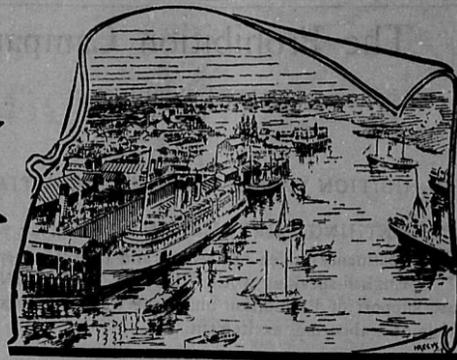


Campaign Edition

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. XIII, No. 37--14th Year

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, February 26, 1916

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Too Many Tag Days

THE Woman's Canadian Club has decided to have a Tag Day to raise money for the Canadian No. 5 Base Hospital, which went from Victoria, and is now at Salonika. The raison d'être of the movement is that it is a Canadian, and more especially a Victorian unit. This is perfectly true, but it is also true that there are no Canadian soldiers at Salonika, or in the near East, and therefore no special reason, along the lines suggested, why Victoria should be burdened with another Tag Day. No. 5 Hospital is nursing English and French soldiers, and the full requirements of these are furnished by the parent Society. Any further aid is therefore superfluous, except in the most general sense, and in any event could have no distinctive character. In proof of this the following extract from the Official Organ of the Canadian Red Cross Society, issued last month only, is quoted, which shows how entirely unnecessary it is to send additional supplies to Canadian Hospitals at the Front, indeed it is tantamount to a request not to do so. Under the circumstances The Week urges the Woman's Canadian Club to abandon its charitable intention, especially as the only result would be to diminish public interest in the necessary Tag Days which have already been established, and to curtail the funds available for the most necessitous objects:

"At the time of writing there are three Stationary Hospitals and one General Hospital in the Mediterranean. These hospitals are practically British Hospitals, and as there are no Canadian troops in the East they will handle only British soldiers.

"Thinking it probable that Canadian Medical Units would be sent East, I made arrangements with Sir Courtland Thomson, British Red Cross Commissioner in the East, that any such hospitals would be under the direct care of the British Red Cross Society, and we have every assurance that this agreement has been adhered to. Indeed, when the Commissioner was in London a few weeks ago he assured me this was the case. As a result of this agreement and the assurance of Sir Courtland Thomson, no action was taken to send additional supplies to the Canadian Hospitals, particularly as we knew that the British Red Cross was seriously impeded in the work of distribution, and goods sent by the Canadian Society would have to be sent through the British Red Cross Society, as we had no direct means of reaching the hospitals."

The R. N. C. V. R.

ON Tuesday last the Naval Volunteers, who are still stationed at Esquimalt, gave a splendid send-off in the shape of a banquet to their more fortunate comrades who were leaving for the East. The function itself was a delight, and was characterized by that breeziness, geniality, and enthusiasm in which the men of the older service are paramount. The programme was excellent, and the address of Captain Rose most kindly, impressive, and encouraging. The draft, which has just gone, numbers twenty-five, and this brings up the total of Naval Volunteers who have gone from Esquimalt to serve their country in the East to 115. It is the highest ambition of those left behind to follow, and the fondest dream of all of them to drift ultimately into the British Navy, nearer to the heart of things, with the possibility of taking part in the Titanic struggle on the issue of which the future of the British Empire depends. Just about two years ago this organization was formed. It is purely voluntary; it received little official encouragement, and for a long while it could secure not official recognition. Finally, owing to the unremitting efforts of a few friends of the movement, among whom Sir Richard McBride was the most conspicuous, Ottawa relented and the unit was recognized and allowed to assume certain local duties. With the outbreak of the War it was found that but for the Naval Volunteers the two submarines which were acquired could not have been manned, and the Rainbow would have had to procure two-thirds of her crew from the East or from the homeland. The Naval Volunteers stepped into the breach. They rendered splendid service on the submarines, and also on the Rainbow when that war-ship made her historic trip to the south, exposed at that time to all the dangers of a German attack. Since then the men have performed many important duties. They still contribute more than eighty to the crew of the Rainbow; they are still called upon for any duty on the seas which may arise, and between times they are practically the handymen in the Naval Yard at Esquimalt. Their conduct has been beyond all praise, and the services they have rendered invaluable. Their efficiency has evoked the highest commendation of such an accomplished naval officer as the Captain of the "Kent", who came here with his shell-riddled war-ship after Admiral Sturdee's glorious victory. Some of the officers of the Naval Volunteers, like Lieut. Edwardes, have been with the unit from the time of its inception, and to-day, under the able direction of Commander Shenton, it is a well trained, efficient body of men, ready and fit for service in any part of the Empire. No greater service could be rendered either to the Naval Volunteers or to Victoria than that the Dominion Government should be brought to recognize its real value. That recognition should undoubtedly take a substantial form, and should at least ensure the classification of the Naval Volunteers as men on "active service," entitled to all the benefits of the Patriotic Fund. But beyond this, there is something which many of them would value still more, and that is a fuller recognition of their efficiency, and an opportunity to demonstrate it under the severest tests. That they will emerge triumphant is the confident opinion of all who know how loyally and efficiently they have discharged such duties as have been imposed upon them. In spite of the somewhat tardy recognition of

their status, the Government is now asking for recruits. It may be difficult to obtain the number required, unless the classification can be altered, but if the order of October last, which differentiated so unfairly against Naval Volunteers, were rescinded there is no limit to the number of men who can be obtained. Meanwhile the Navy League Chapter I. O. D. E. has started a Fund to provide for an allowance in necessitous cases similar to what was formerly made by the Patriotic Fund. The officers of the Federated Navy League of B. C. and the Victoria and Esquimalt Branch of the Navy League have heartily endorsed the project.

Compulsory Service

BY degrees the British Empire is reaching the conclusion that Compulsory Service will be necessary in order to win the War. It was adopted in Australia and New Zealand long ago; in a specialized and modified form it is now operative in Great Britain. Before long it will be the law in Canada, not by choice, but by sheer necessity. Not because anyone wants it, least of all its advocates, but because it is inevitable. There is no more striking feature of the War than that Great Britain should have been brought to realize its necessity and to adopt it with the practically unanimous approval of all classes of people. Prejudices pre-conceived notions, traditional beliefs, have all been flung to the winds. People who even six months ago could not be brought to believe that it would ever be possible to adopt anything called conscription have accepted it without a murmur, and are now among its strongest convinced supporters. Conditions are somewhat different in Canada, but the principle is the same. There has been nothing lacking in unanimity of sentiment to prove that we belong to the Empire, and that we are prepared to take our full share of its burdens. The most disinterested observer will admit that for a young country, still in the preliminary stages of development, Canada has done nobly. It is no mean thing to have mobilized a quarter of a million men, and already to have sent half this number overseas. It is no mean thing to have contributed a first War Vote of One Hundred Million Dollars to War purposes, and to have passed a second vote only last week for One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars, with the certainty that there will be recurrent votes for similar or greater amounts. Not only has Canada made these notable contributions, but her soldiers have acquitted themselves with credit alongside the Veterans of the British Army. Yet in spite of all this there are two respects in which Canada has not yet reached the standard of sacrifice which this War will demand. She has not given in full measure of her young men, and she has not organized her economic resources. She will have to do both. There are rumblings in the air. The Finance Minister, the Hon. Thomas White, has uttered some impressive words in connection with the proposal of the latest War Vote, and he has made it perfectly clear to those who reflect that long before this terrible War is ended, it will be in Canada as in Great Britain, a matter of individual sacrifice, of individual economy, and of the organization and mobilization of natural resources as much as of men. We cannot begin too soon. Most of us have begun, but there are "slackers" in this class, as well as in the class of those who should enlist, and if nothing else brings them to their senses, the force of circumstances will do so. With reference to Compulsory Military Service, Hamilton, always the foremost Canadian city in Imperialistic and statesmanlike policies, has held a public meeting which demanded that the Government should take steps towards enforcing what is even now a Canadian Law for universal military training. By and by our Government will be obliged to heed this demand, and it will be but a step from compulsory training at home to compulsory service abroad. The experience of the recruiting officers in Ontario, as recounted in the daily press, fully justifies the statement that we are within measurable distance of some such movement in Canada, as has been made in the Motherland. Let us hope that the action will not be as long delayed here. There is no greater incongruity to be found in the world to-day than an able-bodied, healthy young man performing tasks in Canada which in Great Britain, France and Belgium are being performed by tenderly nurtured girls. They are working at jobs which in these times can only be called child's play, compared with the hardships endured by the men at the Front who are doing their fighting for them. When will they, too, be brought to realize and to demonstrate their manhood?

