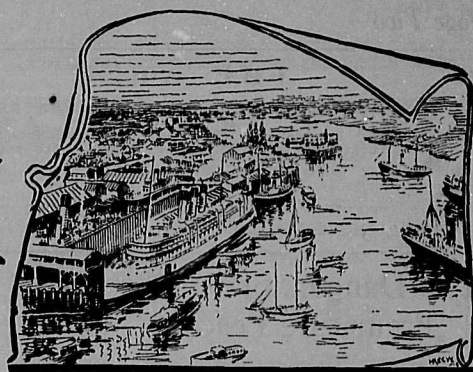


The Week

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



Vol. XIII, No. 14--13th Year

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, AUGUST 28, 1915

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Progress of the War

ONE of the leading London monthlies in attempting to summarize the year of war declared that it was impossible to do so. The numbers engaged were so enormous, the operations so extensive and the co-relation of incidents so difficult to trace. This is true even of the happenings of a single week, indeed one would have to be behind the scenes in order to realize the relative importance of the happenings. It is often easier to determine the importance of the week's progress by things that have not happened. This is especially true of the past week, and in view of the now admitted fact that this is a war of attrition, and that whatever decisive victories may come in its last stages for many months yet it will be a record chiefly of wasted resources, one may safely postulate that any week in which impending events do not materialize marks a positive gain for the cause of the Allies. It has been wisely said by one of the greatest writers on the war that a week's delay is worth a military victory to the Allies. This is especially true if the computation of the military experts is correct, that the Teutonic armies are sacrificing 80,000 men a week on the Eastern frontier. It would be a moderate computation even during this period of comparative stagnation if the total were raised to 100,000, including the Western frontier.

THINGS THAT HAVE NOT HAPPENED

The things that have not happened during the past week are the subjugation of Riga and that portion of the Province of Courland reaching out to the main line from Warsaw to Petrograd, the surrounding of any unit of the Russian armies, and the cutting off of their retreat as confidently predicted by Berlin, the commencement of a vigorous offensive on the Western frontier in the direction of Dunkirk and Calais, and the confidently asserted Turko-Bulgarian Alliance which was to bring the doughty little kingdom into the ranks of the Teutons. A fortnight ago considerable anxiety was felt in consequence of the vigorous German offensive in Courland, it was generally accepted that Petrograd was its objective, but in order to protect the flank of any German army advancing on Petrograd two things were necessary; first to obtain possession of the Gulf and Port of Riga, and next to advance along the banks of the River Duna to its intersection with the line of railway running from Warsaw through Vilna and Pskov to Petrograd. Unless the first operation could be successfully carried out the latter would be impossible, because there is a powerful Russian Navy in the Gulf of Riga, and a large garrison in the Port. It is now a matter of history how, instead of the Germans dominating this latter situation, their navy has sustained the most disastrous defeat of the war, losing fifteen vessels of various kinds in the engagement last week. Whatever the permanent effect of this may be it has imposed a temporary check which will at least benefit the Allies to the extent of delaying the German advance and increasing the cost of their offensive. Incidentally it has had the effect of lifting the clouds and re-inspiring not only the Allies, but the Neutral Powers with confidence in the First Arm of our service.

RE-ALIGNMENT ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER

Not only has there been no German offensive in the West, but the official announcement anticipated in the columns of "The Week" a month ago has now been made, that Kitchener's army is at the front, and that the British lines have been lengthened from forty-five to one hundred miles. The significance of this is immense, it not only means the substitution of at least one million men for three hundred thousand, but the release of a corresponding number to strengthen the French forces on the more Southerly portion of their lines. Under the new disposition of the armies the most northerly line, extending from Ypres through Nieuport to the Channel, is defended by French and Belgian troops. This line is probably from twenty-five to thirty miles in length. The next hundred miles South, reaching to the neighborhood of Soissons, are in the hands of British troops, and the next three hundred miles from Soissons to the Swiss frontier are held by French armies. The question on every lip is, when will the great offensive commence? The answer is known to no one, possibly not even to Kitchener himself, because he is still waiting for the consummation of a series of propitious events. The first and most indispensable of these is an adequate supply of munitions. It has been officially stated that the consumption of ammunition, even on the most extensive scale, has now been overtaken, but that it is still necessary to accumulate an enormous stock, so that when once the Allies commence their offensive, there will be no possibility of a shortage. "The Week" has reason to believe that this position will have been reached before the end of September. Whether the offensive will commence at that time will depend to some extent on other considerations. Such, for instance, as the retention of the bulk of the Teutonic forces on the Eastern frontier, and the ultimate action of the Balkan Provinces.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE

The best authorities compute that unless the Russian armies are routed, a contingency that there is not the slightest reason to contemplate, it will not be possible for them to divert more than one million men, and probably not more than half a million to the West. If this conjecture is correct, the offensive of the Allies will start with a large numerical superiority in its favor. There is a possible contingency, discussed in the columns of "The Week" more than six months ago, based on a series of important articles by Mr. H. G. Wells, that the crisis in this war may be precipitated by an alliance between the Allies and Holland, which will enable a powerful flank operation to be launched, and compel the retreat of the German armies to the Rhine, as well as directly attack Essen. This

matter cannot, however, be fully discussed at present. The best information available points to the probability of an important movement in the Western field during the latter part of September.

ATTITUDE OF THE BALKAN STATES

The question of the moment is the attitude of Greece and the Balkan States. The chances of their joining the Allies seem to fluctuate day by day, the difficulty has been to adjust the rival claims of Serbia and Bulgaria in Macedonia. The activities of Sir Edward Grey during the past few weeks, and his magnificent and confident reply to the German Chancellor strengthens the conviction that he is sure of his ground in the diplomatic field; and while it may not be possible to bring Greece into alignment by negotiation, she will be compelled by the force of circumstances, and for her own protection to join the Allies if Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia do so. To be left out in the cold would mean the end of all her ambitions for readjusting her boundaries on national and racial lines.

