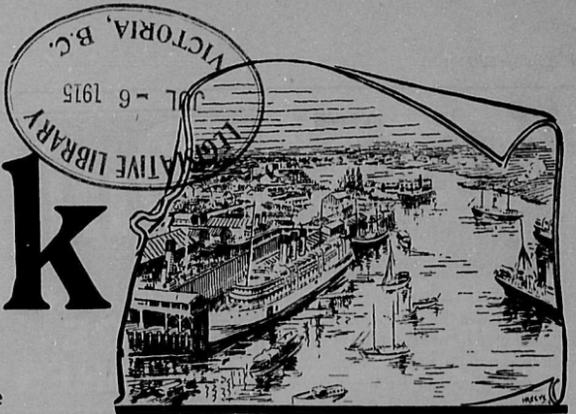




# The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review  
The Official Organ of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange



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VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, JULY 3, 1915

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## Naturalized Subjects and the War

NOW that the work of the internment of alien enemies has been taken in hand, though none too vigorously, by the Federal Government, it may not be amiss to consider the not less important subject of naturalized Canadians of alien birth. In England and in Canada it has been conceded by our leading public men that the disloyal naturalized subject is far more dangerous than the "alien enemy." The reason for this is obvious; as a rule he has more wealth, and therefore more influence. As a rule he occupies a more secure social and business position, and in not a few instances he maintains intimate relations with his own countrymen at home. In considering this important question, one fact demands the most unqualified recognition, and that is that every naturalized British subject is entitled to the same protection, the same consideration, and the same fair play as the British born subject. It is only when he forfeits these privileges that they can justly be withdrawn. On the other hand it must not be forgotten that we are living in abnormal times, that there is much suspicion abroad, and that in order to prevent the possibility of naturalized subjects abusing their privileges it is in the highest degree desirable that every case of suspicion should be promptly and thoroughly investigated. This is as necessary for the community at large as for the protection of those naturalized subjects who are loyal, but whose countrymen have made naturalization a mere cloak for disloyalty, or at the best a business insurance. If all cases of reasonable suspicion against naturalized Canadians of German birth on Vancouver Island had been so dealt with, and justice meted out according to the evidence, some half dozen of the most notorious offenders would have been relieved from a disagreeable menace, and loyal naturalized subjects in our midst would not have been subjected to indignities which they have done nothing to deserve. A sane, firm policy of this kind has not even yet been adopted by the Federal Government. It fears legal complications and damage suits, as evidenced by the manner in which it halted the Fernie cases. Public opinion forced its hand in this matter and insisted on the internment of "alien enemies." When the Government realized that the people were in earnest it did what it might just as easily have done at first, amended its Order in Council to cover such cases. There was no difficulty, and nothing to be overcome, but reluctance. Public opinion equally demands an investigation into the position of naturalized subjects, and this is all the more necessary because this class of citizen has not yet, except in a few isolated instances, followed the example of his fellow countrymen in Great Britain, and openly denounced German policy. It is perhaps too late now to do this, or at any rate too late for it to produce the desired effect on public opinion. It should have been done when Belgium was invaded, and the atrocities so pitilessly set forth in Lord Bryce's report, committed. It might have been done with some effect when the Lusitania was sunk. These opportunities were allowed to slip, and as a result naturalized Canadians of German birth will find it difficult to reinstate themselves in popular favor for a long time to come. On the 27th May a meeting of naturalized British subjects of German and Austrian origin was held in London, for the purpose of declaring their true allegiance to the King, their attachment to the country, and their condemnation of the methods of war adopted by Germany. A number of prominent men took part in the proceedings, and a very specific resolution was unanimously carried at a meeting of nearly two thousand. The Week can only express regret that some such step has not been taken by loyal naturalized subjects in Victoria. It would have placed them on record against that policy of "frightfulness" which has brought the name of Germany into destestation in every part of the world. The resolution reads as follows:

"We desire to identify ourselves with, and fully share the national sentiments evoked by the war which has been forced upon this country; we express our horror and indignation at the methods of warfare employed by the enemy; we again declare our faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty the King, and affirm our sincere devotion to the country of our adoption; we gratefully acknowledge the recognition of our rights and privileges as British subjects, and, conscious of the duties and obligations of our citizenship, we unreservedly place at the disposal of his Majesty's Government any service which we can render in furtherance of an early and victorious conclusion of the war."

## Canadian Finances

THE LEADING financiers of the Dominion are unanimous in declaring that the financial outlook contains no element of disquietude, that business is gradually readjusting itself, and that with continued care and economy the country can be steered to the haven of success without any great disaster. This sounds very comforting, and The Week is prepared to accept it at its face value. There is, however, another side to the question, the expression of which does not involve the acceptance of a pessimistic view; it is rather a protest against the policy of the ostrich, and a suggestion that people should do a little thinking on their own account, and try to understand some of the fundamental principles which underlie commercial prosperity in times of war, as well as in times of peace. Undoubtedly the best policy for the moment is one of strict conservation. Half of the community is already convinced of this through sheer necessity, the other half has adopted the motto, "Pleasure as usual," in lieu of "Business as usual." It cannot be too clearly understood that financially speaking Canada is skating on thin ice. Such prosperity as can be found today in any part of the Dominion is due entirely to activity in producing munitions of war. It is authoritatively stated that already orders aggregating \$500,000,000 have been placed in the Dominion. It is not

