything is done we will try and do it in a way acceptable to the authorities."

The Premier concluded his address by throwing the conference open and inviting discussion from any of the gentlemen present.

In closing the conference the Premier thanked the gentlemen who had accepted his invitation and given the Government the benefit of their advice. It was not a time to say much about the war, its causes or its probable issues. On one thing there was absolute unanimity, namely, that it would have to be fought out to a finish, and that those who could not go to the front had a duty to discharge at home not less sacred or less important than that which fell upon those who went to the front. It was to keep the wheels of commerce turning, to keep business going, to insure, as far as possible, employment for the people, and to minimize what, under the most favorable circumstances, must be regarded as the evils of war.

officers as Colonel Hobday, Major Lipsett (Chief Staff Officer, Western Canada) and Captain Birchall (Royal Fusiliers) that the 88th is probably one of the most efficient regiments in Canada. The N. C. O.'s, where lies the real strength of a regimental organization, are in no way behind in previous service and war honours, and did space permit a lengthy list of service decorations and honours could be set down. No Canadian regiment can boast a finer body of men—few can equal it.

The headquarters of the 88th are at present at the Dry Dock, Esquimalt, where all ranks are in steady training and praying for orders to join the

present war this allowance will cease for possibly two or three years, the trustees would welcome further outside support which will be expended entirely on the men in the ranks.

During the past year a shooting team was sent to the B. C. Rifle Association meeting at Vancouver, where it was successful in winning twenty-seven prizes, including the

Tyro team and the best tyro shot, and there has been a keen rivalry between the companies in the shoots on the Clover Point range for regimental prizes.

The regimental colours were provided by the Daughters of the Empire, and were to have been presented by the Duke of Connaught last month, but owing to the outbreak of the war this had to be abandoned and the colours were received by the Regiment on the 4th of August, and sent under escort to Christ Church Cathedral for custody under the Right Rev. the Bishop of British Columbia, who is Chaplain and Honorary Captain of the regiment. Time alone will show what honours will be inscribed on these, and the Overseas contingent have vowed to bring back a German eagle to place along side them.

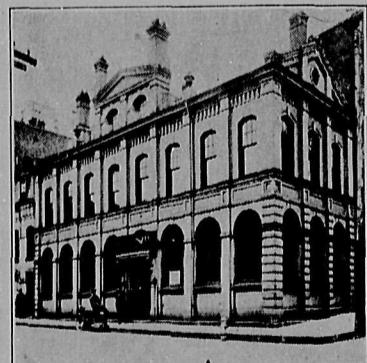
The popular regimental brass band is well known in Victoria and numbers forty instruments and includes a double bass string, and some of the musicians are considered amongst the best in the orchestral circles in Canada. The drum and fife band at present numbers twenty-five performers, and at the departure of troops last week their smartness evoked favourable comment from all quarters. The short staff, carried by the drum major, was presented to the



Major P. Byng Hall, D.S.O.  
Commanding First Overseas Contingent

first contingent and make a complete unit. The town quarters of the regiment are situated at the corner of Fort and Langley Streets and comprise writing, reading, mess and billiard rooms for the Sergeants and men, as well as the regimental officers. These quarters are controlled by a board of trustees consisting of Messrs F. B. Pemberton, A. C. Burdick, W. E. Scott, H. B. Thompson, M.P.P., and Captain Moorhead (Secretary), and the premises have been equipped and maintained up to the present by donations from various Victoria people who are interested in the regiment.

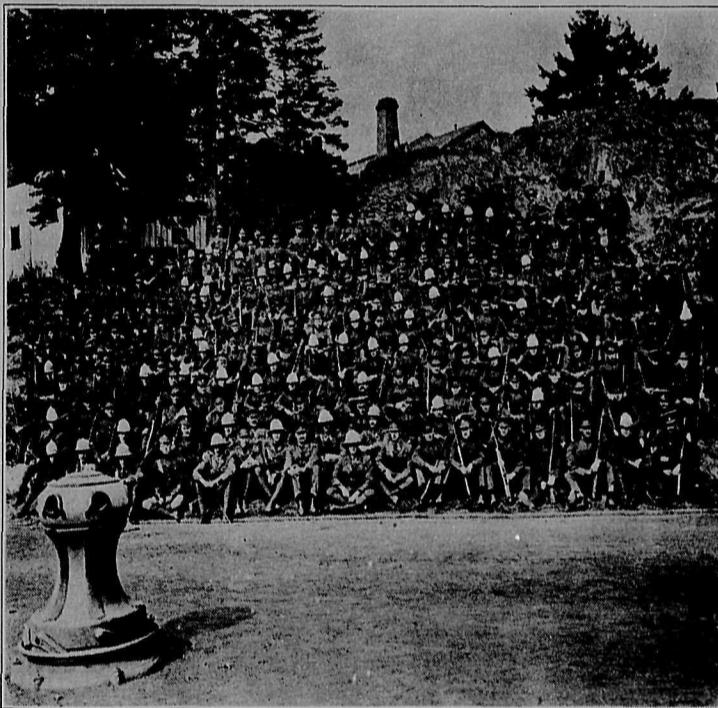
These quarters are a vital part of the organization and the future running expenses were provided for by the men assigning all their annual drill allowance, but as owing to the



Regimental Institute



Regimental Colours  
Going to Christ Church Cathedral



First Overseas Contingent  
88th Fusiliers



Officers 88th Fusiliers



Lieut-Col. J. A. Hall  
Commanding 88th Fusiliers

regiment by one of its officers, and was captured by him on the field of battle in Zululand.