THE DARDANELLES

Now that Italy has despatched a considerable army to the Dardanelles, the attempt the force a way to Constantinople will be renewed with increased vigour, and would ultimately be successful without the aid of the Balkan States. If, however, Sir Edward Grey scores another diplomatic success, and everything points in that direction, the forcing of the Dardanelles and the fall of Constantin-

Make Up Your Mind

¶ Granted that legally you need only go if you choose, is it not morally "up to you" to choose to go?

¶ If you are only ready to go when you are fetched, where is the merit of that?

¶ Be sure that hereafter, when you look back upon today and its call to duty, you do not have cause — perhaps bitter cause — to confess to your conscience that you shirked your duty to your country and sheltered yourself under a mere excuse.

LORD KITCHENER, July 9, 1915.

ople will be accelerated several months. The review of the week fully justifies the increased optimism and confidence which is being felt throughout the Empire. It is not that the duration of the war is appreciably shortened by anything that has happened, but rather that the movement of important forces and contributory incidents is, if slowly, none the less surely, tending to the goal of our ambitions and desires. The fact that in the face of these grounds of optimism we are being urged by our leaders to make still greater sacrifices, and to redouble our efforts, is the strongest possible evidence of the difficulties which still stand in the way of our reaching that goal.

Prohibition

THE campaign inaugurated in Vancouver and Victoria this week in the interests of Prohibition is the most pretentious effort which has yet been made to secure acceptance of this branch of the Temperance propaganda. In spite of certain objectionable features which need not be particularized, the movement is entitled to respectful consideration for three reasons. In the first place, there are identified with it a number of business men who have not previously espoused the cause, and who have been impressed into the service by an appeal to their patriotism. In the next place, as Prohibition has been adopted in our own Western Provinces, as well as in the Western States, it is impossible to ignore its acceptance as a sign of the times. And then, any appeal based on the necessities of the war must be regarded seriously and subjected to careful consideration. The chief objections urged against Prohibition hitherto are that it does not prohibit, that it encourages and develops the deception, and hypocrisy of a pretended compliance with the law by fostering secret drinking, that it applies a compulsory principle to the regulation of social life which should be left to moral suasion and education, and that it dislocates business arrangements to the detriment of the community. There are many other objections, but these are the standard ones. Whatever views "The Week" holds on this subject, and they are well known, it at once concedes that it is a matter for the constituencies to settle. For this reason it heartily endorses the action of the Government in deciding to take a plebiscite of the electors, and to shape its legislation in accordance with their wishes. This is the only fair and constitutional method, and prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists alike must abide by its result. The result of the Vancouver Con-

vention makes it perfectly clear that it is not to be a "war measure." As "The Week" pointed out in a recent issue, the party behind the movement is the same as has been associated with it for some time, and any attempt to treat the subject from the standpoint of the war is an obvious subterfuge. This was recognized by the Vancouver Convention Committee which named January, 1917, as the date when Prohibition should become effective. We may reasonably, if not confidently, hope that by that time the war will be over. It will be time enough to discuss the merits of the proposed legislation, based on the Alberta law, when it is more definitely before the public. Meanwhile, there are several phases of the question to which attention may profitably be directed, and which will be elaborated in a subsequent issue of "The Week." These are the failure of Prohibition to effectually prohibit wherever it has been tried, the experience of the Maritime Provinces with the Scott Act over a long term of years, the vast improvement in general conditions and the restriction in liquor consumption in this Province under what is admittedly the best Liquor Law in Canada—the Bowser Act; the advantages of restriction as against Prohibition—even greater restriction during the continuance of the war, the decision of Great Britain in favor of restriction, the appalling results of Prohibition in Russia as set forth in "The Christian Life." To these may be added a consideration, not perhaps of the highest importance, but one which we can reasonably ask the business men on the Prohibition Committee to take into account, viz.; how the municipalities of British Columbia are to deal with the liabilities of their bonded indebtedness amounting to more than \$90,000,000 if "the trade" is destroyed by drastic legislation before some other means of raising revenue and providing for the extensive unemployment which would follow is devised. The average Prohibitionist declares that this must not be allowed to stand in the way, but the average taxpayer knows that he will have to foot the bill, and therefore wants to feel certain that he is not making a bad bargain.

Recruiting

THE necessity for vigorous recruiting is admitted to be imperative even though it may not be Imperious. The message which Lord Selborne has voiced this week, and which is being borne across the Atlantic by Sir Robert Borden, is that more recruits are urgently required. This, following upon Lord Kitchener's call of a month ago for 300,000 men, emphasizes the fact that recruiting is still in its infancy, at any rate as far as Canada is concerned. It is not by way of disparagement that the daily press has pointed out that Australia with a population scarcely more than half that of Canada has already sent 80,000 men to the front, and has 20,000 more ready to sail, indeed they have probably left. On this basis Canada should have sent 200,000 by now, instead of less than 70,000. It may be admitted that Canada has more men in training than Australia, although that is only a matter of conjecture based upon population, but the fact remains that they do not get away. This has been the complaint of the men themselves, who have chafed at the restrictions that have kept them cooling their heels in Canadian camps when they were itching to be at the front. The Week is fully aware of some of the difficulties with which the Canadian Government has had to contend, and is more than a little gratified to learn that the course which it strongly advocated at the outbreak of war is now being adopted, and that instead of keeping Canadian troops in camp here for six or eight months, they will be drafted over in small detachments of fifty or a hundred, as fast as they can be got ready. They will get the bulk of their training in England at a much lower cost than is possible here, and needless to say it will be more efficient. There will be no more disinclination on the part of our men to go abroad under the command of incompetent officers, chosen for their political affiliations rather than for their military experience. There will be no necessity for special convoys, as the men will go on ordinary vessels without any publicity or fuss. This matter of convoy has been an extremely difficult one, and goes a long way to explain why, in consequence of having a navy of her own, Australia has been able, even with lesser resources, to do so much better than Canada. It is probable that the only Winter camps in the Dominion this coming season will be on the Pacific Coast, and that the training will be limited to four battalions. Now arises the general question of recruiting. While the work is proceeding fairly, it must be admitted that in some quarters there is a marked disinclination on the part of young men to relinquish their comfortable jobs, and shoulder their National responsibilities. This is especially so among young men in various departments of the public service. A public protest has just been lodged against this in Ontario. A similar protest might well be lodged in British Columbia. The right thinking man can have nothing but contempt for the hordes of single men who are drawing down Government and Municipal pay while their elders, many of them married, have joined the army. One does not like to think that there are many like a robust, healthy young fellow living not a thousand miles from Victoria, who remarked the other day that if conscription came along he should "hike for Seattle." Yet young men who are medically fit, and who are holding on to their easy jobs are animated by exactly the same spirit. If compulsion is necessary, it can surely be applied by the Government, by Municipal Councils, and by employers generally. They owe it to their country to save it from conscription by applying the compulsion which is within their control. The old text book by which the Christian world is supposed to regulate its life and conduct has it, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." A modern paraphrase might well be, "If a man will not fight, neither shall he live"—in ease.

