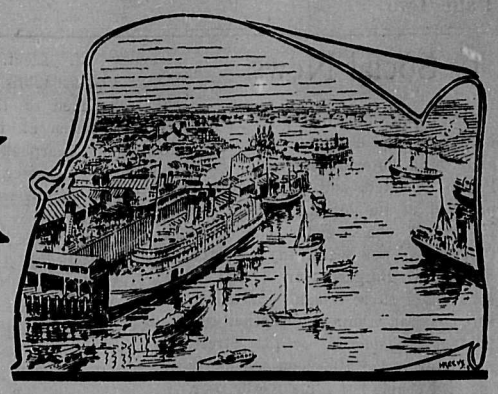
The Week



A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

The Official Organ of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange

and of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club

Vol. XIV, No. 15--15th Year | VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, September 23, 1916 | 5c. a copy $2.00 a year

An Imperial Statesman.

IT is four years since a Victoria audience which nearly filled the Arena was thrilled by the eloquent words of Sir George Foster. That was in the days before the War, and when only a few men in the Empire had the sagacity and the courage to sound a warning note and to tell of the German menace. Sir George's speech given on that occasion makes interesting reading now. It is a half-veiled expose of the danger which threatened us, couched in such diplomatic language as a statesman was compelled to use when referring to a Great Power still sustaining diplomatic relations with his own country. But the menace was felt, and not the least impressive portion of Sir George Foster's address was that in which he emphasized the duty of the British Empire to be prepared for eventualities. Since that time the word "Preparedness" has become historic. It has burned itself into the minds of men, and carved itself into their hearts. Never has a public man made it clearer than did Sir George that lack of preparedness at the outbreak of the Great War brought our Empire to the vortex of destruction. No public man has pointed out so clearly that this was the result of German preparedness, extending generally over forty years, and with greater definiteness and concentration over twenty-five. No one has said before that if Germany had been wise enough to hold her hand for another ten years, and to proceed meanwhile that her propoganda of economic control even the British Empire would have been within her grasp. This thought of preparedness is foremost in every mind at the present moment. It is an obsession of our statesmen, our speakers and our writers, and their fervent desire is that it may become an obsession of the people. For only when the rank and file realize its necessity, and grasp the idea of the ramifications of organization, effort, and service which it implies shall we have made a start along the pathway of safety and future security. Of the two brilliant addresses which Sir George Foster delivered in Victoria this week, the Week ventures to suggest that the one to the Canadian Club should receive special attention. It is both more revealing and more suggestive. It shows the possibilities of co-operation after the War between the Allied Powers which are fighting for human freedom. It shows the necessity for outlining a new policy from which every element of selfishness must be obliterated, and under the provisions of which many individual and national sacrifices will have to be made in the common interest. It is this new adjustment of economic relations after the War which presents an even greater problem than the winning of the war itself, and it is a problem which demands instant attention. Let us assume for a moment that the War will end in about a year from date. According to Lord Shaughnessy it will take nearly two years to bring all the Canadian soldiers back home, and for that period of time will require the use of every steamship available. During that time no attention can be paid to immigration, and during that time Canada will have to make provision for the settlement of probably four hundred thousand returned soldiers in permanent occupations. No man has begun to grasp the enormity of the task. No one can conceive of the dislocation of all economic conditions which it will involve, especially when to this large number of men is added the still greater number which will at once be liberated from the manufacture of war material. Sir George Foster has studied this problem, it has seized his imagination, it has appealed to his practical mind. He has impressed thousands of people in the Old Land, as he is impressing thousands of people in the Dominion, with the sound views he entertains on the subject, and there can be little doubt that in the coterie of great statesmen who will finally have to grapple with this Empire-wide problem he will find a distinguished and indeed a foremost place.

A Word in Season

THE views expressed in the article which appeared on the front page of our last issue dealing with the recent by-elections have brought scores of letters of approval, many of them specially endorsing the suggestion of a Provincial Convention, and all agreeing with the proposal to reorganize the party on such lines as will offer a reasonable probability of winning the next Federal election. While we are all tired of politics we have not yet abandoned the Party form of Government, nor has anyone suggested a practical substitute. As long as it stands men must be loyal to their Party, they may criticise, they may disagree, but all the same they must fight for it. The call is never so urgent as in times of adversity, and there is just a danger that the Conservatives of British Columbia may take the recent defeat of their Party too much to heart. Those of the Party who believe in principle and whose conduct has been governed by principle will not surrender because they have suffered a defeat, they will be all the more anxious to ascertain the cause and to labour for its removal. They will be equally determined to set their house in order and to prepare for the future. The first step in the holding of a Provincial Convention and the "sine que non" in this connection is that it shall not be convened along what are known as "machine" lines. It must be an open Convention at which every man calling himself a Conservative and willing to attest should be admitted on equal terms. The Convention should select its own president and direct its own business; there should be no delegates, for it is the handing over of the party control to delegates appointed by ward committees which represented only one element of the Party, and that the worst, which is largely responsible for the present condition of affairs. In addition to the Provincial Convention there should be a consultation with the leaders of the party in Ottawa. They should be given to understand that British Columbia has not received anything like the consideration to which it is entitled for having sent a solid membership of seven to Ottawa, and that its supineness in many important matters, and especially in connection with Naval affairs, has had a most damaging effect upon the fortunes of the party. The presence in Victoria this week and next of two Federal ministers furnishes an excellent opportunity for discussing this phase of the subject, and if the matter is properly presented they can hardly fail to realise its seriousness. Leaving Provincial politics out of the question the Week maintains that in spite of its defects the Conservative policy of Sir Robert Borden has been the best possible for Canada under the stress of war conditions. Its defects have been those of administration and not of conception. It would, however, be a mistake to assume that there are not breakers ahead, and that the outlook calls for more vigorous action than the Government has yet evinced any disposition to take. The appointing of Sir Thomas Tait is a belated confession of failure in many important directions. It will increase public confidence in the determination of the Government to do the best possible for the country, especially if the distinguished Director of War matters is given a free hand. He is an eminently safe as well as a capable man, as nearly a replica of Lord Derby as could be found in Canada. The public will watch with a very jealous eye the development of his work, and will expect that having laid down the policy he will be free and unfettered in carrying it out. The next six months will determine the fate of the Conservative Party at the next general election. Its splendid record in connection with the War, though marred by the folly and weakness of some of the ministers who should have been gotten rid of long ago, justifies the belief that we have heard the last of fuse contracts and unjust profiteering and that Mr. Borden will continue to retain the confidence of the country and the Conservative Government will continue to direct its affairs. But there is another star in the firmament.

Labour After the War

IN his brilliant address in the Royal Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night Sir George Foster drew a vivid picture of the evils which have been created in the past by the antagonism of capital and labour. He showed how indispensable they were to each other, and clearly indicated that their future relations will have to be greatly modified in the interest of mankind. Among the many things which it is universally admitted must be changed after the war the most important is the relationship between employer and employed. The main lesson which the present world conflict has offered for our consideration at home is the utter folly of regarding capital and labour as hostile forces, hostile, that is, by nature or by some inscrutable decree of Providence. Instead, we have begun to see that the production of material things in plenty is to be secured only by an equitably based co-operation between the stored fruit of labour, which is called capital, and the potential power of living men, which is called labour. Men of insight are beginning to see also that this power of living men must not be exploited by those who happen to have acquired a store of the fruits of labour and would fain pull down their barns and build greater. Hitherto the workman's one resource against the greedy capitalist has been a rigid limitation of output. Bitter experience has taught him that the work of his hands will only strengthen the walls of his prison, penning him ever closer in the round of daily toil for the means of livelihood and shutting out more and more implacably the means of life. He has clung to his independence and avoided the last brand of slavery by reserving the right to say how long and how arduously he will toil. But this has meant diminished production as surely as if we had kept to the old hand-loom and despised the modern factory. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt some plan which will encourage the workman to give of his best, while assuring for him a fair share of the result. Such a plan may be found in an extension of the scheme of controlled factories, wherein the employer's profit is strictly limited, the workmen are paid at piece rates which cannot be cut down arbitrarily, and every man is guaranteed a minimum wage sufficient to maintain himself and a family in decent comfort. Starting from this minimum every man should be encouraged to make as much more by industry and skill as his talent permits. It is important to preserve piece rates, since there are short-sighted employers who grudge to workmen the high wages which may be gained in exceptional cases. Such an attitude is absurd, since presumably the greater output is to the employer's advantage. There remains the question of trade union rules, and these will be modified when the men are guaranteed a minimum wage and fair piece-work terms. The principle should be that if a man be worth employing at all he is worth decent wages, and these should not, as now, be made up by the underpayment of the most skilled men. The matter of marketing the increased output is not a difficult one, since for years to come every form of production will be called upon to repair war's ravages. Moreover the experience of our staple industries has shown that increased production, speaking broadly, is rarely enough to satisfy the ever-increasing demand.

Should Women Preach?

THERE is a great deal of interest being excited in England at the present time by a controversy on the subject of the admission of women to the pulpits of Christendom. The Bishops have ranged themselves in two opposing battalions, and even the Archbishops have not been able to keep out of the fray. Many of the arguments used are just as silly as has always been the case when the advancement of the sex has been under discussion. But the question will have to be treated otherwise than in a jocular manner, because admission to the pulpit is not the only topic of serious import to women which the war has forced to the front.

Seriously, shall women preach? And seriously, the answer is "No," if they respect the great future opening before their sex, as a consequence of their vigorous attack on all the old ill-natured national ideals. Men have been preaching, preaching, preaching for hundreds of years—archbishops, bishops, rural deans, rectors, curates, and lay readers; Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Christadelphians, and Plymouth Brethren. And the result is a Europe weltering in blood and roaring with the hellish flames of war. If all the centuries men have preached can only bring us to a Europe which is a running sore, women are better out of the pulpit, and might even find themselves ashamed to go into it. There is much work for woman outside the pulpit. She might sit at the steps of the narrow platform in the old reverent manner, listening to the wise words of our exclusive sacerdotalists and pondering the futility of their results. She can still look on the preacher and his words with the same gentle wonder and pity many a wife brings to bear upon her husband in her home. The husband talks of the great things he can see and the wonderful things he will do. The wife recalls that she married a man, remembers he is still a boy, and wonders when he will awaken from his game of make-believe. Perhaps there is a wider vision for the woman of the future and a greater task—the awakening of the souls of men. But not from the pulpit. The preachers talk, but the men are not near the pulpit steps. If they return to hear the woman preacher, their attention will be fixed on the oldest and simplest form of human solace—the magic of her voice. And that voice, from the pulpit, will lose its power to solace, even as the clerical voice has failed in its power to impress. There is little solace in a voice husky with preaching. The world is suffering already from a disease women should never contract—clergyman's throat.