The regiment is now recruiting for its second contingent, and as it is, the only local corps which carries our City's name, we cannot too strongly urge on all available men the necessity of joining its colours in this time of great national emergency.

The recruiting office is open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. at the Headquarters Institute, on Fort and Langley Streets.

"GOD SAVE THE KING"



# The 88th Victoria Fusiliers

"IN VIRTUTE VICTORIA."

The 88th Victoria Fusiliers have a unique record in the Canadian Military service, and probably in militia establishments, as they have been an active field force for thirteen out of the twenty-four months in which they have been in existence.

The regiment was gazetted on the 3rd September, 1912, and after preliminary organization a school of instruction for officers and N. C. O.'s was held during the months of February and March, 1913, when all officers qualified for the ranks to which they had been provisionally appointed. In June, 1913, the regiment took part in the manoeuvres at Sidney and did good work in checking the advance of the forces opposed to them. On the 13th August, 1913, serious coal strike disturbances arose at Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Wellington and Cumberland, and the regiment mobilized inside three hours and proceeded immediately on Civil Aid Duty, and from then till now they have been in the field.

Immediately on the outbreak of the present war, and before any Canadian troops were called for, every officer volunteered unconditionally, hoping that the regiment might be sent as a whole, and though this was not found possible a first contingent of 250 was sent to the front, under command of Major P. Byng-Hall, D.S.O., whose marked ability combined with his previous record will undoubtedly fulfil the charge with which he has been entrusted. Along with him went two Captains and ten subalterns, all of whom are qualified for a rank higher than that which they already hold. The Captains are both officers of considerable experience, Captain Cooper having been through two campaigns, and Captain Harvey having practically completed his staff course.

In respect to the Overseas Contingent officers may be mentioned Provisional Lieutenants Ford-Young and Hay, who—rather than be left at home—resigned their commissions and joined the ranks of privates, and advices have just been received that during a stop on the train journey to Valcartier the now "Private Ford-Young" saved a comrade from drowning at Sicamous.

The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Hall, has had long militia experience, having served with the 5th Regiment from 1899 to 1909, and it was largely due to his efforts that the 5th reached their present high grade of efficiency. The record established during the last year of his command being still unbeaten. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall's choice of officers was singularly fortunate as he was able to gather together a large number who had seen previous active service, and the 72nd Seaforth Regiment, in Vancouver, is the only infantry battalion in Canada whose officers have anything approaching a similar number of war decorations.

A record of previous service of some officers is as follows:

Lieut-Col. J. A. Hall was gazetted

to the regiment on formation, and has made a name for himself by his splendid handling of the late strike at Nanaimo, where he was in command of the Civil Aid force from start to finish.

Previous to joining the Fusiliers he served many years in the 5th Regiment C.G.A., being appointed to the command in February, 1903. Amongst those in a position to judge, he was considered one of the best

China, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving the China medal and the Distinguished Service Order. He was also offered decorations by four other countries. At present he is with the overseas contingent at Valcartier, so that he should soon add to his honours.

Captain H. J. Rous Cullin served as a Lieutenant in the London Rifle Brigade 1896-98, transferring to the 1st London Royal Engineers in the

last year did good work as adjutant of the Civil Aid Force.

Captain C. A. Moorhead served with the Natal Mounted Rifles in Zululand during the operations of 1906-07, receiving a medal and clasp, after which he was signalling officer in the Scottish Horse.

Captain W. G. Cunningham served as Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, and also the Cork Garrison Artillery. He has nine years service and accumulated the following certificates: Siege, artillery, gymnastics, maxim, heavy artillery, field artillery, garrison artillery, infantry and musketry.

Major W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, the popular regimental medical officer, has twenty years previous service, retiring on the day he was due for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel. He was Medical Officer of 90th Hodson's Horse. His war services include the famous relief of Chitral, 1895, Punjab Frontier, 1897, China Expeditionary Force, 1900 (Boxer Rebellion), Mahsud Waziri Blockade, 1902, for all of which he wears decorations. He has just been appointed a Lieutenant in the Canadian Medical Corps.

Hon-Lieutenant-Paymaster H. L. Roberts served in the 1st Lancashire Rifles from 1885 to 1888, and in the 5th Regiment here, 1893 to 1896.

Lieutenant A. J. Robertson served in the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles and wears the Queen's South African decoration with 5 clasps.

Lieutenants Macdonald and A. B. Nation are R.M.C. Kingston officers.

Lieutenant Boggs, son of the Vice-President of the British Campaigners Association, was formerly a High School Cadet.

These last three are now at Valcartier, en route to the front.

Lieutenant H. E. Bromley was at one time on the St. Kitts Defence force, and Lieutenant H. E. Rowley is an ex-Royal Navy officer, who served on the China and Mediterranean stations.

