The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

The Official Organ of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange

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The Agricultural Credit Act

AT the last session of Parliament the Agricultural Credits Act was placed on the Statute Books of this Province. It is a most exhaustive measure, the result of a year's work by a Royal Commission. The investigation of the Commission was exhaustive and thorough. It established beyond a doubt that our most important industry, agriculture, could not develop in proportion to the requirements of the Province without Government assistance, and that that assistance must take the form of cash advances, over a long term of years, at a low rate of interest; the lands and property of the borrower being a first charge as security for the loan. Needless to say this system is now almost universal, and is mainly responsible for the success of farming in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in the most celebrated dairying countries of Europe. The B. C. measure followed the Agricultural Acts of these countries pretty closely, providing for a charge by the Government of 1 per cent. to cover cost of administration. A similar measure is about to be adopted in the adjoining State of Washington. When the Bill was before the local House, Premier Sir Richard McBride explained that although the Government proposed to pass it, they did not propose to bring it into operation until financial conditions were more normal, and probably not until after the War. The Week has always maintained that it should have been brought into operation as soon as it passed the House. Two objections were raised by the Government. The first that money was too dear, the second that no money could be borrowed for public purposes at present, because the demands for War purposes were so great. If the latter objection could be substantiated, or if it could be shown that the borrowing of several million dollars for agricultural purposes would in any way affect the raising of necessary War funds, that would dispose of the matter, but no such condition has been demonstrated, and all evidences point the other way. A year ago, when the Act was passed, London was looked upon as the only possible money market. It is not so regarded to-day. Financial relations between England, Canada, and the United States have been readjusted. The States is to-day a large lender, both to England and Canada, and British Columbia has recently borrowed nearly three million dollars from New York to renew a series of short-date notes. It may be taken for granted, and in fact The Week knows, that the money is available in New York to-day to the extent of five million, or even ten million dollars, if ear-marked for the Agricultural Credit Act. The other objection to be overcome is that of "dear money." Investigation will show that this claim cannot be substantiated. The renewal of the British Columbia loan above referred to was made at 6.39 per cent. The recent prices paid for Government loans are as follows: Dominion Government loans, 10 years, $1500, 5.45; Alberta, 10 years, 6.50; Saskatchewan, 10 years serials, 6.95; British and French loan, 500,000,000, 5.85; Anglo-French loan in New York, in December last, 6.2 This does not bear out any such contention as that money is too dear to justify borrowing it for the farmer. Suppose it cost a little more than our last loan, say 6.50. With one per cent. added this would mean to the farmer 7.50, which is from 2½ to 4½ per cent. less than he was paying before the War. The Province of Manitoba is fully aware of the state of the Money Market, yet the Government is now proposing to borrow in New York two million dollars at 5 per cent. and loan it to farmers at 6 per cent. The statement is made officially that at present there is a total of $100,000,000 on loan to the farmers of Manitoba, bearing interest from 7 to 10 per cent. The strongest argument which The Week sees in favour of a Government loan at once is that if judiciously applied, and every dollar loaned under the Agricultural Credit Act must be recommended by the Commissioners, it would be the most certain means of preparing for that influx of settlers which we all expect after the War, including many thousands of returned soldiers. It must not be forgotten that Land Settlement is the only policy yet suggested in any country for dealing with the after-the-war situation. Only last week a London despatch stated that Sir Rider Haggard would proceed this month to Australia and Canada as a representative of the Royal Colonial Institute to inquire into settlement on the land of ex-service men after the War. The Canadian Government has already established a commission under Senator Lougheed to deal with this subject. Everything points to its transcendent importance, and The Week urges upon the Provincial Government to adopt what would undoubtedly be a most popular course, and bring the Act into operation at once.

Filling the Ranks

IT is not a little gratifying to find that there is a decided move in Canada in the direction of "filling the ranks." Not that the Dominion has at any time since the outbreak of war shown a general slackness in this regard. Such a charge is impossible, in view of the response that has been made to the appeals of the Minister of Munitions. But there have been times and places when and where recruiting has been slow, the response half-hearted, and in some has existed anxiety in the minds of the local authorities as to whether the individual units would be filled. On closer investigation, it has been found that in almost every such instance there have been local conditions to account for the apparent slackness, and whenever those conditions have been remedied, recruiting has improved. It was so in Victoria, and it has been so in many other parts of the Dominion. But the especially gratifying feature of the moment is that more interest is being taken in the matter, and that men of all classes are beginning to realize that the call is not a general but an individual one, and is meant for them. The fact is that "class" is eliminated by this great call. There is only one qualification, and that is the physical ability to bear arms. It is beginning to be recognized that it is a reproach and a dishonour for any able-bodied man of fighting age to hold aloof, and especially so if he is a single man. It is a recognition of this fact which has led to the formation of an officers' training school among the Members of Parliament at Ottawa. It will be noted with satisfaction that three British Columbia Members, Messrs. Barnard, Green and Clement, have joined. No doubt the same reason actuates the Vancouver Bar Association, which has sent a circular letter to each of its members, asking if they have joined the Forces, and if not, why not. This is all as it should be. It strikes a new note, but one which will continue to become deeper and louder, until every man physically fit has heard it. We have reached the stage when no man able to fight can afford to "look on," and we have passed the stage when officers can any longer don the King's uniform except with the intention of fighting.