Editorial Notes

On Friday next, September 29, the Seamen's Institute will have a Tag Day in Victoria and will no doubt receive that measure of popular support to which so deserving an institution is entitled. The Local Committee, of which Mrs. Thomson is President, is indefatigable in its labours, and manages in spite of dull times to keep the Institute well supplied with comforts and attractions. It also manages to keep out of debt, but it cannot do so without a special appeal to the public. Whilst asking for general support the "Week" wishes to point out that in a short time an opportunity will be furnished to subscribe to "Sailors' Day." This movement was initiated by the British Sailors' Relief Fund Committee, and is already well under way. The direction of the Fund has been placed in the hands of the Federated Navy League of British Columbia, assisted by a strong executive. As soon as other Tag Days previously arranged for have been worked off the date of the "Sailors' Day" will be announced.

The "Week" is in receipt of the report of the Victoria and District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society for the year ending 31st of August. It goes without saying that the Report is in every sense a credit to all concerned. The very handsome sum of $66,311 has been collected and wisely disbursed, leaving nearly $3,000 in hand. Over its full period of existence the branch has collected $94,350. It would be unfair to pass this very satisfactory report without a reference to the splendid help furnished by the Superfluities Committee which has supplemented the income of the Society by the handsome sum of $10,458. This is all the result of an ingenious idea well carried out. Possibly the most gratifying feature of the Report is the remarkably low cost of operation. No fewer than 380,526 articles have been prepared and shipped to the Front, in addition to supplies furnished to the Military Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt and to the various Overseas Battalions recruiting in the district. Whilst credit is due to every member of the Committee, and to scores of good friends, special mention must be made of the devoted and untiring zeal of the Hon. Secretary Treasurer, Mr. Charles Williams, who for a year and a half has given practically the whole of his time to this work, and is certainly "doing his bit" in the noblest fashion.

The most gratifying feature in connection with the Canadian War Loan is the extent to which it has been taken up by private individuals of limited means. This is one of the most practical answers to any suggestion of indifference on the part of the people. While the War Loan yields a modest interest it is not specially attractive as a simple investment, and the wide demand by comparatively poor people can only be taken as conclusive evidence of the extent to which they feel their responsibility. In Victoria hundreds of people have subscribed for amounts ranging between $100 and $1,000, and generally speaking the same condition prevails throughout the Dominion. This is an evidence which even the Hun would be obliged to respect. What the Banks of Germany effect with difficulty "the man in the street" cheerfully does in Canada.

The Daily Press sees nothing but a good business move for the Province in transferring Mr. MacMillan from the Forestry Department to the Victoria Lumber Co. May the Week venture to ask a few questions? Who paid for Mr. MacMillan's two-year trip around the world? Who will reap the chief benefit? If Col. Thomson, who had no valuable information under his hat, secured, at the expense of the people of B. C., was tied down by a five years' engagement why is Mr. MacMillan allowed to skip out as soon as he has acquired it? Will his information go to benefit a German-American Lumber Co? Is this another case of "Deutchsland Uber Alles?

William Blackmore.

Social News

A pretty wedding took place yesterwas tastefully decorated with pink and white flowers. Rev. St. John Payne officiated, and Mr. Johnson presided at the organ. During the signing of the register the song, "Because," was beautifully rendered by Miss G. Burgess. Mr. Fred Parsons acted as best man. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at "Shaldon," Beaver Street, and later in the afternoon the newly married couple left for a motor tour. The bride's travelling costume was a mole corduroy velvet skirt and mole crepe de chine coat in same shade, with a dull pink hat. Both parties have relatives in England and many kind friends in Victoria, and the wedding gifts were numerous and valuable. They will make their home at 2815 Orchard Avenue on their reday at St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, the contracting parties being Mr. Charles H. Hinkins, son of the late C. J. and Mrs. Hinkins, of Southampton, England, and Miss Edith Lilian Unwin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Unwin, of London, England. In the absence of her brother, Pte. C. H. Unwin, who left this city with the 88th Battalion last May, and is now in France, Mr. R. Leighton gave away the bride, who was prettily attired in dull saxe blue, crepe de chine, with a picture hat to match, and carried a bridal boquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Dora Ethel Unwin, in a modish suit of brown corduroy velvet, and carried a boquet of pink carnations, both boquets being the gift of the bridegroom. The church turn from the honeymoon trip.

*

A very successful and well attended meeting of "The Ladies' Guild" of the Connaught Seamens' Institute was held on Thursday morning, in the Empress Hotel Drawing Room, Mrs. Thomson, the president, presiding. Many important matters were discussed, and arrangements made for the forthcoming Seamen's Institute Tag Day.

*

Miss Bolster, a sister of Mrs. May of Cowichan Station, spent a few days in town during the week.

*

Week-end guests at Brentwood were Mr. and Mrs. Cecil M. Cookson.

*

Mrs. Kennedy of Linden Avenue, who for several months was matron of the V. A. D. hospital at Strathcona Park, left on Sunday en route to England, where she proposes doing war work. For the past two years Mrs. Kennedy has devoted all her time to patriotic work in Victoria, and her departure will be keenly felt by many.

*

Miss Winona Troup leaves shortly on a trip to England.

*

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bullock-Webster of Oak Bay have returned from a visit to Seattle.

*

Mrs. W. Llewellyn Thomas (nee Miss Violet Sweet) received on Thursday afternoon, for the first time since her marriage, at her own residence, 1404 Quamichan Ave.

*

Captain and Mrs. J. S. Harvey of Knapp Island have taken a house in Sampson Street, Esquimalt, for the winter months.

*

Judge and Mrs. Spinks, of Southern California, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Crowe Baker at "Sissinghurst," Gorge Road.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp Tye and family, of "Alhoa," Douglas Street, have returned home after spending the summer at their country bungalow at Cordova Bay.

*

The Baroness a'Anethan, sister of of Lieut.-Col. Haggard, has kindly consented to open the Fete Champetre, which is to be held tomorrow, Saturday afternoon, in the gardens of Mrs. Hamilton-Smith, Beachway Ave., Willows Beach, under the auspices of the French Red Cross, and French Patriotic Society. Numerous attractions for the afternoon are arranged and there will be afternoon tea and candies sold.

*

Miss E. May has returned to Cowichan Station, after a visit of several weeks in town.

*

Mrs. Spratt, Rockland Avenue, entertained a large number of friends at tea on Wednesday afternoon, in honour of Mrs. M. Smith, of California, who is the guest of Mrs. C. Rhodes, Terrace Avenue.

*

Mrs. William S. Barton, of Cowichan Station, left on Sunday for Seattle, en route to England to join her husband, Lieut. Barton, who is seriously ill. Lieut. Barton was formerly of the 103rd Timber Wolves, but transferred to the 102nd and while in action at the front was wounded by sharpnell and is now in a hospital in London suffering from concussion. Mrs. Barton was accompanied to Seattle by her sister, Miss E. May, and will sail with Mrs. Kennedy on the S. S. Andania September 23rd.

*

The result of "tag day" last Friday for "wool for socks for the soldiers at the front," amounted to the magnificent sum of $1,050; of this $104 was collected by Rev. de B. Owens' "Girls' Flower Guild" and $47 by "Peter," the patriotic little dog belonging to Mrs. Duce.

*

Major and Mrs. Moore have removed from Signal Hill to 617 Drake Avenue, Esquimalt.

*

Mr. P. de noe Walker, of the Parliament Buildings, is spending a brief holiday at Chilliwack.

*

Mrs. Nixon, of Thetis Island, spent a few days in town during the week.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lee have returned home from Saturica Island.

*

Sir Clive Philips Wolley returned to Somenos on Thursday.

*

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Griesbach have returned to Chemainus.

QUALICUM INN

The following guests have registered at the Qualicum Beach Hotel during the last week: Mr. G. Smith, Mr. E. O. Copas, Mr. W. H. Lacey, Mr. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Nott, Miss M. Nott, Mr. J. Nott, Alderman Peden, Mr. J. Dobrin, Mr. H. H. Pegler, Mr. B. P. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hutchison and son, Mr. Geo. I. Warren and wife, all of Victoria, B. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mr. Worth and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McCormack, Mr. F. Norman, Mr. E. E. C. Thomas and wife, Mr. H. W. Maynard, Mrs. Newborne, all of Vancouver, B. C.; Mrs. W. McAnlay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ballie, Mrs. S. L. Russell, Mrs. C. H. Banks, Mrs. Hornburg, Mr. W. H. Bolton and wife, Mr. F. Shaw, all of Seattle, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Teller, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Swayne, Mr. Ed. Lathe, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. F. Harrison, of Penticton, B. C.; Mr. J. H. Martindale and wife, of Los Angeles; Mr. W. C. Davie and wife, Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. Macken, Miss Margaret Fraser, of New Westminster, B. C.; Inspector and Mrs. Newson, of Calgary; Mr. H. F. Sendey, of Sydney, N.S.W.; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hollister and Miss Elma Hollister, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. Horace Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, of Port Townsend; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Belvan, of Chilliwack; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. G. Gordon, Kamloops; Mr. J. E. Phelan and wife, of Bowman, N.D.; Mr. A. S. Clinton, of Ladysmith; Mr. F. S. Cuncliffe, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Martelle, of Nanaimo, B. C.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The Management of the "Week" wishes to direct the attention of subscribers to the fact that some unauthorized person is endeavouring to collect subscriptions to the "Week."

SUBSCRIBERS and others are WARNED against paying any money to anyone who cannot produce evidence of his bona fides, i. e. a., letter signed by the manager of the "Week" Publishing Company, authorizing him to receive money.

Subscriptions should be sent direct to the office of this newspaper when an official receipt will be issued.