THE WEEK

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WILLIAM BLAKEMORE.....President and Editor

The Dangers of Premature Peace

Peace Talkers Playing the German Game

(By T. P. O'Connor)

I remain, therefore, of the same conviction as I have held from the start of the war, that we have only to hold out with the proper spirit, and to concentrate ourselves on all the necessary work for the war, to be assured of a final and a crushing victory. I am unable to understand the state of mind which suggests that at this moment we should begin talking about peace. Anybody doing so is, I am sure, unconsciously and unintentionally playing the game of Germany. Much as I hate war—and I hate it more than ever since this war began—my mind is quite clear in the conviction that it is better to have a long war and a decisive peace than a short war and an indecisive peace. Peace at this moment would mean the victory of Prussian militarism, and the victory of Prussian militarism would be one of the greatest disasters to humanity that ever occurred in history.

Dangers of Inconclusive Peace

I say nothing of the effect upon the whole world of this triumph of might over right, and of might embodied in such ruffianism as the desecration of Belgium, the slaughter of her men and women, and in such murderous piracy as is summed up in the one word Lusitania. I confine myself for the moment to the effect of an inconclusive peace on our own future prospects. Make no mistake about it, an inconclusive peace would mean the feverish preparation of every nation in Europe for the next war. In Germany herself the Junker Militarists would be once more assured of a new lease of power, and Junker Militarism has not changed its attitude; it would still rule the German nation, and still believe in the gospel of the Army as the sole arbiter of national and all other rights, and would, therefore, set itself at once to work to produce a bigger Army and a bigger Navy than ever. This in its turn would compel every other nation to produce bigger Armies and bigger Navies than ever. Does anybody suppose that we could keep out of this disastrous rivalry? We perhaps could do so least of all, for we now know that to the German we are the enemy. They all say so, whether in hymns of hate or in the more sober prose of their official newspapers. These official newspapers proclaim that an understanding with France is possible, an understanding with Russia even is possible, but with England it must be now and for ever a war to the death.

What it Would Mean

It requires little imagination to forecast what that would involve in our own country. It would mean a bigger, and of course costlier, Navy than ever; it would mean a big Army, possibly it would mean conscription; and it might mean, in the exasperation against Germany, a Tariff; and a Tariff I regard as the beginning of the end of our commercial greatness, and also the end, for a long time at least, of that better feeling between nations which will come on the day when nations have learned the, to me, obvious fact that their prosperity world has done.

The Duty of Democracy

Contemplate the England—and by England I mean, of course, all the British Isles which she symbolizes at this moment—that would be created after such an inconclusive peace, foliowed by such consequences as I have set forth, and I cannot understand about half their customary pay, the how any true Democrat can help leaders are kicking strenuously shrinking back in horror and despair against cuts in their own salaries. from the spectacle. Also, public opinion is changing. above all, what really matters most When this labor leader left town, he in all nations—namely, the conditions caused a rather clever paragraph of her working masses. On the one hand, you would have crushing taxation for armaments; but, on the other hand, you might well have the even at Ottawa, and gave the number of more crushing taxation of depressed Trades Unions in the Dominion. The industries, and possibly of taxed bread and taxed meat. Some of our political opponents have been charged

ed with desiring to Prussianize our institutions; I do not think we could have any more effective form of Prussianizing our institutions than that of committing the future of our country to vast armaments, coupled with Protection, dear food, and diminishing trade.

These things are so obvious to me that I cannot understand how any man calling himself a Democrat does not feel that this is in a real sense his war more than that of any other class in the country. To me the supreme issues of the war remain the triumph either of Democracy and liberty, or of despotism and slavery; and these being my opinions, I look with surprise and reprobation on all attempts to stop this war until we have accomplished the triumph for ever of our principles as Democrats and as free men.

THE PRINCESS

The Allen Players are completely successful this week in their presentation of Charles Klein's keen American drama, "The Gamblers." Miss Felton has a part which gives scope to the wonderful versatility for which she is truly remarkable, and which makes her career through the varied repertoire of the company so interesting to those who follow her work week by week. Biron Eagan takes an important part with no inconsiderable skill, while the lesser parts are well apportioned to the other players who are familiar to patrons of the Princess.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

A special attraction at all times is a Charlie Chaplin film, and one of the best will be seen at this theatre on the last three days of the week. Two reels, showing the inimitable Charlie as a champion of the boxing ring, should draw big audiences for every performance. Another attractive film is, "The Awakening Hour," showing the efforts of a young and unprotected girl to achieve honourable success on the stage. Pathé film studies of the Jelly Fish have an educational, as well as pleasurable interest.

POTATOES AND FISH

Victoria, Aug. 25, 1915.

The Editor The Week.

Sir,—I must congratulate the Lounger on his very excellent paragraph in last week's issue relative to "unemployment, potatoes and fish." This is good sound common sense, a thing we have too little of in our local journals. The fault we have in Victoria is we don't know how lucky we are, and we make no attempt to take advantage of our great opportunities in a small way. Volumes of talk has been made about our glorious advantages in the following lines:

1. Climatic conditions.
2. Vacant lot culture.
3. Medicinal plant growing.
4. Seed growing.
5. Sheep raising.
6. Fishing.

Yet it nearly all ends in talk and the unemployed are still with us, looking for jobs of their own selection instead of getting in and making the best of their chances like every one else who has succeeded in this world has done.

Hoping Lounger will continue to give us more of his practical "horse sense,"

Yours truly,

J. L. CROSSMAN.

TRADES UNION PROPAGANDA

Victoria, August 25, 1915.