Reduction of Low Grade Ores

THE reduction of low grade ores is an important question in British Columbia, mainly because we have such enormous bodies of ore which can only be so classed. Years ago the silver lead ores of the Kootenay became non-profitable because the zinc could not be utilized, and to stimulate their production the Dominion Government very wisely granted a bounty. But times have changed, and to-day in consequence of the War we can market an almost unlimited quantity of zinc, if we can refine it in Canada. Hitherto it has been refined in the States, and as long as they have plenty of zinciferous ore of their own, they naturally import little or none from Canada. Taking advantage of the present opportunity, and stimulated by the investigation and recommendations of an Imperial-Canadian Committee steps have been taken to establish a refinery at Trail. Some six months ago Premier McBride, after enquiring into the operation of the French Complex Ore Reduction Company was so impressed by its achievements that he promised on certain conditions to bonus the industry, which was struggling from the experimental to the economic stage. The Company has complied

with the conditions which Premier McBride, as Minister of Mines, laid down, and is now asking the Government to redeem the promise which he made. The request is reasonable and fully justified by existing conditions, and The Week hopes that it may be possible for the Government to supplement the very successful efforts of the Company at an early date.

The Bye-Election in Victoria

A STRENUOUS fight is being waged in Victoria in the Bye-election which will decide whether the new Finance Minister shall be confirmed in his office, or whether he shall be eliminated to make room for one Liberal in the Local Legislature. The contest is strenuous, and is being waged in the interests of men against whom no personal objection can possibly be urged. The supporters of Mr. Flumerfelt are contending that the issue should be decided mainly upon the ground of his fitness for the office, and that, broadly speaking, the question of policies shall be fought out at the General Election, which will probably be held in April or May. This is not an unreasonable contention. It is not so long since the Victoria Times waxed indignant because the Conservatives put a candidate in the field when the late Mr. Templeman was nominated for a Federal portfolio. No doubt it may be argued that there is a considerable difference between a Federal and a Provincial portfolio, but the answer is that there is no difference in principle, and that as a matter of fact the local interests of Victoria are very much more affected by a Provincial than by a Federal Minister. If the arguments which the Times used then had any foundation at all, they are stronger as applied to the present case. Undoubtedly it is a matter of importance for Victoria to procure a Minister of Finance as its representative, and The Week will be greatly surprised if this fact does not have considerable weight with the constituency. Those who oppose Mr. Flumerfelt should bear in mind that if he is defeated here, the portfolio must inevitably pass to some other constituency, and Victoria would be to that extent the loser. It would be very hard to persuade the electors, that given two men of unassailable character, they would make a businesslike deal in sacrificing a Minister of Finance for one solitary Opposition member in the House. But during the last few hours the situation has been relieved to some extent for our Liberal friends, for Mr. Parker Williams has joined their party. Mr. Williams is still a member of the House, and therefore in the next Session of Parliament there will be a Leader of the Liberal Opposition, even if Mr. Brewster fails to get there. It involves no disrespect to Mr. Brewster to say that in the House Mr. Williams always proved himself a much more formidable debater and critic than the titular leader of the Liberal Opposition. Mr. Williams has done a lot of work for the Liberal Party. It was he who spent many days laboriously searching the records of the House for "powder and shot" for the campaign of the Ministerial Association, and when this was frankly acknowledged in the Old Theatre at Victoria on the occasion of the opening of the Liberal Campaign by the Rev. Dr. McKay and the Rev. A. E. Cooke, it became certain that the announcement of Mr. Williams' official association with the Liberal Party could not long be delayed. Mr. Williams is to speak here on Mr. Brewster's behalf, and that gentleman will have no reason to lay his defeat at the door of his platform champions with such redoubtable campaigners assisting him. But Mr. Flumerfelt will be returned, not only because on personal grounds it is a businesslike policy for Victoria to have him as a representative in the House, but because he has declared his adherence to the Bowser Programme, not one item of which has yet been challenged by the Liberal Leader; and also because he has shown a determination to secure the carrying out of the important promises which Mr. Bowser has made. The new Premier will receive able and forceful support from the Minister of Finance in his determination to bring the Agricultural Credits Act into operation, and to bonus ship-building. These are the two most practical measures in a practical programme, and when all the "hot air" about Woman's Suffrage and Direct Legislation has evaporated, the people will seize upon these two definite projects as something substantial in their contribution to the relief of present conditions, and to the permanent prosperity of British Columbia. Mr. Bowser lost no time in meeting the wishes of the Province by making those promises, and he is losing no time in giving effect to them. If for no other reason, he and his Finance Minister are entitled to the support of the electors, and will undoubtedly receive it. On every ground it would be folly, especially within three months of a General Election, to fling away the advantages which would undoubtedly accrue to Victoria from the election of Mr. Flumerfelt. The Week is confident that no such mistake will be made.

William Blakemore

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WEEK ARE RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1916 ARE NOW DUE, AND BY PAYING THEM EARLY IN THE YEAR THEY CAN MATERIALLY ASSIST THE PAPER.

The Prohibition Campaign

LETTERS BY "JUNIUS"

No 3.

PROHIBITION IN THE LIGHT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS

SOMETHING PHENOMENAL is the great wave of total abstinence which has swept, and is still sweeping over the English-speaking world. PEOPLE ARE BEING RUSHED into support of Prohibition under the tense influences of a world crisis and abnormal excitement.

THERE IS AN IDEAL before the sincere Prohibitionist which is as commendable as it is alluring, and which gives the movement whatever vitality it possesses.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SUFFERS FROM HASTE. We want to accomplish great ends in a hurry, and Reform of every kind is being urged without due and careful consideration of what is involved. The result is apt to be distressing and dangerous.

ONE GREAT DANGER TO-DAY is the tendency to make the Prohibitionist movement synonymous with Christianity, and in doing so to confound the cardinal virtue of Temperance which was inculcated by ITS GREAT FOUNDER with Prohibition, which he never advocated.

THERE IS A REGRETTABLE TENDENCY to wink at other moral defects in men, provided they are free from the taint of drink. This practically constitutes total abstinence as the sum and substance of the Christian religion WHICH IS A FALLACY.

HAVE PROHIBITIONISTS FACED FAIRLY AND SQUARELY THE ATTITUDE OF THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY ON THIS SUBJECT? Obviously not, in the opinion of many of the greatest leaders of religious thought in all ages, including the present.

PROHIBITION IS ASCETICISM, and there was no asceticism about the Founder of Christianity. He came into the world eating and drinking, and because He shared in the actual life of rich and poor in this way He was termed by many a wine-bibber.

BY EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT He exhibited His tolerance, and the force of His example is not destroyed, or even weakened by the unsupported claim that the wines of His day were made from unfermented grape juice.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO IMAGINE that the greatest and wisest of teachers allowed His disciples and followers to be misled by such an obvious distortion of facts.

THIS IS THE STANDING DIFFICULTY WITH PROHIBITIONISTS, for if their attitude is correct, the Founder of Christianity instead of sanctioning the custom of the day and of all succeeding ages, would have adopted a directly opposite course and exerted all His energy against what they claim to be the greatest evil and curse to mankind.

THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY TAUGHT that wine was a creature of the Creator and a higher creation than water. He manifested His unbounded trust in humanity to use the bounties of Providence and nature, and He tacitly taught that THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXCESS RESTED UPON THE INDIVIDUAL AND NOT UPON THE THING ABUSED.

