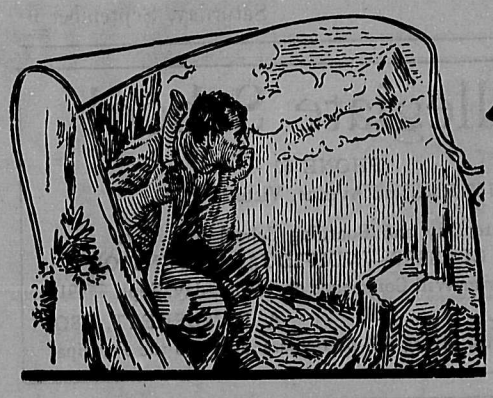
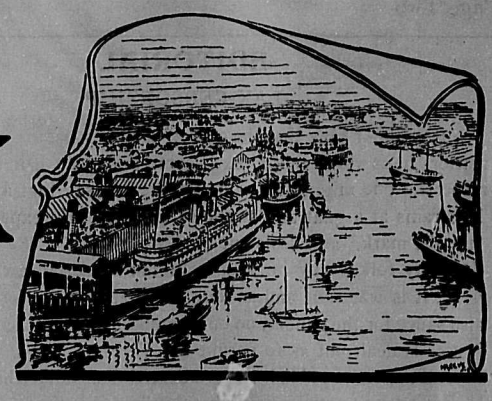


The Week

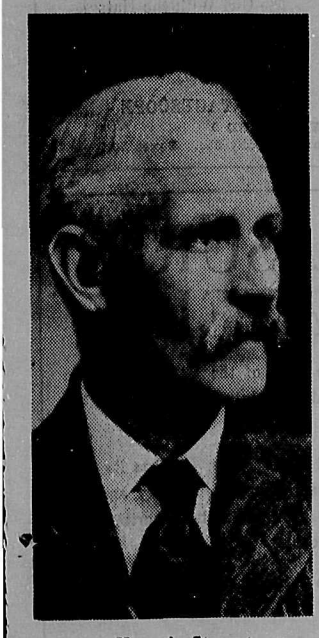


A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

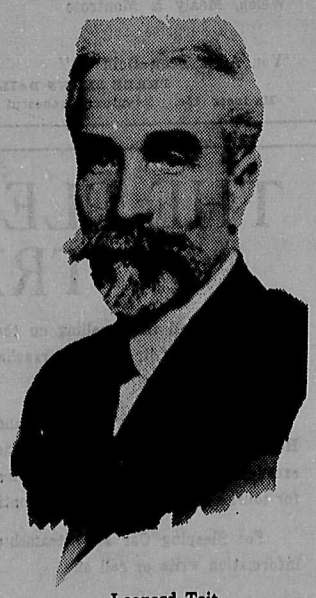
The Official Organ of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange and of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club

Vol. XIV, No. 13--15th Year | VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, September 9, 1916 | 5c. a copy $2.00 a year

AT the shipbuilding yards of the Cameron Mills Genoa Company yesterday, Mr. Justice Martin performed a very interesting ceremony in connection with the laying of the keel of a vessel being built by that company under the provisions of the Shipping Act which was passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. In the course of his very timely remarks he made the following statements:



Hon. A. Stewart



Leonard Tait

INDUSTRY IS INSPIRING

"I must say that it is inspiring to see before us today what has been done here. This movement and this achievement is something to be proud of and I heartily compliment Mr. Cameron and his associates. They have earnel a considerable augumentation of the support of their fellow citizens for the good work they have done.

"I hope these keels will be the forerunners of many others to be laid in British Columbia and that they will be the harbingers of prosperity not only to the enterprising firm which has laid them down, but to the Province and people of British Columbia in general."

Subsequently Mr. H. B. Thomson superintendent of the Shipping Commission, in the course of a very interesting and practical address said:

"At the present time, so far as the people and the treasury of the Province are concerned, this industry is working in a most satisfactory way because we are getting something for nothing and people are generally pretty well satisfied when they are doing that."

Mr. Thomson closed his remarks by saying that this was indeed a great day for the City of Victoria and marked the beginning of a great and lasting industry for the Province.

INDEPENDENT TESTIMONY

Here is testimony from an independent source in the person of Mr. Justice Martin and from one of the most influential business men of the Province, in the person of Mr. H. B. Thomson. Their statements crystallize the policy of the Government, and no apter illustration of that policy could be selected than the picture presented by these new shipbuilding yards, called into existence by the policy of the Government and operating under the statutes with success within a few months of the adoption of a shipbuilding policy. The "Week" wishes to emphasize the fact that this one incident is typical of the general policy of the Government, which is one of practical business progress. This policy is reflected just as truly in the other specific acts of legislation passed last session as in the Shipping Act, and for them as for it, the necessary capital has been secured. This is why Conservatives say that the Government has a business policy, and this is why the leading business men of the Province speak favourably of that policy.

THE BLUE RUIN POLICY

Now let us see what the Liberal policy is as voiced by Mr. Brewster in his two months' tour throughout the Province and repeated in his speech at the Old Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night. As the "Week" has no desire to misrepresent Mr. Brewster he shall tell his own story.

"I have made a 5,000-mile trip over the Province during which I have spoken 100 times, and the condition of the people everywhere was absolutely pathetic. Mothers of families came to our motor-car with tears in their eyes asking, 'What are you going to do for us.'"

"I deny that this Province is prosperous when only last year we sent out of British Columbia for food stuffs which ought to have been grown here no less than sixteen million dollars."

"Thirteen years of handling the affairs of the Province that ends in the ditching of the engine, and now we have got the Mayor of Victoria to speed the old engine up. Millions of acres of the finest lands that we have anywhere were tied up. Settlement was being held back. The few settlers on the land were prevented from having the development and the facilities they should have just because it was impossible for any of the hundreds of people who came into the Province to look for land, to find it."

And this in spite of the fact that there are still millions of acres of good lands in the Province held in reserve by the Government for the pre-emptor, and nearly three million acres will revert to the Crown on the 31st of December next as a result of the legislation passed at the last session of the Parliament. And after all this jeremaid Mr. Brewster had the assurance to state, "I am not a pessimist."

NOT A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE

Mr. Brewster has strongly resented the criticism directed at him for preaching a "blue ruin" campaign in the East. He denies it in spite of the fact that the Eastern Liberal papers report him as addressing clubs and giving interviews in which he repeatedly stated that the resources of the Province have been squandered and that it was practically bankrupt. However much he may resent the criticism of Conservative leaders he can hardly deny the testimony of Liberal papers like the Toronto Globe, the Ottawa Citizen and the Montreal Herald. His speech in Victoria on Monday night, to say nothing of his 100 speeches throughout the Province, are cast in the same mould. If Mr. Brewster is not a pessimist it will be hard lines for the Province if it ever meets with one. Whatever Mr. Brewster may call himself his speeches brand him not only as a pessimist, but as a political knocker, and unfortunately his knocks are directed not only at politics, but at business. In his 5000 miles of perambulation he has not seen one gleam of sunshine, he has not been able to detect any evidence of reviving trade, although all these statistics of the business of the Province show that its volume is increasing daily. He has nothing to say about the official statement made by the Minister of Finance that the Provincial Revenues are increasing. Mr. Brewster is a gatherer of rue and wormwood, not of roses, when there is a silver lining to the cloud he cannot see it, and he is asking the people of the Province to place in charge of their business one who is obsessed with the idea that the future is hopeless and the Province has gone to the "demnition bow-wows."

A GATHERER OF WORMWOOD AND RUE

WHAT IS THERE TO SHOW

There is another matter which by all fair-minded men will be accepted as conclusive evidence of the business methods of the Government, and that is the fact claimed by the Premier in his address in the Old Victoria Theatre a fortnight ago that under the various Conservative administrations of the last 14 years the sum of 90 million dollars has been expended in the Province yet not a single dollar had gone astray, and not a single charge had been substantiated which affected the honesty of the Government in connection with this huge expenditure. In commenting upon his statement the Victoria Times asked "What have we to show for it?" The Colonist answered the question so effectively that the Times allowed the matter to drop. It may, however, be as well to reproduce the following from our morning daily as a reminder both to the public and the Times that there is something very substantial to show for it.

$90,000,000 EXPENDED

"The briefest summary of these extensive public works extending over fourteen years shows: Increased mileage in roads 9,600, in trails 3,143. Schools built 303, including Vancouver Normal, which cost $82,000, and Victoria Normal $453,000. Goals and lockups 32, including Okalla Prison Farm $775,000, Saanich $304,000, Girls' Industrial $80,000, and Boys' Industrial $61,000. Courthouse buildings include Vancouver, $1,176,000; Nelson, $79,000; Kamloops, $60000; Fernie, $59,000; Kaslo, $38,000; Grand Forks, $66,000; Vernon, $198,000; Revelstoke, $146,000; New Westminster, $82,000. In addition other larger public buildings include Parliament Buildings extension, $1,270,000; Provincial Home Addition, $138,000, and Coquitlam Mental Hospital and farm buildings, $883,000. These are but a few of the chief items, by far the largest of which will be found in the public accounts under the heading of bridges. An approximation of the amount spent on bridges exceeds $5,000,000. What has the Province to show for it? The above are a few substantial items, but in addition a stage of social and community development such as no Province of the Dominion has enjoyed at so early a stage of its history. Why, instead of asking the reason for British Columbia suffering more than other provinces from business depression, is the Liberal press not fair enough to acknowledge that on these expenditures, aggregating $90,000,000, the Government has a clean record, and that the expenditures constitute capital outlay."

CONSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION

These are the two foundations on which the Government bases its claim to the confidence of the electors. A record which, despite mistakes, is honourable, and has not been proved to be otherwise in spite of the frantic efforts of a desperate Opposition. A practical common sense business policy for the future, which includes no wild promises but has already gathered the first fruits of its sowing, and can point to the operation of beneficial legislation of the most thorough going character. The Province can hardly ask more than this. Mr. Brewster has nothing of the kind to offer. With no political past in office he must be judged by his record in Opposition, and that record is one of exploded charges, scandals which could not be proved, and election methods, of which admittedly Mr. Brewster had no cognizance, but which are the most discreditable that has ever figured in Western elections. Mr. Brewster has never put forward a constructive programme. He has enunciated some principles such as clean Government, abolition of patronage and "smashing the machine," but he has not said how he proposes to effect this, nor has he given one hint of the manner in which he proposes to handle the business of the Province. If everything the Government has done is so "rotten" it would be interesting to know what Mr. Brewster proposes to substitute for the Shipping Act, the Agricultural Credit Act, the Returned Soldiers' Aid Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act. He deals copiously with generalities but he never gets down to details.

THE FOUR WITH A POLICY

Conservatism Means Progress

WHAT CONSERVATIVES STAND FOR:

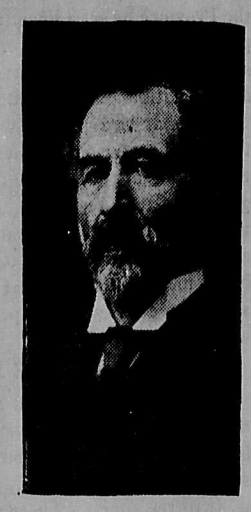
1. Protection for the Workingman
   WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.
2. Promotion of Local Industries
   SHIPBUILDING ACT—One hull completed, one being completed, and others to follow.
3. Advancement of the Province
   Prompt completion of all RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
4. Progression of the City of Victoria
   Immediate erection of the JOHNSON ST. BRIDGE.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE
GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE

Remember—If Mr. Brewster's injunction succeeds, it means instant stopping of all public works

NO CHANGE DURING THE WAR

Reginald Hayward



W. J. Dilworth

THE PROGRESSIVE FOUR

The constituency of Victoria is greatly interested in the contrasts presented in the programme of these two leaders. In fact no city in British Columbia is more interested.

It has in its midst the evidences of development and prosperity which the former is designed to secure. It has nominated four honoured citizens to carry the banner on which optimism, progress and prosperity are inscribed. The "Week" does not believe that these standard bearers will be turned down in favour of four men, who however estimable in their private relations and characters, have shown themselves unable to appreciate the possibilities of a business future, or even to suggest in the faintest outline what measures they would adopt to secure it if they were placed in power.

William Blakemore

EDITORIAL

LAX CENSORSHIP

It is about time that the censor put his spectacles on. In some matters he is very wide awake—sometimes; but if it were not disrespectful one might almost be tempted to say that at other times he strains at a gnat and swallows a camel. He expects editors to "toe the mark," and deals out warnings as to the dire consequences that may follow any infractions of the censorial law. That is all right; it is war time and as long as what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, no one complains. But when such uneven justice is dealt out as to permit the Victoria Times, and a host of Liberal papers to publish the syndicated disloyalty which permeates H. F. Gadsby's article of Wednesday last it is time to lodge a mild protest. The Colonist did so on behalf of the Conservative Press and did it as usual, very decorously. It might have said much more. It might have added force to its protest by quoting some of the objectionable sentences; in that case, however, it would probably have been "called down" by the censor. The Week is not governed by any such rudent consideration of the consequences and therefore wishes to ask the Censor whether he does not think that the following extracts are calculated to check recruiting by creating dissatisfaction with the Military Authorities, and if so whether he does not consider them disloyal and anti-British:

"Recruiting is practically at a standstill."

* * * * *

"The Borden Government never intended the 500,000 limit to be taken seriously."

* * * * *

"The greatest war in history has been a great bun feed for the friends of the Conservative party."

* * * * *

"Recruiting lags under this accumulation of errors."

* * * * *

"The Government is in no particular hurry about recruiting because it is hard put to it to supply the present demand for war supplies."

* * * * *

"The widowed mother was deprived of her pension because, being deprived of both her supports, she needed the money twice as badly. There's bureaucratic logic for you!"

* * * * *

"Who was interested to keep this graft going? No answer can be given **that does not put a crimp in recruiting.**"

* * * * *

If this kind of writing is not calculated to "put a crimp in recruiting" nothing would. Its baseness is revealed by the fact that it is a syndicated article, written for political effect, and published only in Liberal papers. Seeing a chance of making political capital they are base enough to publish it, thus allying themselves with an anti-recruiting campaign. The protest may be of no avail but the Censor may take it for granted that it is re-echoed in thousands of hearts throughout the Dominion.

WANTED—A STANDARD

The Victoria Times says that a higher standard is wanted in public life. Agreed, but what argument can it derive from this with which to forge a political weapon? If the expression has any force on the lips of Mr. Brewster it derives it from his suggestion that by the return of the Liberal party to power the standard would be raised. Is this a valid contention? Let the fair minded man who is not a partizan ask himself the question and examine the evidence on which a reply must be based. For the moment let us assume that the standards of the Conservative party are as low as Mr. Brewster claims, are the standards of Liberalism higher? Are they higher in the neighboring Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta? What has happened to the ministers in both Provinces? Where is the Premier of Saskatchewan? Has he scuttled away to avoid an investigation? If not he is greatly belied. But it is not necessary to go to Alberta. What evidence have the Liberals of British Columbia given that they have adopted higher standards than the Conservatives? And if they have done so just where have they applied the better principles? Was it in the Vancouver by-election six months ago? If there has been any conversion it has been quite recent and very sudden. During Mr. Brewster's late tour through the Province he set a lower moral standard in his speeches than any political leader who has ever appeared in the West; and he was ably supported by his chief lieutenant. If personal abuse, false charges, denounciation and wholesale charges of lying and fraud constitute a "higher standard" no one who attended Mr. Brewster's meeting in the Old Theatre on Wednesday night will deny such a possession to the Liberal party. The fact of the matter is that the people are getting a little tired of the "I am holier than thou" stunt and feel as the Premier said a week earlier that he would hate to be as honest as Mr. Brewster claimed to be. Let us have a "higher standard" by all means, but do not let us fool ourselves with the idea that we shall derive it from either political party. It will come in a different way.