PANTAGES THEATRE

Features of high standing in the amusement world will compose the programme which will open at the Pantages Theatre with Monday matinee. There is said to be at least four headline attractions on the bill.

Henriette De Serris and her company of professional models to the number of fifteen will constitute the first attraction of magnitude on the programme; it is a beautiful number, giving exact reproductions of works of art from masterpieces that have been either destroyed in Belgium during this war, or are safely in the Meusee at Paris. Nothing has been spared to make this offering perfect in every way.

Harry Slatko and his midnight rollickers will offer a double distilled cyclonic number entitled, "Dancing Around," which is the latest word in whirlwind dancing and ragtime playing by a special orchestra of soloists. Beautiful scenery and lighting effects further enhanced the offering.

The many friends of Tom Kelly, the popular baritone, will find reason for rejoicing in the announcement that he is to return next week. Benny and Hazel Mann will present a comedy patter and singing number entitled, "Fun Furnishers," and Phil La Toska, the talkative juggler, will be back with a new line of juggling and some new patter that is extremely funny.

DIALOGUES OF THE DAY

By Keble Howard

'Deutschland Unter Alles"

I.—July, 1914.

Young Hun: What is all that cheering, father?

Old Hun: Another of our great merchant-ships has just been launched my son.

Young Hun: Is it a very big ship, father?

Old Hun: Yes, my son, a huge ship! One of the biggest ships the world has even seen!

Young Hun: Where will it go, father?

Old Hun: Everywhere, my son. It will ride proudly over all the oceans, with the flag of the Fatherland flying bravely in the breeze.

Young Hun: Is that a well-known flag, father?

Old Hun: Known to every sailor afloat, my son! Known in every great port! Respected as representing the greatest commercial nation on earth!

Young Hun: Will it ever be hauled down, father?

Old Hun: Never, my son! So long as the tides ebb and flow, so long will the flag of Germany be carried by our great vessels over the dancing waves!

Young Hun. That's topping, ain't it, dad! What do the ship go to fetch, father?

Old Hun: Everything of which we have need, my son. The earth yields of her best in return for German money, and the big ships come home laden with precious stuffs, with corn, with wine, with gold, and with jewels!

Young Hun: It's a good thing to be a German, isn't it, father?

Old Hun: The greatest boon that Nature can bestow, my son. Always remember that. That is why we cry, "Deutschland uber Alles!"

Young Hun: Thank you, father. I shall not forget what you have told me this morning.

II.—August, 1916.

Young Hun: What is all that cheering, father?

Old Hun: The Deutschland has arrived safely at Bremen, my son.

Young Hun: Is that one of our enormous ships, father?

Old Hun: Well, no, my son, it is not a very big ship.

Young Hun: Where has it been, father?

Old Hun: All the way to America and back, my son.

Young Hun: How long did it take, father?

Old Hun: Oh, about six months, my son.

Young Hun: Is that as quick as the big ships used to do it in, father?

Old Hun: No, my son, not quite so quick.

Young Hun: Did the flag of the Fatherland fly bravely in the breeze, father?

Old Hun. No, my son, not exactly. You see, this ship went under the water instead of on top.

Young Hun: Was that to make us respected as the greatest commercial nation on earth, father?

Old Hun: Certainly, my son.

Young Hun: Oh! Then did this boat bring precious stuffs, corn, wine, gold, silver and jewels?

Old Hun: Not precisely, my son. It brought a little nickel and copper, and some letters.

Young Hun: Is that all, father?

Old Hun: Yes, my son.

Young Hun: And do we still cry, "Deutschland uber Alles," father?

Old Hun: No, my son. We have a new cry, "Deutschland unter Alles!"

Young Hun: And are we, father?

Old Hun: Oh, go to Potsdam!

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS

The value of the "Week" as an advertising medium has been conclusively proved. Merchants, tradesmen and others to whom newspaper advertising is a necessity would do well to inquire for rates and other information.

A representative of the "Week" will call of prospective advertisers, and if desired, will submit suggestions and will give detailed information as to rates, etc. Telephone 1283.

Real Forebodings.—"My son," said the father impressively, "suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

"Why," said the son irreverently, "I'd stay here; the question is, what would become of you?"—The Boy Builder.

Goldengate Kindergarten

OSCAR STREET

This kindergarten provides a course of instruction for young children and thoroughly prepares them for school.

MODERATE TERMS

THE MISSES ASH

Telephone 1156-L

MADAME Le MARCHANT

LADIES' HATTER

Is showing charming new Hats and Blouses, Hand Embroidered Lingerie, French Flowers, Etc.

Sayward Building

Douglas Street

Women's and Children's Outfitters

COOL DAYS ARE COMING

Also Varied New Stocks of

Millinery, Suits, Coats

DRESSES

In large variety—Underwear, Hosiery, Waists, Gloves and Neckwear.

Plushes, Velvets, Velveteens, Flannels and Flannelettes, Etc.

Today we have received shipments of

WOOL SWEATER COATS

Flop Felts and Outing Hats.

Our Infants' Department receives special attention, and you will find a good assortment of seasonable merchandise here.

Seabrook Young

Phone 4740 623-5 Johnson St. Between Government & Broad

CROWN MILLINERY — HATS OF CHARACTER

The Crown Millinery Parlors

Announce that they now have ready importations and their own adaptations of EXCLUSIVE and DISTINCTIVE novelties in Parisian Pattern Hats.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

Miss M. E. Livingstone

621 VIEW STREET

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

LIMITED

"QUALITY LAUNDERERS"

1015-1017 North Park Street Phone 2300.

W. J. WRIGLESWORTH

A Splendid Selection of Fresh and Smoked Fish

651 Johnson Street

Telephone 661.

Patronize "HIBBS", Trounce Alley, opposite Colonist Office. Best Shoe Repairing in town.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ACADEMY of MUSIC

R. THOS. STEELE, Principal.

PROFESSOR GREGOR CHERNIAVSKY and MR. J. D. A. TRIPP have recently joined the Staff.

Telephone 2647

PANTAGES

Unequalled Vaudeville

WEEK COMMENCING SEPT. 25

Direct from the Drury Lane Theatre, London, Eng., and Keith's Palace Theatre, New York

The French Piece de Resistance

HENRIETTE DE SERRIS

And Her Company of 15 Living Models From the Academy of Sculpture, Paris, and L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Brussels, reproducing the Destroyed Masterpiece of Louvain, Belgium and Famous Works of Art From the Rheims, Musee and the Louvre, Paris

Greatest Exhibition of Its Kind in the World

TOM KELLY

The Fashion-Plate of Vaudeville

Harry Saltko's

Midnight Rollickers

In the Double-Distilled Cyclonic Success

"DANCING AROUND"

A Terpsichorean Triumph

BEN & HAZEL MANN

PHIL LA TOSCA

THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7 AND 9

Matinees 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25c. Boxes 50c.

THE PLEASURES OF TRAVEL

is fully realized in travelling on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. By its lines can be reached all points in Canada and the United States.

It operates its own Sleeping and Dining Cars, and has its own Hotels and Steamships. Its magnificent Mountain Scenery and the excellence of the Dining Car Service have made the favorite route for tourist across the American Continent.

For Sleeping Car and Steamship reservations and any further information write or call on

Canadian Pacific Railway

1102 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

Demand Phoenix Beer

Two Quarts for 25c.

For Sale Everywhere

Brentwood Beach Hotel

MOST ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Ten Miles by the B. C. Electric. Frequent trains both ways.

Good roads for motorists, by West Road, 12 miles; East Road, 14 miles. Good Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, etc. Free rowboats to guests staying in hotel except on Sundays Bar, Billiards.

RATES ON THE AMERICAN PLAN

	By the Day	By the Week
With Private Bath (one person in room)	$4.00	$24.50
With Private Bath (two in one room)	7.00	42.00
With Detached Bath (one person in room)	3.50	21.00
With Detached Bath (two in one room)	6.00	35.00
Top Floor	3.00	17.50

Special rates for longer terms and families.

Price of Meals: Lunch, 75 cents; Dinner, $1.00.

Private Dances and Dinners catered for.

Phone 21L, Keatings, or write H. CANCELLOR, Manager.

B. C. FUNERAL CO.

(Hayward's) Ltd.

734 BROUGHTON STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Established 1867

Calls attended to at any hour, by an experienced certificated staff.

Our Chapel and Private Parlors are the most up-to-date in Western Canada, and all our equipment is modern. Our methods of scientific treatment of the dead are the very latest and all our work is guaranteed.

Phone: 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238

Chas. Hayward, President Reginald Heyward, Secretary

Frederick Caselton, Manager.

found any mercy, where art and humanity, the soul of both, have been trampled upon, and trampled upon worse than by the barbarians of old. She has poisoned the wells of her fair-play enemy. She has not fought the fight on a broad square manly fashion. She has sunken vessels where thousands of neutral non-combatants have been sent to the bottom; she has murdered nurses and captains. There is no crime that she has not done, and the worst of it is that from the bishop in the cathedral, down to the artisan, through lecture hall, through universities, through commercial organizations, through home and through individuals, every barbarity that she has committed in the name of the war has been saluted in Germany by the flying of flags, the giving of iron crosses and the commendations of bishops, and clergy and newspaperdom, and by different classes of society. The country that does that, and persists in that has read herself out of decent civilization

Must Repent and Reform

until she repents and reforms. When she repents and reforms no nation will sooner welcome her to the sisterhood of nations than Great Britain herself. All that I plead for today is for calm, but very deep and thorough thought on this question, and don't be led away by the mutterings or patterings of Cosmopolitans who have so much love for humanity as a whole that they cease to look after their own family and their own nationhood. Our first duty is to our family, our community, our Province, our nation, our Empire. We must make sure that the ideals and principles that we hold dear shall have their sufficient vindication now in this war. If they don't, it only means that succeeding generations, may be not far distant, shall go through a worse Gethsemane than has this present generation in this last two years.

BLOODLE

By James Douglas

After staring hard at Mesopotamia and Ireland, I have, in a fit of desperation, invented a new verb. There is no doubt that my new verb is needed. The verb "*to muddle*" was all very well in the old days, when our muddlers muddled on a small scale. Now that their muddling means bloodshed on a huge scale, it is really necessary to get some of the blood into the muddle. Bloodle is a very good word for the muddle in Mesopotamia and in Ireland. It expresses a little of my private nausea, anger, contempt, disgust and scorn.