unreasonable to ask what will happen when these orders have been completed, if for any reason they should not be duplicated. In other words, Canada is thriving today on the war, which will not last for ever, and may not last more than a year or two. The second consideration is one of exceeding importance, although it may have escaped general attention; it is the warning from London that men of means in the Overseas Dominions would be well advised not to subscribe for any portion of the war loan which the Government has just placed on the market, as they would be serving their country and the Empire better by investing at home. The obvious meaning of this is that Great Britain requires, and will require, all her financial resources for home purposes, and it is not unlikely that instead of continuing to lend to Canada at the rate of \$100,000,000 at a time, we shall have to do some financing on our own account, and raise what money we require in the open market. It is no secret that this is the real purpose of Sir Robert Borden's visit to London at this time. So far Great Britain has advanced all the money which Canada has spent on the war. The time is rapidly approaching when this policy can no longer be continued in its integrity. Some material modification will have to be made, and whatever else happens it is certain that any extensive revival of trade in the Dominion will have to be materially assisted by the private contributions of wealthy Canadians. Unless The Week is greatly mistaken we are on the eve of a period of retrenchment such as has never been contemplated. Immediately on the return of Sir Robert Borden a Conference of Provincial Premiers is contemplated at Ottawa, when the whole subject will be threshed out. The necessity for greater economy will be enforced, expenditures on public works will be whittled down to a minimum, pay in the Civil Service will be greatly reduced, as a necessary war measure, and in every section of the country the struggle for retaining the luxuries of life will give place to a more strenuous effort to secure the necessities. All this should occasion no feeling of disquiet. No one will be one bit the worse. The rich will be all the better in health for living the simple life, even though it be a matter of compulsion, but they will gain infinitely more in self respect by making sacrifices to the common weal. We are seven thousand miles from the seat of war and from the centre of the Empire. We only know in a vague way what is transpiring. The thunder of mighty cannon which reverberates hour by hour on British soil reaches us only in feeble adumbrations of sound by way of the cable. Our strongest connecting link with the Front is the casualty list, but this only deepens our sympathies, without informing us on the military and economic features of the war. All we realise is that the enemy is pounding away at the heart of the Empire, and we feel but the dying vibrations of his artillery. But the facts have yet to be brought nearer home, and by and by we shall realise that the statement of all our great leaders in the Motherland, Asquith, Grey, Kitchener, Lloyd George, Balfour, that the Empire is "fighting for existence," is not as we have been apt to regard it, a mere figure of speech, but a stern reality which has only confronted us as yet on the horizon.

## A Discredited Bluffer

AT THE second time of asking, W. R. T. Preston, who so atrociously libelled the memory of Lord Strathcona, has failed to convince a British jury that the journalist who expressed what everybody believed libelled Preston. The jury were assisted in arriving at their disagreement by the very able direction of one of the ablest judges on the British bench, Mr. Justice Lawrence. This eminent jurist had no difficulty in turning the traducer literally inside out. He scathingly remarked that he "Supposed Preston would have at least some solid structure upon which to make the allegations, but all he could tell me was that he had been told so." The judge's final sentence was, "It certainly is not desirable that when we come to our grave attacks dealing with persons like Lord Strathcona should be published to leave everybody with sympathies and affections for them to be tortured by having reflections cast upon their character." If Mr. Justice Lawrence had known that ballot-box Preston was one of the most disreputable politicians who ever figured in Canadian public life, that he was the "creature" of Sifton in the most corrupt days of that corrupt politician, that both were practically driven from public life by the force of a decent public opinion, and that as far as Preston is concerned he was one of the most vindictive and venomous men of his tribe, he would have understood ever better how impossible it was for such a man to treat the memory of one who had been a political opponent with anything approaching fairness or respect.

## The Late Duncan Ross

NO MORE fitting epitaph could be indited to the memory of the late Duncan Ross than this, "He was a typical Canadian." Starting at the lowest rung of the ladder, he worked his way to a high and creditable position in the business and political world through the avenues which have well served so many of his fellow countrymen—the little red school house, and the editor's chair. A man of sturdy physique, of great endurance, of a strength and force of character which harmonized with his bodily endowments, he made his influence felt in every sphere to which fortune called him. He was always a hard hitter, direct, outspoken and fearless. At times his impulse rushed him to incorrect conclusions, based upon facts which he had not taken sufficient trouble to verify. This laid him open to effective retort, but like the generous-souled man he was, when convicted of error, his greatest anxiety was to correct the mistake, and place himself right with the public. He was a stalwart champion of the policy of the Liberal Party. On the hustings he had few superiors in the Province, was an excellent

campaigner, and a successful vote getter. In these capacities he will be greatly missed by his Party. Like most men of great physical endowments, his nature was gentle and affectionate. In domestic circles he was much beloved, and his sympathies could only find an adequate outlet in generousities and charities, of which the world knew little, but which far exceeded what any one would have imagined. Since the outbreak of the war his personal benefactions have been gratefully acknowledged by hundreds of men. His sudden passing at an age when he had barely reached his prime, and when it seemed as if he might contemplate many years of acceptable public service, came as a great shock to the community. In his own domestic circle the loss is as keen as it is irreparable, and The Week cannot do more than add its slight tribute to the many which have already been voiced to the memory of a man who played his part bravely and fearlessly, as thousands of Canada's sons are doing today.

## Getting to the Front

EVER since the outbreak of the war The Week has been agitating for some policy on the part of the Canadian Government by which ex-service men could be assisted to re-join their old regiments. Last Fall the result of a correspondence with the Government and with the War Office at home was published in these columns. The stand taken by the latter was that it could not act independently of the former. The decision of the former was that it could only assist if the men were willing to become attached to a local militia regiment. As this would involve many months of delay, and of unnecessary elementary training, many ex-service men objected. They made tremendous efforts to get back at their own expense or at the expense of their friends, and in this way a goodly number were accounted for. A few weeks ago this east-iron regulation was modified to some extent, when an official announcement was made that, owing to the high mortality among the officers of the British Army, ex non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Army who were desirous of being sent to England to re-join their former regiments would be taken care of by Major Dixon, of Ottawa. To this appeal there has been a generous response, in which Victoria is taking its full share. The respected Secretary of the British Campaigners' Association, Mr. W. T. Edwards, a pensioner of the Imperial Army, has busied himself in looking up ex non-commissioned officers, and has forwarded a substantial list to Ottawa. There must be a large number on Vancouver Island, and The Week ventures to make the suggestion that as Mr. Edwards is on his vacation, he might well be employed, say as Quarter-Master Sergeant to devote himself for the next few months to the very important work of recruiting men of this class. His honourable association with the service, and the high reputation he has established in connection with the British Campaigners' Association mark him out as specially fitted for this work, and if the Government wishes to make a clean up of ex non-commissioned officers, no better or prompter means could be adopted.

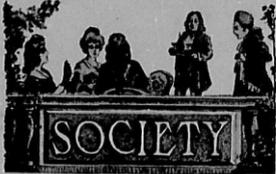
## The Granary of the Empire

CANADA has been called, and not inaptly, the "Granary of the Empire." This suggests a startling consideration, viz.: something like one half of our grain crop on the prairies is produced by "alien enemies" who have settled in Canada without becoming naturalized citizens. When Colonel McPherson was here a few weeks ago, he stated as a reason why the general internment of "alien enemies" was impossible that there were a quarter of a million in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The feature of this extraordinary state of affairs which appeals to The Week is not any immediate danger as to the destruction of crops, but the unwisdom of a policy which places the Granary of the Empire so considerably at the mercy of the enemy. This is not the time to discuss the immigration policy with which the name of Sifton will always be associated. Whatever else it did it had the effect of filling the country with the lowest type of European, and apparently a quarter of a million of "alien enemies." That eminent writer, Miss Cicely Fox-Smith, has suggested a practical remedy, which the Colonist endorses, that the Canadian Government should be at least as liberal in its dealings with the British-born as Sifton was in his dealings with Galicians, Austrians and Germans. She thinks that the British-born might be encouraged by assisted passages, and a grant of money to provide farm buildings, implements and other necessities in the early days of settlement. This has all been urged before, but no Government has yet been found willing to treat British-born with the same generosity as it extends to the lower European nationalities. Let us hope that the war will change all this, and that the revival of the question by Miss Smith may lead to a more sympathetic consideration than it has hitherto received.