Programme of the Bowser Administration

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 Performance of the "Messiah"

THE recent performance of the "Messiah" at the Royal Victoria Theatre has occasioned a great deal of criticism, and not without reason. While acknowledging to the full the self-denying labours of the principals and chorus, as well as the committee which laboured for nearly three months in preparing for the performance, it is impossible not to regret that it was ever given. If it had been a private enterprise, if nothing had been said about the Red Cross or any other charity, if the ladies and gentlemen who worked so hard had generously donated $100, no one would have had a word to say. What the public objects to is that the patronage of the Red Cross Society was secured to advertise the project, that largely owing to the fact that they were helping that popular Society the public of Victoria paid out more than a thousand dollars in cash to secure a net return of $96 to the Society. No one can say that this is a business proposition, or that it is justifiable. If people want to go and hear the "Messiah" and pay on that basis, it is their own business entirely, but if people are asked to go and hear the "Messiah" on the ground that they will benefit the Red Cross Society, then they are entitled to secure for that Society something considerably more than 10 per cent. of the gross receipts. The moral is plain, viz.: that in the future the Red Cross Society should be more careful in according its patronage to entertainments than it has been in the past. There have been occasions before which would have justified this remark, but no instance quite so glaring as the one under consideration. Incidentally it may be pointed out, as so properly claimed in Mr. Stanley Peele's letter to the Colonist, that no blame attaches to the Musicians' Union, which has nobly done its share towards Patriotic Funds. It is entirely a question of mismanagement.

Doubtful Policy

THE Hon. W. J. Roche has recently been to Chicago for the purpose of counteracting the influence of certain reports in the West and Middle West to the effect that immigrants into Canada would become liable to conscription, and would also have to bear "mythical war taxes." Probably Dr. Roche could fully justify his mission, but it is doubtful whether he could justify all that he is reported to have said. In his anxiety to reassure American farmers, and to swell the immigration returns, Dr. Roche guaranteed that no Canadian settler would be liable to conscription or compulsory military service of any kind. The Week would respectfully point out that this is more than Dr. Roche or any other minister can guarantee. No one is looking for conscription in Canada, and it is perfectly true that conditions here are essentially different from what they are in England, but we are only at the beginning of a great war. No one can tell what demands may be made on us before that war ends. It has got to end in victory for the Allies. To that every man in the Empire is pledged, and we do not want any men in the Empire under a guarantee of immunity from the chances which all should take. The best settlers Canada ever had are the Doukhobours, yet two Provinces have been plunged into difficulties because in a thoughtless moment a Canadian minister guaranteed them immunity from military service. We cannot afford to repeat the mistake, and Dr. Roche greatly misinterprets Canadian sentiment if he imagines for a moment that we are so anxious to secure settlers, even from the United States, that we are willing to give them any such guarantees.

New Party Proposed

THERE is probably only one country in the world, that is in the civilized world, in which it would be possible to form a political party with the slogan "Peace, Prohibition and Petticoats." This is because there is only one country in the world which could produce Henry Ford and W. J. Bryan. There must be something in it, because a press despatch from Washington dated February 2nd announces the fact with a great flourish of trumpets. It is explained that for several weeks the three elements have been trying to get together for presidential and congressional campaigns next fall. The combination is not surprising, because it consists of exactly the classes of people who have always been identified with campaigns of this character. The public knows this well, and the association of ideas is clear and well defined. It is, however, the first time that the three elements have had the moral courage to nail their colours to the mast and to admit that there is a corporate union of forces between the peace-at-any-price politician and the "petticoat" advocates. Which of the three sections would benefit the most by this open avowal is a matter of doubt, but as the Prohibitionists are the first to deny the soft impeachment, it may not unreasonably be inferred that they are beginning to realize that ridicule waits on the partnership.

A Warning to Victoria

THE fire at Ottawa may or may not have been of incendiary origin. No doubt Col. Sherwood will be able to decide that point when he hands in his report. In any event there is a lesson for every public authority in the Dominion, and one writ very plainly on the wall for Victoria. We have here the finest architectural pile in Canada in which are housed a Provincial Museum and Provincial archives that could not be replaced. We have in our midst, as readers of The Week well know, disaffected Germans who should have been interned at the beginning of the war, and others only seventy miles away over the Sound. They have committed depredations there and will yet do so here unless special precautions are taken. There should be a patrol at the Parliament buildings, at the two Hospitals, and at the munition factories. It is no use locking the stable door after the steed is stolen, nor is it any use waiting for Col. Sherwood's report before deciding on precautionary measures. Tension between Great Britain, Germany and the United States has never been so acute since the outbreak of war, and a very little spark, in more senses than one, would easily kindle a larger flame. The Minister of Works, who is charged with the control of the Parliament buildings, would receive public support for any measures he might see fit to adopt for safety.