*

The bloodling in Mesopotamia would make an angel weep. It would do more. It would make a devil weep. Not more than a pale tithe of the horrors have been published. There has been nothing to match them in any war we have ever waged. Operations performed without morphia or any anesthetic on board a ship crowded with wounded men seem to me to be the very peak and apex of awfulness. I dare not tell the stories I have heard. They are not printable. But somebody will pay for the Mesopotamia bloodling. I may be quite mad, but I cling to the insane notion that somebody is responsible for something somewhere in this bloodle. I may be revengeful, but I do thirst for vengeance upon that somebody. I am quite ready to forgive my enemies, but I am not ready to forgive the dear, good bloodlers who have bloodled away so many young lives in that Oriental hell.

*

I was always taught to believe that the Turks were the supreme muddlers of the earth. It dazes me to discover that the Turks are models of efficiency compared with our noble selves. There must have been some really transcendant bloodling somewhere to enable the Turks to do what they most undoubtedly did in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia. The Bulgarians and Serbians and Greeks were able to whack the Turks, and it is really rather wonderful that our bloodlers bloodled so marvellously that our bravest soldiers were not able to do what these races did. I know all the excuses by heart. I know all the explanations by heart. They do not excuse and they do not explain the abysses of bloodling.

*

No bloodler can blame the people. We delivered all the goods. We poured out our money in millions, and we poured out our soldiers in millions. There was nothing wrong with our lads. They were lions always everywhere. But they were bloodled away. Have we been too patient? Have we been too supine? Have we bottled up our rage too long? We have not terrified the bloodlers. They have been allowed to count upon our patriotic fortitude and to gamble on our absolutely bloodle-proof long-suffering. They have calmly assumed that nobody would be punished for anything anywhere at any time. So far they have been right. The patience of the British people is not human. It is inhuman. It is almost diabolical.

*

There is something frightfully wrong in a system which shields bloodlers from popular vengeance, and which makes it quite impossible to hang anybody for anything anywhere. This is our system. We cannot get at any criminal. We may storm and curse and vow vengeance till we are black in the face, but the bloodlers, in their impenetrable fastnesses, smile derisively at us. We do not even know their names. They are all honourable men, and they all emit gasclouds of words which stifle us when we grope for a grip on their throats. And as they slip out of our hands we hear a melodious ripple of polite laughter. They have baffled us again. Is it surprising that even the mildest sheep now and then see red?

*

The Irish bloodle, my dear friends, is nobody's fault. Let me make that quite plain and clear. Everybody is quite blameless and quite guiltless and quite competent and quite honest. It is true that a tremendous miracle was necessary to escape from the settlement which was really quite settled. But somebody worked the miracle. Never was there so narrow an escape. There was hardly any bit of a bone of contention left. It seemed impossible to wriggle out of a simple and sensible settlement. In the innocence of our hearts we sighed with beatific relief over the drinking of the last dregs of discord. Then the miracle happened. Some really titanic bloodler bloodled us out of the settlement.

Oh! it is very humorous, very droll, very funny. If the devils have any breath left they must be laughing till their sides ache down in Hades over the conjuring trick. But I doubt whether even the most intelligent and clear-sighted devil could tell how the trick was done. That is the supreme beauty of bloodling. Everybody is blandly and serenely irresponsible. Everybody is seen washing his hands like Pontius Pilate. Bless your heart nobody is to blame. They all did their best, and they all bloodled triumphantly as usual.

*

But there is not the slightest doubt that we are bloodling through. The Germans are reeling under the rain of blows delivered by Sir Douglas Haig. Before long there may be open fighting such as has not been seen in the West since the Battle of the Marne. Some wild optimists predict that the German armies will never get across the Rhine! Others foretell a swift collapse on all fronts. I confess I shiver when I find General Haig predicting "a speedy and complete victory," and Mr. Lloyd George positively talking about victory in "*a very few months.*" After two years of stonewalling one dreads over-confidence. But everybody is pink with optimism, and our prisoners in Germany expect to be home before Christmas. The Kaiser is palpably rattled. He talks about the Germans being a "peace-loving nation." Another winter in the trenches does not seem probable. But we have still to see how Germany can fight a losing game. We have not struck her yellow streak yet.

*

The only thing we have to fear is the incompetence of our party politicians. They are capable of anything, as the Irish bloodle proves. They are doing everything to divide us. We must defy them, and if possible intimidate them into commonsense. They terrify us. Let us terrify them. No more bloodling!

AN IDYLLIC SPOT

At Deep Bay on the B. C. Electric Interurban Railway one will find at "The Chalet" one of the most artistic and rural resting places on the island. The manageress of this truly idyllic spot has taken great pains to make it particularly attractive where one, jaded by the turmoils of city life, can find rest and comfort amidst surroundings which leave nothing to be desired.

Dainty food, quiet resting places, unexcelled scenery and a real welcome combine to make this a spot long to be remembered.

Visitors and islanders generally should make a special point of visiting "The Chalet" where Hostess Cresswell will be able to offer something that is really out of the ordinary.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of $100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

REVEREND IRONY

Religion has slipped back to something like our Christmas decorations, a very beautiful thing in its way, but rather unimportant.—Rev. Lord William Cecil.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH

Unless the Church as a body can overcome sex-antagonism and accept the co-operation of women in reviving religious enthusiasm the Church will fall farther behind in the march of humanity.—Walter M. Gallichan.

LAUGH TO CONQUER

There is no doubt that laughter helps a nation to win a war. Laughter is like the sunshine that is now bathing our old grey Blighty.—James Douglas.

A woman said to me recently, "I have always regarded my long engagement as the greatest trial and drawback, and to it have ascribed all sorts of ills, but now I recognize it as one of my mother-strokes of luck. For had we married sooner, Jack and Don, and perhaps even little Tim, would probably have been of military age today instead of mere schoolboys. They're all wild to serve, and would have been among the first to go, and by now me might have lost them all!"

First Canadian (who is "fed up" with trench warfare) to Second ditto: "Well, the next time we go in I know what I'm going to do. I'm going to take up a megaphone and reason with the blighters!"

TWO INTERPRETATIONS

Facetious teacher, explaining a system of memory training: "For instance, suppose you want to remember the name of a poet—Bobby Burns. Fix in your mind's eye a picture of a policeman in flames. See—Bobby Burns."

Studious Pupil: "Yes, I see; but how is one to know that it does not represent Robert Browning?"

WHEAT AND TARES

Miss Mason was explaining to her Sunday school class the lesson for the day, the subject being the tares and the wheat.

"Now, remember, children, the tares represent the bad people and the wheat the good ones."

"Why, Miss Mason!" exclaimed a rosy-cheeked boy, who had been listening through the lesson with deep interest. "Dir you say the tares are the bad folks and the wheat the good ones?"

"Yes, James," replied the teacher, pleased at the lad's interest.

"Well, that's funny, I think!" remarked the matter-of-fact child. "It's the wheat that gets thrashed; the tares don't."

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA—IN PRIZE

Auction Sale of Cargo of Schooner Oregon

Under and by virtue of a Commission dated September 11th, 1916, and to me directed by The Honourable Mr. Justice Martin, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday, September 27th, at Pier No. 2, Outer Wharf, Victoria, commencing at 10:30 a. m., the cargo of the Schooner "Oregon," consisting of about 100 tons of Corn, 40 tons of Coffee Beans, 22 tons of Lard, 100 boxes of Biscuits, 2,900 pounds of Leather, unfinished, 800 boxes of Cube Sugar, Iron Bed, 40 pieces of Cloth, about 1,500,000 Mexican Cigarettes, 12,750 Mexican Cigars, 165 pairs Shoes, Toilet Soap. The goods will be sold in bond and subject to payment, if any, of customs duties. Terms of sale, cash. Catalogues can be obtained on application at my office, Law Courts, Bastion Street, Victoria.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Marshal in Prize.

Marshal's Office, Victoria, B. C.,
September 11th, 1916.
Sept. 16. Sept. 23

ROCK BAY BRIDGE

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, Monday, October 9, 1916, for the construction and erection of a timber swing span on the Rock Bay Trestle. Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the City Engineer's Office on and after Wednesday, September 20, 1916. Tenders must be addressed to the City Clerk, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Tenders for Timber Swing Span on Rock Bay Trestle." The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., September 16, 1916.
Sept. 23. Oct. 7.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Section 7 Goldstream District:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to National Electric Tramway and Lighting Company on the 12th day of June, 1891, and Numbered 11450 A, which has been lost.

DATED at the Land egRistry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of September, 1916.

E. S. STOKES,
Deputy Registrar General of Titles.
Sept. 23. Oct. 21.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for fresh Certificates of Title to part 50 feet by 204 feet 6 inches of Lot 80, Cloverdale Estate, Victoria District, Map 51, less 10 Links on Dupplin Road, and to Lot 12 of Lot 4 and part of Lot 5, Work Estate, Victoria City, Map 358.

Notice is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of Title in Lieu of the Certificates of Title issued to John Bell on the 31st July, 1911, and 30th March, 1912, and numbered respectively 673 F, and 3916 F, which have been lost.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 19th day of August, 1916.

E. S. STOKES,
Deputy Registrar General of Titles.
Aug. 26. Sept. 23

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 surveyer 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 acer.

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.

RE ALEXANDER MACMILLAN, DECEASED

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having any claim or demand against the Estate of Alexander MacMillan, late of 1330 Stanley Avenue, Victoria, B. C., who died on the 11th day of March, 1914, and whose Will and Codicil thereto have been duly proved in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by Harlan Carey Brewster and James A. McIntosh, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to deliver particulars in writing of their claims duly verified to the undersigned at the underwritten address before the 1st day of October, 1916, and after the said 1st October, 1916, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the said Estate having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have Notice and will not thereafter be liable to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had Notice in respect of the Estate so distributed.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of August, 1916.

A. S. INNES,
718 Belmont House, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for the said Executors.
Aug. 26. Sept. 23.