SELF-CONTROL, WHICH IS BUT ANOTHER NAME FOR TEMPERANCE, was the great lesson taught by the Founder of Christianity, and that men must be masters of themselves. Enforced asceticism was an expedient intended only to safeguard the weak willed.

TEMPERANCE MUST BE MET AND OVERCOME, that is a fundamental truth of Christianity, upon the realization of which life is intended to be moulded and perfected. It is a spiritual law as exact as the law of gravitation that TEMPTATION NEVER CAN, OR WILL, BE REMOVED IN THIS LIFE.

ALL TEMPTATION IS FROM WITHIN, and to remove external influences is of no avail unless the man is able to exercise self-control. As long as appetite remains the master, the subject will yield again and again WHATEVER THE EXTERNAL CONDITIONS MAY BE.

EVERY CLERGYMAN is familiar with the person who has been whiskey-cured, only to become drug-crazed.

IT WAS NEVER THE METHOD OF THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY to remove the temptation, but always to teach His followers how to overcome it. THIS HAS BEEN THE DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN ALL AGES, and is the only solution of the problem. When men have been taught and trained to control their appetites the problem is solved.

THERE COULD BE NO GREATER FALLACY than to suppose that having taken Christianity two thousand years to establish the present standards of morality and life, perfection can be attained in a few years by legislation.

THERE IS A GREAT DANGER to the interests of true reform, and to religion in "switching" from religious teaching to legislative compulsion.

THE BISHOP OF VERMONT, speaking recently in London, warned the English people against acting hastily, and dwelt upon the dangers of the "HIDDEN DISEASE in America. THE RESULT OF PROHIBITION."

CHRISTENDOM MUST NOT RELY UPON CAESAR to effect moral reform. It is not Caesar's work, for it was the greatest of all Teachers Who said, "ALL THESE EVIL THINGS COME FROM WITHIN AND DEFILE THE MAN."

"JUNIUS"



AT PANTAGES, WEEK COMMENCING FEBRUARY 28TH

"GEORGE"

An Appreciation

(By L. McL. G.)

Probably there has been no more familiar figure on the streets of Victoria during the past dozen years than the man whose Christian name I have affectionately placed at the head of this tribute. I speak only of the years of which I have personal knowledge, for he himself was a resident in the city long before my arrival. His dress, his appointments and his manner were alike characteristic of the man. Always clad in a suit of heather mixture, duplicates of which were ordered year after year from the same pattern; always carrying an immense blackthorn stick, and in wet weather wearing an old-fashioned waterproof cloak with a red-lined military cape attached; always in a hurry. Such was George Sheldon-Williams as he appeared to the public of Victoria, day in, day out, for many, many years.

A Conservative, who insisted on upholding the principles of his creed in every detail of his life, he was for ever professing a pessimism which his whole life refuted. He lived for health and work. During the week he would sit far into the night compiling copy for the B. C. Mining Exchange, which was recognized as the leading publication of its kind in Western Canada; attending personally and laboriously to correspondence, or reading proof, and in this latter respect he was the most painstaking reader of proof that I have ever met. On Sundays he looked after his body. He was accustomed to take long tramps out into the country, and when outside the precincts of the city he might be seen running along the roads in order to keep in good physical condition. That he succeeded was proved by the fact that, though handicapped by defective eyesight, he was a valued and frequently successful member of the Victoria Rifle Club, besides being justly celebrated as an expert in the art of fencing, and the use of the singlestick.

"George" was not a Society man. He shunned functions of all kinds, but there was one institution which stood very near his heart, and which he helped to fruition with all the energy of which he was capable. This was the Old Country Public Schoolboys' Association. I doubt if he ever missed a meeting, and he was always to be relied on for a contribution to the evening's entertainment. He was the most versatile man in this respect. At one of these meetings I heard him deliver a most impassioned appeal for greater co-operation amongst the men of whom its membership should consist. At another he became a raconteur, and few men could tell a good story better than "George." Again, he surprised his audience by appearing as a vocalist. Added to this he possessed an unimagined genius for memorization and could quote poems and parodies which he had not seen for years.

Apart from his editorship of the B. C. Exchange, which was largely a compilation of mining reports and observations, "George" drove a powerful pen on occasion in matters political and social. He was never averse from undertaking an editorial. In style he affected the short sentence and the trenchant word, and used both with effect.

And now he has gone: a man in the prime of life and the centre of a unique and exclusive coterie of friends. Last October I returned to Victoria from the Interior, and the first man I saw whom I knew was "George," standing, stick in hand, on the corner of Fort and Broad Streets. He looked the picture of health, though worried—and it was worry that killed him. Last Wednesday I stood in the little chapel of the B. C. Funeral Parlors and saw the last of my friend, as he was being carried out to his long resting-place. He was a good and true gentleman, an Englishman and a scholar. Peace be to his ashes.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS

BLUE JERSEYS WORTH \$3.00
DOLLAR DAY SPECIAL, \$1.00

EXTRA FINE PURE WOOL CASHMERE SOX
DOLLAR DAY SPECIAL, 3 PAIR FOR \$1.00

SOFT HATS WORTH \$3.00
DOLLAR DAY SPECIAL, \$1.00

CAPS WORTH \$2.25
DOLLAR DAY SPECIAL, \$1.00

ODD LINES OF SHIRTS WORTH \$3.00
DOLLAR DAY SPECIAL, \$1.00

DOLLAR SPECIALS IN SUITS

WE WILL DISPLAY THE BEST RANGE OF GOODS WE HAVE EVER OFFERED AT \$15.00, \$20.00 AND \$25.00

O'Connell's Ltd.

1117 FORT STREET

"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Reg.

All Flashlights REDUCED

40%

OFF ALL OF THEM



Carter & McKenzie

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View St., New Spencer Block

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 ERNESTINE DIDIER, Mezzo Soprano
MISS BUSTER LA MAR, Rag Time Soloist
MISS BEATRICE WATSON, Pianist

1417 Government Street.

Phone 4544

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

The City Window Cleaners and Janitors. A prompt, reliable service at moderate charges. Agent for the Amberine Floor Polish. F. Quantance, 2702 Government Street. Phone 556L.

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



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the time limited by the Rules of the House for presenting petitions for Private Bills will expire on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1916.

Private Bills must be presented to the House on or before Thursday, the 30th day of March, 1916.

Reports from committees reporting upon Private Bills must be presented to the House on or before Thursday, the 6th day of April, 1916.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1916.
THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between John Hastie and McPherson & Fullerton Bros., as Contractors in the City of Victoria under the style and name of the British Columbia Construction and Engineering Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. John Hastie will continue the business, assuming all liabilities in connection with same.

Dated February 1st, 1916.
JOHN HASTIE,
T. S. MCPHERSON,
H. M. FULLERTON.

Feb. 12

Feb. 26



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
W. W. CORY.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
March 22.

APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF HOTEL LICENSE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its next regular sitting to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice for the transfer of the liquor license held by me in respect of the Hotel Cecil, situate at the Southwest corner of Johnson and Blanshard Streets, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, to Thomas Jones Williams.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1915.
ALEX. J. MCCOOL,
Feb. 12 March 11

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY Limited

"Quality Launderers"

1015-1017 North Park Street
Phone 2300

Clarence Hotel

Harry Campbell, Prop.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 per week
Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

LUG-UP

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

JOHN LUCAS, Prop.

Corner Douglas and Cormorant Streets, across from City Hall.
Phone 1702. Wines and Liquors.

Address by Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Finance Minister

in the Princess Theatre, Victoria, Wednesday, February 23rd, 1916

The Bowser Programme

- 1—A sound business policy coupled with reasonable retrenchment—a period of business readjustment.
- 2—No more aid to new Railway enterprises—the completion of existing enterprises with due despatch.
- 3—A thorough investigation into the business of these companies in order to decide which will be the most businesslike way of securing their early completion.
- 4—Retrenchment in general expenditures.
- 5—Bring the Agricultural Credits Act into operation quickly.
- 6—A colonization policy to settle the Crown lands with a practical farming population.
- 7—Create a separate Department of Agriculture with its own Minister.
- 8—Aid the establishment of Public Markets.
- 9—Assist the development of the mining industry by active Government encouragement.
- 10—Lend assistance to the development of the lumber industry, especially in the matter of market extension.
- 11—Aid to shipbuilding.
- 12—Development of seaports, especially with a view to grain shipments.
- 13—Irrigation.
- 14—Workmen's Compensation.
- 15—Aid to returned soldiers.

The Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt in his first big meeting in the city, at the Princess Theatre on Wednesday, accepted the challenge of some Liberal questioners and gave a detailed exposition of his connections with the International Coal & Coke Company and the Granby Smelter. He took up the question of the refusal of the Government to accept some of the recommendations he had made in the report of the forestry commission, of which he was a member, and also told of the sacrifices he was forced to make in order that the British American Trust Company of this city might live up to the trust company regulations that were put into effect by Mr. Bowser a couple of years ago.

He devoted the main part of his time to a discussion of the needs of the lumber industry in the Province. "Citizens of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster see the many saw mills that are on the waterfront of this group of cities," he said, "but it is necessary to travel up and down the Province to gain a true impression of the importance of our lumbering industry and of British Columbia's forest resources. Over four hundred saw mills, shingle mills and pulp mills, many hundred logging operations in the woods, an annual production of around thirty million dollars—this means a great deal of business for our city populations, in the way of merchandise, shipping, railway transportation, etc."

Great Lumber Resources
"Now the present production of our lumber, shingle and pulp mills is estimated to be only a fraction—about a quarter or a fifth—of the total that can be taken from our forests every year without injuring them by over-cutting. We have, by the latest estimates, four hundred billion feet of standing timber. Half Canada's timber is here, as you know; just as half the timber of the United States is in the West. South of us the States of Washington and Oregon have each as much or more timber than we have; and whereas British Columbia does not at present cut much over one billion feet a year, Washington and Oregon between them are cutting six times as much."

"The effect upon this Province, of the rapid development of the lumbering industry in these American States is felt in two ways; firstly, there have been so many mills built on the American side and so many holders of timber anxious to get some return for their investment, or forced to turn their assets into cash by hard times, that American lumber has been forced upon the market when the market didn't need it. Thus lumber prices have been cut down below a profitable level."

"Time and again in hunting up business in the foreign lumber markets the Provincial Government and our manufacturers have run up against competition from the American side at prices that were less than cost of production. That sort of thing means business suicide, and I am very glad to see that the tide has turned and that both on the American side and in this Province the lumber and shingle manufacturers

are now facing very bright prospects for the Spring and Summer of 1916. The violent ups and downs in the price of a staple commodity like lumber during the past few years have been injurious to everyone—manufacturers, merchants, railways and the working man all lose, and their loss is felt by the whole public in a country that depends upon forest industries so seriously as does British Columbia. In Washington and Oregon about fifty cents of every dollar is circulated by the lumber business; and in British Columbia there is a heavy proportion too."

Lack of Tonnage
"The second way in which the lumber situation on the American side has been affecting our industry here has been in the shipping question. While American lumber has been supplied to foreign markets at prices below cost of production, so that the mills lost money by such business, the business was made possible because the brokers controlling the shipping made money on the freight. The brokerage firms of San Francisco and other Western American ports have been long established, they have secured connections in foreign ports and built up a closely woven commercial system for supplying foreign markets with Washington, Oregon and California lumber. Naturally the interests of British Columbia are no particular concern of this American shipping system, which has its effect secured a firm control of the foreign lumber trade of the Pacific Coast. You find discrimination against this Province—the Australian Trade Commissioner, for instance, who has recently been trying to buy some cargoes of lumber for the New South Wales Government was faced with an extra charge of \$1.25 per thousand feet of lumber if the ships which would carry this material ventured to load in British Columbia—and this lost us the business. British Columbia, as you will see from this example, must look after herself—must establish her own system of ocean transportation instead of picking up odds and ends of business that San Francisco brokers do not give to their own people."

"What I have said, firstly, about the demoralization of the lumber market during recent years, and secondly about the deadly effect of the lack of shipping on our export lumber trade show clearly that the Government must co-operate vigorously with the lumber industry in order to safeguard the business prosperity of this Province. This is what the Government has been doing. You are all familiar with the work that is being done to extend the market for British Columbia lumber and to advertise our products. The object of that work is to stabilize our lumber industry and minimize the ups and downs that result in hard times for our communities. The work is being carried on systematically in each of the main lumber markets, and is producing very excellent results."

Admiralty Contracts
"Last year there were very serious decreases in the Pacific Coast foreign cargo shipments, these having drop-

ped in two years from 600,000,000 to not much over half that amount. Here's one item of encouragement, for, owing to the action of the Provincial Government in placing its services at the disposal of the Imperial authorities, cargo exports from British Columbia showed a considerable increase in 1915 over 1914. This was made possible because some ships were sent here by the Imperial authorities—and it illustrates once more the fact that there is plenty of foreign business awaiting for our mills if only the lack of ships that we suffer from can be remedied."

Mr. Flumerfelt took up in detail the recommendation made by the Forestry Commission, of which he was a member.

"That the Crown grant timberlands should all be cruised in order to supply assessors with detailed information, was the first recommendation we made," he said.

"When the department was organized in 1912, a general cruise of all Provincial timber lands was undertaken. It was pushed vigorously up to the outbreak of war, when for reasons of economy it was suspended. It will be continued to completion in order to provide a thorough basis for permanent timber administration. As for the portion of this work referred to in the above recommendation, the Lands Department cruises individual areas on application from the assessors, as well as cruising lands before alienation in order to safeguard timber areas. The annual reports of the Minister of Lands show the great amount of cruising work done. The departmental policy is in full accord with that of the Forestry Commission, and it is only a matter of time before the work involved will be completed."

"That timber lease holds on renewal should be put on an equality with timber licences," was the second recommendation.

"The Forest Act of 1912 established this principle. The third was: 'That rental and royalty on special licences should not be fixed in advance for more than one calendar year.'

"This question is a most important one. The fundamental principle in the timber licence system adopted by British Columbia in 1905 was to preserve to the public its due share of any rise in value that might come to Crown timber, the 'unearned increment.' This principle was emphatically upheld by the Forestry Commission, and in order to carry it out, the commission recommended as above."

Royalty Act
"Now the great difficulty in this matter was that a year's title to any property was not considered sufficient by the timbermen to justify the heavy investments of capital which modern logging or sawmilling enterprises require. If the price of Crown timber were not defined in some way or other operators would never know

in advance how much they would have to pay for the timber they were cutting; on the other hand, if the price were fixed for years ahead and the value of timber went up during that time the people of the Province would lose their shares in the rise in value. The Provincial Government considered this problem for some years—it looked insoluble. Finally a way was found out of the difficulty—the price of Crown timber was made to depend on the price of lumber, on a sliding scale. If lumber goes up in value that means a rise in the value of standing timber. This is the principle worked out in the Royalty Act, which is generally considered one of the most striking pieces of advanced forest legislation ever passed. This act does not fix the price of Crown timber—it regulates it on a definite principle."

"The fourth and fifth recommendations refer to saw timber comprised in pulp leases. These leases were taken out under legislation passed in 1901 and repealed in 1903. After consideration of the Forestry Commission's recommendation regarding saw timber on these leases the Mc-Bride Government decided that the action contemplated by the amendments would involve repudiation of the commitments of a former Government of this Province in a degree which was inadvisable in view of the efforts being made to establish the pulp and paper industry in a firm footing in this Province. While I dissent from that opinion I quite understand the room that exists for divergent views concerning the best way of dealing with a situation created by carelessly-drawn legislation fifteen years ago."

"The sixth and seventh state that the timber reserve be continued, and that sales therefrom be subject to public competition, and that fractional areas be dealt with."

"These have been adopted, and so also has the recommendation that Government timber cruisers should report on agricultural land. This work has been made a permanent feature of forestry administration in British Columbia."