Judicious Advertising

THE little criticism which The Week offered on the literary achievements of the Chairman of the local Prohibition Committee has had a very unexpected result. It has led to the compliment of a free advertisement of The Week's editorial in the Colonist and Times and an increased circulation for the same of, say, 20,000. The article was inserted as advertising matter at full advertising rates, and has been paid for out of the funds of the Prohibition Campaign, the same as the luncheon at the Empress. This is very gratifying to The Week, and no doubt to others who could not by any possibility get into print except at advertising rates. It should be gratifying to the contributors, because it ensures that they will get something for their money. Meanwhile The Week has not yet heard on any reliable authority that Bishop du Vernet considers that he was misrepresented in its columns. It has heard, however, that his friends repudiate the "exegesis" of his letter attempted by the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee.

The Case of the Appam

THE seizure of the Appam and its transport to a U. S. port is one of the most sensational incidents of the War. The execution of the plan required nerve and skill, and no greater mistake could be made than to deny the possession of these qualities to our foe. To underrate his ability is to court disaster. The serious aspect of the matter is that it determines the existence of a German raiding fleet on the High Seas. Of its extent we are in ignorance, although no doubt the Admiralty is well informed. It will be chased off the seas, though possibly not before it sinks other trading vessels and possibly sacrifices lives. The aspect of the case which is attracting universal attention is its international side. Unless The Week is mistaken this "coup" has been conceived and carried out with more subtlety than anything yet achieved by Germany in the course of the War. The move has placed the U. S. Government on the horns of a dilemma, and probably that was the main object in view. Secretary Lansing lost no time in awarding "first blood" to Germany by declaring the Appam a prize of war. In his own good time he will notify all and sundry of the disposition of our property. All this is in distinct violation of The Hague Treaty, and as far as it finds any precedent has to go back to the Prussian-American Treaty of 1838. One thing is certain, and will be resolutely maintained by our Foreign Secretary, viz., that to allow a belligerent to make use of a neutral port destroys neutrality, and constitutes the "neutral" an ally of the power it befriends. Certain passages in President Wilsons' recent addresses in the Middle West would fully justify the conclusion that such a ruling would not be distasteful. It would at least place the President in a position to withdraw his expression of "regret that he was unable to help some of the belligerents as he would like." Of one thing President Wilson can rest assured, and that it that the British Government and its Allies will not tolerate for a moment any such irresponsible exposition of international law. The "Appam" would be a fair prize of war if taken into a German port, or into a port belonging to any of Germany's Allies. Failing that, it is not a prize of war, and under no such conditions as have arisen can it seek asylum in a neutral port. The people of the United States have had a slogan for some years now—"Remember the Maine." British people have had their slogan—"Remember the Alabama." What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if President Wilson should attempt to force a decision along the lines indicated by Secretary Lansing's first announcement, his people will have occasion to adopt a new slogan—"Remember the Appam."

The Red Cross Society

CONGRATULATIONS are due to Mr. F. W. Jones on his election to the chairmanship of the Victoria and District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. Although nominally vice-president since the formation of the local branch, Mr. Jones has really done the bulk of the official work, and has won golden opinions by the capable and energetic manner in which he has represented the Society. The sum of $62,500 has been collected in cash at a cost so low as to be eliminated by the Bank interest. This is largely due to the businesslike methods which Mr. Jones has adopted, and in which he has been ably seconded by his committee. The confidence which the management has been able to inspire in the public mind has been the keynote of its success. The Week looks forward to still greater success in the future, now that the new Chairman is both nominally and actually responsible for its policy. He is engaged in one of the noblest works connected with the War, a work to which every Victorian has been and will continue to be proud to contribute according to his means.

Will It Be Permanent

APROPOS the recent meeting of the Provincial Cabinet at Kamloops, the Victoria Times is trying to persuade itself, or its readers that there is some ulterior motive behind the temporary residence of the Premier in the dry belt, and it suggests that the little city on the Thompson is not only the centre of Government, but that the present condition is "the thin end of the wedge, with a view to permanency." The Week does not suppose that this class of idea could possibly have occurred to anyone but the writer in the Times. It is not an idea that can be combatted, for it is as devoid of foundation as it is of parts. The only interest in the question is the sidelight it throws on the straits to which the Times is driven in compounding its daily bill of fare. Will it be permanent? There are many subjects to which the question could be applied with appropriateness, such as the tenure of office by a Conservative Government, the much assailed Land policy, and the Provincial Motto. There is just an inkling of a reason to support the idea that the writer in the Times was thinking of some of these when he propounded his question.

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.

Correspondence

It's Up to Mr. Burtt Morgan.

The Editor, The Week, City:—

Sir,—Although not seeing eye to eye with you on all phases of the Prohibition question, there are some points I quite agree with you on, and one of these is that good and sound regulation and control of licenses is far better than fake and "bootlegging" arrangements about supposed but futile prohibition.