Address of the Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster before the Canadian Club, Victoria, September 20th, 1916

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel that a word of explanation is due, in the first place to myself, probably. It just so happens that today as one member of the Commission I have to make two addresses, and it looks awfully like hogging the whole thing to come into your city and on two occasions the same day do all the talking. We are a corporate body, the Dominion Royal Commission, and we accept with great pleasure luncheons by the Canadian Clubs and Boards of Trade with the understanding that speech-making is but a small part of the proceedings and that the chief thing is that we get an opportunity of personal conversation and obtaining that impression which is always a strong and lasting one to strangers who meet the representatives of a new city and form their opinions from a very short acquaintance at a luncheon. We are co-operative in a sense that in replying to a toast that generally is offered, or to an expression of good will we divide amongst our numbers the subsequent task of making a short reply. Today in the turn of the operations it fell to me to speak for the Commission at the Luncheon. Now that explanation is due possibly to myself and to others, for appearances are decidedly against me, I must say.

I was asked to speak on the Economic Conference at Paris, and that just brought to my mind the fact that although that Conference took place in the second week in June, this is really the first time that I have ever spoken in reference to it. Some short allusions have been made now and then, and even now I have not had time to burnish up my recollections. The Board of Trade took hold of us this morning before we got out of our baths almost, and have been whisking us around through this city ever since. We have been loaded up with a plentiful supply of good fertile Victoria soil, which took some time to get rid of, and I have not had much time to sort out my ideas.

The Economic Conference

But I will try and say a few things about the Economic Conference, and may be able to make you visualize a most unique and unprecedented gathering. Nobody who is digging into the intimacies of this war will ever get down to the proper foundations for judgment of it unless he takes into account what preceded the war, as well as the war itself, by land and by sea. That is the German question, the Hun question, as it is presented in this war as a two-sided one. Long before any cannon spoke on the limits of Belgium or in the confines of France, many many years before that, probably forty or fifty years, the German scheme of domination of Europe and conquest of the world began and was formulated, and for the last 25 or 30 years has been being worked out with a uniformity and tenacity of purpose, with an ingenuity and wideness of organization that was not guessed or conceived of by even those who were most intimate with the world occurrences, and it has taken two years of the war to convince students of civilization and thinkers just what was meant by the economic commission Germany started twenty-five years ago. It was a

Policy of Peaceful Penetration

commission of peaceful penetration, during which in countries closely contiguous and any countries widely distant her grip and her coils fastened year by year with greater tenacity and with greater wideness of grip upon whatever in any country made for the Fatherland's future advancement and triumph. In that way she gained on contiguous countries, on the whole world, a social, educational, commercial, financial, diplomatic and, to a certain extent, political hold, the strength and power of which was only known when war commenced to rend associations asunder and show the links she had fastened in that chain. Economically speaking, Holland was rapidly become a suburb of Germany, Sweden and Norway were almost in the same position, and Denmark was largely influenced, while Switzerland and Italy were placed under her financial yoke. Russia, strong and powerful as she was, had to submit time and time again to the commercial and treaty demands of Germany, although she hated to do it, and when war broke out large portions of Russia were more German than Russian in business, commercial, productive and financial matters, and even in language. It is almost impossible for one to grasp the power

A Subtle Permeating Influence

of the subtle permeating influence. In the centre of London it established itself and its influence is felt in the centre of London to this very hour I am speaking to you, and when peace comes to be made that influence will come where it will be felt, and will have to be grappled with, will have to be strangled. Australia woke up to the fact, when war broke out and she wanted some metals to put into the melting pot for ammunition purposes—woke up to the fact that the German had coralled these metals and that contracts were existing in some cases for fifteen and twenty years that were made for the supply to Germany of the metals which were especially necessary for warlike purposes, and it was only by simply pouring contempt on the old ideas of property rights and contract rights and going boldly at it in their Legislature that she broke that spell and put these metals where they are today being used for the proper purposes.

South Africa, the Union of all the States in British South Africa, lay contiguous to German territory, a neighbour full of propositions of amity, yet during all these years promoting anti-British and pro-German feeling—teaching treason in the schools of South Africa. For a country that would do that towards a neighbour, it is not a large step forward to come to poisoning wells.

And so, without going any further, this is the thing that has to be borne in mind—the economic peaceful penetrative commission that was so superbly added to and so ingeniously arranged in methods and so tirelessly pursued in a way which as many thinkers today say and believe, would have given her the dominion of Europe and the world if she had only been patient for ten years more.

My first thought with reference to the Economic Conference is this, that we cannot understand the situation unless we study that phase of the question.

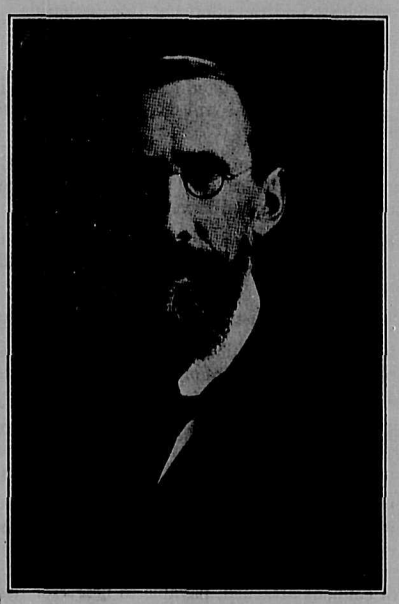
Procedure At the Conference

Well, along in June that economic Conference met in the old city of Paris, where so many things have been done and which is so rich in historic and international recollections. It met in the Place D'Orsay, in the office of the Foreign Ministers, and there met the representatives of the Allies in Congress. At the table in front sat the members of the French Cabinet, for France organized that Conference, and France was the Chairman of that Conference. At the right sat the Belgian delegation, next them the British, and after them the Italian, and on this side were the Servian, Russian, Portuguese and Japanese delegations. These representatives numbered from five to ten each from these countries, and they all had their experts and advisers who sat behind them, and this formed the personnel of that Conference. Imagine it! Japan, from the far-off side of the Pacific. Japan, from the far-off side of the Pacific, a power with a civilization which dates back for thousands of years with all its history, took its stand practically in the Western civilization and added its great power to that Conference by its representatives. Russia, that country so little known, so full of tremendous possibilities which has a future before it which possibly no other empire has, by reason of its resources and power, Russia with all its history and tradition, Russia through the centuries, sat there by her representatives. And so with the other historic nations that formed the Allied Group. These representatives came there unknown to each other and the first thing to do was to get acquainted, and the first day and the second day were largely taken up in the groups becoming acquainted with each other, in each group meeting for themselves in conference and arranging its own plans for reconciling their different national proclivities, policies and the like. There were seven nations, each one of which was different from the other, each one of which had difficulties economic and otherwise which ran adverse to each other in many directions; yet they were the representatives of these seven diverse and powerful nations which at some time or other were to be correlated in a line of unity and agreement. Was it possible to be done? And I confess that when I entered that Conference I had no idea what a result would be obtained. Fancy the populations represented—leaving out the Empire, outside of Britain itself, more than 300,000,000 people were represented at that Conference, taking in the British Empire somewhere near six or seven hundred million people were represented.

The Conference was carried on entirely in French, the French language was the language used, and if there was a poor chap, like myself, who could not speak French, he had to speak in English and he always had an interpreter capable of presenting his thought in French directly after the speaker in English had got through.

Unanimity of Sentiment

And so the Conference went on from day to day, lasting four days only in conference, and at the end absolute unanimity was reached and a series of resolutions passed, which you may have already seen, wonderfully inclusive and wonderfully extended in their operation, the result of which cannot at this moment be seen, but which will make its record for years after this in the determination of economic and commercial questions. It was a most wonderful thing that with that diversity, with that lack of knowledge and intimacy between the delegates themselves and with a range of subjects very wide in extent it should have been possible to attain absolute unanimity on a range of questions so wide as those which the resolutions are interested in. What brought it all about? The same thing which brought about the unanimity and co-operation of all on sea and on the land in the actual physical affairs of warfare for their rights, ideals and liberties extended its influence to civil affairs, and men felt that the atmosphere was pregnant with it. And they felt that there must be give and take, there must be a repression of selfishness, even of national selfishness, to obtain this result, and it was obtained, and it was the strongest possible argument that the representatives of these warring nations felt that the war was double and that if they come together and spill their blood in their common defence, they must come together and arrange and organize and co-ordinate their economic and commercial business in the same way and to the same end to get a real victory.



The Hon. Sir G. E. Foster

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Unpreparedness

So much with reference to that. It was not a time just like the present; when we went into that Conference things were not as bright as they seem now. Out of that seething vortex had arisen maelstrum after maelstrum of unpreparedness in which Great Britain and her Allies found themselves in August, 1914. Each of them in two years time had gradually been evolving, but had not yet perfected preparations which would place the allied forces on a footing of equality to wage war against an enemy which was prepared at the outset. But in that two years of preparation on all these long fighting lines from Flanders to Switzerland, along the Italian and Austrian frontiers, up from the Baltic and through the Balkans, with sporadic fighting in almost every part of the world—during all that time what was being accomplished was this—the holding of the enemy until we were prepared to fight him. Thus at Paris, when that Conference was on we were not prepared then; there were certain clouds in the sky that had not been dispelled; Kitchener's sad death was hanging over us; four months of fighting had been going on at Verdun and yet the British Allies were not able to commence their "Push." Russia was unprepared with ammunition, Italy and others were crying out for munitions; France herself was having to have recourse to neutral and British nations for help. During all that four months of fighting at Verdun when the heart of France was the prize, no one knew whether the stab would pierce her heart or not. These were the circumstances under which we met, and yet in all these representatives there was no deviation, not a hint or suggestion of anything else than seeing the matter through to the end and having a complete victory.