## Chickens That May Come Home to Roost

THE work of coaling H.M.S. Kent this week was done by lighters brought alongside. Local men were engaged to unload from the scows, they were paid 50c per hour up to 6 p.m., and were agreed to be paid 75c per hour up to 11 p.m., and \$1.00 per hour thereafter. The men on the Kent were so disgusted by the slow work done, even at this abnormal rate of pay, that the entire gang were dismissed at 6 o'clock, and the men of the Kent undertook the work themselves. As the former gang were leaving they shouted all manner of uncomplimentary remarks to the brave fellows who had fought for the freedom of the Pacific. Among others that they hoped the ship would be sunk. And yet we sometimes talk of Esquimalt again becoming a naval base!

*William Blakemore*



A naval wedding, reminding many of those present of the old days when such picturesque scenes were less rare, took place last Saturday morning at the Royal Naval Station and Garrison Chapel. The contracting parties were Joyce, daughter of the late Mr. R. W. E. Middleton, chief agent for the Conservative party, and Mrs. Middleton, of Stevenage, England, and Lieutenant Victor Hilary Danekwerts, R.N., of H.M.S. Kent, son of Mr. W. O. Danekwerts and Mrs. Danekwerts, of Orsett Terrace, London, England. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Schofield, assisted by Rev. N. B. Kent, Chaplain of the Kent. The bride, who was given away by Captain J. D. Allen, C.B., R.N., of H. M. S. Kent, wore a wedding dress of lovely white lace, with chipp hat, faced with pale pink and shaded pink flowers. She carried a bouquet of roses, lilies of the valley and fern. The best man was Commander E. L. Wharton, of H. M. S. Kent. The officers and men of H.M.S. Kent and Shearwater were present, as well as many civilians.

One of the most largely attended garden parties held this season was the charming fete held last Tuesday in the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Rogers' beautiful residence, at Oak Bay, in aid of Red Cross funds.

Captain A. Turner, of Victoria, will command the first detachment of the 54th Battalion, which will shortly leave Vernon for the front.

A large number of yachtsmen and their friends will go to Brentwood today. The Brentwood Cup Race will be held, motor boats leaving the Royal-Victoria Yacht Club at 1 p.m. A dinner and dance will be held at the Hotel tonight.

Major Graves-Baning, who has been staying at the Empress for some time, leaves today for Sol Duc.

Dr. Burn, late of H.M.S. Kent, has left for England to take up activities in connections with the war.

A delightful concert and dance was held at Metehosin last week in aid of patriotic funds. Many parties motored out from Victoria.

The many friends of Mr. W. J. Roper will regret to learn that he is confined to the house seriously ill.

A wedding of interest took place on the 19th inst. at Blackheath, England, when Second Lieut. Arthur Rupert Hoffman, Army Service Corps, of Overbury, Thetis Island, B. C., and Laura, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Warren Jones, of Blackheath, were quietly married.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cotton have returned from their honeymoon and are living on Fernwood Road.

Dr. and Mrs. Frost, Miss Coburn and a party of friends, are Lady-smith visitors to Victoria.

Mrs. R. G. McConnell, of Ottawa, who has been staying at the Oak Bay Hotel, left on Monday for Lake Louise.

Sir Charles Hibbert and Lady Tupper have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Janet, to Lieut. Glen C. Holland, eldest son of Mr. Cuyler Holland, of Victoria.

The marriage took place on June 5, very quietly, at Brompton Regis, Dulverton, of John Stobart Hineks, Lieutenant-Commander, R. N. (recently residing in British Columbia), youngest son of the late Captain T. C. and Mrs. Hineks, to Ruby Elizabeth Hill, granddaughter of the late Prebendary Kitto.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Solly, of Victoria, are residing at the Metropolitan Hotel for a few days previous to their departure to Seattle.

Mrs. William Bell, Hampshire, returned last Monday from a trip to Fort George. The Misses Milligan accompanied Mrs. Bell back to Victoria, and are staying at "Roceabella."

Miss Marjorie Aitken, of Vernon, has received an appointment as nurs-

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ing sister in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Lady Tupper (Vancouver), sustained a painful accident last week, spraining her ankle badly. She will be confined to the house for some time.

Miss Kythie Bolton, niece of Major Dundas, is now at Southend in charge of the stores at the Royal Naval Hospital for wounded soldiers. Miss Bolton visited here about two years ago, and was very popular in society.

The Misses McBride and Miss Lemon are staying with Mrs. Hammond, Metehosin.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Higgs, Albert Head, gave a delightful entertainment last week when the school children of the district celebrated the beginning of the holidays. There were sports, and presentation of prizes, refreshments and tea, a very pleasant afternoon being spent.

Among recent out of town functions given in honour of the Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Kent, and H.M.S. Shearwater, was a delightful informal dance given at the Riverside Inn, Cowichan Lake. Among those present were, Lieutenant Commander Redhead, Lieutenants Dunn, Howard, Dr. Piekthorn, Mr. Haddon, Mr. Kenah, Mr. W. H. Hayward, M.P., Dr. Laxton, and also a number of the many guests registered at the Inn.

BOOK NOTES

Dull times do not appear to have materially affected the publishing firm of MacMillan & Co., Ltd., Canada, for the present week's mails have brought half a dozen new publications to my desk. The variety could not be greater, covering sensational fiction, biography, history and poetry.

The first is a most admirable text book on "The British Empire," consisting of a series of six lectures delivered to the members of the Working Men's College, by Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. The lectures cover briefly the early period when England was in the making, and deals more specifically with the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The fifth chapter is a very able dissertation on the British Empire of today, and the sixth chapter deals with the Imperial outlook. Sir Charles Lucas is an authority on the subject, which he treats as only an expert could. The style is attractive and nothing better has been published since the outbreak of the war for giving one an insight into the true character and value of the British Empire.