The matter that amazes me most is the narrowness of view of our most zealous advocates of what they call prohibition. Why do they not spend the thousands they are collecting from the ever beguiled public upon coffee and reading rooms and men's clubs, which would do more by far to offset the evil of saloons than by hiring questionable agents to conduct a so-called canvassing and agitating tours of the country which everyone knows means nothing in spite of their elaborate statistics?

Another feature I fail to understand is how Mr. Burtt Morgan can reconcile his dual position? On the one hand he is paid for and represents the Great West Life Assurance Company, a financial institution whose stability must in the last analysis rest upon values of property and money loaned by the company upon good securities.

If, as he advocates, Prohibition without compensation for British Columbia becomes law, we will most surely have great financial unrest and a huge shrinkage in values of buildings in our towns, which, like Seattle, will become unoccupied, unrentable and a liability to the owners.

This being an indisputable fact, how can he on the one hand do justice to his shareholders and at the same time advocate a wrecking policy of their present security? To my mind it will tax Mr. Burtt Morgan's ingenuity to reconcile his peculiar position.

Yours truly,

SHAREHOLDER,
Great West Life.

Cook street, Victoria, Feb. 4, 1916.

At the Hotel Westholme: J. W. Randall, Vancouver, B. C.; S. C. Sturson, Vancouver, B. C.; P. E. Ludiki, Montreal; A. E. Chudleigh and wife, Fremont, Alta.; P. R. Lamb and wife, Winnipeg; W. Hillsan and wife, Moose Jaw; John Walker, Warrenton, Man.; M. Howe, Chemainus, B. C.; G. W. Madden, Vancouver; Jas. Epperson, Cedar Falls, Wash.; A. E. Smith, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Niton, Vancouver; Wm. Simon, Vancouver; W. T. Black, Calgary; C. Dawley, Clayoquot, B. C.; A. B. Wing, Comox; H. C. Gordon, Vancouver; Wm. Grant, Calgary; J. Wills, Vancouver; A. Danhan, Vancouver; James Magunsson, Kamsack, Sask.; R. Wilson, Vancouver; B. Crowell, Vancouver.

Gypsy Queen Hair Restorer, absolutely renews color of the hair, with hair growing and tonic properties combined. Obtained at 1008 Broad Street, and at David Spencer, Ltd.

Royal Naval College of Canada.

The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1916, successful candidates joining the College on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.

Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1916.

The scheme of training at the College is based on that in force in the English Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth, but it is not compulsory for cadets to follow a Naval Career when they have completed the course, which lasts three years. McGill and Toronto Universities allow the College course to count as one year at the Science School. The Admiralty will take a maximum of 8 cadets annually into the Royal Navy, where the pay and prospects would be identical with that of cadets who have passed into the Navy from Osborne and Dartmouth.

Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, January 11th, 1916.

Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—9079.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT —Call for the BIG B. CIGAR. The best 10c Cigar on the market. Messrs. Pepper & Walters, Manufacturers, 579 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1106.

APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF HOTEL LICENSE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect of the Royal Arms Hotel, situate at 1717 Store Street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to Ernest Ferguson, of the said City of Victoria.

DATED the 27th day of January, 1916.

JAMES DUPEN.

Jan. 29 Feb. 26

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

Legal Advertising

GET OUR RATES FOR ADVERTISING ALL LEGAL NOTICES, LAND NOTICES, ETC. WE CAN ADVERTISE YOUR REQUIREMENTS AT A SATISFACTORY PRICE.

"THE WEEK"

Demand PHOENIX BEER

Two Quarts for 25 Cents

For Sale Everywhere

Hotel Prince George

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 $8.00 per month with all facilities. Inspection cordially invited.

Cor. Douglas and Pandora Streets. Phone 3280.

Brentwood Beach Hotel

12 MILES FROM VICTORIA

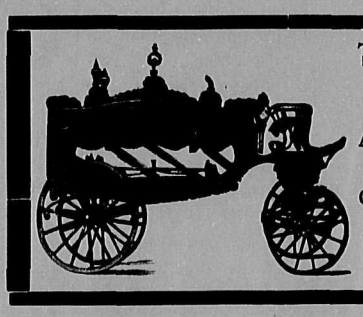
Following the example of many other hotels, these hard times, the management of the Brentwood Beach Hotel have decided to reduce their rates. Patrons will therefore kindly take notice that on and after the 15th of September there will be a marked reduction of rates for the winter.

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

Phone 21L. H. CANCELLOR, Manager.



The B.C. Funeral Co

734 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.
Always open. Calls attended at any hour.

Chas. Hayward, Pres.,
F. Caselton, Manager,
Reginald Hayward, Secy-Treas.