During the War

The deliberations of that body divided themselves all along three lines—First, what was to be done while the war was on—that was comparatively easy. What was to be done while the war was on was very well known by Great Britain in practice, may be as well known by the other Allies, but with larger difficulties and greater hesitation as to the practice. That Conference brought to the Allies knowledge of unison on that line, and what was to be done while the war was on caused little consideration. It was easy to come to a decision. What was to be done was for every Allied Power to prevent their subjects dealing with enemy subjects in any shape or form; to prevent the egress through these contiguous countries—and what a task it was!—of supplies from neutral powers which should come into the hands of the Germans and the Austrians. For if it were laid down as a matter of international law, or allowed in practice, that neutral nations should deal unrestrictedly with Holland, Holland was the back door of Germany, and you might just as well pour your resources into Germany, except that the Hollander would not have his commission. The same way with Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, and, for a time, with Italy—there was a continuous round of territory through which the Hun would draw sustenance of every kind from outside and neutral nations. That was the thing to be stopped—stopped by the British fleet, but stopped also through the prohibition against trading with the enemy subject, no matter where ever they lived, or in what portion of the world; stopped by regulations, negotiations carried to conclusion with Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland along these lines. Say to these

Regulating Contraband

countries: "We have no desire to keep out of your countries what you need, what you have usually imported, but look at your books—you are importing in a few months this year more than you imported in a whole year before the war. Are you eating so much more—consuming so much more? Is it not patent you are distributing to Germany? We cannot allow that, you must make an agreement with us by which imports to your country must be regulated to about your own necessities, and you and your Government must be responsible that nothing get through. If you don't do that—it may be a stretch of international law, but to international law we might sometimes say go hang, if it is a question of our life or death. But Britain did not have to say that, she had usage in her favour. It is lawful by international law, because it is necessary to make it effective. If you cannot be preventing it at sea, you must make it effectual by arrangement with neutral powers that they shall not allow contraband and goods supplied to come into the land of the Hun. This has taken place. There was no difficulty with the Blacklists, they are in operation in Great Britain and France; they are now in operation in all the Allied countries, and at this moment there is a cordon tied around Germany, Austria and Bulgaria which many, Austria and Bulgaria through which very little gets from these surrounding countries, and every day the cordon is being drawn tighter.

Period of Reconstruction

Then came another phase of the question which was very important—what should be the action of the Allies in what is known as the period of reconstruction? Look at Belgium, a people of seven millions, restricted now for Government purposes and possession to a little bit of a strip up in the northern part of Flanders; Belgium itself under the power of the Hun, not simply dominated by the Hun, but ravaged by the Hun, burned by the Hun, looted by the Hun, with no respect towards international right or international law; the vessels of productive power, machinery and otherwise, as a result have been grasped by the German and are being deported to his own country, and you may take my prophecy for what it is worth, but as the Hun is driven back little by little, league by league, by and by, it may be more rapidly than we anticipate—what he leaves in Belgium and the tenth of France that he possesses today will be what he cannot carry out, nothing more will be left. The machinery, the productive material, anything that is in store has long since gone, or if it remains it will be used by the Germans. That is, Belgium, when the war is over, will be economically decentralized; all its power of production with nine-tenths of its wealth will have disappeared. Now the Allies are bound to see that Belgium is reconstructed; you see what that means. There is not a factory in Belgium, all the factories are in Germany. When peace comes she will have Belgian machinery, and raw products to manufacture on that side of the line, and therefore can say to Belgium; Buy from us, it is true we have taken your machinery and raw material, but all the same we will manufacture for you anything that you like—after the war is over. That shows what is meant by the period of reconstruction. In burnt, ruined Belgium there will be these deported imports. What is more, in all of the Allies' countries, where war has claimed their whole attention, and where in consequence of the important work of munition making they have neglected other manufactures, at the cessation of war there will be a period of confusion and rehabilitation and re-

Economic Attitude Towards the Hun

construction. What shall be the aspect of the Allies towards the enemy? First, it was agreed that all must favour the Allies in the period after the war, and the Allies bound themselves not to give to enemy countries any privileges during that period. So that the Allies will be free to make whatever co-operations they please among themselves, and will not be bound to give the same rights to Germany, which were formerly made necessary by the existence of the Most Favoured Nations' Treaty clauses. In customs regulations they will have a care to prevent the ingress of the German made articles. No attempt will be made to effect measures of protection—I speak of protection in any relation to tariff—but you can protect yourselves by seeing that goods from enemy countries shall not come into the country at all, or by putting on such a tariff as to be absolutely restrictive. The objective aimed at is this—that during the period of reconstruction enemy goods shall not be allowed in the countries of the Allies.

Develop Empire Resources

In Ottawa sometimes we have done this—whilst we do not trade with the enemy, whilst we have not allowed a single man of our country to trade with the enemy, whilst we have not allowed German goods into this country, still if there was (and unfortunately there was) any one thing which was absolutely necessary as an ingredient in the public interest to allow into Canada, we have sometimes allowed that to come in in a measure through the United States for our own use and good. But there have been very serious meditations in the British mind; the insular Briton has grown very wise; the question is a foremost question today in the old Empire head and centre—why is it that in any one single thing an Empire like ours should be absolutely dependent upon Germany? Is there not within the limits of our own countries and Empire, if we had gone to work to examine our resources, is there not sufficient to make us independent, absolutely, for those necessary things, of any enemy nations, and especially Germany? So that is what is meant by a period of reconstructions, as I have outlined to you very briefly.

Economic Independence

But after reconstruction there comes to be the question of general policy. Now, in a few words a conclusion was reached on this—that every country should make diligent and efficient search through her domains, and wherever there was a commodity necessary to the nation, the first claim upon that product is in the nation itself; the second claim upon that product was in the hands of the Allied Nations who had not the same within their own borders, and these should be satisfied first. After that, if there was any overplus left, it should go to the neutral—it was not probable that there would be anything left for Germany. That was the broad basis of the conclusion come to, and it was to be worked out by whatever method seemed good, but the principle absolutely laid down was that the Allied Nations are to co-operate with each other by whatever measures they think best, and in their own Dominions are to so operate them that the result will be that we shall become economically independent of Germany, and that insofar as is necessary those who have mingled their blood in a common cause and have paid the penalty by their blood and by vast sacrifices—that they shall make it their first duties to see that those countries who have so acted shall be built up first, whether Germany and Austria are built up or not.

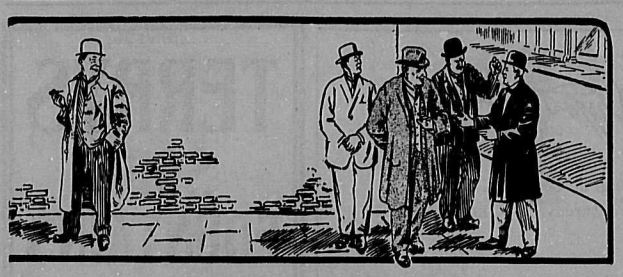
I could expand upon this to a greater extent, and I have only given you just the outstanding points about it—I leave it there, you can read the conclusions yourself.

Future Position of Germany

Now there comes the question: Well, what are you going to do? Are you going to read Germany out of the circle of decent civilization—are you going to raise a wall against seventy millions of people and prevent them having part and parcel in your trade? Is it practically possible or right that you shall raise a Chinese wall, so to speak, against the Hun, the German, and thus put, as it were, into a compartment a certain portion of the races of the countries of Europe, with the idea that you can hold them there, or that if you can that it will be for the benefit of Europe and the world as a whole? These questions are raised and will be discussed. But we have been engaged in a Titanic struggle, we are yet engaged in it, it is not over by any means. You here, in this Province, have done splendidly in answering to the unuttered call of Britain—answering to your own impulse is the better way in which to put it, and journeying to the Front to fight for the common cause. You have done well, but the war is not over, and you must not stop yet. Britain cannot and must not stop yet. That enemy has to be conquered and has to be brought to a condition of repentance that will not only promise but effect better things in the future than have been done by her in the past. What right of humanity and

An Outcast From Civilization

nationhood has she not violated? She has broken international faith for the sake of getting the first advantage of the war, a heinous crime amongst nations. She has rendered a campaign of frightfulness and done so during this war from head quarters, and by high authority, has operated her campaign of frightfulness, in which neither the virtue of women nor the crying appeal of children, nor the sacred sanctities of the home have



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

The best recruiting speech is the one which is most effective. Judged from this standpoint some of the appeals which I have made in this column must be regarded as failures; instead of securing recruits they have resulted in abusive letters and threats. The writers of these letters are freely forgiven because "they know not what they do," but to such I strongly recommend perusal of the remarks made by Sir George Foster on Wednesday night. I cannot conceive of any able-bodied young man resisting such an appeal. Sir George finely pointed out the duty of everyone in this respect, and I make no apology for reproducing in this column that portion of his magnificent address. In doing so I might remind some of my own critics that the fact that British Columbia stands so high in the recruiting list is no argument in favour of the few who still "harden their hearts" and refuse to go. Indeed if properly looked at it is a reproach to them because their attitude is thrown into greater contrast by the voluntary sacrifices of their fellows. Sir George said:

"If there is a young man, strong, lusty, healthy, who has not yet thought of his duty in this great issue, I would like to press it upon him. Can he longer remain indifferent to the issues involved? Does the fact that he lives 7,000 miles from the battle front alter in any respect his duty? He may be the first to say, if the enemy threatens Canada, 'I will go.'' My young friend, the battle front for Canada now when the danger threatens, is the line where the Germans are fighting, from Flanders to Switzerland. Oh! to pass over Belgium where the treat of the German had passed, to see its burned cities, its outraged homes, to watch the human refuse that cowers in its broken towns under the lash of a brutal conqueror, millions of those who have lost home and all they held dear, to watch what it means to have the hoof of war upon the neck of the victims, would make you thank God every day that Canada's front is 7,000 miles away. Here no German bayonet threatens, no hoof of war treads on our own broad acres. You can fight Canada's battles feeling that your fireside is safe. Don't think, my young friend, your duty is filled because you cannot see the Germans coming in at Halifax, St. John or some other port. The issue is as clear, the battle as keen as if the conflict were being fought on the actual confines of our Canada. How fortunate it is that we can fight the battle and yet keep our homes intact."