The next book of note is "Abbas II," by the Earl of Cromer. This is a sequel, or rather an appendix to Lord Cromer's magnum opus, "Egypt." It deals unsparingly with the character and conduct of that despicable Khedive, who placed every obstacle he could in the way of reforming Egypt. For the first time Lord Cromer is at liberty to speak without reserve, and he avails himself of the opportunity. No one who wishes to understand how our great pro-consuls have reconstructed the land of the Pharaohs can afford to be without this book.

Fiction is represented by Jack London's latest conception, "The Scarlet Plague." This is a book of the kind which one has come to expect from its sensational and realistic author. It is a story of an old man and his grandson who wander through California clad in skins, seeking berries, birds and crabs on which to live. They are practically the only survivors of the millions, who inhabited the State at the dawn of the twentieth century, and the story is placed one hundred years later. Everybody died of the "Red Death," or "The Scarlet Plague." The book is a vehicle for a fantastic story, but even more for a few of the theories which Jack London is so fond of propounding. As is inevitable, he works back to the primal passions of mankind, and incidentally exploits his socialistic theories. A speculative study of what the

author would probably call the Philosophy of Life, and the possibilities of science, it is extremely diverting and entertaining. As a contribution to literature or art it cannot be regarded seriously.

A really interesting work of fiction is "The Hand of Peril," a novel of adventure by Arthur Stringer. The writer is another of those popular novelists who have graduated from the magazine school. He follows in the wake of Owen Wister, whose breezy Western stories have given place to estimable works of fiction. Arthur Stringer was best known for a long time as a writer of excellent verses, but with the publication of the "Silver Poppy," and the "Wire Tappers," he passed into the circle of detective story novelists. "The Hand of Peril," is by far the best detective story I have read for many a day. It is excellently written, changes its venue with almost kaleidoscopic quickness, and imports any amount of local colour as the scene shifts from Paris to Palermo, thence to New York, and back again to Italy. It deals with a most fascinating branch of criminology, the employment of a beautiful and essentially pure girl to exercise her artistic gifts at the behest of her reputed father, for the benefit of a counterfeiting gang. The detective who unravels the scheme, Kester, is a worthy successor of his confreres who figure in the pages of Gaboriau and Boisgobey. There is an unusual and attractive love story interwoven with the detective work which furnishes the book with a double motive, and holds the attention to the end. It is well worth reading.

Of all the eccentricities in the shape of a book which have come my way, none can compare with "Spoon River," an anthology by Edgar Lee Masters. I must first chronicle my surprise that a firm of the status of MacMillan would be willing to publish such a thing. There are in it several sketches which I imagine a critic with as strong a stomach as Jack London or Emile Zola would have ruled out. The one headed "Harry Wilmans" is not merely repulsive, but disgustingly indecent. The whole book is sordid, and comparable with nothing in modern publications except the mad eccentricities of Mary McLean, of Butte. In two hundred and forty-eight pages, I have failed to find a single line of poetry. As, however, I cannot imagine that the anthology was published without some reason d'etre, I am willing to assume that the following lines may have caught the eye of the publisher's reader. They are not startlingly original, but easily the best in the book.

This is life's sorrow; That one can be happy only where two are; And that our hearts are drawn to stars, Which want us not. To put meaning in one's life may end in madness, But life without meaning is the torture Of restlessness and vague desire— It is a boat longing for the sea, and yet afraid.

The last of the half-dozen books is a collection of poems by James Stephen, "Songs From the Clay." The author is a true poet, even if he sings in a minor key, and a lover of nature, as every true poet must be. His rhythm and metre are almost flawless, and of the hundred songs in his book, few are not worth re-reading. I like best "The Horned Moon," "The Satyr," "The Imp," "The Nodding Stars," and "The Holy Time." There are some strong verses, and some particularly fine lines. Two verses will suffice to illustrate both the style and the spirit of a writer who reminds me not a little of Joaquin Miller and Francis Thompson:

Let us go out and walk upon the road, And quit forever more the brick-built den, The lock and key, the hidden, shy abode That separates us from our fellow-men.

And by contagion of the sun we may only the best stock. The cafe and Catch at a spark from that prime-Summer garden will be continued as val fire, a feature of what ought to prove one And learn that we are better than of the most popular hosteleries in our clay, Victoria, now that it is relieved of its And equal to the peaks of our de-former handicap.

COAL PROSPECTING LICENCES NOTICE

The British Empire, by Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., the Macmillan Co., of Canada, Limited. Price, \$1.25. Abbas II, by the Earl of Cromer the Macmillan Company, of Canada, Limited. Price 75c.

The Scarlet Plague, by Jack London, the Macmillan Company, of Canada, Limited. Price \$1.00.

The Hand of Peril, by Arthur Stringer, the Macmillan Company, of Canada, Limited. Price \$1.35.

Spoon River Anthology, by Edgar Lee Masters, the Macmillan Company, of Canada, Limited. Price, \$1.25.

Songs From the Clay, by James Stephens, the Macmillan Company, of Canada, Limited. Price \$1.00.

TOO TRUE IN MANY CASES

At a wedding reception the young man remarked: "Wasn't it annoying the way that baby cried during the whole ceremony?" "It was simply dreadful," replied the prim little maid of honor; "and when I get married I'm going to have engraved in the corner of the invitations: 'No babies expected.'"—Chicago Medical Recorder.

HOTEL CHANGES NAME

Hostelry Formerly Known as Blanshard Now Known as Cecil— Under New Management

Entirely refitted and refurnished, and most important of all, freed from the stigma which attached to it prior to the anti-German riots in Victoria, the Blanshard Hotel on the corner of Johnson and Blanshard Streets, has been taken over by Mr. Alex. J. McCool, late of Moose Jaw, who will conduct it in such a manner as to warrant the hearty support of all Britishers.

Mr. McCool's position as a loyal British subject cannot be doubted, for he served in the South African campaign as a member of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and he intends to cater especially to the trade of service men, and will demonstrate to them that there is not a vestige of the German taint remaining in anything appertaining to the hotel, which he has renamed the Cecil. Mr. McCool owns the whole property, having taken it over intact from the former owners.