Later joined officers include Captain J. Rothwell, who served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in the South African war, for which he wears the Queen's medal; Lieutenant J. Lewin, late West Riding Regiment, Royal Niger Constabulary and Imperial Yeomanry, who wears the Niger medal, South Africa medal and three bars, King's South African and two bars.

Lieutenant John Hirsch, who commands the Maxim gun section, saw service in South Africa with Strathcona's Horse and the South African Constabulary. He wears the two South African medals with three and two bars respectively.

Lieutenant E. T. Martin was in the Bradfield College Cadet Corps and three years with the 1st V. B. Hauts Regiment. Lieutenant Hay also wears the South African medal, and has gone to Valcartier with the Overseas contingent.

With a backing of officers such as the above, it is small wonder that the 88th has soon made a name for itself. It is the opinion of such well known



Major C. F. de Salis  
In Full Dress of 88th Fusiliers

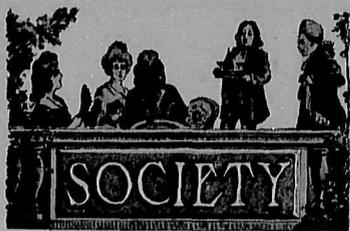
artillery officers in the whole of Canada.

Major C. F. de Salis was a Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Essex Regiment from 1902 to 1912, and served in South Africa, receiving the Queen's South African medal and two clasps. He has ten years previous service, and holds a Hythe Musketry Instructors certificate, and also a certificate as Signalling Instructor, England. Previous to joining the Essex Regiment Major de Salis served seven years in the Coorz and Mysore Rifles, a volunteer corps in South India.

Major P. Byng Hall, D.S.O., was a Lieutenant in the Indian army, 34th Sikh Pioneers, and rendered splendid service in the Boxer Rebellion in

latter year, and from this corps was attached to the Royal Engineers, with whom he served in the late war in South Africa, in the 38th (Field) Company, receiving the Queen's South African medal and three clasps. He was promoted Captain in December, 1900, and retired from the service in February, 1905, having ten years service previous to joining the 88th.

Captain R. C. Cooper served in the B. S. A. police in Rhodesia from 1896 and in the South African war, and wears the Rhodesian medal and the King's and Queen's South African medals. He is at present in command of an Overseas company of the regiment at Valcartier, and during the



**T**HE Sunshine Chapter I. O. D. E. held a very successful garden fete at the beautiful home of Mrs. F. M. Rattenbury last Saturday afternoon. Pretty children gave charming dances on the lawn, dainty little maids in costume sold flowers, "Rebecca at the wells" secured lemonade and cooling drinks, while several well-known young ladies served the assembly with tea and ices. Among those present were seen: Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Chaplin, Miss Chaplin, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Dennis Cox, Mrs. G. V. Cuppage, Mrs. Devlin, the Misses Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Kyrle Simmons, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. Tomlin and many others.

Mr. Garland Foster, editor of The Nelson News spent several days in Victoria during the week.

The Women's Household League held an interesting meeting last Monday. Much valuable information was imparted on practical matters relating to economical house-keeping.

Mr. P. Burns, of Calgary, is a guest at the Empress Hotel.

A luncheon was given last Monday by the members of the Ministerial Association in honour of Rev. Herman Carson, who is leaving for Point St. Charles, Montreal.

A very charming wedding was solemnized at St. Barnabas Church by the Rev. H. E. Miller, on Wednesday afternoon, August 26th, when Catherine Annie Wallace, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Wallace, of this city, became the wife of Harry Browth Ruth, of Topeka, Kansas. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Dodds Watson, while Mr. Kenneth McCarter in capacity of best man supported the groom. The bride and groom left on the Princess Sophia for a honeymoon trip to Calgary and Swift Current and on return will take up their residence in their pretty new home, 1516 Pembroke Street, opposite Belmont Ave.

Many friends of Mrs. Hasell were much interested in her letter from London, which was read at a meeting of the Florence Nightingale Chapter I. O. D. E. Mrs. Hasell is remaining in London, where she has volunteered for any service she can render.

The marriage took place in England on August 25th, of Violet Maud Goodwin, eldest daughter of Mrs. and the late W. Starr Goodwin, of Victoria, to Cyril Stoate, only son of the Rev. and Mrs. S. R. Williams, of Bristol, England.

Recent guests at the Riverside Inn were: Miss Bessie M. Bigney, Miss A. L. Bigney, Dr. and Mrs. T. Glendon Moody, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hunter, Mr. Wallace Parsons, Miss M. E. Holloway, Miss Alice L. Holloway, Mr. E. Lipsett, Mrs. Lipsett, Miss Lipsett, Miss Fulton, all of Van-