Editor The Week:

Sir,—A few weeks ago a labor leader came to town. Nothing un-British Isles which she symbolizes at this moment—that would be created after such an inconclusive peace, foliowed by such consequences as I have set forth, and I cannot understand about half their customary pay, the how any true Democrat can help leaders are kicking strenuously shrinking back in horror and despair against cuts in their own salaries. from the spectacle. Also, public opinion is changing. above all, what really matters most When this labor leader left town, he in all nations—namely, the conditions caused a rather clever paragraph of her working masses. On the one hand, you would have crushing taxation for armaments; but, on the other hand, you might well have the even at Ottawa, and gave the number of more crushing taxation of depressed Trades Unions in the Dominion. The industries, and possibly of taxed bread and taxed meat. Some of our political opponents have been charged

national Unions, which operate in week more than they normally receive. Britain, the United States and (I believe) Mexico. Probably the United States Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen would account for more than half this sum. But the paragraph might—and in fact was intended to—convey the impression that these sums were disbursed in Canada.

The paragraph in question was copied verbatim from the above mentioned newspaper, and used in argument by another so-called labor leader.

This argumentative letter appeared in the Times last Tuesday. Neither newspaper will admit being "had" by a labor man, therefore I ask you, Mr. Neutral Editor, to show them their error.

With regard to the forty secretaries and treasurers who are running the unions here, it seems to me, according to the number of men in work, that one official to every ten men is about correct. And the labor men have not yet explained how it comes about that three times as many non-union men passed the expert test as union men—and it didn't cost them \$18,000 either.

Please excuse me for not prefacing my letter with a poem, as I have just had my hair cut by a non-union barber.

WALTER FOSTER.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

For three days commencing next Thursday, the Columbia Theatre will show Ina Clair in an elaborate picturization of Harold McGrath's romance, "The Puppet Crown." In this production Carlyle Blackwell will make his debut under Lasky direction.

Most of the events of "The Puppet Crown" transpire in the little European kingdom of Osia, where the invalid King is at the mercy of his Chancellor, who is plotting to dethrone him and set the Duchess Sylvia up as ruler in his stead. The daughter of the King has, while incognito at an American school, fallen in love with a rich young American, and when matters reach a desperate condition, the young fellow strives to uphold the tottering fate of the King, even though he knows that if the Princess rules she can never marry him.

In the end the Princess loses her throne, but she wins the man she loves, and therefore the tragedy of a revolution becomes ultimate happiness for both heroine and hero.

During the first part of next week Mary Pickford in "The Eagle's Mate" will be shown.

Ethel Geary, Masseuse, Vapour Tub Shower Baths, Electric Blanket Sweats. Hand Electric Massage and Scalp treatments. The Geary Rooms, 819 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 26490.

BRITISH "PARS."

A DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Chauffeur's Club at the British headquarters is probably the most democratic institution of its kind in the world. It numbers among its members princes, dukes, mechanics, clerks, busmen, and hosts of men who in pre-war days followed various other callings and occupations, but who are now driving either their own or someone else's car at the front. There is no ballot, but admission to the club can only be gained by those who have driven a car under fire. Most of the members have had this experience dozens of times.

OUR NEW AEROPLANES

The croakers need not croak too loudly, at any rate about aeroplanes, for as a fact we are having a very large number of new and, in some cases, splendid ones built, and as to flat bottomed boats, they are turning these out as fast as ever they can go in shipyards in the north. "What," I hear asked, "are the flat bottomed boats to be used for?" Ah! that is the Admiralty's secret.

SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCES

Several local councils have very properly rejected that suggestion of reducing the allowances that are being made to their employees who have enlisted. The suggestion that they should do so was made on the ground that their allowances, plus the Army allowances, bring the money these employees are now receiving above what they were making before the war. If this is the case, it certainly does not constitute any argument for any public body breaking its word to its employees who are now in khaki. It is a very shoddy sort of patriotism that grudges our soldiers, or rather their wives and children, a few shillings a

HOTEL WESTHOLME

Recent guests at the Hotel Westholme include the following:

J. T. Carruthers, Seattle; E. E. McKay, Portland, Ore.; W. M. Middleton, Vancouver; W. H. Pipes, Frank Miller, E. L. Scales, Glen Kelly, Clarence, Iowa; J. H. A. Lloyd, D. G. McLachlan, H. G. Fraser, D. E. Turner, A. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Montgomery, Vancouver, B. C.

QUALICUM BEACH

Visitors to Qualicum Beach are still keeping well up this year's average, among the recent arrivals being:

Miss L. E. Graydon, Mr. A. H. Boulton, Mr. A. D. Macfarlane, Mr. George H. Deane, His Honor the Mayor of Victoria and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. O. C. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. L. Muckett, and Mr. and Mrs. C. McLennan and Misses McLennan, all of Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McNeill, Miss Margaret McNeill, Master Ronnie McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson Tippet, nurse and child; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Smilie, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss A. L. Loggie, Mr. C. McRae, Messrs. J. and A. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wright, Miss Millicent Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Watt, Mrs. Ridley and Master Donald Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hogg, all of Vancouver, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collins, Master Fred and Wallace Collins, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Snowdon, Mr. Frank Pennell, all of Seattle, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Fleming (Canadian Collieries), Miss Elizabeth Fleming, Master Roull Fleming, Mademoiselle Laure Henroid, Miss Bryans, all of New York, U. S. Mr. and Miss Baugh Allen, of Esquimalt, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cruthers, of Portland, Ore. Sheriff Trawford and Mrs. Trawford, His Honor Judge Barker, Mr. Thomas Cunningham and party, all of Nanaimo, B. C. Miss Leora Girard, of Chicago, Ill., Dr. and Mrs. MacNaughton, Mrs. J. R. Lockhard, all of Cumberland, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of Edmonton, Alta.