At Moose Jaw Mr. McCool was the proprietor of the Cecil Hotel at that point, which enjoyed a fine reputation with the traveling public, and he intends to build up the same reputation here. He is entirely refitting the hotel and will furnish the best accommodation at all times and keep

NOTICE is hereby given that, within sixty days from date, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the land and under the foreshore and under the water in Rupert District, described as follows: Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Section 27, Township 2, Rupert District; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south to the shore-line; thence following the sinuosities of the shore-line to the place of commencement.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1915. EDWARD E. HODGSON, Stephen Cook, Agent. July 10

NOTICE is hereby given that, within sixty days from date, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the land and under the foreshore and under the water in Rupert District, described as follows: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 27, Township 2, Rupert District; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

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Smart Suits for Gentlemen

The marked success we have enjoyed is due to the experience we have had among the best trade in the West End of London, and to the fact that we give our patrons personal attention. Let us make your next suit. We are showing the newest imported novelties and we can literally guarantee you the very highest quality of workmanship.

LANGE & BROWN NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL AND LADIES' TAILORS 100 to 105 Stobart-Pease Blk. 745 Yates Street

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Special Reduction 15 per ct. ON ALL ORDERS FROM JULY 3RD TO 15TH

MADAME WATTS BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER WORK-ROOMS WILL BE CLOSED FOR VACATION FROM JULY 15 TO JULY 31

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Andrews, 704 Fort Street, will save you 30 per cent. on repairing jewelry and watches.

# At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

A photograph published in a local paper with the brief sad words, "Killed in action," was the first intimation to the writer of the death of Captain Hugh de Burgh Riordan, a young Englishman well known to Residents of Victoria and the Island.

While yet there was little talk of war the late Captain Riordan was an ardent Imperialist. In the issue of The Week dated November 8th, 1913, was published an article entitled, "National Defence," to which his initials are appended. He was evidently familiar with conditions in Australia and New Zealand, and had a great admiration for the cadet system existing there by which boys and young men enjoy the advantages of military training and discipline from an early age. From his knowledge of the advantages of the system Captain Riordan was strongly of the opinion that more particular steps should be taken elsewhere in the Empire on behalf of National Defence.

On the outbreak of war it seemed strange to Hubert Riordan's friends that he was not among the first to rejoin his regiment. He hesitated for some months, but after repeated urgings from a Victoria lady he finally left for home, and shortly after went to the front. Friends who knew him best insist that he was of those to whom doom is foreshadowed. His letters from the firing line were melancholy. With frail physique and gentle disposition, there is no doubt that Captain Riordan feared the horrors of battle. But without fear there cannot be courage. With the true British heroism which overcomes, he went forth against the enemies of his country, and perhaps with the immortal words of Nelson ringing in his ears. He did what England expects of every man.

Captain Riordan is only one of many who died, heroes all, unknown and unsung; but the writer is glad to be able to put on record in The Week a few brief words of appreciation on behalf of those who knew him, and know that though none desired more to live, he died in battle for the honour of the most cherished traditions of the Empire, giving his life while yet to him life was so sweet, for National Defence.

There is an old adage that politeness costs nothing. I wish the truth were better recognized in Victoria. Last Saturday I was riding on a Foul Bay car. Near Ross Bay Cemetery an English working man and his wife got in. The car had not travelled far before it stopped on a switch. After standing for two or three minutes the man and his wife exchanged a few words bearing on the time they were due in town to keep an appointment. The wife suggested that he should ask the conductor, so he approached that important individual with the polite question, politely asked, "Can you tell me how long we are likely to stay here?" The reply was more objectionable in manner than in words. It ran, "You can tell that just as well as I can. We've got to wait till the other car comes." The enquirer ventured to say, "we are in a hurry to get down town, and if I thought you were going to be long I would try to catch a jitney," to which the conductor retorted, "you can please yourself about that." The man "pleased himself" by promptly getting out of the car, and away from the company of such an ill-bred official. There was no jitney in sight, and when the car started, about three or four minutes later, it soon overtook the man and his wife trudging along towards town. They did not hail the car, and probably desired to have no further dealings with that particular official. At the same time the conductor did not offer to stop the car or to ask if they wished to ride, which, under the circumstances, would not have been a very great concession, although it might have involved a technical departure from the regulations. In relating this incident I wish to go on record as saying that this man is an exception to the rule, for nearly all the conductors of the B. C. E. R. are courteous and obliging, their greatest failing is a touch of astigmatism, which attacks them at street corners occasionally.

While I would not like to say that everything is pointing towards Conseription, I think it would be shutting one's eyes to the obvious to deny that everything is heading towards some system whereby, not only all our men, but all our women will be called upon to serve in connection with the war.

One of Canada's most prominent citizens who has just returned from London is convinced that this will happen in the very near future. Time was when the battles of the Empire were fought by our soldiers, but the modern system of warfare has changed all that, and nowadays the civilian is as important a factor in the fighting line as the soldier. True, he does not stand there, but he is represented by the toil of his hands, and the demand along this line is probably ten times greater than in any preceding war. Lloyd George has undertaken the stupendous task of organizing the manufacture of munitions of every kind, but he finds that he has first to organize the workers. Having done this, he discovers that in order to fill the ranks of the actual markers of ammunition, etc., he has to deplete the ranks of other workers, and even draw some thousands of skilled artisans from the front. In the process so many men are required that many of them have to be replaced, even in the ordinary avocations of life, by women, and so it comes about that every section of the community is subject to the embargo. This means that sooner or later, not only every section, but every individual in every section may be called upon to subordinate their personal interests to the requirements of the war, and that is why there is such a rush in the Old Country to become a volunteer before one is compelled voluntarily to become a conscript. The certainty of this development is keeping the recruiting officers busy at home, and it should have the same effect in Canada. No able bodied man, free from disease or physical disqualification would like to feel that he had refrained from becoming a volunteer only to become a conscript. I think the suggestion of Mr. H. S. Pearce, in a recent letter to The Colonist, is an excellent one. Every man should volunteer "for such service as he is able to render," whether at the front or at home. Having volunteered he should be given a badge, which would show that he was willing to serve, and liable to be called upon at any time. This would show that he had done all he could, and would remove the stigma which now rests upon only too many of our young men who have not even offered to do what they could.

Young physician: I've encountered everything in my practice—except a patient.

Madame Watts, B. C. Permanent Building. Latest costumes and creations in ladies' blouses.

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

## UNITED STATES OPINION OF THE GERMAN NATION

### "Wild Beast Loose in the World"

The New York Tribune, in an editorial article dated May 11, says:—"Let no German mistake the temper of the American people; let no German high or low misunderstand the new vision which has come to our citizens in the days which they have stood beside their murdered fellow citizens. "Whether we now join in the war, whether we now draw the sword henceforth and until the destruction of those who to-day dominate Germany, the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans as Allies. They will hope and pray for their success. Many millions will regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilization. "Let none mistake this fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle of nations; it is a battle between civilisation and barbarism. A German victory would mean the destruction of all we hold best in our national life."