THE FAMOUS WRIT

A great deal has been said about Mr. Brewster's writ, far too much. The Conservative Press has taken it seriously. The Week believes that this is a mistake. Mr. Brewster never meant it seriously, a conclusion fully justified by his conduct since the matter went to the courts. The writ professedly aims at two things: The declaring illegal of the advance of $7,000,000 made to the P.G.E., and the invalidation of all the actions of the Local Legislature since March 14. The Premier has conceded the technical illegality of the former, if illegality is a term which can be used under the circumstances, but he has shown that an emergency had arisen and that the public interest was served by the course he adopted. There is little doubt that if he is called on to do so he can satisfy the Courts also on this point. As there is no allegation of dishonesty it is not unlikely that even if the courts find a technical breach they will indemnify the Government on the ground of public interest. On the other count is it conceivable that the Province can be flung into chaos, all its business suspended and the wheels of progress blocked even if the contention of Mr. Brewster as to the life of Parliament is correct? The Week is not canvassing the merits of the case on either count, but only showing that in a matter so obviously undertaken for political effect any Court is likely to exercise the discretion which is vested in it to prevent such disastrous consequences as have been predicted. Mr. Brewster knows this, and therefore his action is a "bluff."

Correspondence

To the Editor.

Sir: During the past ten days I have been called upon by no fewer than four workers in the interests of the so-called Prohibition leg slation shortly to be submitted to the electors of British Columbia and urged to promise my vote for the measure in question. I have felt it my duty as a citizen to decline so to do, and—believing as I do that **complete Prohibition** of the manufacture, use or sale of alcoholic liquors, excepting for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, would, if endorsed by the mass of the electorate, work out advantageously to the State—desire, with your permission, to cite my reasons for rejecting the present proposition:

1. I regard the submission at the present juncture of such a measure as is now offered for an expression of public opinion as unwise and unfair. Inasmuch as a very considerable portion of our best manhood is now in the Empire's fighting line and therefore unable to express its voice on the issue, I regard the policy of the anti-liquor extremists in forcing a verdict in the absence of these as unpatriotic in the extreme and a policy which cannot be too severely condemned. To endeavour to secure a snap judgment on such a public question by virtual disfranchisement of those who are giving the supreme proof of good citizenship appears to me to contradict and nullify all assertions of patriotism and devotion to the ideals of British justice. It savours of submarining those who are giving their blood and their lives for these identical ideals. For, despite every assurance of media for the taking of the soldier vote, I am convinced that in this crisis of the Nation's and the world's history, all minor and local issues are submerged or must be confused in the mind of the soldier; and, war-wrecked and weary, he will not express himself as he would in his capacity as a civilian citizen.

2. In the absence of a considerable proportion of the voting population, I do not think that any extremist faction—or anybody other than the duly elected Legislature of its own initiative—has right or warrant to frame or submit measures calculated to limit or regulate the conduct or affect the vested interests of absentee citizens.

3. There are, in the measure presented by the so-called Prohibitionists, so many cleverly devised loopholes through which the ostensible purpose of prohibition may be defeated by the well-to-do that it becomes discriminatory class legislation of a distinctly unjust and un-British type, which must prove farcical in its operation, if it be carried by the stay-at-home majority.

4. The enactment of such partial and class Prohibition at present, if ever, must unduly disturb economic conditions in measure disproportionate to any possible good results.

5. Prohibition such as is proposed must inevitably lower the standard of hotel accommodation and weaken the machinery for controlling the sale and use of liquors throughout the Province, and thereby off-set all commendable effort in the encouragement of the attraction of tourists and residential population, which is and must be Victoria's chief business dependence. As a sequel it must, in admittedly trying times, substantially reduce the turn-over of our retail business interests, and make yet more difficult the weathering of the existent period of financial depression.

6. The case for the measure loses respect when, instead of by honest and straightforward argument, it is bolstered by a propaganda of irresponsible platitudes, misrepresentations and exaggerations voiced by such religion-discrediting "ministerial clowns" (to quote a respected Vancouver cleric) as Billy Sunday and the Rev. Dr. Matthews who, I am inclined to believe, are, in the opinion of sound thinkers, very properly rated at their face value as notoriety-seeking fakers whose hysterical methods are productive of infinitely more harm than good to the community.

Yours very truly,
C. H. GIBBONS.

Victoria, B. C., September 6th, 1916.

Sir Clive and Lady Phillips Wolley of Somenos, are spending a few days in town.

*

The Misses Grace and Isabel Montieth have returned from a holiday spent at Sidney.

*

Mrs. J. W. Hamilton of Fort William, whose husband, Major Hamilton of the 94th Battalion C.E.F., is now in England, is making a stay of some weeks in Victoria, but will shortly leave for Vancouver with Miss Marjorie Dickson.

PANTAGES THEATRE

There are names of big, successful men in every walk of life. This is just as true of the theatre and amusement business as any other. The name of Jesse L. Lasky has invariably stood for good material, whether it be attached to a vaudeville act, a motion picture film, or a large theatrical production.

Jesse L. Lasky is responsible for the headline feature at the Pantages Theatre next week, which comes under the title of "The Society Buds." This offering is one of the most elaborate musical comedy offerings of this season and includes a large and talented cast and chorus of twelve people, mostly girls. In the way of comedy, song hits, a full stage setting of elaborate scenery, brilliant costumes of the latest design and attractive girls, "The Society Buds" is a genuine winner. It is expected to be a big act here as it has been in the East on the big time vaudeville circuits. The act is promised to us with the original cast and production as presented by Mr. Lasky in the theatres of New York.

Welch, Mealey and Montrose are a comedy trio who provide excellent fun with their "Surprise Act." The Original Creole Band, an organization of ragtime musicians, singers and dancers will be another big feature. The bill will be opened by Kartelli, a performer on the slack wire, and Claudia Coleman will be present with her unusual assortment of hats and wit.

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'

Highland Cream

You can't deceive a man as to "Highland Cream." Its distinctive qualities stand up above all ordinary brands, so that once having caught that real "Scotch tang" and complete mellowness which is a guarantee of reliability and satisfaction, it's "Teacher's or nothing" every time.

Highland Cream is on draught from the wood, in all hotels and bars. When you "line up" the next time, just say "Teacher's" and be assured of getting the best.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

Pither & Leiser Limited

VICTORIA VANCOUVER
B. C.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

In the Matter of the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Deed dated the 26th day of August, 1916, John Harvey Schroeder, carrying on business as Grocer, under the name of "The Linden Grocery," situate at the corner of Linden Avenue and May Street, and also under the name of "The Home Grocery," situate at the corner of Niagara and Menzies Streets, Victoria, B. C., duly assigned unto Vincent Charles Martin, Accountant, of 1107 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., all the real and personal estate, credits and effects, which may be seized or sold or attached under execution of them and each of them for the benefit of his Creditors:

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Assignor will be held at the office of the Assignee, Vincent Charles Martin, at 1107 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1916, at 4:30 p. m., for the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the estate. All Creditors are *requested to file with the Assignee, on* or before that date, particulars of their claims, duly verified by Statutory Declaration, and the security, if any, held by them.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that on and after the 11th day of September, 1916, the Assignee will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Assignor among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and he will not be held responsible for the Assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim he shall not then have been notified.

H. S. PRINGLE, Esq.,
Solicitor to the Assignee.
207-9 Central Bldg., Victoria, B. C.
VINCENT C. MARTIN,
Assignee.
P. O. Box 1202, Victoria, B. C.

Sept. 9.

Collegiate School

PHONE 62
1157 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

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

PANTAGES
Unequalled Vaudeville

Week Commencing Sept. 11th

Sam H. Grisman Presents
Vincent Erne and Jack C. Claire
In Jesse Lasky's
"SOCIETY BUDS"
An Elaborate Musical Comedy Act—12 People—Mostly Girls

Scream Sig. Bert
Welch, Mealy & Montrose
"The Surprise Act"

"You Ain't Been Doin' It"

JOHNSON'S CREOLE BAND
Presenters of Wild and Untamed Music Combined With Old-Time Southern Fun

CLAUDIA COLEMAN
The Girl With the Hats

KARTELLI
Supported by a Wire

PANTAGESCOPE

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

THE PLEASURES OF TRAVEL

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

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

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

Canadian Pacific Railway

1102 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NEEDS INDUSTRIES

Prohibition Will Close 18 Manufacturing Plants in British Columbia

VOTE "NO"

Brentwood Beach Hotel

MOST ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

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

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

RATES ON THE AMERICAN PLAN

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

Special rates for longer terms and families.
Price of Meals: Lunch, 75 cents; Dinner, $1.00.
Private Dances and Dinners catered for.

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

B. C. FUNERAL CO.

(Hayward's) Ltd.

734 BROUGHTON STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Established 1867

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

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

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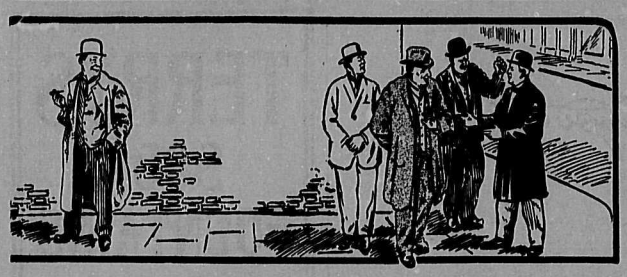
Chas. Hayward, President Reginald Heyward, Secretary
Frederick Caselton, Manager.



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

I must confess that although an indifferent, lackadaisical Lounger, I am considerably worked up on the subject of Recruiting. I know that there are aspects of the question which it is not popular to treat, and I notice that in Thursday's Colonist an "Indignant Mother" complained bitterly because two young girls had presented her son with a white feather. I am prepared to admit that there is nothing more cruel than to suspect a man of cowardice unjustly. If he is the right kind of a man, it cuts deeper than a knife. For that reason I have never judged one man with respect to enlistment. I have looked at many a sturdy well-built fellow and thought he ought to be at the front, but calm reason has said to me: "That man may have a weak heart, or some other chronic complaint which his robust appearance belies, and which is a perfect excuse for his staying at home." No one can possibly know the truth about this, and therefore no one can judge with justice. This is the reason why I have for nearly two years agitated for a badge or button, which would exonerate not only the physically defective, but all other able-bodied men excused by the Regulations for legitimate reasons. This is all the protection that the real man needs. Outside of that, every man of military age, whether married or single, should enlist, the single ones first. I am convinced that when the badge is adopted, and I rejoice that it is now on the eve of adoption, public opinion will do the rest. It will not be necessary to adopt Conscription, when once the slackers have been segregated every man of them will either have to fight, or "skip out," and those who "skip out" will not be Men. I referred in a recent issue to the numbers of young fellows who were going to Seattle under the mere threat of Registration. I am afraid the English language is not sufficiently expressive to convey to such men a sense of the abject cowardice which they are exhibiting. If they could only see themselves as others see them now, and as everyone will see them after the War, they would rather take a cup of poison than run away. The brand of cowardice is as discreditable as was the brand of Cain. There must be something wrong in the make-up of men who can deliberately look on while other men of weaker physique than their own, many of them married men with families dependent on them, others the happy husbands of newly-made brides, others a mother's only son, bravely shoulder "The White Man's Burden," and offer their lives to protect their homes. As I write there lie before me two letters, one from a brave young fellow who inside of six months underwent two serious operations in the hospital, in order to qualify for admission to the army. He recovered from both operations, passed through his period of convalescence twice, took six months training, and left England for the trenches the day that he wrote his letter. It is a letter of cheery optimism and good-bye to his mother, whose only child he is. The other is a beautiful letter from his young wife, a bride of three months, who bravely chokes back her tears, that he may see a smile on her face, and the lovelight in her eyes, that may never look on him again. In that little family episode there are three hearts wrung with anguish, and three hearts full of a bravery and devotion that should make every slacker ashamed to be seen in civilian dress.

*

Apropos of War matters, I am reminded of numerous complaints which are reaching me with respect to the Patriotic Fund. In my opinion they are idle, and therefore I am going to deal with them in this paragraph just as briefly as I think they deserve. Let us take a sample case. There is a young married woman without family, in receipt of $35 a month separation allowance and half her husband's pay. She is complaining because her allowance from the Patriotic Fund is not being paid to her monthly in cash, but instead is being placed to her credit and, as I venture to think, being very wisely husbanded by the Society. It has been found in many cases that however large the aggregate allowance, little or none of it is saved, and in the event of any unexpected stress of circumstances the recipient becomes a second charge on one or other of the War Funds. Lots of people are obliged to live on $35 a month these times, and manage to do it very creditably. In this particular case I do not know whether the woman is attempting to do a little work on her own account and so augument her income. If she has the right spirit, anything like the spirit of her husband who has gone to the Front, she would rather try to earn $10 or $20 a month and relieve the Patriotic Fund of that amount for the benefit of others. This is a time when everyone should help all they can, and the woman who sits down and folds her arms, and thinks that because her husband is fighting she should do nothing but watch and wait, would do well to remember that there are thousands of women who are watching and waiting, and also working. I imagine this woman is an exception.

*

On the other hand, there is only too much reason to believe that a few unprincipled women are making a good thing out of various War Funds, and as the fact is known to their neighbours, subscriptions are checked. I know of a young married woman who conveniently found herself left without visible means of subsistence when her husband went away, and consequently draws $35 a month of military pay, and $10 a month from the Patriotic Fund. She is an expert stenographer, and held a good position at $75 a month prior to the little negotiation to which I refer. She merely took a couple of months holiday in order to be out of employment, and when her allowances were safely fixed, went back to work. She is still drawing her $45 a month of military and Patriotic pay and receiving $75 a month wages. She has no child and no one dependent upon her. I am willing to believe that she too is an exception. There is one other phase of the Patriotic Fund more difficult to deal with, viz., the making of allowances to soldiers' wives who are known to be leading a dissolute life. Of course there are very few, but equally of course their conduct is a matter of publicity and I happen to know one big working camp where the subscriptions fell off something like fifty per cent because of the numbers of cases of this kind of which the men were cognisant. I know there must be a certain amount of imposition on public funds as long as human nature is what it is. And equally of course there must be a certain amount of "Red Tape" to which recipients and subscribers will object. I have heard people complain of what they call the inquisitorial methods of the officers, but they should remember that public funds are being administered, that the circumstances demand the exercise of the utmost care in their administration, that every dollar is needed, and therefore should be conserved, and finally that there is a small residue out to beat the fund, and if this is borne in mind, I am satisfied that a fair judgment will be that all our Patriotic Funds are well administered.

Lounger.