*

I notice from the daily papers that my good friends from the Cowichan district evidently believe in "business as usual." In spite of the abnormal times through which we are passing they have held a most successful Agricultural Show in which local products of every kind have been featured. Not only did fruit occupy a conspicuous position, but poultry and dogs were in evidence, the former providing specimens which could not be beaten anywhere. There has been a popular impression that while Cowichan district generally was excellent for mixed farming it was not so well adapted for fruit growing. The Exhibition of this week is calculated to knock that theory on the head. Incidentally I notice that one of the Government witnesses who gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Wednesday regretted the fact that fruit growing had been developed at the expense of mixed farming in southern B. C. I quite agree that mixed farming should be encouraged, but I think it is an undoubted fact that fruit growing is an added attraction to the would-be settler, and I am therefore glad that in this respect the Cowichan district is coming to its own. The energy and enterprise shown by the recent Exhibition is highly praiseworthy these times, and might to advantage be emulated elsewhere.

*

I have been not a little amused at the trifle on which Alderman Johns' hopes of suppressing "effluvia" are likely to be wrecked. He would relieve the community from the distressing effects of the gases from the Chemical works, but unfortunately the person who drew the by-law did not take the trouble to ascertain the exact shade of meaning conveyed by the word "effluvia." If he had done so he could by the simple process of adding the word "fumes" have covered the ground, and rendered the by-law as effective against the gases diffused from the Chemical works as against the effluvia which arises from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. If the Court has to decide the question on a technicality the Chemical Company will win out, and sometimes cases are settled by technicalities. If I were Alderman Johns I would not take a chance with the Court, but would promptly secure such an amendment to the by-law as would place the matter beyond doubt. Meanwhile it would appear as if even during these hard times the Council might authorize the expenditure of a few dollars on a good standard dictionary. Lounger has the temerity to suggest Murray's.

*

Many a true word is spoken in jest and Sir George Foster made the hit of the evening when, with Mr. Brewster sitting on his right and Mr. Bowser on his left he reminded an audience which roared its delight that "sometimes the political business is a precarious one." I am sure we have all had more than enough of politics for a long time to come. I know that Provincial politics are very different from Federal politics, but when the war is over the distaste of the public for both will be about equal. I read with delight this morning that there is not likely to be a general election until after the war. If there is one I shall be sorry for the party which forces it, I shall be equally sorry for the party in British Columbia which attempts to revive any of the political scandals which so disgraced the recent campaign. All that is wanted now is that both Government and Opposition will get down to strict business. It is a case of necessity, and everyone should put their shoulder to the wheel.

*

While in one of the local hotels recently a friend of mine noticed an old man walk to the counter and ask for a glass of beer. The old gentleman, in conversation, said that he was 98½ years of age and he was accustomed to take a glass or two of beer daily. He looked in excellent health, possessed a good colour, walked with a firm step and had clear eyes, being but slightly bent but otherwise fit as a fiddle.

For sixty years this old gentleman had been in the habit of taking a glass of beer daily and yet doubtless the prohibitionists would deprive him of one of his few comforts in old age. It would be ridiculous to suggest that this man could import his beer by the barrel. A man depending on his friends for his livelihood would not likely be possessed of sufficient funds to be able to buy beer wholesale.

*

One of our leading tradesmen told me a few days ago that he has "dropped" on an average of from $35 to $40 every Saturday, owing to the Saturday half holiday act. He deals in goods most of which cannot possibly be kept over from Saturday till Monday. This merchant admitted that at first he was in favour of a Saturday half holiday, but stated that he was now against it, that the Act was having an exceedingly depressing effect on business and he soundly condemned it.

*

While on the subject of the Saturday half holiday I want to say that I was told on good authority last Saturday that one of our largest retail firms proposes doing away with the two weeks annual holiday which it has always given its employees. The assistants in this particular establishment have always had one half holiday a week, it being arranged so that each day one or two of them were given a half day. The arrangement had worked splendidly, but the proprietors have evidently been so hard hit by the new act that they are now forced to seriously consider cancelling the fortnights holiday which has always been given to their employees. And so in the end the assistants are bound to have to suffer.

Lounger.

MILLINERY UP-TO-DATE

A recent interview which the Lady Society Editor of the Week had with Miss Livingstone, of the well-known millinery establishment, elicited quite a lot of interesting information as to the popular fashions of the near future. Miss Livingstone said "We are selling quantities of light felt hats and velours to match the popular sports coats, and for later wear there is a decided acceptance of the hat with irregular lines, both large and medium.

The so-called "off the face" lines will have extensive use, also soft flat brims and long front jockey effects are popular. In dress hats we pin our faith to the Dahlia colourings, and other reserved and rich shades, such as Prunelle, Rhododendron, Iron grey, and also a wide range of blues.

Napaleonic styles furnish a wealth of suggestions to the millinery designer. The Napoleonic era comprises tricornes and bicornes in great variety, draped turbins in Egyptian style, and large, tremendously tall Shako effects, which strongly sound the Russian note, no matter whether loosely draped or smoothly covered with the material.

Unusually pleasing are the new draped toques of velvet. One which we might mention was made of wine velvet trimmed in fur. It is evident that the lace hat or the lace trimmed affair is to be a favorite. Gold, silver and steel laces and antique ornaments are among the imported novelties.

Mrs. J. W. Troup entertained at tea last week in honour of Lady McBride, who is leaving in the very near future with her family for England.

Miss Munro
Milliner
725 YATES STREET
Begs to announce that her Autumn shipment of MILLINERY is arriving daily.

Collegiate School
PHONE 62
1157 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.
Private Day and Boarding School For Boys
SMALL CLASSES—INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION
Chirstmas Term Will Commence on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916
PRINCIPAL - - - A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ.
For Prospectus, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal

Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
Unless you have inspected our stock, you have yet to see the best values and choicest styles in the city. May we expect you in today to see them?
LADIES' UMBRELLAS—Long, straight, fashionable handles. Good values at from as low as $3.00
WALKING STICKS, ladies' or gents', in a wide assortment of woods. Prices from 75c to $8.00
SWAGGER STICKS, from 25c up to $2.25
W. H. WILKERSON
JEWELER
1113 GOVERNMET ST.
New Spencer Building.
"At the Sign of the Big Clock"

Madame Watts
Corner of Fort St. and Linden Ave.
Experienced Dressmaking at Strictly MODERATE CHARGES
New Autumn Arrivals
ENGLISH
ALL-WOOL
TWEEDS
SUITINGS
SERGES
GABERDINES
A Few
SILK
SWEATERS
in Pastel
Shades

Our Service and Charges are Reasonable. Our Entertainers are of the highest order.
The WESTHOLME GRILL
Light Refreshments to a Full Course Dinner
We Serve Only the Best of Everything Obtainable in Our Grill
MISS HARDY
MISS JOE HOVLAND, Soprano
MISS WATSON, Celebrated Pianist
(From Guildhall School of Music, London, Eng.)
1417 Government Street. Phone 4544

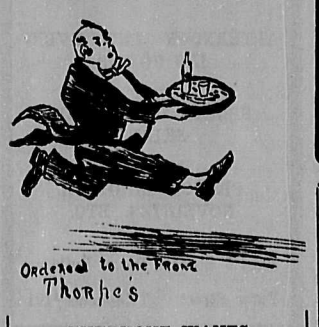
St. George's School
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Separate Kindergarten for little girls and boys under Mrs. Robbins, N. F. U.
For terms and information apply the Principal
MRS. H. W. SUTTIE
1249 Rockland Avenue

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'
Highland Cream
You can't deceive a man as to "Highland Cream." Its distinctive qualities stand up above all ordinary brands, so that once having caught that real "Scotch tang" and complete mellowness which is a guarantee of reliability and satisfaction, it's "Teacher's or nothing" every time.
Highland Cream is on draught from the wood, in all hotels and bars. When you "line up" the next time, just say "Teacher's" and be assured of getting the best.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Pither & Leiser Limited
VICTORIA VANCOUVER
B. C.

NONEBETTER
The service we have to offer to
Eastern Canada
The States or
to England
Is recognized by experienced travelers as absolutely THE BEST.
ALL-STEEL TRAINS—THE SHORT LINE
The most modern and comfortable Tourist Sleeping Cars, Compartment Drawing Room and Observation Cars. Afternoon Tea.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP PASSAGES
Booked by all lines. Baggage checked in bond to steamship dock without examination. For rates, sailing lists, etc., apply
CITY TICKET OFFICE
1003 Government Street. Phone 2821
J. G. THOMSON, Commercial Agent.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

ST. MARGARET'S
Day and Boarding School for Girls
Course covers training for Kindergarten, High School Entrance and Matriculation. Gymnastics a Special Feature.
SINGING, MUSIC AND DRAWING
Taught by Specialists

INGLEBOROUGH SCHOOL
2147 OAK BAY AVENUE
First-Grade School for the Sons of Gentlemen
INDIVIDUAL TUITION
Reduced fees for the sons of Army and Naval Officers and for Sons of the Clergy
E. P. WARD, ESQ., CANTAB.
Telephone 3542-R



EVERYONE WANTS
THORPE'S
FAMOUS DRINKS
PHONE 435 TODAY

White Lunch Rooms
642 Yates Street, 1009 Government Street
556 Johnson Street
Best of Food and Service
Economical, Absolutely Sanitary

SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That the British Cabinet is not to be filmed, as some of its doings could not be screened.

*

That Austrian securities are depressed as a result of Bear movement.

*

That Sir Herbert Tree is busy on a new book, "More Leaves From the Tree of Knowledge."

*

That it is a mistake to suppose that our gallant sailors who are rewarded for sinking German vessels are paid out of the "Sinking Fund."

*

That the German Navy is without doubt the fleetest fleet on record.

*

That the Russians have taken Jablonitza, the accent is on the "jab."

*

That the best saint is the one whose eyes twinkle with the remembrance that he was once a sinner.

*

That the Board of Trade should have its Red Cross circulars more carefully censored.

*

That many people are asking what has become of the "jitney" service which used to play to Fairfield and the Willows.

*

That nowadays it seems to ply only during the rush hours, and this is not the time when it is needed.

*

That the counting of the referendum votes is taking a long time, and should be expedited if possible.

*

That it is just possible come people, including the Editor of the Vancouver World, are "counting their chickens before they are hatched."

*

That in any event the process is not profitable.

*

That the deserted streets on Saturday afternoon constitute the most dramatic comment on the folly of the half day holiday.

*

That one prominent citizen suggested that Douglas Street would make a capital rifle range.