LITTLE BLACK DEVILS  
Victoria, June 24, 1915.  
Editor of The Week.  
Dear Sir:—  
In The Colonist a few days ago the story of the "Little Black Devils" suggests one of a bunch of "Little Yellow Devils," which took place during the Boxer campaign. The Japs were considerably in advance of the British, etc., when the order came to "fall back." The Commander did not tell the messenger to "go back to Headquarters and tell them he was handed before he would fall back." He politely said, "Japanese never turn back." He then continued his march and

"did the trick" in a style that surprised the world. Of course this may have been indisciplined; but not treulent.

The story of the "Little Black Devils" seems to have pleased your contemporary immensely; showing so much "independence!" The same paper also ridicules the salutes of officers by rank and file. But worst of all, it has permitted a correspondent, in time of war, to insult a branch of His Majesty's forces in which I had the privilege of serving for many years. The best authority in British Columbia has admitted to me, officially, that this is a "treasonable offence." For which there has not been "an apology, with an undertaking that such would never be permitted again."

I respectfully ask for space for this letter, as I believe The Week will show fair play.  
T. S. KENNEDY.

## ETHEL DAVIS AT PANTAGES

Ethel Davis, the clever young comedienne, is back again at Pantages next week, with her fascinating "Baby Dolls," and a quartette of really funny comedians in her newest musical comedy success, "The Candy Ship." There is said to be some really funny comedy in the situations, and there are half a dozen good song numbers, the most attractive being "the Charlie Chaplin Glide." The stage settings will be exceptionally fine.

Cain and Odum are deserving of second place on the honor roll for their patter and piano act which will prove a great favorite with the audience.

Fred Rogers, a blackface comedian, is a wizard at eccentric dancing, and will add greatly to the general excellence of the average maintained by the bill, while Jessie Hayward and Leo Hahn offer an amusing skit called "The Quitter", which has to do with a flirtation. An aerobic comedy is offered by Neuss and Eldrir, while Bigelow, Campbell and Raydon sing to piano accompaniment.

Young physician: I've encountered everything in my practice—except a patient.

Madame Watts, B. C. Permanent Building. Latest costumes and creations in ladies' blouses.

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## Royal Victoria Theatre

SALISBURY'S FAMOUS MOVING PICTURES OF ANIMAL HUNTING AND WILD LIFE

NO INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

## DOMINION HOTEL

Yates Street, Victoria

"THE HOUSE OF PLENTY"

Citizens are invited to partake of our 50c Table d'Hote Meals

Why undertake the worry of fussy servants or preparing meals during the hot weather when you can have a first-class meal for 50c at a first-class hotel?

TRY OUR DINNERS

White Chef in Charge of Cuisine Department

Afternoon Tea Served, 2:30 to 5:30

Breakfast, 8:00-10:00  
Lunch, 12:00-2:30  
Dinner, 5:30-8:00

# PANTAGES

## Unequaled Vaudeville

Week Commencing July 5th

JESSIE HAYWARD NEUSS & ELLRID  
Assisted by Leon Hahn in Continental Comedians  
"The Quitter"  
MISS ETHEL DAVIS & COMPANY In "The Yaphank Guardsmen"  
FRED ROGERS  
In "The Candy Ship" Colored Dancing Comedian  
Featuring CAINE & ODUM  
"The Armstrong Baby Dolls" Classy Singing and Piano Skit  
BIGELOW, CAMPBELL & RAYDEN PANTAGESCOPE  
"The Cabaret Boys"  
THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7:30 AND 9:15  
Matinees 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25. Boxes 50

(Established 1892)

## VICTORIA PHOENIX BREWING CO., Limited

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Our Phoenix Brand of Beers, including the well known BOHEMIAN BEER are the most appetizing of their kind. Our service enables us to distribute to all parts of the City at short notice.

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Leave Victoria	Leave Cordova
9:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m.	10:45 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
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9:45 a.m., - - -	Sundays - - - 7:00 p.m.

Fare, Twenty-five Cents, Single

TO LAKE HILL AND CLOVERDALE AVENUE

Leaves Victoria 7:05 a.m., and every hour to 11:05 p.m. Fare: Cloverdale Avenue, 5c; Lake Hill, 10c

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Vancouver Island's Luxurious Resort

Within half an hour's run of Victoria by Motor or the Interurban Railway

BATHING, BOATING, FISHING, SHOOTING, TENNIS

Inclusive Rates from \$3 a day American Special Week-End Rates

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Made in Canada. Fully Guaranteed

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## A NEW SHOE STYLE--

Patent Semi-Military Lace Boot, white top with black facings and Louis heel.

All putty kid laced semi-military boot with patent facings, diamond tip and Louis heel.

Both smart styles. We invite your inspection.

## MUTRIE & SON

1209 Douglas Street. Phone 2504.

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ARE FUSED BIFOCAL LENSES

With distant and reading sight, but shewing no division. One pair of glasses for FAR and NEAR, and suited to ANY SIGHT. They give less strain and are decidedly convenient. We are the SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF "KRYPTOKS" in Victoria. Our prices are the lowest possible.

622 View St. Optician B. C. Optometrist Central Building

Nearly Thirty Years Experience Manufacturing Equipment

Old-timers, who for many years TENNIS AND CRICKET BATS found a cosy retreat at the Boomerang, are reminded that Mrs. Marr Repaired by J. J. Bradford, Mona has opened the Brown Jug Cafe, and Tea and Coffee Store, 1307 Broad St. solicits the renewal of their patronage. Phone 803.

Patronize "HIBBS", Trounce Alley, opposite Colonist Office. Best Grill. Splendid cuisine. Best of entertainment. Shoe Repairing in town.

The City Window Cleaners will call at any part of City. Phone 1101L. F. Quaintance.

## Princess Theatre

MISS VERA FELTON and The Allen Players

Week Commencing July 5, 1915

## "The Game"

A Comedy with a punch

Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c  
Matinee 2:30 Saturdays  
Bargain Night Mondays  
Curt. in 8:15. Phone 4825

# White Rock Lithia Water

White Rock is complete satisfaction at a moderate cost. To pay more is to gain nothing. To pay less is to lose much.

As a dilutant, it blends as perfectly with the morning glass of milk as with the last soothing "nightcap" of Scotch.

Its health-giving qualities purify and stimulate the entire human system, insuring a hopeful alertness of mind and constant vigor of body.