The following are among the recent guests registered at the Qualicum Beach Hotel: Mr. H. C. Gordon, Mr. J. G. Cormack, Mr. G. H. Halse and wife, Mr. R. J. Cronnie, Mr. H. W. Angus, wife and boy, Mr. A. E. Little, Mr. Geo. S. Pettipiee, Mr. W. O. C. Jones, Mr. R. D. Dimming, Miss Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. Colin Graham, Mrs. Mahony and niece, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Abbott, Master A. Abbott, Mr. W. E. Hadly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell, Miss Sheila Russell, Mr. F. R. Harrison, Miss Jean Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. M. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rounsepll, Mrs. M. Rounsepll, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Haine, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bowell, Miss Bowell, Mr. B. P. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Gibbons and children, all of Vancouver, B. C. Mr. E. B. A. Wood, Mr. E. O. Copas, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Mr. J. Ellis and family, Mr. W. Dixon and wife, Mr. G. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Eberts, Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. F. L. Crawford, wife and daughter, Mr. Lindley Crease, Mr. H. J. Davis Capt. J. W. Troupe and wife, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. Stuburg, Mr. Roy Troupe, Mr. F. Hobson, Mr. P. R. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell, all of Victoria, B. C. Mr. Wm. Pitt Trimble, wife and family, Mr. W. S. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Biglow, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edwards, Mr. J. D. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Hugh R. Rood, Miss Helen Crokinon, Miss Agnes Ford, Miss Dorothy Lindley, Mr. Henry Lindley, all of Seattle, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Friedenthal and family, of Portland, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Spencer, of Olympia, Wash. Mr. Ormiston, wife and daughter, Mrs. Pickard, Miss Rozario, of Hongkong. Dr. D. E. Kerr and Miss Dorice Kerr, Mr. Alex Mackenzie and wife, Mrs. R. Seaton, C. W. O'Neill and wife, all of Duncan, B. C. Mr. C. A. Bate and wife, Dr. Smyth, Mr. P. Wilson, Mr. J. B. Hodgins, of Nanaimo. Mr. Leonard Frank, of Alberni, B. C. Miss Grace Heathcote, of San Francisco.

NAVY LEAGUE CHAPTER I. O. D. E.

The Garden Fete to be held tomorrow, Saturday afternoon and evening, in the grounds of David Doig, Esq., Bank House, 1023 Fairfield Road, is expected to be a great success. All arrangements have been made for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. There will be a good musical programme. The amusements are many and varied. For the games and tennis tournament and rifle shooting, handsome prizes have been donated, and will be presented by the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. David Doig. The fete will be opened at 3 o'clock by Admiral and Mrs. Story. By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Bruce Powley the band of the 143rd "Bantams" will perform during the afternoon and evening. The proceeds will go to the patriotic purposes of the chapter. Admission 25c, children 15c, Sailors Free. Take the Foul Bay car, No. 6, and get off at corner Cook and Fairfield Road.

VERNON HOTEL
1208 DOUGLAS STREET
In the Heart of Town.
Comfortable Rooms. Cafe in connection.
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What they can't do in New York!
THEY CAN'T MAKE
Hamsterley Farm ICE CREAM
AT PUBLIC MARKET AND BEACHES, 5c

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THORPE'S
on a bottle it means the best and purest that can be had in mineral waters.
Have you tried our "NEW DRINK," it is a most delicious and refreshing beverage.
THORPES GINGER ALE
has a very delightful flavor.
NON-INTOXICANT
Telephone 435 and have our delivery bring you some of our summer beverages.
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Madame Watts
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Experienced Dressmaking at Strictly MODERATE CHARGES
New Autumn Arrivals
ENGLISH ALL-WOOL TWEEDS
SUITINGS
SERGES
GABERDINES
A Few SILK SWEATERS in Pastel Shades

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA ACADEMY of MUSIC
THOS. STEELE, Principal.
Mr. Steele offers a scholarship of one year's free tuition to the possessor of a real bass voice. Open to competition. Examination arranged by appointment.
Phone 2647 Cor. Fort and Cook Streets.
Royal Bank Building.

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A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Separate Kindergarten for little girls and boys under Mrs. Robbins, N. F. U.
For terms and information apply the Principal
MRS. H. W. SUTTIE
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ST. MARGARET'S
Day and Boarding School for Girls
Course covers training for Kindergarten, High School Entrance and Matriculation. Gymnastics a Special Feature.
SINGING, MUSIC AND DRAWING
Taught by Specialists
Christmas Term Begins SEPTEMBER 7th

"FUMS UP"
The Quaintest and Cutest of All Mascots
Said to be the daintiest embodiment of the twin spirits of Love and Good Luck
"Fums Up" is London's most popular war-time charm novelty. You should see it today. The prices are:
Silver 75c
Gild-Filled $1.50
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1113 GOVERNMET ST.
New Spencer Building.
"At the Sign of the Big Clock"

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The service we have to offer to
Eastern Canada
The States or
to England
Is recognized by experienced travelers as absolutely THE BEST.
ALL-STEEL TRAINS—THE SHORT LINE
The most modern and comfortable Tourist Sleeping Cars, Compartment Drawing Room and Observation Cars. Afternoon Tea.
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INDIVIDUAL TUITION
Reduced fees for the sons of Army and Naval Officers and for Sons of the Clergy
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LIMITED
"QUALITY LAUNDERERS"
1015-1017 North Park Street
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W. J. WRIGLESWORTH
A Splendid Selection of Fresh and Smoked Fish
651 Johnson Street
Telephone 661.

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

SOTTO VOCE
By the Hornet

That even in connection with Tobacco Funds "Unity is strength."

*

That the real desideratum is to give the boys the maximum quantity that can be purchased for the nimble dollar.

*

That there is no doubt that the Overseas Tobacco Fund is in a position to guarantee more than any other.

*

That all packages of tobacco and cigarettes for Canadian soldiers are procured in Canada.

*

That the taking of the soldiers votes has been satisfactory to the Liberal scrutineers if not to the Liberal leaders.

*

That the result of the referendum in the Yukon must have occasioned considerable surprise to the Prohibitionists.

*

That the tide of moral reform supposed to be sweeping the continent has stopped short at the great mining districts.

*

That the experience will be repeated and the result accentuated in British Columbia.

*

That the way the Liquor Permits are mounting up in Seattle offers much food for reflection to the Prohibitionist Party in Victoria.

*

That in the debate in Nanaimo between Cassidy and Morgan there was only one in it and it was not Morgan.

*

That Cassidy captured the meeting and held it in spite of Morgan's "Billy Sunday" antics.

*

That the Prohibitionist chairman would make a great hit in a Vaudeville disrobing act.

*

That in the Old Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night Mr. Brewster must have wished many times that Mrs. McLaughlin was a politician.

*

That she made a splendid speech in favour of Woman Suffrage, easily the best of the evening.

*

That the launching of a vessel on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Justice Martin should convince even Mr. Brewster that there is something doing in the shipbuilding line.

*

That even if the Liberal leader comes from Missouri he must admit that "seeing is believing."

*

That it would be interesting to know why Mr. Brewster's ardour in respect to his celebrated writ has cooled down.

*

That by this time he probably realizes that its influence for political purposes is at an end.

*

That we hear a great deal about the doings of expert agriculturists on experimental farms but many a humble cottager has got them beaten.

*

That if any of my readers doubt this let them pay a visit to the garden of Mr. Henley, Dallas Rd., near Ross Bay.

*

That Mr. Henley has the finest assortment of vegetables I have ever seen and his potatoes are in no way inferior to the best Ashcrofts.

*

That the preliminary arrangements for raising a British Sailors' Relief Fund locally are well under way.

*

That if Victoria lives up to her naval traditions she will make this the biggest fund yet.

*

That there is no need for intending donors to wait until the general canvas begins. That you can send your subscriptions direct to the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, St. John's Rectory, or to Mr. F. F. Crawford, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

*

That the cricket season looks like ending in a close contest for premier honours.

That it would be very difficult at the present moment to pick the winner.

*

That the interest of the Victoria Times in a telegraphic dispatch from Ottawa telling of supposed ministerial changes evaporated very quickly.

*

That it was not even a good election canard.

*

That what with charging for church notices, entertainments and interviews the editors of our daily papers ought soon to be "on velvet."

*

That the garden fete at Mrs. David Doig's today should be one of the most attractive and successful of the season.

*

That there is a most interesting programme and quite a lot of valuable prizes.

*

That for most of the latter the Navy League Chapter is indebted to the generosity of its Regent.

*

That the "jitney" men made a fine haul on Labour Day with special trips into the country, which no one begrudges them.

*

That this should keep them working more regularly on their own runs, some of which are being very inefficiently served at the present time.

Social News

Mrs. Hussey, matron of the Military Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt, is spending a holiday in Vancouver.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lee left yesterday on a visit to Ganges and Denman Island.

*

Mrs. Forrester and the Misses Forrester of Restholme leave tomorrow, Saturday, for England, where Mr. Forrester is stationed.

*

Mrs. J. Murray Ley and Miss Barbara Hogg of Vancouver are registered at the Empress Hotel.

*

Garden Fete at Mrs. Doig's, 1023 Fairfield Road, tomorrow, Saturday. For our Sailors.

*

We learn with regret that Capt. W. Barton of the 103rd was wounded by a shrapnel while on active service. Mrs. Barton has received a cable that he is in a hospital in London for treatment and is anxiously awaiting further news.

*

Miss Williams Stoneyhurst has returned from a summer holiday spent at Central Lake and other interesting places on the Island, with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Williams.

*

Miss E. May of Cowichan spent a short time in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Barton, Esquimalt Road.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Williams, who have spent several weeks with their sister, Miss Williams, Rockland Ave., leave shortly for their home at Honolulu.

*

Afternoon tea, ice cream at the Gorden Fete Saturday afternoon at Mrs. David Doig's, Fraifield Road.

*

Mrs. J. S. Harvey, Knapp Island, is spending a few days in town.

*

Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey, Lake Esquimalt, have returned from a visit to Qualicum.

*

Mrs. and Miss Winsome Neurotsis have returned from a holiday spent in the north.

*

Miss Marjorie Jamieson has returned from a holiday with Mrs. Macdonald at Saanich.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Worlock have returned from a visit to Vancouver.

Mrs. G. H. S. Edwards, Beach Drive, is with her daughters, spending a few weeks at Shwnigan Lake.

*

Mrs. Huebert and family, of Sardis after spending some weeks at their summer cottage at Roberts Bay, left yesterday for home.

*

Mrs. Hodder is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Rockland Avenue.

*

Mr. J. L. S. Meyer, Esquimalt Rd., returned during the week from a visit to Calgary.

*

Mrs. Bowser entertained at lunch on Thursday in honor of Lady McBride, who is leaving shortly for England.

*

Mrs. Mair, of Hill Island, he returned home after a short visit to Commander and Mrs. Hose, Esquimalt.

*

Mrs. H. H. Mackintosh came over from Vancouver to spend several weeks at Sidney, the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Leach.

*

Garden Fete at Mrs. David Doig's, Fairfield Road, Saturday afternoon, to help our Sailors.

*

Mrs. Henry Ridley and her son have returned to Vancouver from a holiday spent at Qualicum Beach.

*

Miss Ball of Vancouver, left for home during the week after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Boak.

*

A wedding of interest to Victorians was celebrated at St. George's Church, Vancouver, on Saturday morning last, when the Rev. Mr. H. Jackson solemnized the marriage of Miss Leila Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Denton, of Vancouver, and Mr. Harry Frederick Bishop, manager of the Fort Street Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada of this city. The bride was attended by Miss Bessie Gilbert. Mr. N. F. Denton, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, after spending their honeymoon visiting various cities on the Pacific Coast. will reside at 1059 Belmont Avenue.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL

Among the leading ladies' schools in Victoria is St. George's, established in 1908. The principal is Mrs. Suttie, who is assisted by a fully qualified staff of certificated teachers. One of the strongest branches of the School is the Art Department, presided over by Miss Gulland, one of whose pupils won a Bronze Star for her animal painting at the last exhibition held in London by the Royal Drawing Society.

Pupils are prepared for entrance to the High School if desired and are carried through their high school course to Matriculation. Equal attention is paid to the education of girls who do not wish to take public examinations.

In the recent high school examinations for entrance, ten girls from St. George's School were sent in, and all passed without extra "fagging." At this school there is no staying in until 4 o'clock and then returning on Saturday morning, but just the ordinary work from 9 till 1 daily.

Physical Culture is a special feature of the school, and is conducted on a system which is a combination of the Swedish and Sandow methods. There is an expert dancing mistress, and in addition to the indoor gymnastic exercises, special attention is paid to games and outdoor exercises of all kinds.

A COMFORTABLE HOTEL

One of the leading hotels in Victoria, The Prince George Hotel, situate in the heart of the city, opposite the City Hall, is making special rates to suit the times. The Prince George Hotel is exceedingly comfortable and guests may depend on courteous treatment and every attention to their wants. The management draws attention to the fact that local business men and women are especially catered for and can rely on prompt and efficient service at very reasonable rates.

Gordon Dispodale LIMITED

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

New Fall Suits
Are Arriving Daily

The display now is one of first importance to women who seek the most accredited Fall Styles and who want quality combined with exclusiveness in design. All the leading materials are now being shown, popular among which are handsome broadcloth, fine serges, whipcords, Gabardine, smart tweed and heather mixtures.

The display is one that merits careful consideration, it embraces garments of the most deserving types for the New Season.

Call and let us show you the new models. The prices are $25.00, $29.50, $35.00 to $65.00.

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SODA FOUNTAINS

Are run all the year round for particular people.

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

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

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Specialist in Ladies' Tailoring

Mr. Brown has devoted many years to the study of ladies' tailoring and can, without doubt, claim to be an EXPERT in this work. Charges are moderate, material positively of the VERY BEST and satisfaction is unconditionally guaranteed.

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Don't fail to visit us—the REALLY ENGLISH TEA ROOMS
MEALS SERVED TOO
Not a bit like a restaurant

THE TEA KETTLE
MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE
Corner Douglas and View Sts.
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(Opposite City Hall)

We have a limited number of vacant rooms to rent to desirable parties from $8.00 per month. Local business men and women especially catered for.

Comfort, Convenience
Courtesy

Phone 3280.

Announcement

Miss Shannon begs to direct attention to the fact that her autumn shipment of Hats, Toques, Bonnets, Etc., will arrive in a few days.

Before buying you are requested to see the artistic and inexpensive Millinery which will shortly be on view.

WATCH FOR NEXT ANNOUNCEMENT

Miss C. S. Shannon
763 FORT STREET

Electric Scalp Treatment

Artistic Hairdressing

Mrs. M. L. Ross

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AT LAST

It is possible to buy a GENUINE FRENCH FACE POWDER at a nominal cost. "LUCILLE" Face Powder (Pink and White) possesses the softest texture, contains only the VERY BEST ingredients and is delicately scented, having an odour of FRESH CUT ROSES.

Try a 10c. Box

To Be Obtained From the Public Market

SCORES OF BOXES HAVE BEEN SOLD

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VANCOUVER ISLAND

British Columbia's Premier Seaside Resort

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

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

Miss Munro
Milliner

725 YATES STREET

Begs to announce that her Autumn shipment of MILLINERY is arriving daily.

Madame STANNER

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

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MODISTE

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

SPORTS COATS AND SKIRTS

FRENCH LINGERIE NOVELTIES, ETC.

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Yates Street. Telephone 4101

CARLTON CAFE

1218 BROAD STREET

Come Here for Really

English Meals

At Moderate Charges

MRS. J. C. RIVERS
Proprietress

The following guests registered at the Westholme Hotel during last week. O. Higman, S. W. Randall, H. Jones, Vancouver; T. M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Espwith, Seattle; Andrew Craik, Westholme, Hugh Hemen, Puyallup, Wash.; J. Conner, Calgary, Alta.; W. B. King, San Francisco; J. B. Imtay, Portland, Ore.