Handloggers' Licences
"While handloggers' licences have not been abolished as recommended, a system of small sales has been introduced, which by affording better facilities to the small operator than the old form of licence, is steadily introducing a greater measure of forestry control. The next two recommendations deal with unimportant matters of office routine. The recommendation that royalty be charged on merchantable timber left in the woods meets, I am assured, with the full approval of the Minister of Lands, and every effort is made by his officials to secure clean logging. It is not, however, considered advisable to add to the heavy burdens of the logging industry by penalties during the continuance of the adverse financial conditions that have imposed so

severe a strain upon it during the past few years. The disposal of debris is a similar matter. Provisions of this nature, however, are made in all new timber sales that are made."

"Recommendations 14, 15 and 16, are concerned with the protection of forests from fire and the establishment of a Forest Protection Fund to which the timber licencees and the Government each contribute one half, have been adopted in toto. The results of this conservation policy have been most gratifying and it is recognized throughout the continent that British Columbia leads not only Canada but also most regions of the United States in the efficiency of her forest protective work. The closest co-operation exists between the Provincial and the Dominion Railway Commission."

"The survey of special licences has proceeded steadily, and only the severe depression and war conditions have been allowed to justify delay in completing this necessary work. The collection of forestry data has been undertaken, and a very successful department of forests has been established as recommended by the Commission."

"The recommendation that royalties on Crown timber should be paid into a Forest Sinking Fund has not been dealt with, the Government taking the view that subsequent investigations by the Department showed that on the average reproduction was taking place in the forests to a sufficient extent to justify the acceptance of timber royalty as ordinary reserve."

Forest Survey
"Investigation has certainly shown that the timber assets of the Province are considerably larger than the estimates made six years ago, when the Forestry Commission was looking into the matter, but I do not think anyone (and the Government least of all) will contest the principle that no depletion of our forest capital should be permitted. The completion of the forest survey of British Columbia which for reasons of economy has been interrupted during the war will yield full data upon which a final decision on the most important and much debated point can be based. The survey is in competent hands, and I am content to await the result, meanwhile retaining my opinion as expressed in the Commission's recommendation."

"The utilization of low grade lumber is the last of the Forestry Commission's recommendations. This is being dealt with by the Provincial Government in the course of its work for wider markets for British Columbia lumber; in fact, the avoidance of waste in logging and manufacture is the keynote of our timber policy. The changes in the customs tariff in this connection are of course a matter for the Dominion Government."

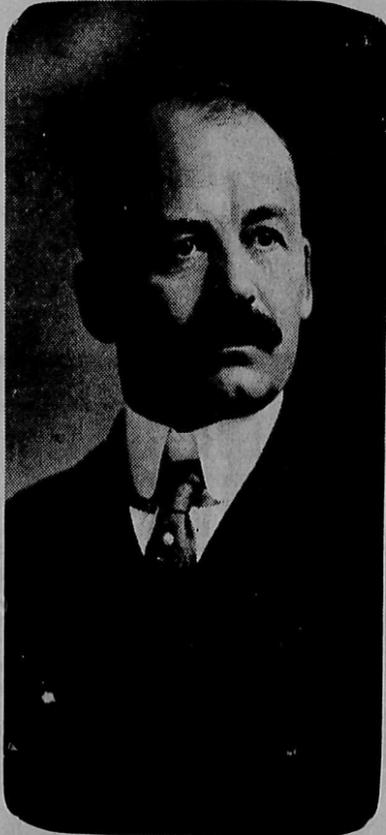
The opening part of Mr. Flumerfelt's speech was devoted to his connection with some of the large mining companies of the Province, in reply to questions put in letters to The Victoria Times. These letters were read by a young man in the audience.

International Coal and Coke
"My first connection with the International Coal and Coke Company was in 1904," Mr. Flumerfelt explained, "when I was influenced by a couple of mining engineers to buy a controlling interest in the industry at Coleman. I took charge of the property, went East and placed it with a syndicate of friends. 'But I did not organize the Company,' he said, 'as it was a Washington organization. For several years I was the financial backer of the Company, and during most of that time I served it without receiving even ten cents in pay. The company prospered, and there was built up a comfortable little town of perhaps 2,500 people, the public by enforcing stringent regulations on the trust companies, had sought to protect the interest of the town of perhaps 2,500 people, the public by enforcing stringent regulations on the trust companies. But in 'When Mr. Bowser brought in his official head of a small trust company in this city, began to consider what should be done with the British American Trust Company to make it comply with the new regulations. I went over to see the Premier about some of the stringent conditions imposed on companies accepting trust powers. Notwithstanding all the pressure brought to bear on the Government by trust companies from all over the Province, I can say as one who had to suffer at that time that Mr. Bowser never receded in one instance from the Trust Company Act he had put through to protect the interests of the people of this Province. In my case to comply with the conditions of the Act I had to sacrifice \$100,000. This was done solely to comply with the law.'"

At his withdrawal from the Company, control was taken to Montreal, where it was lodged in the National Trust Company, from whom it had been taken originally. "Is there any reason to find fault with a man who has carried on the work of such an organization in such a successful way?" he asked. The audience cried "No!" With regard to the Alberta Company, Mr. Flumerfelt said that after the control of the company had been bought for \$100,000 the coal proved unmarketable, as it was too dirty and too fine. As some of the stock had been disposed of by a trust company in Victoria, and he and the directors realized that this would mean a loss to local persons, steps were taken to get another property to make good the first purchase.

Royal Collieries
"A new organization under the name of the Royal Collieries was formed," he said. "We secured part of the stock in this new company, ascertained the names of the shareholders in the Alberta Company, and gave them stock in the new company without the cost to them of one penny. All we said to them was, 'Do us the favor of accepting this.' "As for my stock-selling in Victoria, I may be permitted to say that there are not half a dozen men in this city who have bought a share of stock from me. "By way of loans, there was paid into the treasury of the Company by a Vancouver friend and myself, \$180,000. It was soon found necessary to get more money, however. So there was a bond issue, taken by the Trust and Guarantee Company of Calgary. I paid the bank \$125,000 and lodged the bonds and titles with the Trust Company of Calgary, where they are waiting today for the shareholders to reorganize the company. And I'm not asking a cent for this assistance I have rendered." Another letter in The Victoria Times asked Mr. Flumerfelt whether it was true that a party of Germans and Austrians had been taken to Anxox to work recently, although a boatload of British workmen were not allowed to land. Mr. Flumerfelt said he didn't know anything about the matter, as he has not been connected with the Granby mine as a shareholder since a year ago last September. He explained, however, that it was possible that Teutonic workers had been employed by the mines there, as there are no British metalliferous miners, because of the lack of mines of this sort in England. During the time of the Laurier administration, he added, there had been an active immigration to Canada of many people who were considered undesirable here since the war, and employment had to be found for these men or they would have been charges on the state.

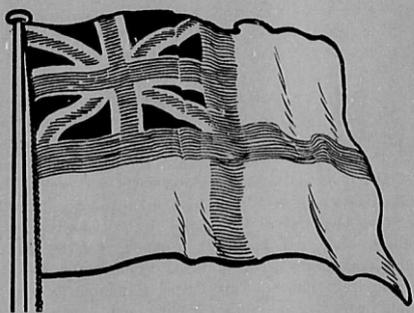
Granby Company
The Minister said that Granby was the greatest enterprise of its kind in the British Empire, and has paid in wages \$9,500,000 in the last ten years. During this time there has been a production from the International Coal and Coke Company of \$45,000,000. He said that when I was influenced by a couple of mining engineers to buy a controlling interest in the industry at Coleman. I took charge of the property, went East and placed it with a syndicate of friends. "But I did not organize the Company," he said, "as it was a Washington organization. For several years I was the financial backer of the Company, and during most of that time I served it without receiving even ten cents in pay. The company prospered, and there was built up a comfortable little town of perhaps 2,500 people, the public by enforcing stringent regulations on the trust companies, had sought to protect the interest of the town of perhaps 2,500 people, the public by enforcing stringent regulations on the trust companies. But in 'When Mr. Bowser brought in his official head of a small trust company in this city, began to consider what should be done with the British American Trust Company to make it comply with the new regulations. I went over to see the Premier about some of the stringent conditions imposed on companies accepting trust powers. Notwithstanding all the pressure brought to bear on the Government by trust companies from all over the Province, I can say as one who had to suffer at that time that Mr. Bowser never receded in one instance from the Trust Company Act he had put through to protect the interests of the people of this Province. In my case to comply with the conditions of the Act I had to sacrifice \$100,000. This was done solely to comply with the law.'"