*

That surely when the summer has gone reasonable men will be willing to revert to the old order of things, at any rate during the winter months.

*

That Sir George Foster said on Wednesday that International laws could be broken under the stress of circumstances. That if so surely ruinous laws can be broken under similar conditions.

*

That if women can vote in Provincial elections why not in Federal?

*

That the movement is bound to spread now it has once started.

*

That the probable defeat of John Oliver in Delta will solve a very knotty problem in the allocation of the portfolio of Agriculture.

*

That in spite of some predictions to the contrary it looks as if all the men wearing khaki will be returned.

*

That all the higher authorities are urging Canadian women not to go to England at the present time.

*

That many of those who have gone wish they were back again.

*

That many others would be far better at home.

*

That Lady Drummond is better posted on this subject than anyone, and holds the strongest views along the lines just mentioned.

*

That the impending visit of Mr. Martin Burrell should not be allowed to pass without some public recognition.

That he is one of the finest characters, as well as one of the best speakers, in Canadian public life.

*

That his views on any of the burning topics of the day would be invaluable.

*

That there is just a chance that Victoria may have a battalion of soldiers in residence this winter.

*

That it is regrettable that conflicting views on the subject of Oriental labour should have been placed before the Royal Commission by Victoria witnesses.

*

That it is more than regrettable that the skeleton of Oriental labor should be dragged out of the cupboard at all under existing circumstances; this at least is one thing which could well keep until after the war.

*

That the public will begin to ask bye and bye who is responsible for the selection of some of the witnesses who undertook to speak upon topics about which they knew less than a schoolboy of ten.

*

That the topic of the moment is "Comforts for Soldiers." When this has been suitably dealt with the popular cry will be, "Comforts for Sailors."

*

That "Hornet" adds his plea to that of the Superfluities man for more contributions of material to one of the best funds ever started in Victoria.

*

That the five C's did themselves "proud" by winning the Virtue Cup, and no one is readier to acknowledge it than the men they defeated.

*

That in the final match the credit of the victory belonged largely to Payne and Tucker.

*

That the victory was due more than anything else to "espirit de corps."

The following guests registered at the Westholme Hotel last week: M. Woodward, Moose Jaw; J. E. Finch, P. Anson, Frank McKenna, J. Brookes, J. A. Weilder, Vancouver; Nerva House, J. F. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Seattle; A. W. Turner, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Knox, Duncan.

CORRESPONDENCE

On Active Service With the British Expeditionary Force, Somewhere in France, 27th August, 1916.

My Dear ———

When we came out of the trenches I sent you the usual P card which has been invented by a Paternal Government to simplify the otherwise difficult task of communication as it required a certain amount of ingenuity to write letters without saying anythink, the need for such care is really difficult to understand when you realize the enemy knows infinitely more about our movements than we do ourselves; certain it is he cannot know less.

Our company had the doubtful compliment of being noisily received by the Germans, in fact one received the impression that your particular part of the front line was of infinite value to them as a target and for the time being all the guns in the world were concentrated on our wee bit of the world. You have no idea how small that bit seems when most of it is floating about in the air. Your balance becomes most unsteady and your hold on life one of the least secure things you can conceive, in fact so slender does it become you quite give up the idea that there is anything tangible to it and as pholisophically as possible wait for the next turn of the wheel in the Great Adventure. I don't know if you will understand what I am writing about and we may surmise that the Censor will have the same difficulty.

Personally I am thankful to be alive though inconvenienced by a slight irritation in the left arm which is more a source of mirth to my friends since I did not report sufficiently soon to embrace the chance of going to "Blighty."

The life here is too unreal for description but if you see the moving pictures relating to the portion of France occupied by the Canadians you will see the country side as we see it.

Our quarters are more comfortable than one could expect when you consider we are always in range of the guns, in fact I think I shall have to return to Canada to get away from the sound.

The general impression seems to be that the war will not last long; certainly the grip on Germany is tightening and she is feeling seriously the great strain to which she is subject—but the end no one can tell.

The least the individual can hope for is a disabling wound.

Yours truly,

———

[This letter is from a non-com. in the 102nd. He was in the big battle on the Somme, although the Battalion only left here three months ago.—Editor Weew.]

QUITE SO

"And now, ladies and gentlemen," said the guide of the local museum, "we come to the armoury. On our right we 'ave the identical knives with which the robbers fought when they took the Babes into the wood. On our left we 'ave the axe with which Sir Walter Raleigh was be'eaded. Next to it we see one of Dick Turpin's pistols; and again, next to that, we 'ave the shield which the Black Prince used in the Crimean War. 'Ere we 'ave the bow and arrow used by the Dook o' Wellington at the battle of Agincourt, and, passing along a little further, we see the actual sword with which Balaam slew the ass."

"Just a moment," said one of the party. "I didn't know Balaam had a sword. I thought he only wished for one."

"Quite so, sir—quite so! And if you'll only give me time to finish and not interrupt—I was just going to add that this is the very one he wished for!"

JUST ARRIVED

A Selection of VELVET HATS. Also Dainty Trimmings including Wings, Gold Lace, Ostrich Feathers.

ALSO SPORTS HATS IN FELT

Miss C. S. Shannon

763 FORT STREET

Madame Stanner

Begs to direct attention to the fact that she is a SPECIALIST in Face Treatment, having taken a special course from a French Specialist. Face masks made to order entirely eliminate lines and other marks from the face. No complexion treatments are necessary with this method.

MADAME STANNER

729 Fort St. Telephone 2135

Electric Scalp Treatment

Artistic Hairdressing

Mrs. M. L. Ross

1105 Douglas St. Telephone 1175

"Phyllis"

MODISTE

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

SPORTS COATS AND SKIRTS

FRENCH LINGERIE NOVELTIES, ETC.

203-4-5 Stobart Pease Building

Yates Street. Telephone 4101

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Friday, 9:30 p. m.; Saturday, 1 p. m.

New Seal Plush Coats For Women

VERY POPULAR STYLES

In these we present an excellent range in plain, flared and belted designs. Some are trimmed with the new beaver plush and are beautifully lined with Italian satin. Coats of plush are decidedly favored for the Fall season, and it is with full appreciation of this fact that we have assembled such a worthy collection.

VIEW THE MODELS—ALL SIZES AT $25.00 TO $75.00

755 Yates St., Victoria Phone 1876

575 Granville St., Vancouver.

Talks on Tailoring

TWO

A most important point to consider when in need of a suit is the quality of the material. There are tailors who keep in stock shoddy cloth for which, nevertheless, they insist on asking a high price. Be sure to examine the texture and the "give" of the cloth that is recommended to you. Satisfy yourself that the material will wear well.

If in doubt consult a man who has made tailoring a life-long study and who will go out of his way to satisfy you.

Such a tailor is

H. H. BROWN

GRADUATE OF LONDON ACADEMY

1025 Douglas Street. Campbell Block (ground floor).

Joint Recital

THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN VIOLINIST

GREGOR CHERNIAVSKY

MRS. MACDONALD FAHEY
Soprano

MR. J. D. A. TRIPP
Pianist

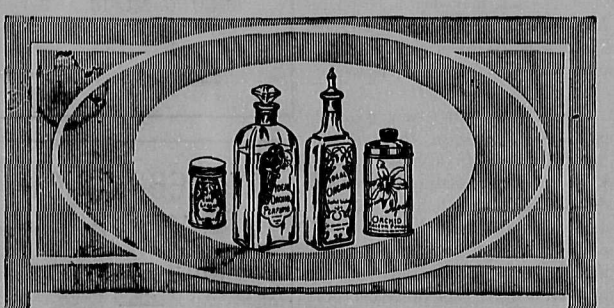
Mrs. A. J. Gibson, Accompanist

EMPRESS HOTEL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27
At 8:15 P. M.

Reserved Seats, $1.00 and 75c General Admission, 50c

Plan will open on Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, at 9 o'clock, at the Gideon Hicks Piano Co.

Reservations May Be Made By Mail Now



HAVE YOU ADOPTED A PERFUME?

Have you discovered the one scent, so light and ethereal that you have no desire to try another?
Most women try many perfumes once—but they never tire of the elusive fragrance of

CORSON'S IDEAL ORCHID

You should carry out your toilet harmoniously. Perfume, Talcum, Cold Cream and Toilet Water should not be of conflicting odors. Corson's delightful Orchid Line is designed expressly for the well-groomed woman.

SOVEREIGN PERFUMES, LTD.
146-148 Brick Avenue, Toronto

TERRYS SODA FOUNTAINS

Are run all the year round for particular people.

Our new parlor at our PANDORA STREET STORE will please you.

Our quick free delivery to any part of the city will bring your DRUG STORE needs promptly.

TERRY'S TWO DRUG STORES

Fort Street Pandora Street

PURE

Particular people are usually careful regarding food Everybody likes

THE TEA KETTLE
MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE
Corner Douglas and View Sts., Phone 4096

Prince George Hotel

(Opposite City Hall)

We have a limited number of vacant rooms to rent to desirable parties for $10.00 per month. Local business men and women especially catered for.

Comfort, Convenience Courtesy

Phone 3280.

Qualicum Beach Hotel

VANCOUVER ISLAND

British Columbia's Premier Seaside Resort

Situated on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, 100 miles from Victoria by road or rail.

Excellent Golf Links
Sandy Bathing Beach
Grass Tennis Courts
For Rates Apply
The Manager

CARLTON CAFE

1218 BROAD STREET

Come Here for Really

English Meals

At Moderate Charges

MR. J. C. RIVERS
Proprietor

When you want reliable Shoe Repairing in a hurry, go to HIBBS, Trounce Alley, opposite Colonist

We steal from busy grip of town
To nature by a sapphire sea,
Green woods 'neath craigs in sunlit gown,
A *feast ideal*; for she's with me.
The street car speeds through dell and glade
It's terminus, "DEEP BAY" to reach,
A cruel grim souvenir of trade
We barter for the shimmering beach.

"THE CHALET," DEEP BAY

Where salmon run and pheasant roam,
Our matured inclinations bend;
A quaint romantic "HOME FROM HOME"
Benignant host and hostess lend.
Frankly, we abhor the shout
Of cities artificial joy,
We rusticate, loll, cruise about,
In fairy land we're girl and boy.