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

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

Overseas News Supplement

Vol. XIV, No. 13. THE WEEK, VICTORIA, B. C., CANADA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916. Fifteenth Year

WOMAN ON LONG TRIP

MAKES TWO DAYS' JOURNEY TO BRING HORSES IN FROM RANGE

VANCOUVER, Sept. 3.—In these times of stress and strife one hears many stories of brave deeds by women in the war zone, and there is also a bravery shown by those who "stand and wait" at home. Among the bravest acts done by a woman, and one which will be appreciated by all who know the country wherein it took place, that of Mrs. Luke Gibson, wife of a Princeton rancher, stands high.

Mr. Gibson is at present in the Vancouver General Hospital, suffering from a broken leg, caused thorough being kicked by a horse, and consequently is unable to attend to his business.

In the course of events it became necessary for several head of horses to be brought from the range at Princeton to Hope, a distance of some 65 miles, but no one could be found at Hope to undertake the trip. Nothing daunted, Mrs. Gibson, who is a little woman, decided that the horses had to be brought down, and that she would bring them, so, unknown to her husband, she started from Princeton with three head of horses and brought them safely to Hope, over the old Hope trail, which has been in disuse for many years. The trip occupied two days and two nights, during which the plucky lady met a bear and a cougar, her only arms being a light rifle and a camp axe, but she remarked when asked what she would have done had the bear or cougar attacked her, that if the rifle had failed her, she still had the axe.

ONLY PROHIBITS COMMON SENSE

LIQUOR ACT NOT CALCULATED TO PREVENT PURCHASE OF LIQUOR

WILL MERELY FORCE THE USER TO BUY OUTSIDE OF THE PROVINCE

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—The B. C. Prohibition Act, on which the electors of British Columbia will be asked to register their opinions at the polls, is not a prohibition act in any sense of the term. So contrary is it to the principles of prohibition that prohibitionists themselves are freely criticising the measure and the man who is neither "wet" nor "dry" is asking the pointed question as to what will be secured by the bill save the building up of industry and trade at points outside the province.

All of which goes to show that it is advisable that the elector who desires to vote intelligently on the subject should carefully examine the act before election day.

The Open Road

The "wide open" clause of the act, clause 57, reads in part as follows:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere (a) with the right of any person to import from without the province liquor for bona fide use in his private dwelling house."

This clause means that any resident of the province is allowed to purchase all the liquor he desires, just as often as he wishes, without any control or regulation by the government, so long as he sends his money outside the province for his supply.

This clause would, for instance, allow any person to place a standing order with any liquor dealer outside the province for a weekly or monthly shipment of whiskey to be delivered to his dwelling. On such an order the supply of liquor would reach him constantly as long as he met his bills. In the face of such conditions the question may well be asked, "Is this prohibition?"

No Threat to Drunkard

In the preliminary campaign in connection with the bill and at the present time, prohibitionists have made a grand stand play, both on the platform and through their propaganda literature, of the drunkard and the frightful evils which accompany drinking. Yet, in the bill for which they themselves are admittedly entirely responsible, they have done absolutely nothing to lessen the consumption of liquor in British Columbia, the sole effect of the legislation being to send money spent for liquor outside the province. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the drunkard, who already has the taste and the habit, is the man most likely to be the first to take advantage of the privilege to buy outside and, should the act pass, would thereafter have liquor in quantity in his home, whereas he now takes his liquor by the glass. As the small boy would say, "What's the use?"

OKANAGAN MEN GET CROSS

CAPT. G. CHALMERS JOHNSTON OF VERNON AND LIEUT. EVANS OF ENDERBY RECEIVE DISTINCTION

VERNON, Sept. 4.—Everybody here will share in the pride of the distinction which has come to our fellow townsman, and Capt. Johnston has a host of old friends in this city and district who will rejoice that his gallant conduct and soldierly qualities have met with such well-merited recognition. The Colonist says:

"Capt. G. Chalmers Johnston, who will be rembered locally as the adjutant of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, has been awarded the Military Cross, according to private advices received here. It also is learned that two other officers of the same unit have been honored similarly, namely Lieut. A. V. Evans, who formerly was of Enderby, B. C., and Lieut. Worsley, who left Victoria in command of the Yukon section of the 2nd C.M.R. Having been wounded, the latter returned to England, and, on his recovery, was transferred to the Engineers.

"While no information has been received as to the circumstances attending the feats of the three last mentioned, something has been heard of Capt. Johnston's service. When the 2nd C.M.R. was reorganized in England, Capt. Johnston was given command of "D" Company. That he possessed, in an exceptional sense, the characteristics of a leader was evidenced first during the recent heavy fighting on the Ypres salient.

"Brigadier-General Williams was captured by the Germans and his duties as brigade commander temporarily fell on the shoulders of Lieut-Colonel Bottfi O.C., of the 2nd C.M.R. With this change Capt. Johnston assumed command of the 2nd C.M.R. and a part of another Canadian unit. For eighteen hours, and throughout a very severe engagement, he discharged the responsibilities thus suddenly devolving on him with entire satisfaction. After the battle he was appointed second in command of the 2nd C.M.R. and also is performing the duties of adjutant.

"Mrs. Johnston and family have their home at 2439 Longbranch Ave., Victoria."

FINE LEVIED ON JITNEY DRIVER

NICOLA DE TOMASTO FINED $100 FOR FAILING TO STOP AT STATIONARY STREET CAR

EDMONDS, Sept. 1.—The heavy fine of $100 and costs was meted out by Magistrate Beatty in the Burnaby police court yesterday to Nicola Di Tomaso, of 644 Hawks Avenue, Vancouver, and driver of car No. 3218. Tamosa was found guilty of failing to stop when passing a street car standing at the corner of Kingsway and Edmons, picking up passengers. As an alternative to paying the fine, the accused can serve three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Tomaso was travelling at a good rate of speed when he passed the street car and his machine knocked down two little children, Margaret Lemon, of Edmonds, and Fairvan Fawcett, of Sapperton, just as they were about to board the Twelfth Street car. Both were badly bruised and shaken up.

PERSONNEL OF PENSION BOARD

J. K. L. ROSS, OF MONTREAL, IS CHAIRMAN, WITH MAYOR TODD AND COL LABATT

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The new pension board, which will have permanent supervision of the whole war pension system of the Dominion was named last night. This board will take over from the Militia Department the administration of the act.

The chairman of the board is J. K. L. Ross, a Montreal multi-millionaire, whose generosity toward war association funds has been marked and who possesses considerable business ability.

The other members are Major John L. Todd, M.D., of Montreal, and Col. Labatt, of Hamilton.

Dr. Todd has had a distinguished career. He was born at Victoria, B.C., and graduated from McGill, specializing in parasitology, and afterward lecturing at Liverpool University. When war broke out he went to the front and while there studied the French method of handling wounded men and training disabled soldiers for vocations.

He was brought back to Canada to assist the Dominion Hospitals Commission.

Col. Labatt is a brother-in-law of Hon. Dr. Reid, Ministers of Customs. He went overseas as major in the fourth battalion and was wounded, returning as a casualty.

The work of the board is an important one and its task very onerous. Already the Canadian pensions amount to a million and a half a year, and it is expected will reach $15,000,000 by the end of the war.

The salaries which the members of the new board will receive is $5,000 a year each.

VOTE WILL BE TAKEN HONESTLY

HON. JOE MARTIN STATES SIR RICHARD HAS TURNED WHOLE BUSINESS OVER TO SOLICITORS

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—"The Ottawa Journal" says tonight:

"Hon. Joe Martin, whose dislike of Tories, especially the British Columbia brand, transcends Satan's hate of sin, has been interviewed as to the coming election on the Pacific Coast, and has this to say in regard to the taking of the soldiers' vote: 'Sir Richard McBride is an old opponent of mine, but it is only fair that I pay him the tribute of saying that he has turned over the whole business of taking the vote of the British Columbia soldiers overseas to an honest and thoroughly responsible firm of English solicitors, and I believe the vote will be honestly taken.'

"This is in direct and refreshing contrast to the views of suspicious and small-minded partisan newspapers who, of course, were unable to conceive that anybody opposed to them could have a decent conception of public service or the ability to honestly perform. Sir Richard McBride was being reported as the tool and willing accomplice in a dastardly attempt of the Bowser Government to steal the soldiers' vote for the Conservatives.

"Hon. Joe Martin, eccentric but honest, has done a public service by exposing one of the many recent and not least discreditable attempt of the slimy partisans to demonstrate that most Canadians and all Conservatives are a pack of thieves and thugs."

ARRIVES AT WINNIPEG

Vancouver Autoist Has Completed Trip Across Prairie

VANCOUVER, Sept. 4.—Mr. H. W. White has written to the secretary of the Vancouver Automobile Club, announcing his arrival in Winnipeg on Thursday, August 24, and is thereby the winner of the silver cup offered by the club for the first car to make the continuous trip from Vancouver under its own power. In addition he is also entitled to a silver medal offered by the largest motor journal in the United States for any tourist who makes the trip from any point east of the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast or viceversa, by automobile. In his letter he states that his trip has aroused great enthusiasm in all the towns en route, and he feels that Vancouver has received a great deal of publicity, as he has everywhere been overwhelmed by questions regarding particulars of the whole trip. Surprise has been expressed on every side that it is possible to motor such a distance over good roads. Mr. White expected to leave Winnipeg on Tuesday last on the return trip. He promises a full report of the road conditions from Calgary to Winnipeg within a few days.

SKOOKUM JIM, OF KLONDIKE, DEAD

JAMES MASON, INDIAN, WAS WORTH $100,000 AT ONE TIME

DAWSON, Sept. 4.—James Mason, better known as "Skockum Jim," the most widely known Indian of the north, who was with George Carmack, of Seattle, at the discovery of gold in the Klondike on August 17, 1896, is dead at his home at Carcross. He was the Yukon's wealthiest native. At one time he had $100,000 in virgin gold, which he proceeded to spend prodigally, and but for the kindly intervention of the late Bishop Bompas and Percy Reid, former mining recorder, would have died a pauper. They assisted him so that the remnants of his fortune lasted until his death.

Soon after Skookum Jim made his stake on Bonanba, he journeyed with his wife and George Carmack to Seattle to enjoy the delights of civilization. He had so much wampum he hardly knew how to spend it. He threw coins from his window and had a crowd fighting in the streets. As newspaperman found him and his wife having the time of their lives in their room in a fashionable hotel, opening gaudily labelled salmon cans and bundles of silk, lingerie and varied trinkets in one grand mess.

Skookum Jim returned north and settled at Carcross. His mining ground was sold and he spent his last days prospecting. His last stampede was last winter, to the head of the Liard, beyond Atlin. He travelled many weeks with the mercury at 60 or more below zero, with no companions but his dogs. Returning to Carcross, he fell ill and never completely recovered. For a time he was at Tenakee Hot Springs, Alaska, then in the government hospital at White Horse and finally at Carcross.

The name James Mason was given him at Bishop Bompas' suggestion.

C.P.R. TURNS PEOPLE AWAY

DEMAND FOR ACCOMMODATION ON EXCURSION STEAMERS TO VANCOUVER SO GREAT MANY WERE LEFT BEHIND

VICTORIA, Sept. 3.—When the C.P.R. steamer Princess Victoria left for Vancouver yesterday afternoon there was such a demand for accommodation that no less than 150 people had to be left behind, and as the C.P.R. fleet of vessels were all engaged no immediate relief could be rendered through the dispatch of another steamer on the afternoon run.

Under the terms of the latest regulations the Princess Victoria is only permitted to handle about 600 passengers. She has previously carried as many as 1,200. The majority of those left behind in the afternoon were accommodated on the Princess Adelaide, which left last night for Vancouver, and she got away with between 400 and 500 passengers, special accommodations having been provided by the company to meet all emergencies.

The late Mr. Pemberton was a member of the Union Club, also of the Oak Bay Golf Club. He had been a member of the Colonial Institute for some time.

CHAMPION HAS SEEN BEST DAYS

DEFEATED BY CHURCH IN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT YESTERDAY—JOHNSTON HAS EASY WIN

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The defeat of Maurice E. McLaughlin, the idol of American lawn tennis, by George M. Church, was the feature of the fourth round of the national singles championship tournament at the West Side Club today. The elimination of the California comet in his widely heralded attempt to come back after two years of defeat, left but three Westerners in the field for the 1916 title as against four Eastern stars and one Southerner.

George M. Church tonight was the hope of the Eastern contingent and the West pinned its faith on the ability of Wm. M. Johnston, victor a year ago, although it is conceded that, of the remaining eight players in the turnament, F. Norris Williams and Clarence J. Griffin had a chance.

Church defeated McLaughlin 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Johnston easily eliminated Leonard Beekman at 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. Williams came through at the expense of Wm. J. Clothier, whom he defeated 5-7, 7-5, 6-4, 6-1. Griffin put out E. H. Whitney, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 12-10. Douglas S. Watters, the Southern champion, won from E. R. McCormick, of California, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. Wallace F. Johnston easily disposed of W. Merrill Hall, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2. Watson M. Washburn won from Willis E. Davis, holder of the clay court championship, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

While the defeat of McLaughlin had been forecast, the gallery of more than 8,000 spectators was eager for a victory by the player, who, when at the top of his tennis career, defeated the greatest players the world has ever seen.

McLaughlin, however, clearly showed that he no longer had the old stamina. At times he flashed as in old days, but against the smashing play of his adversary he was powerless.

PRISONER WOULD SELL ISLANDS

PTE. WILLIAM LORD, 29TH BATTALION, FROM GIESSEN, MAKES ENQUIRY AS TO REAL ESTATE HERE

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 4.—Enquiries regarding the condition of the real estate market in this city, while frequently received from afar off, seldom come from Germany. However, such an enquiry was received today by Mayor Gray from Pte. William Lord, 29th Battalion, who is a prisoner of war at Giessen, Germany. Pte. Lord was taken in the St. Eloi battle. He is the possessor of a lot on Lulu Island, for which he paid the usual fancy price of boom days, and would like to dispose of it, so he enquires whether it is likely that he could sell it at any price.

"TAG DAY" RESULTS

Over $783 Taken by Women's Canadian Club to Help Y. M. C. A. Military Work

VICTORIA, Sept. 3.—As the result of their "Tag Day" held yesterday, the Women's Canadian Club has collected the sum of $783 to aid the fund which is being supported for the building by the Y.M.C.A. of "huts" for the use of soldiers on active service at the front. The work is so creditable and worthy that no one could refuse a donation, and one generous donor on Rockland Avenue, a lady who had a keen appreciation of what the Y.M.C.A. huts mean to the boys coming out of the trenches, gave $25. "Peter," Mrs. Duce's little bull-terrier, added to his laurels from past "Tag Days" by taking over $37 in his collecting box.

The Women's Canadian Club is immensely grateful to the many volunterr helpers who stood with collecting boxes, and to the Red and Blue Cross Flower Guild, which suspended its own special work for the day to help.

NOW PAY $22,000 WEEKLY

Ontario Compensation Board Handles Many Claims

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation board, in a statement issued last week, states that an average of 270 new claims are being allowed weekly in addition to more than twice this number of continued and pension payments, making a total of about 850 compensation cheques in all issued each week. The average weekly amount of compensation is about $22,000. "About 85 per cent of the accidents involve temporary disability only, 12 per cent involve more or less permanent partial disability and about 2½ per cent are death cases," declares the statement.

PROMINENT MAN DIES SUDDENLY

JOSEPH D. PEMBERTON SUCCUMBS FROM HEART FAILURE WHILE ON ISLAND TRAIL

VICTORIA, Sept. 1.—The death occurred yesterday, while he was on his way to some mining interests in the San Juan River district, of Joseph D. Pemberton, a well known citizen of Victoria, and a son of the late Mrs. Pemberton, whose funeral took place only last Saturday morning.