HON. A. C. FLUMERFELT
MINISTER OF FINANCE

Conservative Campaign

BYE-ELECTION



BYE-ELECTION

Meetings in Support of the Candidature of HON. A. C. FLUMERFELT MINISTER OF FINANCE

Will be held during the next week as follows:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th

Spring Ridge, George Jay School—Chairman, Mr. C. H. Revercomb; Speakers: Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mr. Harold Robertson, Mr. W. Blakemore.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29th

Old Victoria Theatre—Chairman: Mr. Reginald Hayward; Speakers: Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mr. Neil MacKay, M.P.P., Mr. W. Blakemore and Mr. Gaunce.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st

The Princess Theatre, SMOKER—Chairman, Mr. Reginald Hayward, President Conservative Association; Speakers: Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mr. H. P. Thomson, M.P.P., Mr. Neil MacKay, M.P.P., Mr. W. Blakemore, Mr. F. C. Davie, Mr. R. W. Perry, Mr. John Day.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3rd

Royal Victoria Theatre—Chairman, Col. E. G. Prior; Speakers: Hon. W. J. Bowser, Hon. W. R. Ross, and Mr. W. Blakemore.

CONSERVATIVES ARE REQUESTED TO VISIT THE CONSERVATIVE ROOMS AND EXAMINE THE LISTS, AS THE GRITS HAVE STRUCK OFF HUNDREDS OF VOTERS WHO WERE ENTITLED TO REMIAN. THE ROOMS ARE OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING

All Conservatives are requested to assist in the election and a cordial invitation is extended to those who wish to help

All Meetings Commence at Eight O'Clock, SHARP

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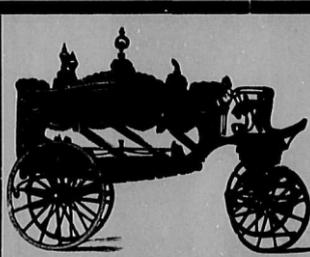
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Always open. Calls attended at any hour.

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Secy-Treas.

Brentwood Beach Hotel

12 MILES FROM VICTORIA

Following the example of many other hotels, these hard times, the management of the Brentwood Beach Hotel have decided to reduce their rates. Patrons will therefore kindly take notice that on and after the 15th of September there will be a marked reduction of rates for the winter.

RATES ON THE AMERICAN PLAN AS FOLLOWS:

	By the Day	By the Week	By the Month
With Private Bath.....	\$3.50	\$21.00	\$70.00
With Public Bath.....	\$3.00	\$17.50	\$60.00

Special rates for longer terms, and families
Good fishing, free row boats to guests staying at the Hotel
Short orders and special dishes a la carte
All meals are the same price both Sundays and weekdays
75 cents is now our regular charge
Fortnightly dinner dances commencing 25th September.. Heaton's orchestra in attendance
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There is no difficulty in hearing the party at the other end.

So when you want to telephone long distance, do so from your own house or office.

You get your party, or you don't pay. That means you get your answer. And all in a few moments, too.

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	RATES			
	1st	2nd	3rd	
S.S. Orduna, from New York.....	\$100.00	\$50.00	\$36.25	Feb. 19th
S.S. Finland, from New York.....	\$85.00	\$60.00	\$37.50	Feb. 23rd
S.S. Tuscania, from New York.....	\$85.00	\$50.00	\$35.00	Feb. 26th
S.S. Cymric, from New York.....	\$50.00	\$33.75	\$25.00	Mar. 3rd
S.S. Pretorian, from St. John.....	\$52.50	\$33.75	\$25.00	Mar. 4th
S.S. Lapland, from New York.....	\$95.00	\$50.00	\$36.25	Mar. 8th

Passports enabling British subjects to enter United Kingdom now being issue by Dominion Government Immigration Agents. Baggage checked to Liverpool via St. John, or your cabin on ship via New York in Bond.

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Have Your Home During the Winter AT THIS HOTEL

You can study economy and still live in comfort at the Prince George Hotel. This fine Hostelry, right in the heart of the city (opposite City Hall), offers to a limited number of desirable guests the very best accommodation at the lowest cost. No car fares to pay, steam heat, hot and cold running water, phone, etc., in every room. Elevator to all floors at any hour of the day or night. Absolutely fireproof. Rates from \$10.00 per month with all facilities. Inspection cordially invited.

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At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

The men are beginning to move. Two small batches have gone, one wearing the glorious navy blue of the older service, the other clad in twentieth-century khaki. The spirit of both was the same, and the dominant desire to get in close touch with the enemy. Before long it will not be the case of two small detachments going, but of a whole battalion, and when the 67th leaves we shall lose 1150 of the strongest, sturdiest lot of men who have been recruited and trained in Victoria. Somehow or other the 67th has managed to get into the limelight more than the other battalions. I am not disposed to concede that this is due entirely to the tartan, the kilt, or the pipes, although all may have something to do with it. I think there have been many contributing factors, the first of which was the outspoken originality of its courageous Colonel, followed by the enlisting of a type of men undoubtedly more rugged and picturesque than have been secured by other battalions. Far be it from me to suggest that they will make better or braver soldiers, but they have been more in evidence, they have been more energetic, and they have certainly been kept more in the public eye, which accounts for what one hears at every street corner, viz: that Colonel Ross has made good in recruiting, and will undoubtedly make good in action. When the 67th goes away in a few weeks time, it will have a glorious send off, something by which to remember Victoria, and we who are left behind will see the last of some of the bravest and sturdiest men sent by the Overseas Dominions to the battle-fields of the Empire.

I have been not a little amused by the exchange of amenities between the 67th and the 88th. I suppose a little horse-play is not merely excusable, but necessary, in order to furnish an outlet for the high spirits of the men who have been kept in camp so long. I have almost come to the conclusion that in some way or another the uniform of the 88th acts upon a man of the 67th pretty much the same as a red flag does on a bull, for this is the only way I can account for the numerous little scraps that have taken place. Of course, like all scraps, they are friendly, and many of them have a lighthearted, if not an aqueous foundation. I think, however, that possibly the real trouble is that the 67th has a newspaper and an editor, especially an editor. Those who know him of old have always known that he had a strong arm, and lately he has been using it a little bit more like a blacksmith than an editor, with the not unnatural result that someone has felt his blows. When it came to reading the 67th a lecture on etiquette, the fat was in the fire, for if there is one thing in the world that the kilted thinks you cannot teach him, it is how to treat the fair sex. However, a representative of the 67th got back through the columns of the newspapers in fine shape, and

onlookers conclude that "honours" are a little more than "even." However, this scuffling, whether at the Empress, or in the columns of the "Western Scot" is just so much badinage, and the effervescence of animal spirits. We shall miss it locally, and Victoria will be the poorer, but if the versatile editor of the "Western Scot" carries out his threat, he will fulminate through its columns even from the trenches. Bravo! for Colonel Ross, for there is nothing like taking your own printer, compositor and editor along, and it will be all right if General Alderson thinks that it is "all in the game." If not, the capable editor may have to discard the pen for the sword.

When I was a boy everybody on the street was singing "Grandfather's Clock." Its memory has become a tradition, and it has gone down on the pages of history as the clock that "stopped short, never to go again." Some time I intend to write a reverie on clocks. It is an attractive subject, and much can be made by one with even a little imagination out of the material furnished by the great clock of Westminster, in the tower of which at various times certain illustrious but refractory personages have been confined. I was in the gallery of the House when Charles Bradlaugh was dragged coatless and struggling to this celebrated safe-keep. I have gazed with wonder in my boyish days on the celebrated clock at Nuremberg, but in spite of these well known representatives of an interesting class of world-wonder, I question if either of them has occasioned as much curiosity as a clock which is on exhibition this week in the windows of Wilkerson's Jewellery Store, in the new Spencer Block. It is called a "workless wonder." No doubt that is a mis-nomen, but if there are works is looked upon and comes heralded as

THAT NEW SUIT

At the Spring Suit Sale---UNTIL MARCH FIRST

YOU WILL HAVE TO GET ONE. IT WILL SOON BE SPRING. WHY NOT NOW, WHEN WE CAN GIVE IT CHEAPER, YET WITH BEST QUALITY OF GOODS.