couver, Mr. M. F. Luton, Bakersfield, Cal., Mr. E. E. Lang, Vancouver; Mr. H. Donkin, Vancouver, Miss N. Tuggle, Victoria; Miss E. Grant, Victoria; Miss Marie Wachter, Victoria; Mrs. E. Schroeder, Victoria; Mr. F. H. Dunbrack, Victoria; Mr. Oscar Sommers, Victoria; Mr. L. C. Rogers, Victoria; Mr. C. M. Welte, Victoria; Mrs. H. G. Moe, Dayton, Wash.; Mr. L. R. Merrick, Polland, Oregon; Mr. James Paterson, Victoria; Mr. F. W. Thomas, Victoria; Mr. H. W. Dick, Jordan River; Mr. W. J. McGregor, Victoria; Mr. G. Trotter, Victoria; Mr. F. Trotter, Victoria; Mr. W. H. Murphy, Victoria; Mr. John A. Greenhill, Victoria; Mr. A. J. Wilson, Victoria; Mr. T. E. Doake, Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Price, of Pleasant Street, City, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma, to Mr. Albert Cullin, son of Mr. W. H. Cullin, King's Printer. The wedding will take place at St. John's Church on September 15th.

Owing to several reasons arising from the present crisis, The Week has been unable to report social functions as fully as usual, but trusts readers will bear with it for the present, and accept the best it can do.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

**M**ADAME CARLYON, Belmont House, is showing her exclusive selection of early fall models, which include the newest morning suits, afternoon gowns, blouses, etc. The opening, which took place last Thursday, was largely attended, and many patrons were delighted to hear that Madame Carlyon has arranged with Helen I. Goe, of Seattle, to select her American goods for her Victoria customers, who are enamoured of the styles carried by Miss I. Goe.

**Madame  
Watts**

**MODISTE AND CORSETIERE**

Suite 401-404

**B. C. Permanent Loan Building  
Douglas Street**

---

**DAY AND EVENING GOWNS,  
WRAPS, ETC**

Also Tailored Suits

**YOUNG LADIES' OUTFITS**

Ladies' Own Materials Made  
Up from \$15.00 to \$35.00

---

An Exclusive Selection of  
**LACES, TRIMMINGS, DRESS  
NOVELTIES, ETC.**

*The Shrine of Fashion*

# Finch & Finch

**"Black Velvet," the Foremost  
Word in Millinery**

Black velvet shapes have captured the fancy of the fashionable to an enormous degree—justly—for their universal becomingness and service. They suit every face, youthful, or even elderly. Brings out the best of a complexion, deepens the eyes of the wearer and lessens the years. New shapes, one towards the inevitable military, the other to the encroaching tide of the larger size. Tricornes, sailors, turbans, torpedoes, boat shapes. Trickily becoming, Parisian in effect, and stunning in style. Plenty of black being shown and no dearth of the newest dark, rich shades of blue, green, purple, brown, etc. New trimmings of hackle, peacock, ostrich, flowers, becomingly posed at new and artistic angles. Prices range from \$10.00 to .....\$25.00

Phone 1404. **FINCH & FINCH** Store Opens 8:30 A. M.  
717-719 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

# PANTAGES

## Unequaled Vaudeville

Week Commencing September 7

<p><b>Pony Moore &amp; Company</b></p> <p>Presenting "The Jolly Tars" A Musical Tabloid with a crew of Fascinating Girls</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Love &amp; Wilbur</b></p> <p>The Flying Meteor and Aerial Venus</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gilbert Girard</b></p> <p>Animal and Instrumental Music</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Coogan &amp; Cox</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comedians</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lois-Winsch &amp; Poore-Josephine</b></p> <p>In a Comedy Sketch "No Trespassing"</p>
--	--

**THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7:30 AND 9:15**  
Matinees 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25, Boxes 50  
Saturday, three Performances at night, starting at 6:30

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT: J. L. HACKETT, Mgr.

## German Canadian Trust Co., Ltd.

General Agents:—

Svea Fire Insurance Company	Federal Life Insurance Co.
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Canadian Ry. Accident Ins. Co.
American Central Insurance Co.	Yang-tsze Insurance Assn., Ltd.

639 FORT STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

**GOOD EYESIGHT IN WAR TIME.**

WE have just seen the Victoria Contingent off to the war, and there have been many comments on the number of fine, healthy young fellows who are at hand, ready at the word.

There were many more anxious to go to the front than were accepted. The reason for many rejections was slightly imperfect eyesight, occasioning disappointment to the men and loss to the regiment. There is no need to discuss whether these rejections were wise, as everyone can imagine how very necessary perfect vision must be in war time. We know, also, the inconvenience to the short-sighted person at any time. The people he cuts and gets himself into trouble; the things he misses, and the mistakes he makes are a trial to himself and others. The sad thing about these people is that the greater part of their troubles might be saved by use of the proper glasses.

Needless to say, the choice of glasses must be made at an up-to-date establishment, such as may be mentioned The Queens Opticians, of Canada and the States, 607 Yates Street. This firm have the latest and best methods of testing the eyes—a very important factor, as many people do not know anything about the seat of trouble, not realizing the fact that their sight is defective. Many women complain of headaches which are really the result of eye strain, and could be quickly remedied.

The Queens Opticians are following the example of other progressive firms, in cutting exorbitant rates. Their prices are all cut-rate, and a beautiful pair of glasses, which have proved a boon to thousands, may be had at the low price of \$2.85. While they have many competitors in the older firms in Victoria, people here are now progressive enough to investigate the merits of others, and consequently The Queens Opticians are enjoying an ever-increasing volume of business, which justifies their existence in Victoria.