It lacks the bite and sting of ordinary charged mineral waters and is, above all,

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE AGENTS

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## HOTEL RAINIER-GRAND SEATTLE

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

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For reliable repairs and overhauling you can't do better

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We specialize in Second-Hand Bicycles

746 YATES ST. PHONE 862

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN THE GOODS OF Joseph Edward Nelson Smith, of Clinton, British Columbia, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that Probate of the will of Joseph Edward Nelson Smith, who died on the 13th day of January, 1915, has been issued to Mary Emily Domitilla Smith, the sole surviving executrix.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to send full particulars thereof duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of July, 1915, after which date the executrix will proceed with the distribution of the estate, having regard only to such claims of which she shall have then received notice.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that all moneys payable to the said Joseph Edward Nelson Smith are payable forthwith to the undersigned.

DATED this 4th day of June, 1915, at Victoria, B.C.

CREASE & CREASE, 410 Central Building, Victoria, B. C.

Solicitors for Executrix June 12 July 3

"Rough on Rats" clear out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c and 25c at Drug and Country Stores.

# The Doom of the Hohenzollerns

(By J. Arthur Hill.)

(Written Specially for The Week.)

What will happen to Germany when the Entente Powers have won the war, as we hope and believe they will? No doubt it's a long, long way yet, to the dictation of peace terms, but it is none the less desirable to look ahead, for the nature of those terms will depend very largely on estimates which can be made now, or at least on Alternatives which can now be considered; in other words, on the probable future attitude of the German nation towards their litherto doctrine of aggression by force of arms.

Of course it may be urged that everything depends first of all on our winning, and secondly on the degree of completeness of our victory; the long stalemate in France and Flanders has led certain critics, notably in America, to predict all-round exhaustion and a peace on the basis of a draw. But this is unthinkable. The stalemate came about because we were relatively weak at first; but as Kitchener's new millions evolve into trained soldiers and get their equipment, our relative strength will increase and the deadlock will be resolved; stalemate will give place to the beginnings of checkmate. We must win, and win properly and even spectacularly, or the things will be to do over again in a few years. Our generals must ride down the Unter den Linden at the head of an avalanche, as Lord Roberts rode into Pretoria, and as the Germans rode into Paris in 1871. The Berliners must see and feel as the Parisians were made to see and feel, forty-four years ago; not out of vindictiveness, but to prove to them that they are beaten. Any considerations of sparing them humiliation, such as some of our pacifists and Germanophiles are already talking about, are out of the question. Softness would be a terrible mistake. It would be bad for Germany as well as for us, for it would leave arrogance unreduced—the spiritual swelling unexorcised. We must win, then, and win overwhelmingly, at whatever cost.

And afterwards, what. It depends on the soul and temper of Germany. If the nation still wants its Hohenzollern Kaiser or—perhaps worse still—his son, there is only one way; viz.: merciless crushing of its power. Its navy must be taken, Alsace and Lorraine restored to France, the German Western frontiers pushed back to the Rhine, Schleswig restored to Denmark, the Kiel Canal neutralized, and a large indemnity demanded, payment of which shall be insured by the presence of an army of occupation, as Germany did with France in 1871. And this will be a regrettable thing, though a necessary thing, for it will embitter international relations for a long time. It is greatly to be hoped that the other alternative will be the one chosen.

### Exit Wilhelm

If the German nation will once for all perceive that any attempt at world domination will inevitably bring an overwhelming coalition of powers against it—as with Napoleon a century ago—the situation will be entirely altered. For if Germany comes to this wise conclusion, Kaiserism and the military regime must end. The era of mailed fists and shining armour and theatrical braggadocio generally, will give place to an era of peaceful development on right lines of sincerity, honesty and reasonable toleration of other nationalities. A more truly representative system of government will come about, and careers will be open to talents instead of to officers and members of the Von tribe only. A republic—the United States of Germany—will replace the blatant monarchy, and the German nation will flourish even more greatly than before, to the blessing of Europe and the world. For it is undeniable that the German mind is a tremendously important ingredient in the constitution of to-day's civilization, and many of us need to learn from it. It is grave and systematic; far-seeing in its town-planning, its government insurance schemes (from which we copied ours), its generous State-aid of science,—for which it gives thousands where the richer British Government gives hundreds, and by which it recoups itself many times over in trade profits and wages—in the co-ordination of education, which is now so systematized that the level of knowledge is higher and the percentage of illiterates lower in Germany than anywhere else in the world. These things must not be overlooked in our natural and rightly vigorous enmity of Prussianism. They

are good things, and the world would be poorer without them. This German genius for system, for a sort of painstaking trimness and completeness, could do great things if allied with the perhaps greater inventive genius—unfortunately of rather happy-go-lucky character—of the British, French and Russians. Each would be improved by partaking a little of each other's spirit; not mixing up into a homogeneity, but modifying each other while retaining individuality for continued interplay and mutual stimulus.

If the Germans can see this, after they have got over their natural disappointment at not winning the war—and they will surely see sooner or later that victory would have been a calamity to themselves and to the world—there is hope of a golden age, a Utopian period of peace and progress, a Federation of Europe, reduction of armaments, and abolishing of armies except as international police. All the Great Powers were practically ready for this before the war,—witness the Tsar's rescript and the various Hague attempts which Germany constantly blocked. After the blood-letting, the Peace Powers will be still more ready, and it is to be hoped that Germany will at last come into line and will abandon her dream of aggrandisement by force—the ambitious dream which has held Europe back for a generation, forcing her to spend useful energy on defensive measures, necessarily neglecting the so greatly needed war against disease and poverty.

It depends on the German people. It can attain salvation if it will. St. Helena for the Kaiser and his sons; confiscation of Crown property; universal adult suffrage; a republican government. The change will be no greater than the French effected. Will the Germans have the courage for it, or are they so disciplined and accustomed to the yoke that they will lack the necessary initiative? Time will show. Perhaps a great man will arise, a Tribune of the People, who will lead them to victory over the present monarchical system, and will then be great enough to refuse personal hereditary power, handing over the people's freedom, when secured, to the people themselves. Let us hope so!

### "SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

That there is general rejoicing at the return of Sir Richard McBride.

That his handling of Auditor General Fraser shows that he is in his best form.

That not a few people unblinded by political prejudice will be glad to realise that "Richard's" himself again.

That everyone agrees that the traditions of the Methodist Church are honourable, but some of them are getting a little "musty."

That the letter of Dr. Scott does more credit to his heart than to his head.