CABRILLO CIGARS
Smoking Qualities Unexcelled
S. L. SMITH & CO., Manufacturers
620 Pandora Phone 3242

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

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Saanich

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel Woodward, of Brentwood, B. C., intends to apply for permission to lease the following lands: commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of that parcel of land known as the northerly 55 by 130 feet of Lot 16 of part of Section 12, Range 1, West, South Saanich; thence westerly a distance of 80 feet; thence northerly a distance of 66 feet; thence easterly a distance of 80 feet to a point on high water mark distant 50 feet from the northwest corner of the said parcel of land, the said point being situate on a continuation of the northerly boundary line of the said parcel of land; thence southerly, following the shore line at high water mark, to the point of commencement, containing a quarter of an acre more or less.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1915.

Dec. 11. Feb. 5

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA DREDGING FLEET

Supplies 1916-17

Separate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned at Vancouver, B. C., will be received until 4 P.M. on Friday, February 11th, 1916, for the supply of the following articles for the use of the B. C. Dredging Fleet at Victoria, B. C., for 12 months, ending March 31st, 1917.

Brooms and Brushes.
Chain.
Coal.
Fuel Oil.
Gasoline.
Hardware
Hose.
Manilla Rope.
Oils and Greases.
Packings.
Paint, Paint Oils, etc.
Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings.
Wire Rope.

The supplies must be of the best quality of their several kinds, and must be delivered at the points specified in the various forms of tender.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed "Tender for Hardware, B. C. Dredging Fleet," etc., as the case may be.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, *payable to the order of the* Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the amount mentioned in tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of A. F. Mitchell, Esq., Acting District Engineer, Victoria, B. C.; at the office of C. C. Worsfold, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C., and at the office of the undersigned, *614-18 Birks Building*, Vancouver, B C.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
C. C. WORSFOLD,
Acting Superintendent of Dredges.
Department of Public Works,
Vancouver, B. C., January 27th, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Jan. 29 Feb. 5

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot Seven (7) of Lots Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16) of Subsection Twenty-eight (28), Beckley Farm, Victoria City, Map 777.

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 Edward Wishart on the 19th day of July, 1909, and Numbered 20846C, which has been lost.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of January, 1916.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

Jan. 8 Feb. 5

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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF RENFREW

TAKE NOTICE that we, Geo. H. Keefer, and Hugh O. Keefer, of Vancouver, B. C., contractors, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the Nitinat River and about one mile northeast of Nitinat Lake, and adjoining the Indian Reserve on the northeast; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to the Nitinat River; thence following the river in a southerly direction to point of commencement.

Dated November 20th, 1915.

GEORGE H. KEEFER,
HUGH O. KEEFER,
F. A. Brown, Agent.

Dec. 18 Feb. 12

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

I little thought when I wrote a paragraph last week on "The Beautiful Snow" that I should have to make such an extended acquaintance with it, as resulted from the blizzard of Tuesday night and Wednesday last. I am not going to spread myself in adjectives and superlatives, but I have the authority of as veracious an old-timer as Edgar Fawcett that it never happened before, and I think that if William de Morgan were here he would back me up in saying "It never can happen again."

I spent the whole of Wednesday in an easy-chair looking through my window. I know it was lazy, but it was inevitable. I should have been many kinds of a fool to have gone out, and I venture to think many more kinds not to have made full use of my opportunity to study the blizzard, and above all to study human nature in Victoria under a guise rarely seen. What sturck me most was the large proportion of girls and young women who nobly battled their way through the storm to get to business. Who knows how much depended on their being there? Not that I think there is an employer in Victoria who would have taken advantage of the occasion to curtail the slender income. But be that as it may, some hundreds of "the weaker sex" showed that they had more pluck than many able-bodied men who stayed at home—not one, but two days.

There was another side to the strenuous burden imposed by the weather, and that was the picturesque garb in which many of our girls tried to meet it. It is a subject on which I cannot pose as an authority, but certain it is that if we have many snowstorms like this one, skirts will be abolished, and knee-breeches will become the order of the day. They are neat, warm and convenient, I am assured. Many girls donned their brothers' trousers, with the addition of a piece of tape or string to fasten them in at the ankle. The arrangement had quite a Turkish effect. On the whole, I do not think that the men were as well prepared as the women. They had recourse to more make-shifts, some of which were decidedly not picturesque.

The most interesting time was from 4.30 to 5.30 on Wednesday, when every man who went down town in the morning came plunging back through snow-drifts with a sack of grub over his shoulders. Some of our leading barristers, one of them a celebrated fisherman, prostituted their brief bags to this "base purpose." A noble judge had to "tote" home the family victuals, and at different times I saw two lady "judgesses" riding on a coal sledge. A popular Cabinet Minister, living more than a mile from the Parliament Buildings, trudged up and down Fort street for two days carrying his despatch box. One of the most striking figures was the Lieutenant-Governor, who is evidently an A.1 "Mushed." I met him trudging cheerily along in the most appropriate costume, which was seminiscent of Cariboo days.