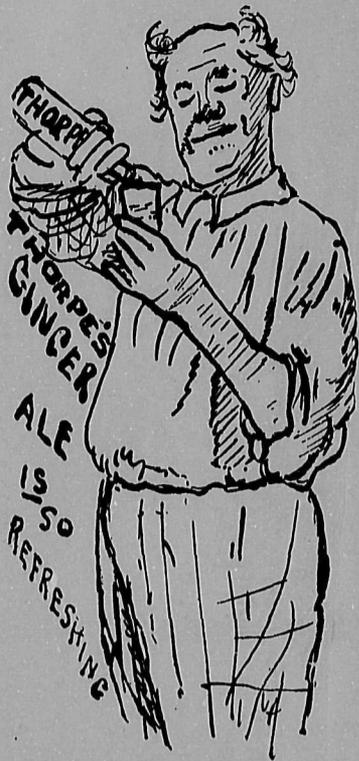
The Honourable Dr. Young intends leaving on September 11th for a tour in Atlin.

✱

The Rotary Club has arranged a baseball match, to take place on Labor Day. The proceeds will be given to the Victoria Women's Household League.

✱

Ladies wishing to join the Household League should send their names, and twenty-five cents (the annual fee) to Mrs. Cancellor, Glenshiel Inn. A telephone is being installed under the name of the Secretary Household League, so that all inquiries may be answered.



**LAND REGISTRY ACT**

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Sub-division 14 and 16, of the east ½ of Suburban Lot 6, Victoria City

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of Title in lieu of the Certificates of Title issued to John Thompson (or Thomson) on the 14th day of March, 1895, and on the 19th of August, 1890, and numbered 2770 and 10431A respectively, which have been lost or destroyed.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 22nd day of November, 1912.

S. Y. WOOTON,  
Registrar General of Titles.

**HOLLAND BULB FARM**  
Royal Oak

See our Gladiolis, Dahlias, etc., on view in our window. Choose now for ordering Bulbs; cheap prices. Fresh cut flowers daily.  
Douglas Street  
Opposite Prince George Hotel

**The Clarence**

French Dry and Steam Cleaners  
Fancy Silk Gowns  
Most Modern and Up-to-Date  
Plant in the City  
Ladies' Work a Specialty  
Alterations and Repairing. All work guaranteed. We call and deliver.  
Gentlemen's Suits Cleaned and Pressed.  
PHONE 2907  
Offices: 704 Yates St. and 811 View St., and 1875 Oak Bay Avenue.

# Fall Walking Boots

COMFORT AND BEAUTY ARE UNITED IN THESE NEW BOOT STYLES. MOST POPULAR OF ALL IS THE CLOTH TOP PATENT LEATHER BUTTON BOOT, WITH MEDIUM HIGH HEEL. YOU CAN MAKE YOUR SELECTION HERE FROM A WIDE ASSORTMENT OF STYLES AND GET A PROPER FIT AS WELL. PRICES FROM \$4.00 TO \$7.50.

## MUTRIE & SON

1209 DOUGLAS ST.

PHONE 2504

Made in Victoria by the  
**W. A. JAMESON COFFEE CO.**

Manufacturers of  
**Grocers' Sundries**

Factory and Office, 754 Broughton St., close to the Royal Victoria Theatre.

- JAMESON'S Coffee
  - JAMESON'S Tea
  - JAMESON'S Baking Powder
  - JAMESON'S Spices
  - JAMESON'S Persian Sherbet
  - JAMESON'S Linseed (Lime-juice)
  - JAMESON'S Lemonade
  - Crystals
  - JAMESON'S Flavouring
  - Extracts
  - JAMESON'S Jelly Powders
  - JAMESON'S Dutch Cocoa
- Ask your Grocer for JAMESON'S "VICTORIA BRAND"

# Johnnie Walker

94 Years Ago

"Johnnie Walker," by reason of its true Scotch flavor, exquisite bouquet and remarkable purity, established standards of excellence which have never been surpassed. After nearly a century of unflinching superiority, it stands pre-eminent in public demand the world over.

Best in the Beginning—Best Now—Insist always on the square bottle.

## Pither & Leiser Limited

Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.  
VICTORIA VANCOUVER  
B. C.

## INSIST on the Brewery's Own Bottling

OF  
*Rainier*  
BEER



and enjoy the finest that the market affords  
A white bottle guarantees its purity

**R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd.**

Distributors

## Peter McQuade & Son Limited.

SHIP CHANDLERS  
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA  
Dealers In

## PAINTS

For painting your boat or your house. Varnishes for your boat or your home.