BRENTWOOD HOTEL

Amongst those registered at the Brentwood Hotel during the past week were:

The Rev. G. H. Andrews, Oak Bay; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ross and Miss Ross, Mr. W. H. Creech, Mr. K. T. Hughes, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore M. Nadak, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Rosenthal, H. Cohen, Mr. H. M. Hartmann, Mr. W. Wallace Blair, the Hon. W. J. MacDonald, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns and Miss Patricia Burns, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Smythe, Mr. A. H. Marriot, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Colonel the Hon. E. G. Prior, Mrs. P. S. Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Goodwin Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. S. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dillabough, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnes, Mrs. and Miss Street, Mr. L. M. Earle, Captain and Mrs. Mulcahy, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lee, Master Dan Lee, Miss Agnes Lee, Mr. A. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Mr. A. C. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Raymur, all of Victoria. Mr. G. J. Baker, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. C. B. Clark, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. B. Pearson,

The Westholme Grill

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MISS HOVLAND

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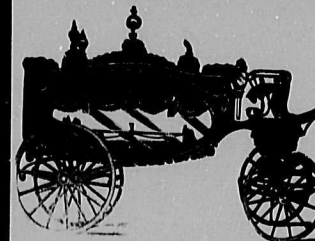
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F. Caselton, Manager,

Reginald Hayward, Secy-Treas.

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(Opp. Columbia Theatre.)

A large assortment of Watches, Clocks and Cut Glass in stock.

Jewellery of all descriptions repaired. Best workmanship.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a Fresh Certificate of Title to Lot nine (9), Block "H", Strawberry Vale Farm, Map 361, Lake and Esquimalt Districts, except one and ninety-seven hundredths (1.79) acres conveyed to Louisa Priestly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Henry Holmes on the 27th day of June, 1912, and numbered 5623F, which has been lost.

DATED at the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., this 29th day of July, 1915.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar General of Titles.

July 31

Aug. 28

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the Municipality of Saanich.

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the Municipality of Saanich at their next sitting for a transfer of the hotel license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors, now held by me, for the premises known as the Burnside Hotel, on the Burnside Road, in the said District, to Terrence Carlin, of the said district.

Dated this 29th day of July, A.D. 1915, at Victoria, B. C.

G. H. PATTON.

July 31

Aug. 28



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.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE VICTORIA PATRIOTIC AID FUND

Winch Building Victoria, B. C.

SOAP, Etc.

W. J. PENDRAY & SONS, Ltd.

Phone 773. Laurel Point.

THORPE'S old English GINGER BEER

has a smack of its own

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

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

Among the many interesting publications which reach my desk, none is of greater value these times than the "Navy," the official organ of the Navy League. Under the able direction of Mr. P. J. Hannon it summarizes all the important events in connection with the operations of the first arm of the service. But it does a great deal more, it keeps tab on everything affecting the war and its issues, and therefore it naturally has something to say in its August issue about the Pro-German propaganda. I am not going to discuss this in its broader aspects, but I want to emphasize a circular letter published by the Navy League asking loyal British subjects everywhere to help in counteracting the pernicious influences of the pro-German campaign. The circular goes into details as to the measures which it recommends, suggesting the issue of appropriate leaflets, a circular appeal to the community, and a corps of local volunteer speakers and house to house visitors "in order to make the truth familiar to those who may have been misled by the criminal clap-net of premature peace advocates." I want to go a little further and suggest to every lady in Victoria that she put her foot down on Pro-German conversation in her social circles. There are, unfortunately, a number of ladies in Victoria of German, or German-American, descent, who, while lacking the courage to come out flatfooted against the Allies, nevertheless do their best to damn their cause with faint praise. This is the most pernicious kind of propaganda, as well as the most subtle. It is addressed oftentimes to young girls who have not thought out the great issue for themselves, and who are naturally impressed by the remarks of their elders. At times loyal British hostesses have had to listen to this kind of conversation, and the conventionalities of social life have been so strong upon them that they could not see their way to check it. On one notable occasion an attempt to do so by a well known Victoria lady, who was present as a visitor, led to a "fracas." Surely this is a time when even social conventionalities should yield a little to the exigencies of a great cause, and I would emphasize the request of the Navy League that people everywhere should not only discourage Pro-German talk, but if necessary take active measures to suppress it. The little tattle of the tea table has been responsible for much in the past, its "penchant" has been for scandal, as a rule, but as a contribution to the Pro-German propaganda it is far more insidious than when turning its attention to the latest escapade of Lady Molly, or the latest dresses of Lady Geraldine.

I was greatly interested in the statistics published during the present week, showing the effect of the issuance of war stamps on the correspondence of Canadians. In round figures, whereas the Minister of Finance expected that these stamps would result in an increased revenue of ten millions of dollars, the actual increase is only between three million and four millions. Since they came into use the correspondence of the country has fallen thirty per cent. In making this announcement the Post Master General very properly says that there are no means of ascertaining how much of this falling off is due to trade depression, but he does not disguise his opinion that the lion's share is due to the disinclination of the masses to voluntarily contribute their cents to the war fund. The result is not one on which we can congratulate ourselves, and it leaves us with the unpleasant impression that people who refuse to pay for war stamps on drugs are not the only ones who try to shirk a modest contribution.

I have on several occasions had the temerity to put in a good word for the Doukhobors. It requires some courage, because the few who have stood up for them have met with scant courtesy at the hands of the politicians of both parties. This brief reference is not intended to reopen the whole question of the relations between the Doukhobors and the various Canadian Governments, that can only be settled by the flight of time. The reference, however, is justified by a remarkable endorsement of these industrious settlers from the lips of one of the highest authorities in the Dominion, I refer to Mr. George J. Bury, Vice-President of the C. P. R. During his recent Western tour he passed through the Kootenays and inspected the Doukhobor settlements. He said that he could not speak too highly of a people who had been so greatly misunderstood. They had entered upon the primeval forest, and in three or four years, by unparalleled industry and thrift converted it into a veritable paradise. Now there is not much sentiment about railway officials, and there can hardly, therefore, be a higher authority on the value of any class of settler than the vice-president of a railway whose chief interest is to secure the best settlers. If he is not an expert on settlers, no one is. This is not the first, nor will it be the last encomium to be passed on the Doukhobors by a competent authority who has no political axe to grind.