The deceased gentleman left Victoria on Tuesday evening, motoring up to Shawnigan Lake, and leaving yesterday morning with Mr. Lewis and another companion, for the San Juan River district. From Shawnigan the trip was made with pack horses, and it was expected that the inspection of the mine would occupy a day or so and that the party would be back in town within a couple of days. The message received this morning by F. B. Pemberton, a brother of the deceased, contained only brief particulars of the occurrence, but so far as could be gleaned J. D. Pemberton had instructed his companions to proceed and he would catch up with them in time. They left him sitting at the side of the trail, where the body was later discovered, death evidently having been due to heart failure.

A son of the late J. D. and Mrs. Pemberton, of "Gonzales," Victoria, Joseph D. Pemberton was born in England forty-two years ago. He was educated at University College, London, and passed from there in engineering. For some time after coming back to this country he lived at Nanton, Alberta, where he had a large cattle ranch of about three thousand acres of land and many hundreds of head of cattle as well as horses. He removed to Victoria more recently, and for many years practiced as a British Columbia land surveyor, latterly senior member of the firm of Pemberton & Wollaston, land surveyors. He had some mining interests in the San Juan River country, and was on his way to visit this when seized with the fatal illness.

A keen horseman the late Mr. Pemberton was one of the best steeplechase riders who has ever taken part in events of the kind on the island. For years he won all the amateur events of the kind held at Colwood, and it was a foregone conclusion when he entered such races that he would be one of the first men to come in.

Although he had not been in robust health for some time not even the most intimate friends were aware that he suffered from any serious weakness of the heart, and the news came with astonishing suddenness to relatives and others who had seen him just a couple of days ago apparently in his usual health.

There survive, besides the widow, and two young daughters and a son, all living here, two brothers, F. B. Pemberton, of this city, and Major W. D. P. Pemberton, of the 103rd Battalion, now overseas; also three sisters, two of whom, Mrs. H. R. Beaven and Mrs. Curtis Sampson, live in Victoria. The third, Mrs. Beanlands, lives at Seven Oaks, England.

The remains will be brought down by train tomorrow afternoon from Shawnigan lake, and the funeral will take place on Saturday from "Gonzales."

PLAIN WARNING TO DISTURBERS

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AT MEETING IN MONTREAL SAYS PUNISHMENT WILL FOLLOW INTERFERENCE WITH RECRUITING

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Plain warning was given by Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, at a recruiting meeting for the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish Canadian Rangers in Dominion Square here tonight that if there should be a repetition of the recent organized interruptions at recruiting meetings in Montreal, severe punishment will be imposed on the trouble makers.

The Minister, referring to the riots of a few days ago, in Place d'Armes Square, where some French-speaking citizens broke up the recruiting meeting, said:

"I want to say to my fellow citizens of Montreal that it was with amazement almost amounting to incredulity that the Government of this country learned that it had been possible for any one to imagine or suggest that there was any place in this city or in the Dominion where a recruiting meeting could not be held."

After declaring that the work of recruiting "is the holiest and the most important work of the people of Canada," and that it was the soldiers' sacred duty to get recruits, the Minister said:

"It is the law of this country that no man may interfere with, impede or disturb soldiers in the performance of their duty. Let that be understood, and let it be understood that the man who tries to interfere with them will do it at his own peril, and that he will not have many moments given him before he realizes what that peril means. Let it be understood that the officers holding such recruiting meetings have the authority to arrest, upon the spot, any one who by interruptions or otherwise seeks to disturb the carrying on of such meetings."

Hon. Mr. Doherty laid down the law with reference to the rights of recruiting officers seeking recruits in the streets, and he gave warning that these rights must not be interfered with. He stated that there was no intention on the part of the Government to have the recruiting meetings at Place d'Armes discontinued.

Noonday recruiting meetings were held today at Place d'Armes. There was no hostile demonstration

WILL LAY THIRD KEEL THIS WEEK

CAMERON-GENOA MILLS SHIPBUILDERS, LTD., START CONSTRUCTION OF ANOTHER LUMBER CARRIER ON THURSDAY

VICTORIA, Sept. 3.—It was announced yesterday that the keel for the third ship to be constructed in Victoria by the Cameron-Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, ltd., will be laid next Thursday afternoon.

The Hon. Justice Martin, judge of the Admiralty Court, has consented to perform the ceremony, and it is anticipated that it will take place in the presence of a large number of Victorians, as interest in the shipbuilding industry and the progress being made along the waterfront, formerly occupied by the Songhees Indian Reserve, is rapidly growing. The keel will be laid at 4 o'clock.

The ship is being built by the Cameron-Genoa Mills Company, in accordance with the regulations of the British Columbia Shipping Act, which was brought down during the last session of the Legislature. It will be the eleventh vessel to be started on since the measure was passed.

The three ships being built in Victoria are five-masted schooners with semi-Diessel auxiliary power. Keels are 225 feet in length, with 44-foot beam, the depth of hold being 18 feet. It is estimated that they will carry about 1,500,000 feet of lumber for the accommodation of which they have been specially designed.

PLEASED WITH METHOD

Scrutineers State Appreciation of Manner of Taking Soldiers' Vote

VICTORIA, Sept. 1.—Having completed the taking of the vote of guards at James Island, the Esquimalt returned soldiers at the Esquimalt Home, Mr. J. M. Smith, presiding officer, who was appointed for the purpose of taking the vote of the soldiers on guard at various points on the Island, left last night for the West Coast. He will open a poll at Bamfield and one at Pachena, on the completion of which he will have finished the work assigned to him.

The number of votes cast at James Island was 26; at the drydock, 21; at the Convalescent Home, 13, and at the oil tanks, 6. The excellence of the arrangements and the fair manner in which the vote was taken was testified to by the scrutineers if the various political parties interested when, at the completion of voting on Thursday evening, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smith in a communication signed by the scrutineers, Messrs. J. B. McCallum, for the Prohibition Party; Mr. G. Mabon, for the Liberals, and Mr. C. N. Tubman, for the Merchants' Protective Association.

Yesterday voting of soldiers commenced at North Vancouver, under the presiding officer, Mr. John D. Kearns. On Tuesday next Mr. Godfrey Booth, presiding officer for Victoria, will commence his duties at the Naval Hospital, Esquimalt.

NURSES WANTED IN ENGLAND

VACANCIES FOR THOSE QUALIFIED WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY SERVICE

VICTORIA, Sept. 3.—A request has been received by militia headquarters from the War Office, London, for a number of more fully qualified staff nurses for service with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. This call for additional help to look after the wounded and sick soldiers has been sent far and wide, not only throughout Canada, but also the United States.

The request provides that nurses must be certified as properly qualified pass the physical examinations, must be between the ages of 25 and 45, and be willing to serve in any area. They are to be selected and recommended by matrons of John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for American nurses, and for Canada by matrons of hospitals at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

All nurses selected must join the Canadian Army Medical Corps, but they will serve with the Imperial, not the Canadian forces, although they will be granted commissions in the Canadian militia. It will not be necessary for these nurses to secure outfits here, as they are advised to take as little baggage with them as possible.

Applications for this service should be made in writing, with full information, to Major Muckleston, A.D.M.Ss., at headquarters, Toronto.

It is hoped to secure a detachment of at least 200 nurses for this service, which will give opportunity for many who have applied in the past without being able to secure appointment to previous nursing units. It was stated by Major Muckleston that already there was at headquarters a waiting list of over fifty qualified nurses anxious to get service overseas.

PLACES FAITH IN HORWOOD STORY

CROWN COUNSEL URGES JURY TO PUT IMPLICIT RELIANCE IN EVIDENCE OF CHIEF ARCHITECT

WINNIPEG, Sept. 1.—Implicit reliance in the evidence of V. W. Horwood, former provincial architect, was urged upon the jury which is trying the ex-ministers by R. A. Bonnar, K.C., senior crown counsel, who began his address yesterday afternoon in the 34th day of the trial. Mr. Bonnar spoke for three hours and is continuing today. He reviewed briefly Horwood's evidence and alleged that he was a tool of the accused and "unstained and unsullied" before he fell into their hands.

Crown counsel declared that Horwood was not let in to "all the secrets of the inner chamber." He was told the excessive payments were for campaign funds, and even that made the accused guilty. "I am going to submit," said Mr. Bonnar, "that while there may have been some campaign fund yet there was a great deal worse, I dare say about $200,000 was for campaign funds, but I am going to show you that they intended to take $2,000,000 out of the building; that Kelly was to get $1,000,000 and the rest was to be distributed, you can consider whether legitimately or otherwise."

On the caissons alone, Mr. Bonnar claimed there was a total of $694,530 of illegitimate profits. At this time he said an arrangement was made among Mr. Coldwell, Dr. R. M. Simpson and Horwood that campaign funds should come from the caissons. From the north wing steel contract there was an illegitimate profit of $135,000 and from the south wing grillage of $169,827, though to the latter contract was added steel superstructure work which had been included in the destroyed $802,000 dome contract. Had the accused been honest they would have discharged Horwood and cancelled Kelly's contract, when they learned that the south wing contract as originally made could not be justified by the steel in it. Instead of that course they promised to increase Horwood's salary, and they "drew closer to Kelly," declared Mr. Bonnar.

Mr. Bonnar proceeded to deal with what he called the suggestions to Horwood that he would be paid $25,000 to "keep his mouth shut." He said $5,000 of the $10,000 which was sent to Wm. Salt through M. G. Hook was paid on a cheque of James H. Howden's and the other $5,000, he asserted, came from Mr. Coldwell.

GENERAL LECKIE ON DUTY AGAIN

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Brigadier-General R. G. E. Leckie, who was wounded by an enemy sniper in February, has recovered and has been given command of the training division at Bramshoot camp, says the Gazette's London correspondent.

ARMSTRONG

Mr. J. P. Bell, general manager of the Bank of Hamilton, motored over from Salmon Arm on Saturday and spent a few hours in the city.

*

Miss J. Swanson left on Thursday for Carmagon, Alta., where she has obtained a position as school teacher.

*

Miss N. Brett was a passenger to Vancouver on Wednesday's train, where she will attend the Provincial Normal School.

*

Privates H. Austin and E. Gerrard came down from Vernon on Thursday to spend a few days leave.

*

Mr. Price Ellison was a visitor in the city on Wednesday morning for a few hours.

*

Mrs. A. Buckley went to Kamloops on Thursday to visit for a time and also to say farewell to Mr. Buckley who recently joined the Engineers at Vancouver and left that city with a draft for the east, on Friday.

*

Miss E. McKee left for Vancouver on Friday, where she will attend the Normal school.

*

Sergt.-Major J. F. Harrison, of "D" Company, of the 172nd Battalion, came down from Vernon on Saturday to spend a fortnight's leave at his home here.

*

Miss Bond, formerly of this city came in on Monday to visit her friends for a few weeks.

*

Mrs. R. Daniels left on Tuesday for Regina where she will visit for two months.

*

Privates R. McNair, H. Grant, and Sergt. W. Hunter, of the 211th Battalion (American legion) came in on Saturday to spend a month at their homes here.

*

Miss E. M. Robertson, of Vernon, visited for the week-end with friends here.

KELOWNA

Miss Dorothy Evans and Miss Jean Kincaid who were amongst the number of students studying at the local High School who passed the matriculation examination this summer, left the city last Wednesday for Penticton where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Etter for two days, after which they proceeded to Vancouver where they will enter Normal School. We wish them great success in their advanced studies.

*

The Rev. Alex. Duncan, who has been pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church for the past three years, and who a short time since resigned from the pastorate, conducted his last service on Sunday morning last. The church was well filled. Special music was provided by the choir. Dr. Dunn will remain in Kelowna, having accepted a position on the staff of the local high school.

*

We are informed by the officers of our local creamery association that the government loan which was promised in aid of the creamery some time ago will be received about September 5th. It is good news that this important industry is receiving the attention of the government.

*

On Saturday evening, the 19th, a political meeting was held in the Opera House. In honour of the Premier, Mr. Bowser, all the stores closed during a part of the evening and the city band played for a half an hour before the meeting. The meeting was very well attended but was marred by a few hecklers. The Premier called them disreputable citizens. Mr. Bowser, in his speech, outlined the work of the government with particular reference to railroads and soldier's compensation.

KALEDEN

About seventy people from this district went to Penticton on Tuesday evening of last week to attend the political meeting in the Empire Theatre.

*

Miss Marie Lapsley left on Sunday to attend school at Toronto. Mr. Lapsley accompanied his daughter as far as Okanagan Landing.

*

Mrs. and Miss Findley, of Vancouver, and Miss Vanderburg, of Summerland, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Findlay.

*

Mrs. W. R. Rourke and Karl Rourke spent Tuesday of last week with friends in Penticton.

*

Vernon Simpson, Gertrude Preston, Alice Standen, Caroline Standen and Blanche Roadhouse left the first of the week to attend the Penticton High School.

*

Fred Craig, of Okanagan Falls, came to Kaleden Monday to take charge of the public school here.

*

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin entertained very pleasantly in honor of the young people who were to leave Kaleden to attend school. At seven o'clock the party numbering about twenty left in the "Mallard" for a trip to the Falls. Upon their return they repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin where with music and refreshment and games, the rest of the evening was spent most enjoyably.

*

Mrs. Haines, of Calgary, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. Hatfield.

*

The Red Cross supplies for August from Kaleden were fewer than usual owing to the fruit and other out-door occupations having absorbed the time of the workers. They consisted of 10 many tailed bandages, 1 triangular bandage, 1 pillow case, 40 head bandages, 20 eye bandages, 5 T bandages, 1 roll of old cotton, 3 pyjama suits, 1 nightshirt, 10 hot water bottle covers, and 16 pairs of socks. A small pig has been given to the Red Cross by Mrs. Roadhouse, and will be drawn for shortly. Tickets are 25c each, of which there is only a limited number, so an early application should be made for them at the Supply Store, Kaleden.

MARA

Mr. Walter Baer, of Kelowna, came in on Wednesday last, and is staying with Mr. Owen Rosoman during the fall and winter months.

*

Mrs. Page and daughter came in from the coast on Saturday last, the former having been appointed to the position of senior teacher at the Mara school during the coming term.

*

Mrs. A. Hill was a visitor to Enderby from Saturday till Monday.

*

Victor Witala came in from the main line on Wednesday last, leaving on Sunday for Armstrong, where he has been appointed to the position of section foreman.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coell, of Sicamous, visited Mara on Sunday last.

*

Miss Aubrey paid a short visit to Mara friends last week, leaving on Friday's train for Solsqua, there, to take up a position as school teacher. Her friends in this locality wish her the best of fortune in his new calling.

*

The Rev. H. R. Ragg and family, who have been spending a month's holiday here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Groves, left on Friday for their home at Trail, B. C.

*

Miss M. O. Carey returned from Armstrong where she has been spending the summer vacation and is again taking up her work as school teacher here, this time as junior teacher. Mrs. Page, as senior teacher, will take charge of the more advanced pupils. Pending the erection of the new school, the juniors will use one half of the Mara church as a class room.

*

Owing to the large increase in the number of children in the district, the provision of a new school building with two class rooms and the appointment of a second teacher have become necessary.

*

Mr. G. Mackie came in from Salmon Arm on Friday last, returning Sunday.