Ladies', was \$15, now **\$17.50**
Men's, was \$25, now **\$17.50**

Now is the time. Be sure to call and look over our stock. You will find the best of goods and the lowest prices.

Charlie Bo, Cutter

CHAS. BON

Douglas and Johnson Streets

prove to be one of his successful ventures.

Lounger.

VARIED ENTERTAINMENT

For next week the management of the Pantages Theatre promises a very strong line of varied entertainment, composed mostly of harmony, comedy and girls. Wm. Brandell and Company will provide one of the stellar features of the bill in presenting "The Bachelor's Sweetheart," a one-act musical comedy, introducing some up-to-the-minute musical numbers by clever principals and a chorus of pretty damsels, who are accomplished dancers. The turn is looked upon and comes heralded as

TO INAUGURATE A NEW ERA AND MAKE POSSIBLE A NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS UNDER CONSIDERATION. WE HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD A

Clearance Sale

—COMMENCING—

Dollar Day, February 26th, 1916

No need for dingy Curtains this year. Even if you must make every dollar do double duty, you can still have charming new Curtains and Draperies at very slight cost, if you take advantage of the greatly reduced prices of our Drapery Materials next week. Make a list of your Spring requirements and then let us show you how cheaply we can supply your needs.

Odd Pairs Lace Curtains, slightly soiled. Values up to \$4.75 per pair for Sale Price of, pair \$1.00
Cream Madras, 50 inches wide. Regular values up to \$1.00 yd. for, yd.....48c
Swiss Muslin, for sash curtains. Sale Price, yard10c
Splendid Values in Cable Lace Nets, which makes very durable and pretty Curtains:

Regular Prices	Sale Prices	Regular Prices	Sale Prices
50c yard, for.....	35c yard	75c yard, for.....	50c yard
65c yard, for.....	40c yard	\$1.00 yard, for.....	65c yard
	\$1.25 yard, for.....		85c yard

WEILER BROS LIMITED



MISS MYRTLE PEACOCK AND MR. OLIVER

At two or three recent local masquerades Miss Myrtle Peacock and Mr. Oliver (C.E.F., now en route to the front) have been first-prize winners, in character of Court Lady and Gentleman of the Fourteenth Century, their last success being at the small ball given by the Pythians at the Knights of Columbus Hall. The costumes worn were scrupulously correct in every detail, and well exemplified the courtly grace of the period brought to memory.

tion inscribed across its face: "What makes it go?" there is no obvious reply. Some think it is a sun clock, others a wireless electric device, but whatever its true character may be, it is both a clock and a time-keeper. I think Mr. Wilkerson would be well advised to offer a prize for the discovery of the secret, (from the outside) and to sell tickets at a nominal price for a guess, giving the whole of the proceeds to the Red Cross Society. I make no charge for the suggestion, which would be most profitable and popular.

Mr. old friend, Mr. Stewart Whyte, who has done much for popular amusement in Victoria and Vancouver, and who recently staged the "Girl From Nowhere" at the Royal Victoria Theatre, has tackled something more ambitious and will put on one of the most popular comic operas of the last twenty years, "Floradora" at the Princess Theatre next week. "Floradora" has always been a special favorite of mine, and I shall never forget the first night, when dainty little Edna Wallace Hopper appeared as Lady Holywood, and the six Floradora girls, who have become historic by their marriages into the British peerage were in evidence. If Mr. Whyte has secured as good a company and accessories as I am led to believe, he should have a winner in this most unfeeling and entrancing of operas. I sincerely hope it will

one of vaudeville's cleverest "girl acts." Will J. Ward and his five piano girls will offer a "musical bouquet," that is said to be one of the most pleasing melodic turns that has been sent over the circuit this season. Mr. Ward, besides being a very finished pianist, is also gifted with a splendid sonorous baritone which he knows how to use to good effect. The other one of the triple headline features will be the initial appearance here of Athena, an Oriental dancer, direct from Europe, just recently signed on the Pantages circuit. Athena, who is a most graceful and prepossessing young woman, has proved the season's sensation in the East. She presents new and artistic versions of the classic Egyptian and Turkish dances in a manner that has made her famous. Maidie DeLong, a character impersonator of original methods and undoubted ability, will also fill a bright spot on the bill. Her principal characterizations are "the 1916 girl," "the baseball bug," and "the Swedish slavey." In the "baseball bug" she portrays an office boy celebrating his grandmother's funeral at a ball game. A novel acrobatic act, combined with comedy and music, will be presented by the Cavanna Duo, a man and woman, who are expert performers on the slack wire. Burns and Kisse, singers and dancers, are two young men who mix sentimental with comedy.

The following are among the guests registered at the Westholme Hotel the past week: E. G. Rofel, G. G. Garrett, H. Quagliotti, Russell Whitelaw, W. J. Malcolm and wife, C. A. Kallman, E. Horning, W. L. Clarkson, and J. E. Dougherty, of Vancouver; C. A. White, Mrs. A. Evans, Lloyd Garrison, of Seattle; G. Roberts and wife, of Calgary; H. A. McGrath and C. Steele and wife, of Chicago; Geo. Newberry, of New York; W. Bradley and wife, of Winnipeg; D. O. Wilkie, of Montreal; J. F. McQuade, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, of Bamberton.

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A FIERCE STORY

The two commercial travellers were boasting to each other of the merits of the respective fireproof safes for which they were agents. "I know," said the first, "that we've given our safe 'some' test, and I reckon that our best trial was when we heaped up a collection of combustibles round it which took a week to burn out. Inside that safe was a little dog provided with food and water. At the end of the week we raked away the embers and opened the door of the safe which had

been in the middle of that blazing bonfire for a week. Out jumped the little dog, well and happy, wagging his tail with delight." "Yours is a good safe," said the other, "but it isn't in the same street with ours. We adopted the same test precisely, and when we'd raked away the embers and came to the safe at last we opened the door and our little dog—" He paused dramatically.

THE MOTHER'S BELIEF

So stupid in his work and uncouth in his habits was Denis O'Murphy, recruit, that the camp authorities, in desperation, fired him out. Directly his mother heard of the ejection she put on her bonnet and shawl and caught the first 'bus for barracks. "What's this I 'ear about me bhoys Dinis?" she angrily demanded as she stormed the inquiry citadel. The alarmed attendant summoned the boss, who attempted pacification. "Yes, yes, madam," he said in a soothing sort of fashion. "Er—Private O'Murphy—ah—the truth is, Mrs. O'Murphy, your son is—well—er—rather dull and—er—illiterate, so to speak." Relief glowed over her face like a December sunrise when she saw how simple the misunderstanding was. "Illiterate, yer say!" she exclaimed amiably. "No, no! Patrick 'is father (rist 'is soul!) an' me was married 11 years before Dinis come. Ye're thinkin' av Micky.

CROWDED OUT

I've never won the D.S.O., I'm not a proud V.C., In fact, a simple subaltern is all I claim to be, Yet because I'm dressed in khaki, every flapper that I meet Keeps hanging round me all the time, and says I'm "just too sweet."

Each day I've got my work cut out attending on the bunch. At a theatre and a supper, or a matinee and lunch; And I've got to find a moment somehow sandwiched in between To take to tea a gushing little flapper of sixteen.

I sometimes sit and wonder if I'll ever know again That restful, home-like feeling of the trenches in the rain, Where the mud is soft and squashy, and the bully beef is hard. But where flappers don't come flapping and the female sex is barred.

Yet even then my troubles won't be finished or forgot. For I've had to promise solemnly to write to all the lot. Oh, if I had a wish, I'd wish to be, beyond a doubt, One of those lonely soldiers that you hear so much about. A.N.