I could fill this issue of The Week with a bare recital of the striking incidents if this most phenomenal period. The ony thing, however, that need be said further is that while everybody cheerfully put their shoulder to the wheel (and mind you there was not a wheel turning) the city was totally unprepared for what happened. If there had been a hundred times as many sleighs and sleds, and a hundred times as many horses, no one would have been inconvenienced. Trails would have been broken, supplies would have been kept moving and transportation of every kind would have been easy. As it was we were caught—napping, and had an experience whihh, whilst it may have inconvenienced a few, probably hurt nobody. For this, however, we have to thank the Clerk of the Weather, who gave us only a one-day blizzard. If it had continued, matters would have been serious.

I think the greatest praise is due to the soldiers, who so willingly responded to the call of their officers and practically undertook to deliver the city from a condition of paralysis. There may have been a bit of grumbliny, but when the matter was understood and the men realized that they were really rendering a public service, they stuck to their task manfully and cheerfully. I hope their services will be suitably recognized, both by the city and the B.C.E.R.

And that brings me to a word about the absolute insufficiency of the appliances possessed by both these corporations. I know it is difficult to persuade an economist that one can justifiably purchase articles which may go into stock for years without being used, but after all the cost of a sled is not prohibitive, and a sled is the only thing to save the situation in case of a heavy snowfall. I suppose it would be regarded as an impertinence if I were to suggest to the B.C.E.R. that while it did well with the appliances available, its equipment is ludicrous for snow fighting. Two modern ploughs, and two first-class brushing cars would have kept all the car lines open and have saved the only real inconvenience of the situation. It may have been twenty-three years since we had a serious snowstorm, but it would be altogether unjustifiable to conclude that we shall again enjoy immunity for so long a period. It may come again next winter, or any winter, for that reason I hope the City and the B.C.E.R., being the parties chiefly affected, will add to their equipment at any rate sufficiently to enable them to cope with a situation, which would have been regarded as trivial in any eastern city, but which put Victoria out of business.

Incidentally everybody is talking of the Industrial Commissioner and our Prairie visitors. Chickens always "come home to roost" sooner or later, and there is not a man in Victoria today who will not admit the folly of such exaggeration and one-sided pictures as have been circulated throughout Canada and the United States under the aegis of the Development League. It is all very well to hold a reception for deluded visitors, and it is all very well to remind them by way of apology that if the weather is bad here it is worse on the Prairies. The truth of the matter is that they have been misled, not perhaps so much by specific mis-statement as by a generally false impression. The climate of Victoria is good enough to stand on its own merits, even with the drawback of an occasional blizzard. It will take years to convince our Prairie visitors that the present winter is exceptional. Statistics will never convince them, and I respectfully and humbly suggest to the Development League that if it is not too late in the year, it should begin by making one New Year resolution—"to tell the truth" from now on, and incidentally to see that photographer Brown's splendid series of snow photographs are circulated as widely as the "Eternal summer" ones. The truth won't hurt us.

Lounger.

GERMAN BLUFF

By James Douglas.

There is one art in which the Germans are immeasurably superior to the British—the art of bluff. It is a very sad and sorrowful fact that we are execrable bluffers. There is something in our character which compels us to underestimate ourselves and to overestimate the enemy. We positively enjoy a diet of stinking fish. We wallow in self-humiliation. We are never happy unless we are grumbling and grousing, moaning and moping. We are not satisfied with touching wood: we are wood. I firmly believe that when we have pulped Prussia we will celebrate the pulping by priclaiming to the whole world that in reality Prussia has plped us.

*

At the same time our habit of calling ourselves miserable sinners and unprofitable servants makes us a very dangerous enemy, for the innocent Hun imagines that we are beaten when we are only goading ourselves on to fresh wickedness. I am positive that our mournful lamentations puzzle the poor Hun. He does not see what we have to howl over, for we have swept the seas clean and clear, we have in a little more than a year raised immense armies, and in a few weeks we have gaily gathered more huge masses of men. The figures, I believe, are staggering—something over two millions. Lord Derby does his level best to hide his smiles. We are all doing our best to hide our smiles. Our instinct is to keep on kihking ourselves and cursing ourselves. And I have not the slightest doubt that we shall go on kicking ourselves and cursing ourselves till the last scene if the last act in the drama of Potsdamnation is played.

*

The Germans never kick themselves or curse themselves. Since 1870 they have done nothing but worship their noble selves. The great Teutonic bluff has imposed upon the whole world. It is still imposing upon the whole world. It is still imposing upon us. We cannot shake off the habit of Hun-worship. It is still in our blood and in our bones. But a dim suspicion is dawning in our modest minds that there is now not very much behind the German bluff. We begin to see very clearly that a victory which does not carry with it the power of dictating peace is no "victory" at all. Such a "victory" is at least half way to defeat.

*

The throat of Germany is gripped by a relentless and remorseless hand. The hand is composed of Five Great Powers—England, France, Russia, Italy and Japan. England is the thumb if the iron hand, and the thumb is pressing hard on the jugular vein of Germany, the top joint of it being Sea Power. The other four fingers are also pressing hard round the neck of the Hun. At present the little finger, Japan, is not exerting its full strength; but at any moment it can do so. If it were necessary, Japan could send two million soldiers to finish the strangulation of Germany, but the other fingers are quite able to do the business without the little finger. Germany has repeatedly tried to buy off the French finger, the Russian finger, and the Italian finger. She has never attempted since the war began to buy off the British thumb. She did try to buy it off before the war began, but the experience was enough to convince her that it was futile.