*

Large numbers of Mara people are visiting what is known as the Huckleberry Patch, about four miles up the mountain lying each of the settlement. The climb is trying and toilsome, but is well worth the trouble, as one realizes when finally emerging into the huckleberry belt, surrounded by many acres of this most delicious wild fruit. Some take camping equipment and remain over night, while other make the round trip in one day packing the day's gatherings of berries on their backs. The view from this lofty elevation is magnificent and the trip is well worth while apart from the consideration of the berries, when when preserved make a most welcome and dainy addition to the winter provender.

GREENWOOD

Private Jim McDougall of the 172nd, is spending a month in Grand Forks. Jim is now well posted in gun and bayonet work, and expects to make a tour of France before the war ends.

*

A couple of large fish were caught recently in Boundary Creek, James Poggi landed one that measured 24 inches, while Chas. Hammerstadt got the other which was 20 inches in length.

*

At Vernon on Saturday the ladies of Kamloops presented the 172 Battalion with stand of colors. The colors cost $1145. During the ceremonies several soldiers were overcome by the heat.

*

The Ledge gives all political parties an opportunity to advertise their views, policies, etc., at so much per line, provided the matter is couched in reasonable language.

*

Mr. and Mrs. George Swayne, and granddaughter, Mrs. S. P. Dixon and family, spent several days of last week on a camping trip to Midway. While there they occupied the residence of Chas. Dempsey.

*

Charles King, the well-known chef and old-timer, is due to arrive here this week. Charley lived where Fort McLeod now stands in 1872, and was one of the men who helped to bury the victims of the "Custer Massacre" in Montana, June, 1876.

*

While fishing near Morrissey, Tom Prentice found the fossilized remains of a pre-historic animal. It was eight feet long and looked like a petrified alligator.

*

Mrs. Luke Gibson recently drove a team of horses from Princeton to Hope. The journey took two days, and a cougar and grizzly bear were met on the trail.

*

It is 30 years ago this month since the C. & N. railway was finished on Vancouver Island, and opened by Sir John A. MacDonald.

*

J. Rennie, the publisher of that bright paper, the Hope Review, has secured a new editor by marriage. Bless her and him. The Review will soon grow larger and widen its sphere of usefulness to the community in which it circulates.

*

H. D. Shelden and Sons, of Detroit, are on a fishing and hunting trip up the Bridge River. They have with them a white guide, three Indians and 23 pack horses. Chances are that they will not get as much game as Scott McRae could with two rifles, one dog, a Bowie knife, and one plug of chewing tobacco.

HATZIC

Mr. and Mrs. James Stratton, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the past two months, returned to Hatzic last week.

*

Mr. F. Hitch, who has been on the sick list for some time is able to be around again and is greatly improved in health.

*

Mr. Dyson of Victoria is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hodgson.

*

Miss Alice McEwen, who has been spending the vacation on Vancouver Island, returned to Hatzic last week.

Mr. R. O. Fisher of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Keremos is spending a couple of weeks holidays here.

*

Miss Patterson of Vancouver was the guest of her friend Miss Roxie Richardson, over Sunday.

*

Mr. Arthur Edwards has enlisted with the 131st and is now in training at Vernon.

*

Mr. T. Ruttan left last week for Weyburn, Sask., where he intends to remain for a few months.

*

Mr. Jas. Lawrence has rented the Dorman residence and will move in at the first of the month.

*

Miss Mary Noble returned to Hatzic on Sunday after a pleasant vacation in Vancouver.

*

Mr. J. Wakefield's new residence is nearing completion and when finished will be a worthy addition to Hatzic's residence district of beautiful homes.

*

Miss Ivy Henry has resumed her duties as teacher for the present term at the Whatcom road school near Huntingdon.

*

A little patching up along the front road will maintaing this thorougfare in good condition through the winter months, if attended to before the fall rains commence. Municipal roadwork is generally done in this district during the fall months and the results are far from satisfactory. This may serve to convey a gentle hint or a reminder that moneys appropriated this year by the council for certain road work in this district have not, as yet, been expended.

*

Mr. Herbert McEwen was an exhibition visitor at the coast last week.

*

Mr. Tom Jones has secured a position at Ocean Falls where he intends to remain during the fall and winter months.

*

Many from here took in the civic excursion to Chilliwack on Wednesday per S. S. Skeena. All report an excellent day's sport.

*

According to a ruling made by the Railway Commission on a date of last year Hatzic was to have a C.P.R. agent for six months of the year, and was entitled to all of the advantages of an agency, i. e.—telegraph, tickets, way billing, etc., so forth and so on.

OKANAGAN CENTRE

Mrs. Copper and her two younger children from Vernon have been spending a few days with Mrs. Eakins. On Thursday some friends were invited to meet her and spent an enjoyable afternoon under the shady trees in Mrs. Eakins' charming garden.

*

Mrs. Gray has taken Miss Cather's house in Kelowna for her children, Frank and Sarah who are attending the high school this term. They all went down on Saturday to get everything prepared. Hazel Purves who is also a high school scholar left on Friday to stay with her sister, Mrs. Lawsley at Kelowna.

*

Miss Faircloth arrived from Vancouver on Saturday.

*

School re-opened on Monday. Miss Hilary Morris, John Duke and Hilda Copeland are new pupils this term.

*

Mrs. Duke has taken Mr. Caesar's tent for an indefinite period.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family returned to Vernon on Friday.

*

News has been received that Mr. Hare is now at Valcartier.

*

A temporary packing shed is being put up in the Rainbow Orchard.

*

There was a magnificent display of northern lights on Saturday evening, the best that has been seen for many years. Starting with a glow not much more intense than the milky wake it came in brilliant streaks in the west and first and then in the north. Later it developed and spread over half the heavens in vivid rainbow colorings scintillating and flashing in a marvellous manner. The shafts of light appeared to come towards an apex immediately above us whence it flickered in and out in all directions, as if some enormous lamp was being flashed across the sky by a giant's hand, or like the effect of dancing firelight on the ceiling of an unlit room. An memorable sight for all who saw it.

It may not be generally known to readers who have friends in the Canadian contingent overseas that the Maple Leaf Club, in conjunction with the Canadian Red Cross, has now two houses in London where rest and refreshment may be obtained by Canadian soldiers. The addresses are: 11 Charles St., Berkley Square, and 5 Connaught Place, Hyde Park. So many men came in after the evening meal was over to be disappointed and hungry that an evening canteen was started by the Service Guild of the British Columbia and Yukon Church Aid Society. This is now a paying concern, entirely self supporting and very much appreciated by the men; $5 worth of eggs disappear in an evening. Copies of the Vernon News are now to be seen there, so we hope some of the Okanagan boys get a peep at them.

SUMMERLAND

Rev. C. Baker arrived in Summerland on the Tuesday night train last week from Yorkton, Saskatchewan, joining his wife and young daughter, who have been holiday making for some weeks past at the home of Miss Spencer. Mrs. Baker is here for the benefit of her health. Mr. Baker expects to make a stay of a week or ten days here. He conducted service last Sunday morning and evening in the Baptist churches.

*

Dr. W. McKechnie, a physician now in active practice in Vancouver, was a visitor in Summerland last week, coming partly on professional business. Mrs. McKechnie accompanied him, and they have met many friends of former times during their short stay, being both old-timers in the South Okanagan, comparatively speaking. They resided in Naramatta for a time when that town was first established, about eight years ago, and they still have property there, upon which they intend some time in the future to take up permanent residence. Mrs. McKechnie is a sister of Messrs. W. J. and J. M. Robinson.

*

L. R. C. Douglas-Hamilton, who was an orchardist in Summerland prior to taking up arms a year or more ago, and who has lately given up his life on the western front, won promotion from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain some time before his death. It was obvious from his bearing that he had an honorable family lineage behind him, and this is confirmed by the information now received that he was a cousin to the Duke of Hamilton.

*

The "Lil," the speedy motor boat owned by E. N. Rowley of this place, again won the motor boat race at the Kelowna regatta last week. The "Lil" seems to capture this event pretty regularly every year, and there is certainly no denying her speed proclivities. Several launches went up from Summerland with parties to take in the regatta, some making the journey in the one day, and others starting out the previous evening and camping on the lake shore over night.

*

After spending a pleasant visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Butler, Mrs. J. C. Robson left the early part of last week on her way back to Rossland, where Mr. Robson is principal of the schools. Mr. Butler took Mrs. Robson down to Oroville in his car, where she boarded a Great Northern train. Mrs. Butler and family also went down to Oroville in the car.

*

Mrs. E. Love boarded the boat on Thursday evening last week, joining Mr. Lock at Penticton, and together they went out by that evening's train for Ladner, B. C., Mr. Lock having charge of the high school there. His mother, Mrs. J. Lock, is remaining at Kaleden for a while caring for the fruit crop from their orchard there.

PEACHLAND

Mr. Clark, the provincial fruit inspector, and Mr. Boyce, inspector for the district, were in town on Wednesday.

*

Mr. Jackson, of Vernon, manager of the Fruit Growers' Union of the Valley, paid the local packing house a visit on Thursday.

*

Mr. Harry Slater was a passenger south on Saturday evening.

*

Mr. Jack McKimmer was a visitor to Kelowna on Saturday.

*

On Sunday morning Mrs. O. Smalls returned from Penticton where she had been spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. D. Kirby.

*

Mr. James Moore returned from Penticton on Saturday morning.

Miss Robinson, of Vancouver, arrived on Friday night to take charge of the high school here.

*

Miss Emma Carliston left on Saturday morning for her home in Enderby.

*

On Sunday morning Miss Bessie Seaton and Miss Louise Moule left for Vernon and in the evening Miss F. Moule went to Penticton. All have secured positions in the schools of the respective towns.

*

Miss Moule left on Wednesday morning for Vancouver, where she will resume her teaching in a school there.

*

On Thursday evening Miss Gertrude Gummow and Miss Olive were passengers to Penticton. They are both on the teaching staff of that town.

*

The last game of the tennis tournament was played on Mrs. Teward's lawn on Thursday. The first prize for ladies was won by Miss Scott, while the gentleman's prize was secured by Mr. H. H. Thompson, and the consolation by Mr. Muttel, who presented it to Mrs. J. L. Elliott, the lowest scoring lady.

NAHUN

Mrs. George Mowbray was a visitor to Nahun on the 19th, spending the week-end at Stocksmoor and returning to Kelowna on the 21st.

*

Mr. Inkstone rowed over to Nahun last Sunday week.

*

Mrs. J. Powell and Miss Goodacre visited Mr. and Mrs. Leney last Friday week.

*

Mr. Reds is very busy with his peaches, his crop fortunately not failing as most have, and is as good as ever this year.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Leney made a trip to Mrs. Brixton's last Sunday week, visiting Mrs. J. Powell in the evening.

*

We are sorry to hear Private McNear has been wounded, but fortunately only slightly.

*

Private J. R. Cheesman has been promoted to Lance-Corporal. He is still training at Bramshott, expecting to go to the front any day now.

*

Mr. T. Attenborough came down to Nahun last Sunday week, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leney.

*

Fish seem plentiful just now in the lake. Mr. Redsall caught a seven-pounder the other day rowing across the lake.

*

Mrs. J. Powell returned to Vernon last Thursday.

*

Mr. Mabee passed through Stocksmoor last Monday on his way from Bear Creek.

*

Messrs. Ellis and Stocks are working on the trail between Big Horn Ranch and the top of the hill.

*

Mr. G. Smith returned from Vernon last Friday.

*

Mrs. and Miss Somerset paid a visit to Stocksmoor last Sunday.

ARMSTRONG

Mr. Price Ellison was a visitor in the city on Tuesday last.

*

Mr. T. W. Platter left Tuesday, the 22nd, for Toronto, to join the Forrester Overseas Company.

*

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Symington returned Wednesday from a visit to the Vancouver exhibition.

*

Miss E. Brett left Friday for Merritt, where she has obtained a position in the public school.

*

Mrs. P. D. VanKleeck left Saturday for Mara where she will visit for a few days.

*

Miss B. Hamill returned to Fernie on Thursday to continue her duties as a school teacher in that city.

*

Graham & Co. commenced operations at their evaporator here on Monday, which will be good news to the farmers of the district.

*

Miss M. Mellish left Thursday for Pemberton Meadows where she has accepted a school.

*

Two cars, both Chevrolets, were sold here by our local automobile merchant, Mr. Fletcher, last week; one to Mr. Smith of the Bank of Hamilton, the other to Mr. Britton, the agricultural teacher for the district.

*

Bandsmen D. Williams and F. Wood, of the 172nd, were visitors here during the last week.

*

Miss M. Offershans, accompanied by her mother, left for Penticton on Saturday, to continue her duties as school teacher there.

*

Private Ernest King, of the A. M. C., Vernon, visited over the week-end at his home here.

ENDERBY

Mr. William Love arrived in town from Carleton County, N.B., on Tuesday of last week. He tells us of an entirely new species of fish that is now being caught in the New Brunswick waters, and says that the people there think the submarines have driven the deep sea fish to seek new homes.

*

Messrs. George Dipait and Thomas Knal are the latest of our boys to join the colors. The former has gone to Victoria to join the Bantams, while the latter is joining the Engineers at Vernon.

*

The children, also the grown-ups of the town enjoyed the picnic last Thursday in the Polson sub-division given by the Sunday schools of the different churches of the city. All joined in having a real good time and all took a lively interest in the sports which consisted of races, swimming, etc.

*

Mrs. Peters, of Hupel, is at the Cottage Hospital. She may have to undergo a slight operation.

*

Mrs. Ryan returned from a visit to Rossland and other points, on Sunday evening.

*

Mrs. Percy Miller arrived in town on Friday and is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Jones, and her sister, Ms. Bert Wilson.

*

Miss Nora Jameson, of Deep Creek, returned to her home on Monday, after a week's visit with Mrs. Walker, at Mabel Lake.

*

Miss Corinna Fraser, of Armstrong, is on the teaching staff of the school here. Mr. Price had been hired for the position but he got the offer of the principalship of the Revelstoke public school and accepted the better position.

*

Mrs. F. S. Stevens returned home this week from Seattle, where she has been for some time on account of the illness and death of her son, Fred.

*

Mrs. William Sewell left for Vancouver on Monday night, where she expects to remain for some time.

*

Mrs. Harris was a visitor for the week-end to Vernon.

*

Miss Oliver, who has been spending the holidays at her home here, returned last week to resume her duties as teacher at the public school in Ladner.

*

Mr. George Mason is home on a month's leave from his regiment in Victoria. When he returns Mrs. Mason and children will accompany him.

*

Mr. F. S. Stevens and a party of friends motored to Cherry Creek, beyond Lumby, on Tuesday.

*

Miss Cecil Watson has accepted a position on the staff of the King Edward Hotel.

*

Miss Irene MacDonell left on Friday to attend school in Victoria.

*

Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips of Armstrong were visitors to the city on Monday.

A BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY

J. J. Crittenden, Kentucky's most eminent lawyer sixty years ago, it was said, never lost a case he pleaded before a jury.

In defense of a poor person of feeble mind he used the following allegory:

"When God conceived the plan of creating man he called the three angels that waited on his throne, Justice, Truth and Mercy, and said, "Shall we make man?"

"Justice said, 'Make him not, O God, he will trample upon thy laws.' Truth also answered, 'Make him not, O God, he will pollute your sanctuaries.' Mercy, kneeling and looking up through her tears, said, 'Make him, O God, and I will watch over him in the dark hours of his life.'

"So God made man and said, 'O Man, thou art the child of Mercy; go out and live with thy brother.'"