MOTOR OIL for auto or boat  
ALL the little fixings for your auto or motor in stock.  
We can satisfy you in service and price.  
TELEPHONE 41

In New "Easy-Opening-Box"

BLACK  
WHITE  
TAN

2 IN 1

Brightens up millions of shoes daily

SHOE POLISHES

10¢
10¢

# London Gossip

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

### The Censorship of the Press

The public must prepare for a very severe censorship of war news, especially of naval news. Even the most innocent-looking fact like the arrival of the torpedo flotilla at a given port may furnish valuable information to the enemy. The censorship is, as a matter of fact, already in being and at work, and until the control of the seas is decisively in our hands the public must be content to be kept more or less in the dark, or, at all events, to wait for its news until it has lost all strategical importance. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government in their turn will remember that the total suppression of all news may cause trouble in itself. If there is no trustworthy news in the newspapers rumor will take its place, and rumour is the mother of panic. The ordinary channels of information from our coasts can easily be dammed up, but nobody can prevent the eye witnesses on the spot from passing the news from mouth to mouth, and no tale is likely to lose by that sort of telling. It is a matter of some anxiety to our authorities already that the public should not be unduly depressed by occasional untoward incidents which are bound to occur in the course of our naval struggle with Germany. It will be remembered that in the early days of the Boer war some people got hysterical over quite small reverses such as were bound to occur as part of the chances of war. Probably in the sterner struggle of today, and in the light of experience still comparatively recent, a steadier temper will be shown, but the Government will do well to remember that public confidence cannot be enforced by merely keeping it blindfold. It is possible to exaggerate the strategic importance of news, and to underestimate the political importance of taking the nation into confidence.

### The Mall Transformed

The war has brought one queer little revolution to London. It has converted the Mall, all the way from Trafalgar Square to Buckingham Palace, from a deserted avenue of stiff trees and arid gravel into the gayest evening promenade in London. All the evening through a full tide of promenaders flows up and down it to and from the Palace. At ordinary times the prim trees have a monotonous and rather dismal effect. But in these nights they contrast beautifully with the moving, changing groups of promenaders beneath them under the yellow light of the flame arc lamps, which here, as on the embankment, illuminate the foliage so richly and beautifully. One learns for the first time that there is something to be said for the taste which designed the Mall during the last reign. If you could only keep the Mall full of promenaders the prim trees and the long straight vista are exactly the right thing.

### Big Newspaper Circulation but no Profit

It is a popular impression that newspapers are making fortunes out of the war. Proprietors know only too well that this is ludicrously ill founded. It is based, of course, on the obvious increase in what may be called the more visible revenue of a newspaper. When you are selling special editions like hot cakes without lowering your prices the ordinary observer finds it difficult to believe that your profits are diminishing. He does not always see that, as an immediate source of revenue, the advertiser is more important to a newspaper than the reader. And the war crisis has all but absolutely stopped regular advertising on a large scale. Some of the bulky dailies whose proportions used to seem to the foreigner a proof of the heavy taste of the English are now shrunk to elegance. Of course circulations are increasing. It is, indeed, the present aim of newspaper strategy to retain the larger circulation after the special interest which has

created it has ceased. If that is done when normal conditions return the newly conquered circulation will bring more profitable advertisements. Meanwhile, the reader may rejoice in being able to read his news without having to jump the ingeniously placed obstacles which so many advertisements are.

### The Floating Mine Danger

Talk has naturally turned a good deal on the damage done (principally the distressing sinking of the Amphion) by the floating mines laid by the Germans. It will be recalled that on the ground of its menace to neutral shipping it was proposed at The Hague Conference that the use of floating mines should be debarred in civilized warfare, and that the proposal was resisted by Germany. We cannot retaliate to any purpose with the same weapon, as some laymen have been suggesting in their indignation, because our interest, with a supreme navy and half the carrying trade of the world in our hands, is that the seas should be free, whereas Germany's interest, with her fleet bottled up and her shipping at our mercy already, is that the seas should be impassable. The best naval opinion, however, inclines to the view that this weapon has an infinitely remote chance of being used with success in the face of our overwhelming naval superiority. The curious phrase "floating mines" dates from the Russo-Japanese War. It is simply a mistranslation of the French military term. "Floating bomb," or "automatic torpedo," or "explosive body" would be a more reasonable name. There are, I believe, two types and one of them may be of use to us in the protection of our merchant shipping against German commerce destroyers. The ordinary floating mine remains permanently dangerous. Mines laid during the Russo-Japanese war went on exploding for two years afterwards, and all that time were a danger to shipping in those waters. The other type becomes inactive after an hour or two and can be used by a fleeing merchant vessel to embarrass a pursuer without creating a permanent danger to other shipping. All floating mines are exploded by mere upsetting. As they float below the water they are beyond the reach of wave motion.

### Collapse of Fashion and Sport

London, the centre of the world's luxury, has almost at a blow lost the whole trade. No one wants to buy Chippendale furniture, or Chinese vases, or Fragonard paintings, or diamond necklaces, or Paquin gowns, or to re-decorate their houses or equip expeditions for big-game shooting. Fashion has for the time ceased to exist, and even the silliest has touched something serious at last. There is nobody so apart or so wealthy that the last few days have not awakened him to naked realities. Everyone is now a prospective soldier, and until the Stock Exchange opens nobody knows what his securities may be worth, and all foreign investments have ceased to mean dividends. The collapse to fashionable trade has come without intermediate stages. Prosperous artists suddenly find that dealers will not buy pictures. One of the best millinery houses in the West End pleads with its customers not to be too economical, for the firm will have to discharge its employees if its trade remains as it is. The staffs in many of the houses in Dover Street and Grafton Street are now reduced to their proprietors. Jewellers are marking down their stock, book sellers (except for war books and maps) are doing nothing, and "fancy goods" and silverware shops see a further drop in receipts each day. People are finding how much they can do without. Sport and all its army of dependents and its supply trade is gone. Nearly all its votaries have now gone, and are in camp or drilling in the city spaces. And all this has happened in less than a week! Sometimes the newsboys in the streets will find themselves accidentally in the old manner shouting "Winner" when they rush along with the battle news.