*

Thumb and fingers are inseparable. They cannot be beaten off or bought off separately. Germany must either cut off the whole hand ir submit to slow and ruthless strangulation. She knows this, and all she can do is to bluff as no nation has ever bluffed before. She can still use her arms and legs and teeth and lungs. At present she is biting and scratching and kicking and bellowing like a wild beast in a trap, but the grip of the iron hand only grows tighter and she only grows weaker. She endeavours to disguise her discomfiture by boasting and bragging and bluffing. It is certain that she will bluff to the last.

*

I have profound respect for the German as an accomplished and artistic liar. There is no need to be grudging in our admiration of his fearless mendacity. It simplifies life for us all. We need not, in future, invite brain-fag by trying to winnow the grain of truth out of the granary of German falseholdd. In dealing with a liar you know where you are, and if you are cheated you have only yourself to blame. Germany has regularized her position in the world. No nation, except a nation of confenital idiots, will ever trust her again. That being so, we can all smile blandly at the lies of Bethmann-Hollweg and Helfferich.

*

There is, however, a spice of pity in our mirth. Why is the aesthetic quality of Teutonic mendacity deteriorating so grievously? A liar ought never to lose his temper. He ought to strive hard to appear serene and imperturbable in the Hawtrey manner. I earnestly advise Dr. Helfferich to take a few lessons from Charles Hawtrey. He ought to put a touch of light humor into his lying. That would preserve his reputation as a comedian, if not as a financier. An artist in mendacity ought not to foam at the mouth like a fraudulent company promoter in the dock. A card manipulator ought not to go into epileptic fits before his audience. A conjuror ought not to give an imitation of a bull of Bashan. Try to begin to be calm, Herr Doctor, and elegant, and bland, and polished in your lying.

*

For my part, I am delighted to hear that Germany is thriving on paper, and that the more pigs she piles up in pork the happier and healthier she becomes. It is also a relief to all persons with humane feelings to know that our blockade is the life and soul of Germany. We are not aware that our navy was a philanthropic institution run for the purpose of invigorating and sustaining the Hun. That being the case, surely all neutrals ought to help it in its noble and unselfish task. It would be terrible if any relaxation of its pressure should dishearten and discourage Guillaume and his dear Boches. We should never forgive ourselves if the indolence of our seamen should rob Germany of the tone which they appear to enjoy so hugely.

*

And if the war does really convert all German paper into gold, it would be absolutely cruel to stop it. The poor Huns might be ruined by a premature peace. They have proved that their war is a gold mine. Very well. Let them work it till they get the last ounce out. Meanwhile, it consoles us to know that they will be able to pay those indemnities out of their profits.

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SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That the latest German war song is "Ship me somewhere east of Suez."

*

That in his decision on the "Appam," Secretary Lansing has excelled himself.

*

That President Wilson's improved tone sounds very much like a make-believe.

*

That a lull in activities among the munition factories of the States has greatly modified President Wilson's views.

*

That a country which will stand for a "Peace, Prohibition and Petticoat Campaign" will stand for anything.

*

That the serious onlooker opines that the Government of the U.S.A. is laying up a fine stock of diplomatic problems which some day will hatch out.

*

That if Stanley Peele's letter on the "Messiah" had been half as long, it would have been twice as effective.

*

That he hit the nail on the head when he made it clear that the whole fault lay with slack management.

*

That the moral is that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Red Cross Society might with advantage be more chary of bestowing their patronage.

*

That the performance in question did nothing to advance the cause of Art, and very little to help Charity.

*

That the "Montreal Star" pictures of "Fighting in France" were a disappointment. Most of them had been seen in Victoria before.

*

That this is not the first time that the "Star" has put one over the Western Provinces with its sleek advertising methods.

*

That the "Victoria Times" is still floundering in the slough of uncertainty with respect to those bye-elections.

*

That it may yet find out that the Minister of Finance is not the one who is afraid to face the electors.

*

That the fire at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, is a huge, impressive, warning signal.

*

That the Parliament Buildings in Victoria are not one whit safer, and the opportunity would be easier.

*

That a heavy responsibility rests on the Government to provide adequate protection for the finest architectural pile in Canada.

*

That Victoria has been demoralised this week in more senses than one.

*

That the snow has indirectly turned out to be a great fraternizing agency.

*

That people who have passed each other in the streets for ten years without a word, became friendly on the trail.

*

That many of them were surprised to find how nice the others were, and wished they had "called."

*

That when all is said and done, Victoria really is a little bit exclusive.

*

That perhaps this is why some Prairie people who have settled here invariably winter in Winnpeg.

*

That if the reference would not be misunderstood "Hornet" would like to say "Let there be Light."