BEER

In the early days of the European struggle the great empire of Russia issued an edict against vodka, Great Britain, insofar as possible, shut down on whiskey, and France put the ban on absinthe.

On the other hand Germany not only continued the manufacture of beer, but that beverage has been served, in regular rations, to the soldiers who have put up the most wonderful fight ever known in the history of the world.

The above facts should be sufficient to convince any mind which is open to conviction that there is a vast difference between whiskey and beer, and that it is as unreasonable to classify them both together as it would be for a physician, who found that his patient had been eating things which did not agree with him, to prescribe all food.

One cannot live without food and drink. And "what is one man's food is another man's poison."

Two years ago The Argus expressed itself as believing that the so-called prohibition law, if passed, would do more harm than good. Whether or not this paper was correct is a matter of opinion. But there cannot be two opinions on the proposition that that law has accomplished both good and harm. The Argus believes that the closing of the saloons was a good thing for the city—is a good thing for any city. And it believes that it can safely say that not at least until the present generation has passed away will any attempt ever be made to reopen them.

Among the evils it has accomplished one of the greatest is to make whiskey drinkers out of beer drinkers.

No man sets to work deliberately to get drunk on beer. It can be done, but it is considerable of a task. Beer does not get the grip on a human being that whiskey does. The editor of this paper has never seen a man who had formed the habit of drinking beer who could not break it. Many people are fond of ice cream, candy, chewing gum, and many edibles. They want a certain amount of those things daily, and will partake of them if they are available. But a beer drinker suffers no more when deprived of his favorite beverage than does the person who loves strawberries when they are out of season.

The mistake made by the prohibitionist is a natural one. He classes whiskey, wine and beer together because he has always done so, and does not know the difference. He believes what others, as ignorant as himself, tells him, thinking that when even such men as Dr. George Horton and Dr. W. A. Shannon tell him it is not so that they have some ulterior motive.

And the prohibitionist should remember one thing more. When he allows the beer drinker to have his beer he adds to his forces in the fight against whiskey thousands of men who know through personal contact that whiskey is injurious, who know that the saloons have done much harm, and who will not only give their support to his fight against whiskey and the saloon, but will make the majority against them so great that any movement in their behalf will be useless.

Mrs. Wm. Henderson and children left on Monday night to join her husband in Saskatchewan.

*

Friends of Mr. S. F. Harty will be pleased to learn that he is now improving after suffering for over a week from lumbago.

RE ALEXANDER MACMILLAN, DECEASED

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

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

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

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd of September next for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice and once per week each way, over the,—

VICTORIA RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO. 2
(Otter Point and Victoria)

from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Luxton, Milne's Landing, Otter Point, Scarf, Sooke, Victoria, and at the office of the undersigned.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 11th August, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sooke School

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Sooke School," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 11th day of September, 1916, for the erection and completion of a large one-room school at Sooke, in the Esquimalt Electoral District, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 28th day of August, 1916, at the office of Mr. J. Mahony, Government Agent, Court-house, Vancouver, B. C.; Mr. C. A. Helgesen, Secretary to the School Board, Sooke, B. C.; or the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Intending tenderers can obtain one copy of plans and specifications by applying to the undersigned with a deposit of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 20 per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., August 17th, 1916.
Aug. 26 Sept. 9.

WATER NOTICE

Use and Storage

Take Notice that Mary Devereux, whose address is 728 Bay Street, Victoria, will apply for a license to take and use 15.7 acre feet, and to store 15.7 acre feet of water out of O'Donnel Creek, which flows southerly and drains into Marks Creek, which flows into Elk Lake at its head.

The storage-dam will be located at a swamp on the east half of Sec. 17, R. 2 E., S. Saanich. The capacity of the reservoir to be erected is about 15.7 acre feet, and it will flood about 4.4 acres of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 1,000 feet west, and 200 feet north of the S. E. corner of said Sec. 17, and will be used for Irrigation purposes upon the land described as E. ½ of Sec. 17, R. 2 E., South Sannich, and E. ½ of Sec. 65, Lake district.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 15th day of August, 1916.

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

Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

MARY DEVEREAUX,
Applicant.
By F. A. Devereaux, Agent.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENSE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners, for the District of Saanich, at their next regular sitting, after the expiration of thirty days from this date, for a transfer of the Liquor License, held by me in respect of the "Burnside Hotel," Burnside Road, Saanich, to Joseph W. Rowland, of Saanich, aforesaid.

DATED this second (2nd) day of August, A.D., 1916.

TERRENCE CARLIN.
By His Attorney-in-fact,
Joseph W. Rowland.

What Prohibition Without Compensation Did For One Family

Last week an ex-liquor dealer of Winnipeg handed $40, all he had in the world, to his little son, kissed him "good-bye" and deliberately walked into the Red River. He left behind him a wife, eight young children, and $40. The latter was all that Prohibition had left him when it swept away his business, and with it his life's savings invested under the laws of the land. A law promulgated by Christian people stripped him naked and refused to re-imburse him to the extent of one cent for the loss of a business which had been established in good faith and under the sanction of that most sacred thing—the law.

Moral reformers, think of it! Can you visualize the pitiful picture of that poor mother and her eight babies, thrown on the tender mercies of a world in which there are many more such "Christians" with an insurance against poverty of $40, and, mark you, the expectation that they would continue their promising existence in the love of God and the service of men! If this suicide had been a drunkard who in a fit of temporary insanity had jumped into the river, or if he had been intoxicated and fallen into the river how the public would have been edified to hear the high moral lesson that would have been thundered from the pulpits; and promulgated through the press. But there is no word of sympathy or of pity for the tragic death of a man who is the victim of "Moral Reform;" to say nothing of his family of little children with no bread-winner. There is no high moral lesson to be drawn from this tragedy by those who are criminally responsible for it. There is a lesson, however, for the average decent, honest and sane man, who does not set out to reform the world at someone else's expense. That lesson is that an injustice cannot be done, that a crime cannot be committed, without its causing suffering and sorrow far beyond the range of vision of the unjust or criminally disposed person responsible for it. The Week hopes that all the "good" people of British Columbia who vote to destroy the property of others without providing to compensate the victims will escape the feeling of responsibility for any tragedy which may occur like that of this desperate man and his family.

The Girl Decides

(By Robert Watson Boyce)

It was hot, bitter hot, one of those days when the sun beats pitilessly down. Not a breath of air was blowing from off the bay. Even the asphalt on the streets had been softened in spots by the heat. And yet, despite the heat, the big department store on Seattle's principal thoroughfare had been crowded all day from the very opening of the doors. A widely advertised sale had drawn the people.

All day long, the girl who figures in this story had stood behind her counter. Waiting on bargain hunters is, in itself, enough to melt the spirit of a woman of steel and that, together with the soulpenetrating heat, had told heavily on her. It was nearly quitting time and for upwards of an hour she had kept close watch on the big clock that was fastened to a supporting pillar. Her feet ached, and her legs were tired, and the heart was heavy within her.

A crisis had arisen in her life—a crisis that arises in the lives of most women, especially working women, and she had to face it; had to make a decision that night. She could not parry or hesitate longer. The fork in the road had been reached and she had promised to give an answer.

She was facing the world-old question. The money she received from the department store was hardly enough to meet her needs. She was alone in the world, or at least she might as well have been alone. While not a striking beauty she was, nevertheless, a fine looking girl. She had been raised in the country and, despite the confining work she was doing now, the bloom of the outdoors had not entirely left her. She dressed neatly. Her feet were well shod and well shod feet are always attractive. And she was attractive. More than one man had turned to look at her as she passed along the street. She was not quite twenty.

As she left the store that night she walked slowly to the little room she called home—walked to save carfare. And as she walked she thought deeply. She was tired of the struggle. Something was wrong, somewhere. She stood on her feet from morning until night working hard, faithfully and well, and yet, when pay day came she had hardly enough to keep body and soul together.

In her room at night, no matter how tired and discouraged and lonesome she might be, there was always the slim supper to be cooked, clothes to be washed and dried and ironed, before it was possible for her to think of rest. It seemed to be different, somehow, with the other girls. They seemed to dress better, to go out more, and to be happier. Certainly there was but little in her life to relieve the drab monotony. And on nights, like this night, after a hard day behind the counter, there was nothing.

She reached her room, entered and turned on the light. A bit of a breeze stole in, stirring the near lace curtains, and a robin twittered its "good-night" from the seclusion of a cherry tree just outside her window. Lighting a tiny oil stove, she cooked a chop, made a cup of tea and then, sinking in a chair, she forgot all about supper as she gazed out of the window at the lights that began flickering on the crests of the city's hills.

And as she sat there she thought of the things that money would buy—of the music filled, gaily lighted cafes, of dresses made from the wonderful silks she sold over the counter, of the theater, of warmth, of happiness and of home. And she envied the women she waited upon—women to whom the comforts and luxuries of this life seemed to come so easily. And as she thought her heart hardened and she became bitter.

Why, she thought, was she compelled to work so hard for so little while others of her kind neither toiled nor spun and yet were able to enjoy the good things of this world without the semblance of a struggle? Yet her hour had arrived; it was up to her; she must make her decision. It was useless to parley further. She must say "yes," or "not," and she must make her tsand, tonight. It was within her power, with but one spoken word, to change the dull monotonous routine of her life.

Of course there was a man in the case. There always is wherein a woman's life is concerned. She had only met him three times. The first time was entirely accidental. On the other occasions he had come to her. She was exceptionally light on her feet and her youth appealed to him. He was all business. There was no beating about the bush. He was willing to pay—cash on delivery. That much was strictly understood. And he had talked to her with almost a brutal frankness. He had made his wants known clearly and concisely from the start. She realized that. She also realized that the "cash on delivery" was not a phantom—not a promise made only to be unfulfilled.

She hesitated. She knew she could not quit her position at the store. Her salary was steady and sure and must not be endangered. Yet the thought of the extra money he offered was appealing. It meant a few of the little comforts that go to make life worth while.

A clock in a neighboring room struck nine. The hour, aye the moment to act, had come. She arose to her feet and walked across the room to where a dresser stood in a corner, began to deliberately take down her hair and to loosen her corsage.

"I'll not do it," she said. "I couldn't stand it. After I've been on my feet all day, I'm not goin' to go to no dancing academy and be one of them there assistant dancin' instructors for no fifteen cents an hour. It's worth more."

And so saying she disrobed, turned out the light and went to bed.

From the Trenches

No. 5—Dead Men

(By Patrick Magill, Author of "Children of the Dead End," Etc.)

"I'll give you a half-franc for a green envelope," I said, and my cockned friend, Bill Teake, took the green envelope, which needed no regimental censure but was liable to examination at the base, from his pocket.

"Arf franc and five fags," he said, speaking with the studied indifference of a fish-wife making a bargain.

"Half a franc and two fags," I answered.

"Arf a franc and four fags," he said.

"Three fags," I ventured.

"Done," said Bill, and added, "I've now sold the bloomin' line of communication between myself and my ole man for a few coppers and a couple of measly fags."

"What's your old man's profession, Bill?" I asked.

"'Is wot?"

"His trade?"

"Yer don't know my ole man, Pat?" he inquired. "Everybody knows 'im. 'E 'as good a reputation as old times. Yer must 'ave seen 'im in the Strand wiv 'is shiny buttons, burnished like gold in a jooler's winder, carryin' a board wiv 'Globe Metal Polish' on it."

"Oh!" I said with a laugh.

"But 'e's a devil for 'is suds 'e is—"

"What are suds, anyway?" I asked.

"Beer," said Bill. "'E can 'old mor'n any man in Lunnon, more'n the chucker-out at The Cat and Mustard Pot boozer in W—— Road even. Yer should see the chucker-out an' my old man comin' 'ome on Saturday night. They keep themselves steady by rollin' in opposite directions."

"Men with good reputations don't roll home inebriated," I said. "Excessive alcoholic dissipation is utterly repugnant to dignified humanity."

"Wat!"

"Is your father a church-goer?" I asked.

"Not 'im," said Bill. "'E don't believe that one can go to 'Eaven by climbin' up a church steeple. 'E's a good man, that's wot 'e is. 'E works 'ard when 'e's workin', 'e can use 'is fives wiv anyone. 'e can take a drink or leave it, but 'e prefers takin' it. Nobody can take a rise out of 'im, fer 'e knows 'is place, an' that's more'n some people do."

"Bill, did you kill any Germans this morning?" I asked.

We had made a charge that morning and captured two German trenches. It was now noon and we were standing in a trench which cut across the road to Loos: The whirlwind of battle had spent itself and now all was very quiet.

"Maybe I did," Bill answered, "and maybe I didn't. I saw one bloke, an Allemonk, in the front trench laughin' like 'ell. 'I'll make yer laugh.' I said to 'im, and shoved my bayonet at 'is bread-basket. Then I seed 'is foot; it was right off at the ankle. I left 'im alone. After that I'd a barney. I was goin' round a traverse and right in front of me was a Boche, eight foot 'igh or more. Ooh! 'e 'ad a bayonet as long as 'imself, and a beard as long as 'is bayonet."

"What did you do?"

"Ooh! I retreated." said Bill. "Then I met four of the Jocks, they'd bombs. I told them wot I seen and they went up with me to the place. The Boche saw us and 'e rushed inter a dug-out. One of the Jocks threw a bomb, and bang!—"

"Have you seen Jimmy James?" I asked.

"No, I didn't see 'im at all," Bill answered. "I got a whiff of gas and it made me arf drunk. I was mad. 'Oo's this comin'?"

The newcomer was Jimmy James, a clean-shaven youth of twenty, who belonged to our section. We shook hands.

"So you've got through it all right?" I asked.

"I suppose I did," he answered, but his voice lacked confidence. He was for the moment like a man awaking from a nightmare, and at a loss to distinguish the real from the unreal. "I got a whiff of gas," said Jimmy, "and it made me drunk. The —— Regiment got mixed up with ours, and I came across J——, who was at school with me. I hadn't seen him for three years. We shook hands and had a long talk about home. Somehow I forgot we were in a charge. . . . I saw a German, mother naked, running round in a circle . . . One of his own people's shells hit him . . ."

"Did you kill any Allemongs?" asked Bill.

"I smote seventeen from the nave to the chaps," said Jimmy with a smile, sitting down on the banquette.

"Wonderful!" I exclaimed.

"Wonderful damned lie," said Bill.

"It's quiet now," I remarked. "There's nothing doing here at the moment. Now and again a German machine gun goes pot against the sandbags. Two men came down the road an hour ago, and they got hit in the head."

"And that's Loos!" said Jimmy James, getting to his feet and looking up the road. "It's bashed about a lot. There's hardly a house standing. And that's the Tower Bridge," he concluded, looking fixedly at the Twin Towers that stood scarred but unbroken over Loos coal mine."

"There was a sniper up there this morning'," said Bill. "'E didn't arf cause some trouble. Knocked out dozens of our fellers. 'E was brought down at last by a bomb."

He laughed as he spoke, then became silent. For fully five minutes there was not a word spoken; the incomprehensible held us mute.