Recruiting seems to be the subject of the moment, and it invades the sanctuary of a mere Lounger. There are many aspects of recruiting which it is interesting to consider. For in-

stance, it is claimed in England that far too many men are shirking service at the front by grabbing some light employment at home in military service and such positions are legion. No doubt there is truth in this, and the truth is not complimentary, for when all is said and done every able-bodied man is wanted at the front, and I imagine that not a few of the special constables, patrolmen and others on home service would be mightily aggrieved if they were labeled "Unfit." Whatever truth there may be in this as applied to the Old Country there is at least some measure of truth as it applies to Canada. Not only are there thousands of loafers who should enlist, but there are far too many young men who have scrambled into Government positions created by the war, and who claim that they are "doing their bit." The claim is strengthened by the fact that in many instances they are permitted to wear the King's Uniform, and what more would you have? Personally, I would have a good deal more. I would have these men weeded out just as carefully as I would comb the crowds of unemployed for men able to fight. We have talked quite a lot, and in Eastern Canada employers have done something towards replacing single by married men, but the movement has not been general, and in the West it has not commenced. The only thing that will force it is stern necessity, and that unwelcome visitant will be stalking at our doors this winter. Nothing has amazed me so much in connection with the war as the tenacity with which many able-bodied young men cling to their paltry positions, while married men are out of employment, and their families on the verge of starvation. But, as I have said in previous issues, the young man who is so devoid of right feeling that he is willing to let another do his fighting, is hardly likely to be impressed, even by the hunger of women and children. But what is the matter with employers that they hesitate to solve this problem by a little judicious firmness? Surely they are not deterred by the fear that the efficiency of their staff may be slightly impaired!

I was greatly interested in the statistics published during the present week, showing the effect of the issuance of war stamps on the correspondence of Canadians. In round figures, whereas the Minister of Finance expected that these stamps would result in an increased revenue of ten millions of dollars, the actual increase is only between three million and four millions. Since they came into use the correspondence of the country has fallen thirty per cent. In making this announcement the Post Master General very properly says that there are no means of ascertaining how much of this falling off is due to trade depression, but he does not disguise his opinion that the lion's share is due to the disinclination of the masses to voluntarily contribute their cents to the war fund. The result is not one on which we can congratulate ourselves, and it leaves us with the unpleasant impression that people who refuse to pay for war stamps on drugs are not the only ones who try to shirk a modest contribution.

Lounger.

BOOK NOTES

The Canadian Magazine for September contains a valuable historical article by Professor W. P. M. Kennedy, entitled "Wolfe at Quebec." In fact, the number is remarkable for its historical interest. There are some new sidelights on Joseph Howe, by Francis A. Carman; an article on the trial of Anderson, the fugitive slave of the time of the American Civil War, by Frank Yeigh; a chapter entitled "The Glamour of the Fur Trade," by Dr. George Bryce; and from Mr. G. W. Bartlett there is an article dealing with early exploration in the Upper Stikine. There is also a sketch of General Sam Hughes by Briton B. Cooke, and a number of good short stories.

Advertisement writing, letter writing and general publicity. Lessons given personally or by mail. Apply Newton Advertising Agency, 24 Winch Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Ready Cash Sale

We need ready cash to help cover our heavy Fall shipments, and we need room for new stock. We are not in the habit of holding sales, but when we do we hold a real sale.

Everything re-marked in our choice clean, up-to-date stock. Nothing will be laid away. Everything will be price-wrecked. You will have un-heard of opportunities in really high-grade goods.

WATCH OUR PRICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

F. G. WEAVER

Limited

(Formerly Murgatroyd & Weaver, Ltd.)

1117 Douglas St. Phone 1356

WATER NOTICE

Diversion and Use

TAKE NOTICE that Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, whose address is 918 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 45 cubic feet per second of water out of Raging River, which flows west and drains into Elk Lake about 1/2 mile from south end of Elk Lake, on east side of lake.

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 3/4 mile from mouth of stream, and will be used for power purpose upon the mines described: copper mines of Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, on Elk Mountain.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 28th day of July, 1915.

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

Objections to the application 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.

QUATSINO COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED, Applicant.

By William Clancy, Agent.

The date of the first publication of this notice is August 21st, 1915.

Aug. 21 Sept. 11

WATER NOTICE

Diversion and Use

TAKE NOTICE that Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, whose address is 918 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 6 cubic feet per second of water out of Elk River, which flows north and drains into Elk Lake about south-east corner.

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about three miles from mouth, and will be used for mining purposes upon the mines described as copper mines of Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, on Elk Mountain.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 28th day of July, 1915.

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

Objections to the application 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.

QUATSINO COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED, Applicant.

By William Clancy, Agent.

The date of the first publication of this notice is August 21st, 1915.

Aug. 21 Sept. 11

WATER NOTICE

Diversion and Use

TAKE NOTICE that Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, whose address is 918 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 8 cubic feet per second of water out of Fall Creek, which flows south and drains into Kathleen Lake, about 1/4 mile from east end thereof.

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about two miles from mouth, and will be used for mining purpose upon the copper mines described as copper mines of Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, on Elk Mountain.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 28th day of July, 1915.

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

Objections to the application 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.

QUATSINO COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED, Applicant.

By William Clancy, Agent.

The date of the first publication of this notice is August 21st, 1915.

Aug. 21 Sept. 11

WATER NOTICE

Use and Storage

TAKE NOTICE that Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, whose address is 918 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use eleven cubic feet per second, and to store 6,000 acre feet of water out of Canyon Creek, in Lizard Lake, which flows in a northerly direction and drains into Elk Lake, west end of lake.

The storage-dam will be located at the mouth of Lizard Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 2 square miles, and it will flood about 200 acres of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 6,000 feet from the mouth of Canyon Creek, and will be used for power and mining purpose upon the lands and mines, proposed railway right of way and the copper mines of Quatsino Copper Company, Limited, on Elk Mountain.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 28th day of July, 1915.

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

Objections to the application 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.