### THE OBVIOUS NAMES.

Friend: "What are you going to call the twins?"  
 Father: "Cherub and Seraph."  
 Friend: "What extraordinary names! Why did you choose them?"  
 Father: "Because they 'continually do cry.'"

REDUCED  
 FARE  
**S O L  
 D U C**  
 Hot Springs  
 NOW IN EFFECT

**\$6** Round  
 Trip  
 From  
 Victoria

The most enjoyable time of all the year to visit the "Carlsbad of America." Modern accommodations, unexcelled cuisine—only \$2.50 and up per day, American plan.

Fast steel steamer Sol Duc leaves Victoria daily (except Sunday) 10 a. m.

Handsome souvenir booklet, in colors, sent on request.

**SOL DUC  
 HOT SPRINGS CO.**

SEATTLE, U. S. A.

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 Fort, near  
 Douglas Douglas

**Ward Investment Co.  
 Limited,**

We build the best homes in the city. Plans and terms to suit purchaser.

Equities in vacant lots taken as first payment on well furnished homes.

Head Office: Jones Bldg, 713 Fort  
 Phone 874



### 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. CCRY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
 march 22

### LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Esquimalt

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Lineham, of Victoria, B. C., occupation, retired broker, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 55, Esquimalt District, set on high water mark, thence running south 63 east for a distance of seven hundred (700) feet; thence north 31 east for a distance of 11.50 feet more or less to an intersection with the northern boundary of Section 55 produced easterly; thence north 71.20 west following the production of said boundary of Section 55 produced for a distance of seven hundred (700) feet, more or less to high water mark on Royal Bay, thence following said high water mark in a southerly direction to the point of commencement, and containing eighteen (18) acres more or less.  
 Dated July 8th, 1914.

ARTHUR LINEHAM,

F. A. DEVEREUX, Agent.

July 18 sept. 12

### LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF an application for a fresh certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lots 19, 20 and 22, Map 1456, 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 William S. Maher on the 16th day of August, 1912, and numbered 2235, which has been lost.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 17th day of August, 1914.

"S. Y. WOOTTON,"

Registrar General of Titles.  
 Au29-Sp26

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Estate of Rutherford Hope, Deceased, late of Pender Island.

TAKE NOTICE that by an Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Clement, the 16th July, 1914, Elizabeth Brice Burn Grimmer, Administratrix of above Estate, was authorized to sell about half an acre of the north-east quarter of section 18, Pender Island, to Julia Hoonson, at the price of \$350.00, and it was ordered that an advertisement of the said Order should be published for one month in a weekly paper circulating in Pender Island. At the expiration of the said month the Administratrix will proceed to carry out the sale.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 15th day of August, 1914.

CREASE & CREASE,

410 Central Building, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Administratrix.  
 Aug. 22 Sept. 19

Vapour Baths, for Rheumatism.  
 Sulphur Baths, Electrolysis,  
 Massage, Chiropody.

**MR. AND MRS. BARKER,**

912 Fort St. Phone 4738R

### "SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

THAT although boycotting is illegal, an attempt has been made to carry it out at a local theatre.

That ridicule is the best weapon with which to meet unreasoning spite.

That the players recognized this and acted accordingly, thereby showing their good sense.

That since the Civil Servants have organized for drill and the stenographers for ambulance lectures, it would be a luxury to get wounded.

That there are some people in Victoria who doubt whether the banks are living up to Mr. Campbell Sweeney's promises.

That fine words butter no parsnips, and specious promises do not grease the wheels of commerce.

That a Victoria millionaire, who does not wish his name to be known, has undertaken to equip the B. C. Horse.

That there is some talk of the Native Sons raising a regiment of their own, for local defence.

That the consideration influencing them is that of the men who have gone to the front, only ten or fifteen per cent. were born in Canada.

That the Native Sons feel that something should be done to redress this inequality.

That the British authorities made short work of the Hospital Ship, and Admiral Kingsmill followed suit with the abortion at Esquimalt.

That the good ladies of Toronto "acted" first and "thought" afterwards, or they would never have started the movement.

That the sooner they realize that money will be wanted for food more than for anything else, the better.

That the British Columbia Coast is now well protected—thanks to the Idzuma.

That the rebuke administered to The London Times by Mr. Asquith was well deserved, and the threat accompanying it should be effective.

That by degrees Lord Northcliffe is appearing in his true colours. He is the apotheosis of commercialised journalism.

That under his direction the circulation of The London Times has fallen more than fifty per cent.

That already the cry is going up: "Oh, for a national newspaper!"