*

That the biblical exegesis of certain theological articles is a compendium of "unworldly" wisdom.

*

That sometimes it would make for a clearer understanding if the original argument were printed, instead of a digest.

*

That the Prohibition Luncheon at the Empress could scarcely, by the most charitable consideration, be regarded even as a "success d'estime."

*

That the "three hundred" advertised dwindled to fifty-seven, in spite of the heroic effort of the press reporter to make it "about one hundred."

*

That it must have appeared excruciatingly funny to the people of Vancouver that a President who last year was clamoring for more hotels should have come to Victoria to lecture the people on Prohibition.

That it must have seemed almost as funny that the Prince George land boomster, through whom they lost thousands of dollars, should have blossimed forth as chairman of the B. C. Campaign Committee.

*

That the funniest hing of all, however, was the role assumed by the erstwhile Manager of the Victoria Times.

*

That while it may be true that Prohibition is no joke, it certainly is true that it has secured for its advocates a bunch of "jokers."

*

That now the weather has moderated, it might be just as well to hold that Annual Meeting of the Liberal Association.

*

That even if Mr. Brewster still holds that "discretion is the better part if valour" there are others.

*

That it may be a long way to Tipperary, but some people find it a great deal further to James Bay.

*

That the "Girl from Nowhere" was a "frost," but it was mainly due to the weather.

*

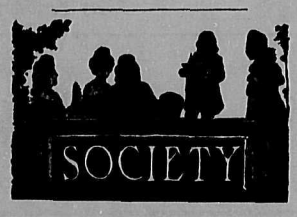
That some people are very slow in learning that what Victorians do not know about a play is scarcely worth knowing.

*

That if the reader will take Hornet's advice, he will begin to save up his odd nickels for "Peace and War."

*

That this is just a reminder that every boy and girl in Victoria ought to see it.



The military ball, under the auspices of the 67th Battalion, has been postponed, and will be held at the Connaught Hall on Friday, February 11th.

*

Colonel A. T. Ogilvie, D.O.C., returned on Wednesday from a trip to the Mainland, where he was engaged with brigadier.

*

Mrs. W. C. Ard, St. Louis street, left for England last Friday. Mrs. Ard expects to be away for several months.

*

The Red Cross offices at the Temple building, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Cloverdale, were closed during the latter end of the week owing to the inclement weather. They will be reopened immediately the weather moderates.

*

His Honour J. L. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, of Edmonton, are guests at the Empress.

*

Saturday afternoons at the Empress are very popular through the wintry weather. With the usual riding parties and other outdoor amusements indefinitely postponed, the tea dance has a large number of votaries.

*

Mr. P. de Noe Walker has returned from a trip to England, where he offered his services to the military authorities and was accepted. On account of ill health Mr. Walker was unable to continue in training, and to his great regret had to return.

*

The Household League is making considerable progress, there being now 377 names on the books, and with a membership fee of only ten cents this number should be considerably increased. An interesting meeting was held last Monday, and one of the matters up for discussion was the price of coal. It was noted that during the proceeding months the priceo f coal in Vancouver was $6.50 per ton, as against $7.00 in Victoria, and yet this city is nearer the mines. An interesting and instructive paper was read on the subject of universal military training for boys as practised in Australia and Switzerland. The league was asked by the Local Council of Women for its support on this question, and a vote in favour of universal naval and military training was carried. At the monthly meetings a programme of instructive lectures will be given on the third Mondays of each month.

*

The Friendly Help Society has ministered to many applicants during the month of January. There is a need of more visitors for the less closely settled part of the city, and doubtless there will be volunteers for this work.

THE GIRL FROM NOWHERE.

In the "Girl from Nowhere" F. Stuart Whyte has produced a Musical Comedy which, if it is not altogether original, is decidedly amusing, and might be made successful. What it needs is a large chorus, a little more of Miss Anne Locheed and a little less of Miss Zara Clinton. A chorus of six is hardly equal to the requirements of a modern comic opera, however slight. The chorus of "The Girl from Nowhere" fully made up in quality what it lacked in numbers, but it should have been doubled. Miss Anne Locheed's beautiful voice was only heard in one solo. She is the only real singer among the women, and her ability easily entitled her to more work. As it was, her contribution was by far the most popular of the evening. Mr. Wynne Bishop has a good voice, and sang well in his solos, as well as in his duet with Miss Locheed. Miss Zara Clinton, who was featured in the star part, dances fairly well. She is a graceful, attractive girl and did full justice to the part. But she is decidedly not strong as a soloist. Our old Victoria amateur, J. V. Barrett-Lennard, acquitted himself creditably as Captain Arthur Stanton, putting plenty of go into his work. The two artists on whom the burden of the show rested were Billy Oswald, the inimitable, and Harry Hoyland, a k'nut. They were good enough for any professional company, the former especially, and to them undoubtedly the honours belong. If Stuart Whyte will persevere and not be above taking a hint or two, he may yet produce a musical comedy "worth while."

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