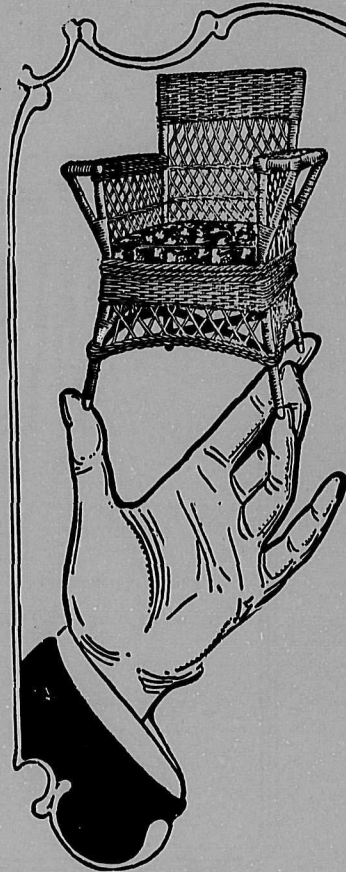
QUATSINO COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED, Applicant.

By William Clancy, Agent.

The date of the first publication of this notice is August 21st, 1915.

Aug. 21 Sept. 11

A RIOT OF COLOR



If you can't go away for a holiday, why not have a complete change of surroundings at home? Replace the massive furniture of your livingroom with Sea Grass Furniture, which looks so clean and cool, while the extra close weave and strong frames make it very durable. Sea Grass Furniture, upholstered with bright chintz or cretonne, with graceful draperies to match, will make your rooms a perfect riot of color, and completely change the character of your surroundings. Draperies and upholsteries of gaily patterned Cretonnes, besides being the height of fashion, are really inexpensive and durable. They can be used in addition to lace, net or scrim curtains, or alone, according to the amount of light in the room to be curtained. You'll find a large selection of charming design and colorings here at Cash Prices per yard of:

CASH PRICES OF SEA GRASS FURNITURE

Chairs	\$4.50 to \$7.20
Tables	4.95 to 6.75
Settees	8.55 and 9.00
Flower Stands	2.95 and 5.85
Music Stands	4.05
Stools	2.50
Arm Stands, upholstered in Cretonne	\$7.65 and 8.10
Rockers, upholstered in Cretonne	8.10 and 9.00
Conversation Chairs, cretonne upholstered	8.55
Settee, upholstered in cretonne	13.50

WEILER BROS LIMITED

A CUT IN PRICE

Is frequently accomplished at the expense of quality. While war conditions have altered the selling price of many things

G. PELLER & CO'S
CLARETS, SAUTERNES
AND BURGUNDIES

Still remain the same—price unchanged—quality unrivalled. Peller's Claret—a dinner wine that cannot fail to please the most exacting—perfectly aged, healthful and palatable. Peller's Sauterne is a true test of the vintner's skill—delicate, yet full-flavored. Peller's Burgundy is as rich as fine old port—yet refreshing and invigorating as champagne.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

Pither & Leiser
Limited

VICTORIA VANCOUVER
B. C.

NO INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

DOMINION HOTEL

Yates Street, Victoria

"THE HOUSE OF PLENTY"

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

(Established 1892)
VICTORIA PHOENIX BREWING CO.,

Limited

1921 GOVERNMENT STREET :: PHONE 436
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.

YOUR FALL SUIT \$14.50
MADE TO ORDER

New Fall Goods—and a splendid lot they are. Same price for men and women, and

GIRL'S SUITS AT..... \$12.00

CHARLIE HOPE

1434 Government Street Phone 2689 Victoria, B. C.

MUTRIE'S SHOE SALE

Low Prices on High Grade Shoes
See Windows for Prices

MUTRIE & SON

1209 Douglas Street. Phone 2504.

DOUBT vs. CERTAINTY

Why are the big railroads using the telephone for dispatching purposes?

Because of its certainty and safety

THERE IS NO GUESS WORK ABOUT LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING

When you finish your conversation you KNOW your message has been received and you already have the answer.

Remember also, that you do not pay for messages not delivered.

NO TALK, NO PAY!

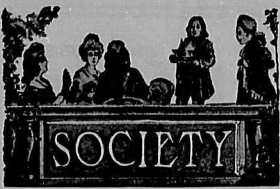
All the Company's telephones are available for service day and night.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited

Old-timers, who for many years The City Window Cleaners will found a cosy retreat at the Boomerang, are reminded that Mrs. Marr 1101 L. F. Quaintance.

When you want reliable Shoe Repairing in a hurry, go to HIBBS.

Trounce Alley, opposite Colonist Office.



"SOTTO VOCE"

By the Hornet

That the report of the Royal Commission on the Manitoba Scandal is an eye-opener.

That the Commissioners have faced the issue squarely and placed the responsibility where it belongs.

That there is no room for intervention by the Minister of Justice.

That in future the late Government will be known as "the Robin administration."

That the publication of the Commissioners' report removes the last excuse for delay in instituting proceedings.

That the V. and V. I. D. L. might do worse than organize trips between the cities and districts of our own Province.

That many people have heard of the beauties of Alberni, Qualicum and the Courtenay Valley, but have had no opportunity to see them.

That most of the advertising matter distributed in Port Angeles was carried home again by Victorians.

That Mrs. Nellie McLung is a good speaker and a sincere Temperance advocate.

That the best part of her address was the brief quotation from her own poems, near the end.

That she talked all round the subject of Prohibition without touching it.

That if the amount of the collection represents the strength of the peoples' convictions, it will be a long time before Victoria goes "dry."

That the gentleman who supported Mrs. McLung did not appear to be quite at home.

That Mr. Will Spencer's speech received quite the most spontaneous and enthusiastic applause of the evening.

That the salaries of the speakers in the Prohibition Campaign are being paid by the Coca-Cola firm.

That the wounded and invalided from the war are beginning to arrive in Victoria, and it is high time to make provision for their reception and care.

That the military hospital at Work Point Barracks is no better than a pest-house.

That a prominent young Victorian A. J. Woodward, of Victoria, left last contracted blood-poisoning there, and Tuesday to attend the Aviation school at Toronto.

That many charming young girls are to be congratulated on the success of "Heather day."

That as far as one can judge, "The Crisis in B. C." is passed. At any rate it has gone to sleep.

That if one were disposed to be irreverent, one might characterize it as "The burial of Moses."

That it is a pity the Press Censorship cannot be extended to Colliers and the Seattle Times.