That it is generally believed in London that Delane and Walter have both turned in their graves since The Times changed hands.

That the erstwhile premier daily of the world is rapidly becoming a glorified Daily Mail.

That the retail dealers of Victoria are making a laudable effort to keep their employees working on full pay.

That considering the present condition of trade, this is a not unworthy contribution to the war fund.

That we are pleased to hear that the Lincoln Hotel, on Johnston Street, has changed hands and will now be run in an up-to-date manner by an old and experienced hotel man.

#### PANTAGES

A BILL of good clean comedy has delighted numerous patrons at the Pantages this week. An amusing act entitled "The Quack Dentist," is well received. Ian Quinlan and Vie Richards are well known comedians, who are making an exceptional hit, and are more than worth going to see. "Night Hawks" is a drama of the underworld, with a good moral, and is well staged. Meryl and Rita are two chic young ladies who have made many friends with Victoria audiences. For the children, "It Happened in Dogville," a dog pantomime, managed by Dave Wood, amuses the youngsters hugely.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Finch have returned from a pleasant trip to Eastern points.

English gentlemen received as playing guests; terms quite moderate. Smoking room with piano, every convenience. Splendid situation, close in. 951 Burdette, corner Vancouver.

#### WATER NOTICE

##### Clearing-Streams

TAKE NOTICE that Merrill & Ring Lumber Co., Limited, whose address is Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., has applied for a licence to use the waters of the mouth of the Jordan River for "clearing-streams" purpose (i.e. clearing and improving the stream for the driving, booming or rafting of logs). The points on the stream between which it is proposed to clear are from the mouth of the river and extending up the river for three-quarters of a mile or thereabouts, and to construct a logging boom at the mouth of said river, as shown on the plan filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights. The estimated mileage between the said points is three-quarters of a mile. The term proposed for the licence is ten (10) years.

Application will now be made for the approval of the plans submitted in connection with the project.

A copy of this notice and a petition pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria.

Objections to the application and petition may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The petition for the approval of the undertaking will be heard in the office of the Board of Investigation, Victoria, B. C., at a date to be fixed by the Comptroller. Any interested party may file an objection thereto in the office of the Comptroller at Victoria, or of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C., where copies of the petition will be filed.

Merrill & Ring Lumber Co., Limited, Applicant.  
By Thornton Fell, Agent.  
The date of the first publication of this notice is September 5th.

### HALL & WALKER

Agents

Wellington Colliery Company's Coal

1282 Government St. Phone 88

### Princess Theatre

Yates Street.

Entirely Remodeled. All New Opera Chairs.

P. R. Allen Presents

### Miss Verna Felton

and The Allen Players

in

"STOP THIEF"

For the week commencing September 7th.

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

Box Office open, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Curtain, 8:30 p. m.

SPIRELLA CORSETS — Comfort, with straight lines; boning guaranteed unrustable and unbreakable, one year. Professional corsetiere will visit residence by appointment. Mrs. Godson, Principal Scientific School of Corsetry, 106 Campbell Block. Phones 4465, 4269R.

### Craddock & Co.

Investment Brokers, Insurance Agents and Farm Land Specialists.

House and land valuations made with full reports. Special rates. 207 Jones Building, Victoria, B. C. Phone 3860.

## HOTEL RAINIER-GRAND SEATTLE

EUROPEAN-MODERATE MODERN-CONVENIENT 225 OUTSIDE ROOMS-135 WITH BATH.

## London Loan Office

TAYLOR BROS., Props. Licensed Pawnbrokers

Money Loaned on Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Guns, and all Articles of Value. Highest Prices paid for Old Gold and Silver

577 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

## Don't Be Afraid

To call in and ask for full particulars about Picnic Parties and Dances in the Country

### THE DISTRICT MOTOR BUS COMPANY

Offices 1025 Douglas Street Phone 2844.

## Are You Getting Good Food at Fair Prices?

That's a problem for every housekeeper, but we make it easy for our customers by keeping a carefully selected stock of only good and pure Groceries and selling them at prices as low as cost permits.

- 25c Tin Asparagus.....20c
- 35c Bottle Maple Syrup.....25c
- 15c Bottle Pickles.....8c
- 35c Bottle Pickles.....25c
- 15c Bottle Sauce.....8c
- 25c Tin Oysters.....15c
- 15c Tin Oysters.....10c
- 25c Pkg. Gold Dust.....20c
- 12c Tin Skidoo.....8c (Snap)
- 10c Pkg. Baking Soda.....8c
- 8c Tin Sardines.....5c
- 10c Pkg. Quaker Oats.....9c
- 10c Pkg. Corn Flakes.....8c
- 15c Tin Marmalade.....12c
- 10c Cake Ivory Soap.....8c
- 10c Tin Polly Prim Cleanser.....8c
- 10c Tin Ol Dutch Cleanser.....9c
- 20c Bottle Extract.....8c
- 10c Pkg. Starch, Gloss.....8c
- 10c Pkg. Starch, Corn.....8c
- 10c Stove Polish.....5c
- 20c Stove Polish, 2 tins Black Knight.....15c
- 20c Two-in-One Polish.....15c
- 10c Ginger Snaps.....8c

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