The ocean liner was rolling like a chip, but as usual in such instances one passenger was aggressively, disgustingly healthy. "Sick, eh?" he remarked to a pale-green person who was leaning on the rail. The pale-green person regarded the healthy one with all the scorn he could muster. "Sick nothing!" he snorted weakly. "I'm just hanging over the front of the boat to see how the captain cranks it!"

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That there is nothing like a vigorous anti-septic treatment to free the air from Germs.

That British cheerfulness is invincible, even the U boats cannot make us moderate our transports.

That in these days of stern economy the French parapet makes a fine savings bank.

That few Americans will travel abroad this year, they will "do" Europe in quite another fashion.

That W. J. Locke says he does not understand love, in which case love laughs at Locke's Myths.

That because we are out to give Germany beans is no reason why the neutrals should give them coca-beans.

That in matters of blockade the fault of the Dutch is eating too little and selling too much.

That good intentions are often negated by their bad carrying out.

That a company promoter is a man who does himself well and other people badly.

That the proposal to move the Victoria Battalions to Sewell for the completion of their training might well be reconsidered.

That they would secure no advantages there which they do not enjoy here, and Sewell does not need them either. Victoria does.

That if the 67th is really an Overseas draft, all the officers should accompany it.

That the rumour that some of them contemplate staying behind can surely not be true.

That the Naval Volunteers had a splendid function at the Empress Hotel on Tuesday night.

That it was another illustration of the truth of the old, adage "great results from little causes flow."

That it is a pity that such a patriotic movement has not received more encouragement from Ottawa.

That this circumstance has not daunted the courage or dulled the ardour of the men.

That there has been considerable curiosity as to why the Premier of Australia is visiting Canada.

That one thing is certain, his visit will result in important arrangements between the Commonwealth and the Dominion.

That now the Censor has lifted his ban it is no breach of confidence to say that extraordinary precautions were taken to keep his departure from Australia a secret.

That he was taken out to sea ten miles in a launch in order to board the liner which brought him here.

That similar precautions were taken with reference to the Premier of New Zealand.

That the splendid success of the Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia is about the only bit of blue in the War sky.

That the German offensive near Verdun is not reassuring after the Allies have had such a long preparation for defence.

That letters from London indicate that in no sense is it true that the War cloud is lifting.

That everything points to the certainty that the last man and the utmost effort will be required if we are to win out.

That conditions at home strongly indicate the necessity before long of far greater and organization overseas.

That Victoria could economize quite a lot if the "flappers" would forego their furs and white boots.

That it would not be a bad idea for the military authorities at the Willows to start a riding school for officers.

That asphalt streets are not good for this class of training, especially when the officer is a novice in horsemanship.

That the fame of Miss Cicely Fox

Smith, formerly of Victoria, is rapidly spreading in the literary world.

That having conquered the Spectator and the Sphere with her poetry she is now writing very attractive war stories.

That there is so much politics in other parts of the paper that "Hornet" will not touch it in his column this week.

That Dr. McKay has not yet apologized for cursing British Columbia, nor has the Ministerial Association yet taken up Mr. Lucas's offer of \$500.

TAG DAY

The Municipal Chapter of the I. O. D. G. have now a well organized Field Comforts Department at their new rooms, 733 Fort Street, and they are organizing a Tag Day on Saturday, February 26th, for their Wool Fund to provide wool for knitting socks for the men in the trenches. The committee dispatched last week, several cases of field comforts through Miss Plummer. The Field Comforts Commissioner and now for the next few months they intend only making socks. Socks are badly needed. Every letter that comes through from the front emphasizes this, and the committee feel they must work very hard to make the supply equal to the demand. By sending all their cases to Miss Plummer, the committee know that their supply of socks and other comforts only go where they are needed, and that there can be no case of an over supply, as she is the authorized commissioner of the Canadian Government, and is in communication with all the officers commanding Canadian regiments, who apply to her week by week, asking for the things their respective regiments need.

SOCIAL NEWS

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Barnard have issued invitations for an official reception at Government House on the night of the opening of Parliament, Thursday, March 2nd.

A recent wedding of interest was solemnized at the Reformed Episcopal Church on Wednesday, February 16th, when Rita Cecilia, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. A. McTavish, and granddaughter of the Hon. J. S. Helmcken, became the bride of Mr. David G. Hughes, formerly of Wales, now resident in Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are spending the honeymoon in Seattle, and on their return will reside at 902 Heywood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mesher, Glaston House, Dallas Road, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Theresa Janet, to Captain Richard Halsey Ley, adjutant, 88th Victoria Fusiliers.

The supper dance at the Empress was largely attended last Wednesday night. Many people came in after the Western Scots band concert, and many parties gathered for supper in the dining room. Among those present were, Mrs. R. J. Pooley, the Misses Monteith, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston, Major and Mrs. Small, Captain and Mrs. Falkner, Colonel Henniker, Captain Lawder, Miss Lawder, Miss Duncalfe, Captain Foster, Mrs. Harvey, the Misses Harvey, Miss Mesher, Captain Ley, Lieutenants Ashcroft, Skelton, McLagan, Barton, Butler Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Frank I. Clarke, Mrs. W. S. Sweeney, Mrs. W. Rochfort, Captain Bruce, Mrs. McIvor Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wilson Mrs. Bodwell, the Misses Bodwell, Miss Little.

There will be a patriotic entertainment in the Royal Victoria Theatre on Tuesday, March 7th, in aid of the Willows Branch. Y. M. C. A. Amateur talent is preparing an elaborate and interesting programme.

Colonel Bruce Powley has left on a tour of Saskatchewan to organize a recruiting campaign for the 143rd Battalion.

The Pipers' Band of the Western Scots gave a most successful concert at the Victoria Theatre last Wednesday evening. Among the officers present were Colonel Lorne Ross, Major Christie, Major Armour, and Captain and Rev. Macdonnell, Captain Rev. Campbell. Assisting the band were several well known artists including Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Miss Charlotte Spencer, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. J. W. Dobie, Miss Rose, Mr. Sloan, the Misses Shearer, Miss Wallace. The concert was under the patronage of Sir James Douglas' descendants, and the Lady Douglas and Camosun Chapters I. O. D. E.

Breakfasts,
Lunches,
A'noon Tea,
Suppers



The Tea Kettle
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SEATTLE
EUROPEAN-MODERATE
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225 OUTSIDE ROOMS-135 WITH BATH.

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Victorians long have felt the need of a First-Class Luncheon for Business Men at a moderate price. The management of the

DOMINION HOTEL
has inaugurated
A BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON
From 12 noon until 2 p.m., for
35c.
Only the best the market affords will be served, and the
DOMINION HOTEL SERVICE
will prevail, which means quiet, quick, efficient and equal attention to all, without the obnoxious "tip."

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FRENCH TEA BREAD
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WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS
PERFECTION OF OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
Scientifically distilled and of complete maturity, it has a flavor and fragrance found only in whiskies of distinction.
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MONDAY AND THURSDAY
10c—ADMISSION—10c
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Royal Victoria Theatre
MOVING PICTURES
It is interesting to note that according to a firm of patent agents, women are becoming prominent as inventors. Given the chance, it is probable that many valuable inventions of the future will be the product of women's brains.

Victoria's Paramount
Dollar Day Offer
AN 8-DAY MAHOGANY CHIME GRANDFATHER CLOCK, VALUE \$75.00
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FREE!
With every dollar's worth of goods purchased on Saturday, February 26—"DOLLAR DAY"—we will give a ticket entitling the purchaser to the chance of securing this magnificent timepiece.
THE WINNING TICKET WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT OUR STORE ON THE SAME DAY, IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE CLOSING HOUR
Here is an unique opportunity to possess a handsome Clock, which is an absolutely reliable timekeeper, and peals forth melodious chimes at regular intervals.
And remember! when you consider that on Dollar Day we are offering articles valued in some cases even as high as from \$8.00 to \$10.00 for only \$1.00, you will readily realize that even though you do not win the Clock, you will have received ample value for the money you have expended.
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