That neither should be allowed to circulate in Canada.

That the revelations of the New York World explains many things, even the pro-German utterances of some people in Victoria.

That "Hornet" spotted Senator Beveridge last Fall, and the Germans spotted him about the same time.

That Judas betrayed his Master for thirty pieces of silver, and Rev. C. F. Aked betrayed his country for how much?

That there will be at least one more wet season before the "dry."

That there is a possibility of Jack London being heard in Victoria in the near future.

That the Automobile Association is offering a ten dollar prize for the best design for an emblem.

Don't fail to visit the Westholme Grill. Splendid cuisine. Best of entertainment.

Military Riding Breeches

Correct cutting and tailoring are essential to the perfection of military riding breeches, and our outstanding success in the production of them is a tribute to our ability as military tailors of long experience.

LANGE & BROWN

Late of London, England
Naval, Military, Ladies' and Civil Tailors
100-105 STOBART-PEASE BLOCK
Telephone 4830. 745 Yates Street

COLUMBIA Theatre

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Daniel Frohman presents
MARY PICKFORD

in
"THE EAGLES MATE"
A story of the Mountains

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Jesse L. Lasky presents
INA CLAIRE

in
"THE PUPPET CROWN"
Harold McGrath's famous romance

Performances, 1:30 to 5 p.m. and 6:30 to 11 p.m.

PANTAGES Unequalled Vaudeville

Week Commencing August 30th

THE HABERDASHERY
A Musical Comedy Tabloid—
1915 Model with a Chorus of
Pert, Fascinating Chicks

HARRY VON POSSEN
Blackface Comedian
The Man that Put "U" in Fun
and Puts Fun in You

RONDAS TRIO
Novelty Surprise

DOW & DOW
Comedians

Louis—WINSCH & POOR—Josephine
In "No Trespassing"

THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7:30 AND 9:15
Matinees 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25, Boxes 50

Princess Theatre

MISS VERA FELTON
and The Allen Players

Week Commencing Monday,
August 30th

"THE PRODIGAL SON"

Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c
Matinee 2:30 Saturdays
Bargain Night Mondays
Curtain 8:15. Phone 4625

STRONG COMEDY BILL AT PANTAGES

Pantages theatre promises to be a veritable "hall of laughter" next week when the new bill comes to town. From first to last, comedy has been emphasized in the programme, and the audience will have nothing else to do but sit tight and laugh as hard as they can.

The headline act will be a tabloid musical comedy entitled, "The Haberdashery," with Harrington Reynolds, Lucille Palmer and a pretty chorus. Miss Palmer is well known here, having played in Vancouver and Victoria on numerous occasions. She will be greeted by scores who recollect with delight her bright acting in former days. The singing and dancing in the piece are said to be very good indeed.

Another feature of the bill will be the appearance of Rev. Frank W. Gorman, billed as the singing parson. He will sing a number of sentimental songs in a well trained and pleasing tenor.

Harry Van Fossen, a blackface comedian, can be relied on to keep any house in an uproar from the moment he appears on the stage, and his coming therefore will be looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. Dow and Dow, made up as Hebrew sailors, are also said to be laughable.

The Rondas trio, a man and two women, will open the bill with a

Royal Victoria Theatre

Continuous Performance
Matinee, 2-5; Evening, 7-11
8 Reels of Picture Plays

Feature Film
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in "The Champion"
Six other reels

Prices: Matinee, children, 5c;
Adults, 10c; Evening, 10c, 15c

HOTEL
RAINIER-GRAND
SEATTLE
EUROPEAN-MODERATE
MODERN-CONVENIENT
225 OUTSIDE ROOMS-135 WITH BATH.

Visitors Welcome to Our City and to

CLAY'S TEA ROOM

Where you will enjoy eating in our cool quarters.
TEAS, ICES, CANDIES,
Etc., of the VERY BEST.

CLAY'S

619 FORT STREET
Phone 101 Delivery

dancing and trick riding act that is said to be particularly smart, while Louis Winsch and Josephine Poore will be heard in "No Trespassing."

V.V.I. Wine & Liquor Co., Ltd.

(Successor to West End Grocery Co. Liquor Department.)

If you want a bottle of fine, Old Mellow Scotch Whiskey, try

"Eilean Dhu"

Imperial Quart\$1.40
Ordinary Quart 1.00
Imperial Pint75

Also on draft.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS IN SCOTLAND

Family trade especially catered to

Phone 4859 1624 GOVERNMENT STREET Opposite Pantages

Daily delivery to all parts of city.

Qualicum Hotel and Golf Links

GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, BATHING, BOATING, AND FISHING

The Hotel, situated on the main Island Highway, 100 miles from Victoria; absolutely modern and up-to-date in every respect; cuisine, service and appointments unapproachable. Electric light, water (hot and cold) in all bedrooms. Perfect bathing beach—three miles of silver sands. Trains leave 9 a.m., Victoria, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. for Qualicum Beach; Mon., Wed. and Fri. for Parksville. Round trip fare, \$6.15.

For further information and terms, apply to

QUALICUM BEACH HOTEL - VANCOUVER ISLAND

Brentwood Beach Hotel

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

Phone at our expense No. 21L H. Cancellor, Manager

WHERE SHALL I SPEND A HOLIDAY?.. WHY NOT TRY

STRATHCONA LODGE

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

A most delightful Hotel with ideal surroundings: Boating, Fishing, Tennis and Bathing

MODERATE CHARGES - SPECIAL WEEK-END RATES

¶ The Horseshoe Bay Hotel, Chemainus, Vancouver Island, has been established twenty-two years and is a typical little English Inn. ¶ We are 53 miles from Victoria on the main Island Highway, and cater particularly to motorists, travellers and tourists. ¶ We have comfortable, quiet accommodation, too, for those wishing relaxation and rest and to these can offer the prettiest of sea walks, fishing and bathing.

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

Hotel Cecil

Caters to the public with its best efforts. Is well equipped from cellar to roof. Has rooms comfortable & filled with sunshine. Has a culinary equipment equal to any. Is cool and inviting inside, and attractive, shaded gardens outside.

Cor. Blanshard and Johnson Streets