That it is an interesting relic of the Puritan Age.

That if consistency has become the idol of modern Methodism, it will be found to have feet of clay.

That the most consistent people of whom history presents any record were the Pharisees.

That the Victoria Times made a bad guess when it prophesied that Sir Richard would evade a submarine enquiry.

That he is carrying the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance by bringing the Commission to Victoria.

That there will be a fine opportunity to investigate the alliance of certain leading Liberal politicians of our city, with Pinkerton detectives.

That the dividend hardly justified the investment.

That any credit coming from the interment of "alien enemies" in B. C. is due to the public who forced the hands of the Government.

That no amount of subsidised paragra- phing will convince people to the contrary.

That the most patient nation in the world is—contrary to popular belief—the U. S.

That the most patient man in the U. S. is President Wilson.

That in view of the fact of his un- precedented and stoical exhibition of

this great virtue, future generations will canonize him in place of Job.

\*

That in any case the latter was a mythical personage.

### QUALICUM BEACH

Visitors to Qualicum Beach Hotel include:

Mr. P. Murray, J. Fraser, G. Tobin, K. Shark, Miss M. Smith, Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Fraser, of Union Bay; Mr. Charles Weber, Vancouver; Mr. Leonard Knight, Spokane; Mr. H. L. Short, Peterborough, B. C.; General Dickinson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Coburn, Nanaimo; Mr. E. Baynes Reed, Mr. Stephen Jones, Mr. H. J. Scott, Mr. L. D. MacLean, Mr. Harry Lacey, Mr. A. E. McLean, Mr. R. M. Lloyd, Mr. F. Parker, Mr. A. Wallace, Mr. P. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Clarey and daughter, Chaffeur Ingram, Archdeacon Scriven, Mr. D. D. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Troup, Miss Troup and Miss MacKay, of Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Parkington, Mr. D. D. Horne, of Vancouver; Mr. R. L. Burrige, H.M.S. Kent; Mr. J. H. Nichol and party, Parksville; Mr. R. M. Shaw, Mr. Harvey Briggs, Mrs. J. Herriek McGregor and family, of Victoria.

### FAIR WARNING

The lanky youth who occupied a seat in the train persisted in sticking his head and shoulders out of the window. The ticket-collector was passing through, and he touched the youth on the back.

"Better keep your head inside the window," he advised.

"I kin look out the window if I want to," answered the youth.

"I know you can," warned the official.

"But if you damage any of the ironwork on the bridges you'll have to pay for it!"

### ANTIPON IN CANADA

Spreading the Fame of the Great British Specific for Rapid Fat-Reduction

The burden of obesity is so distressing and so unprepossessing, and is generally so difficult to get rid of with any degree of permanence, that the introduction to Canada of the famous British Specific Antipon will be welcome in many quarters. The preparation is not unknown here already, but the obstacles in the way of its supply to the general public were necessarily great. All difficulties are now removed.

By the important discovery of Antipon the treatments usually employed for the reduction of weight included starvation dietary rules, sweating and purging, together with mineral drugging. All these things are weakening in the extreme, and when obstinately persisted in, ruinous to the constitution. Antipon is diametrically opposed to such drastic methods. To expel the superfluous fatty matter from the system is all very well, but the body must be amply nourished at the same time. Now, Antipon not only rapidly eliminates the excess of fat, but overcomes the unfortunate tendency to "run to fat." Ample wholesome food therefore becomes Antipon's strengthening ally, and there is no need to dread that the extra nourishment taken will bring about a re-development of excessive fatty tissue.

Every dose of Antipon is a sure step in the direction of the recovery of beauty of form and vigorous nervous energy.

The decrease of weight is not a tedious process. Within twenty-four hours of the first dose there is a reduction varying, according to individual conditions, between 8 oz. to 3 lb. The scales will be the unerring recorder. The daily decrease is eminently satisfactory. When normal weight and symmetrical proportions are regained the treatment is no longer necessary.

Antipon contains only the most harmless vegetable substances in solution, the liquid being in appearance like a light red wine. It is palatable, refreshing and slightly tart, and never occasions any unpleasant reactionary effects.

Antipon can be obtained at all drug stores, from stock or to order, or in case of any difficulty, a large case will be forwarded direct from the Antipon Laboratories, Store Street, London, W.C., Eng., carriage paid, on receipt of remittance for 5 dollars 11 cents.

The Tea Kettle, 1119 Douglas St., is patronized by those who appreciate a well served luncheon.

The Columbia Theatre is playing to packed houses. Best of Famous Player films and vaudeville.

## IMPORTANT! NIGHT RATES ON LONG DISTANCE CALLS

OVER LINE ENTIRELY WITHIN BRITISH COLUMBIA FROM 7 P.M. TO 8 A.M.

THREE TIMES THE DAY PERIOD IS ALLOWED FOR THE REGULAR DAY RATE.

"Long Distance" will MAKE APPOINTMENTS at any time for conversations at night rates.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited

## SOL DUC HOT SPRINGS HOTEL

In the heart of the Olympics, offers unequalled attractions to the health and pleasure seeker. IN A CLASS BY ITSELF. A municipality in the wilds of the American Alps, this great resort, with every comfort and luxury, calls appealingly to all in search of HEALTH AND RECREATION.

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL SORTS PROVIDED FOR GUESTS

MODERATE RATES: AMERICAN PLAN ONLY, \$2.50 DAY UP Boats leave Victoria for Sol Duc Daily except Sunday. For full information address the

MANAGER SOL DUC, WASHINGTON

## The 'Watsonia' Boot

Smart appearance, correct style and splendid wearing qualities—such are the outstanding features of this popular boot for men. It is made specially to our order, and we can supply it in Patent, Gun-metal, Velour Calf, Glace Kid, Chocolate Kid and Russian Tan Calf. Button or lace styles.

PRICE .....\$6.00

## Columbia Theatre

SELECT VAUDEVILLE

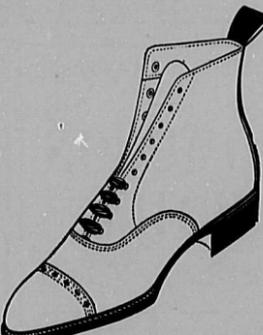
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FAMOUS PLAYER FEATURE FILMS

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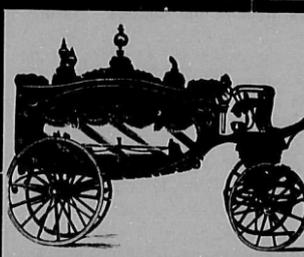
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