I approached the parapet stealthily, and looked up the street of Loos, a solemn, shell-scarred, mysterious street, where the dead lay amidst the broken tiles. Were all those brown bundles dead men? Some of them maybe were still dying; clutching at life with vicious energy. A bundle lay near me, a soldier in khaki with his hat gone. I could see his close, compact, shiny curls, which seemed to have been glued to his skull. Clambering up the parapet, I reached forward and turned him round and saw his face. It was leaden-hued and dull; the wan and almost colourless eyes fixed on me in a vague and glassy stare, the jaw dropped sullenly and the tongue hung out. Dead. . . . And up the street, down in the cellars, at the base of the Twin Towers, they were dying. How futile it seemed to trouble about one when thousands needed help. Where would I begin? Whom should I help first? Any help which I might be able to give seemed so useless. I had been at work all the morning dressing the wounded, but there were so many. I was a mere child emptying the sea with a tablespoon. I crawled into the trench again to find Bill looking over the parapet. This annoyed me. Why, I could not tell.

"What are you looking at?" I asked.

There was no answer. I looked along the trench and saw that all the men were looking toward the enemy's line; watching as it seemed for something to take place. None know what the next moment would bring forth. The expectant mood was prevalent. All were waiting.

I could hear the wounded crying and moaning somewhere near or perhaps far away. A low, lazy breeze slouched up from the field which we had crossed that morning, and sound travelled far. The enemy snipers on ably the dying were being hit again. Some of them desired it, the slow process of dying on the open field of war is so dreadful. . . A den of guns, somewhere near Lens, became voluble, and a monstrous fanfare of fury echoed in the heavens. The livid sky seemed to pull itself up, as if to be out of the way; under it the cavalcades of war ran riot. A chorus of screeches and yells rose trembling and whirling in the air, snatching at each other like the snarling and barking of angry dogs.

Bill stood motionless, his eyes fixed on the enemy's line, his gaze concentrated on a single point; in Jimmy's eyes there was a tense, troubled expression, as if he was calculating a sum which he could not get right. Now and again he would shake his head as if trying to throw something off and address a remark to Bill, who did not seem to hear. Probably the Cockney was asleep. In the midst of artillery tumult some men are overcome with langour and drop asleep as they stand. On the other hand, many get excited and burst into song and laugh boisterously at most commonplace incidents.

Amidst the riot, an undertone of pain became more persistent than ever. The levels where the wounded lay were raked with sharpnel that burst victoriously in air and struck the blood-stained earth with spiteful vigour.

The cry for stretcher-bearers came down the trench, and I hurried off to attend to the stricken. I met him crawling along on all fours, looking like an ungainly lobster that has escaped from a basket. A bullet had hit him in the back, and he was in great pain; so much in pain that when I was binding his wound he raised his fist and hit me in the face.

"I'm sorry," he muttered, a moment afterwards. "I didn't mean it, but my God! this is hell!"

"You'll have to lie here," I said, when I put the bandage on. "You'll get carried out at night when we can cross the open."

"I'm going now," he said. "I want to go now. I must get away. You'll let me go, won't you, Pat?"

"Does the trench lead out?" he asked.

"It probably leads to the front trench, which the Germans occupied this morning," I said.

"Well, if we get there it will be a step nearer the dressing-station, anyway," said the wounded boy. "Take me away from here, do, please."

"Can you stand upright?"

"I'll try," he answered, and half weeping and half laughing, he got to his feet. "I'll be able to walk down," he muttered.

We set off. I walked in front urging the men ahead to make way for a wounded man. No order meets with such quick obedience as "May way! a wounded man."

All the way from Loos to the churchyard, which the trench fringes, and where the bones of the dead stick out through the parapet, the trench was in fairly good order; beyond that was the dumping-ground of death.

The enemy in their endeavour to escape from the Irish that morning crowded the trench like sheep in a laneway, and it was here that the bayonet, rifle-but and bomb found them. Now they lay six deep in places. . . . One bare-headed man lay across the parapet, his hand grasping his rifle, his face torn to shreds with rifle bullets. One of his own countrymen hidden in the same copse was still sniping at the dead things, believing it to be an English soldier. Such is the irony of war. The wounded man ambled painfully behind me, grunting and groaning. Sometimes he stopped for a moment, leaned against the side of the trench, and swore for several seconds. Then he muttered a word of apology and followed me in silence. When we came to the places where the dead lay six deep, we had to crawl across them on hands and knees. To raise our heads over the parapet would be courting quick death. We would become part of that demolition of blood and flesh which was the thing necessary for our victory.

On either side we could hear the wounded making moan; their cry was like the yelping of drowning puppies. But the man who was with me seemed unconscious of his surroundings; now and again when I looked back at him I saw a far-away gaze in his eyes which I could not follow or understand.

Seldom even did he notice the dead on the floor of the trench, he walked over them unconcernedly.

I managed to bring him down to the dressing-station. When we arrived he sat on a seat and cried like a child.

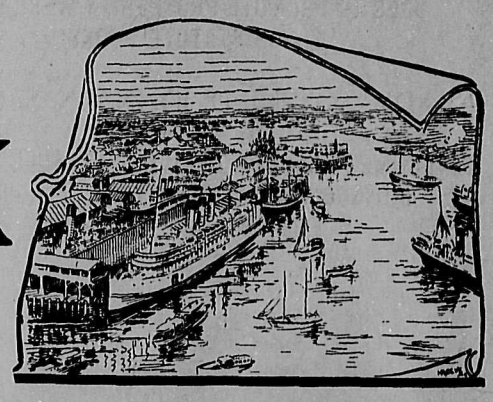
I met him again in London the other day. He is now unfit for active service, and is dressed in civilian clothes. About twice a week young ladies present him with white feathers, he told me.

He had been calling on the Widow Smithers for some time, and it could not be said that he had made an impression, although he had failed to realize the fact. She decided to speed him on his way at the first opportunity, and it came that night. He heaved a sigh and said, "I have only one friend on earth—my dog." "Well," she answered, calmly, "if that isn't enough, why don't you get another dog?"

A German philosopher says that it is endurance which makes a nation strong. If this is a fact all the United States needs to make it a giant is four years more of Wilson.

CAMPAIGN NUMBER

The Week



A British Columbia Newspaper and Review
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THE BOWSER PROGRAMME
AS OUTLINED ON DECEMBER 15, 1915

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.—Land 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.

We are within a week of the most important Provincial Election ever held in British Columbia. Its importance lies in the fact that the electors have to decide whether after maintaining a Conservative administration in Parliament for fourteen years, they will hand the reins of Government over to the Liberals. This in itself is a momentous decision and involves the consideration of vital issues. Another reason why the occasion is epochal is that it involves the acceptance or rejection of a Premier who, although associated with the policies of the McBride Administration for many years, has never before made an appeal to the Constituencies as Leader of the Government. Another phase of the question which adds to its importance is the fact that the Liberal Leaders are basing their appeal not upon any constructive policy which they offer to the electors, but upon a policy of denunciation, and upon specific charges of wrong-doing on the part of the Conservative Government. In a nut shell, they claim that the Government is corrupt and therefore unfit to be entrusted with the management of Provincial affairs. The above are all important considerations; they tend to remove the impending Election out of the ordinary channels and to emphasize special features which demand the most careful consideration of the electorate.

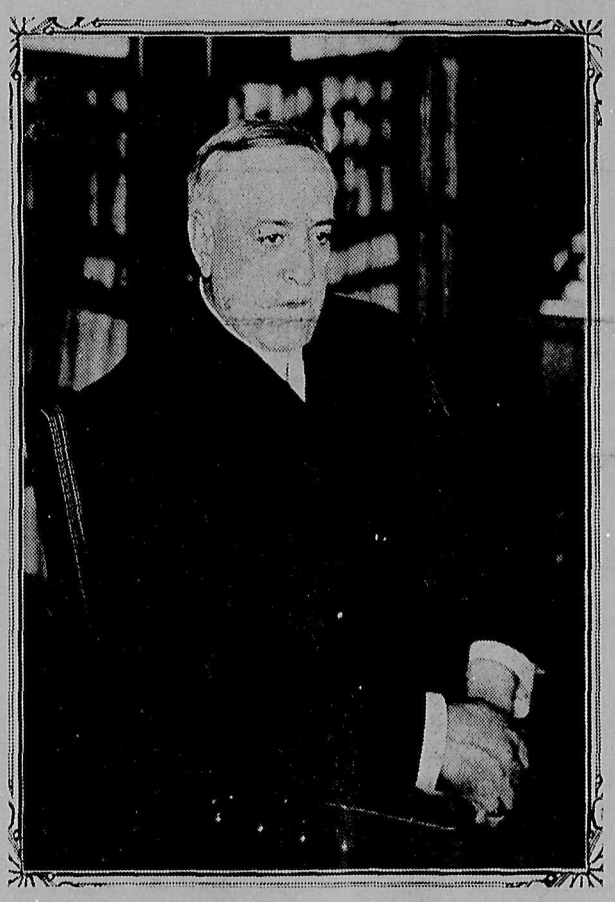
FOURTEEN YEARS OF CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Nothing could furnish a sounder basis on which to determine whether any party should be continued in office than the record of many years administration of its affairs. There is all the difference in the world between promises and performances, and no one knows this better than the men whose votes have been solicited from time to time for political purposes. The record of the various McBride administrations and of the one Bowser administration furnish an excellent clue to the character and policies of Conservatism. While mistakes have been made, just such mistakes as all men have made in the management of their business affairs under the influence of excitement and a rampant boom spirit, it must be admitted that under the Conservative regime the following achievements have gone on record. The Province has been redeemed from a condition of bankruptcy, its lost credit has been re-established. It has been able to go into the money-markets of the world and borrow whatever money it required for the development of its natural resources at a rate of interest which compares favourably with that of any other Province in the Dominion. It must also be admitted that as soon as it had set its financial house in order, the Government developed a transportation policy which within six years has added 2438 miles to the operating railway mileage of the Province. This refers to the mileage actually in operation, and as it is quite possible that the Liberal Press will question the accuracy of these figures The Week gives the details as furnished by the Department of Railways on the 30th ult.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN OPERATION

Comparison of railway mileage in B.C. in the year 1903 and in 1916: In operation, year 1903, C.P.R. main line, Crows Nest line, E. & E., also branches, 900 miles; V.V. & E. Gateway to Michel, Victoria and Sidney, 100 miles; approximate total, 1000 miles. Year 1916: Canadian Pacific Railway, 1743 miles; Canadian Northern Pacific, 516 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific, 703 miles; Pacific Great Eastern, 179 miles; Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, 275 miles; Victoria & Sidney, 18 miles; total, 3438 miles. This does not include nearly 1000 miles of railway nearing completion which will shartly be in operation, the Kettle Valley line, for instance, almost immediately.

Much criticism has been directed at the Government's Railway policy. The criticism has been based on two grounds: First, that the roads have cost more than estimated, and second, that they have not been completed within specified time. It is not necessary to canvass at length the reasons for both these objections. They have been fully explained in the Premier's many speeches. It is the experience of all Canadian enterprises that the cost greatly exceeds the estimates. This was notoriously so in the case of the C.P.R., but what should be said of the G.T.P., whose cost to the country mounted from $65,000,000 specified by Mr. Fielding when the Bill



HON. MR. BOWSER
Premier of British Columbia

was introduced in the House to more than $250,000,000, stated by Sir Thomas White at the last Session of Parliament.

HOLDS ADEQUATE SECURITY

In any event, the only railway whose excessive cost has affected the Government of British Columbia is the P.G.E., and for all moneys advanced to that company the Government holds adequate security. In spite of the difficulties of financing, the Canadian Northern has not required any assistance from the Government as a consequence of default. No business man would express any surprise or offer any criticism solely on the ground that railway construction has cost more than the original estimates, or that the conditions of the last two years have added to the burdens of financing. This covers the second criticism of delay in construction, which has been due entirely to shortage of funds.

NO CONDEMNATION OF GENERAL POLICY

But in spite of the criticism which has been offered by the Liberal Leaders, no fault has been found with the general scope of the Railway Policy of the Conservative Government. It is admittedly conceived in the best interests of the Province. It serves those interests along the best channels. It is freely admitted that the Trunk lines laid down will when fed by branches to be constructed hereafter, tap the richest sections of the Province and ensure its development along intelligent lines. In view of this general conclusion which is not disputed, the Government is entitled to claim, not only that its railway policy has been endorsed at the polls on each occasion it has been submitted, but that it stands impregnable because it is achieving success day by day, and it has not been challenged in principle, even by the Opposition.

THE BOWSER PROGRAMME
HOW IT HAS BEEN FULFILLED TO DATE

1.—There has been general retrenchment, business readjustment, a thorough investigation into the business of the Railway Companies, arrangements for the completion of existing enterprises, no aid to new railway enterprises.

2.—The Agricultural Credits Act has been brought into operation, Commissioners and Valuers have been appointed, and $1,000,000 borrowed at the low interest rate of 5.63 for the purposes of the Act.

3.—The first step towards a Colonization Policy to settle the Crown Lands with a practical farming population has been taken by passing a Measure to regain control of nearly 3,000,000 acres of Crown Lands sold, but for which the purchase price has not been paid. On the 31st of December these lands will revert to the Crown and be available for pre-emption.

4.—A separate Department of Agriculture has been created and the Hon. William Manson appointed Minister.

5.—The Mining Industry has been assisted first by a grant of $24,000 for investigation purposes, and second by a vote of $200,000 to improve access to mineral claims. In addition the Hon. Lorne Campbell is prosecuting a general policy of mining development and ore testing, smelting and refining. Copper matte is now for the first time being refined in British Columbia.

6.—Assistance to the development of the Lumber Industry is represented by the world-wide visit of Mr. MacMillan, who has just returned and upon whose report action will be taken.

7.—Financial aid has been granted to the Shipbuilding Industry by means of Legislation and as a result ten ships have already been laid down.

8.—The Workmen's Compensation Act has been passed, and an expert in the person of Mr. Hinsdale has been engaged to set the machinery of the law in operation. He has commenced his duties and an Act which is admitted to be the best in the world will be in full swing by the 1st of January, 1917.

9.—At the last Session of Parliament the Returned Soldiers Aid Act was passed, providing for free land settlement by Returned Soldiers, with Government assistance. Since the passing of the Act Sir Rider Haggard visited British Columbia and secured the promise of the Premier that all Returned Soldiers would be allowed to benefit under the Provisions of the Act. ....

CHANGE OF PREMIER

The other two main grounds of criticism can be easily dismissed. As to the change of Premier, all that need be said is that in the eight months which have elapsed since Mr. Bowser assumed office he has "made good." His severest critic cannot charge him with breaking a single promise. A reference to the two programmes at the head of this column will show how, item by item, Mr. Bowser has kept faith with the public. In addition no fair minded observer will deny that during his recent tour he has successfully met every criticism offered and has demonstrated that he has placed before the country a sound, business-like, constructive programme, which is already in successful operation. This is in striking contrast with the absence of any definite policy, or any suggestion even, of the course which the Liberals would pursue if they were returned to power.

THE CHARGE OF CORRUPTION

The last ground of criticism, that of corruption, has been demolished by the action of the men who raised it. It is a matter of ancient history how Mr. Bowser and Mr. McDonald rode into power last March on a platform of scandalmongering. They specified a dozen items, in respect of which they alleged corruption and fraud against the Government. They have had every opportunity, and have failed to prove one. As a last refuge they have taken to the Courts, in the hope that they might place the Government in the wrong on a technicality. It is possible they may succeed—some day, but all the sting is taken out of their action by the admission made in Court by Mr. Brewster's counsel that there was no allegation of dishonesty, and no imputation upon Mr. Bowser's honour. It is simply a question of fighting for technicalities, in order to put the Government in the wrong as some slight set-off to their absolute failure in proving charges of corruption.

A REASONABLE APPEAL

This is a brief summary of the political situation. It establishes the claim of Premier Bowser and his Government to the favourable consideration of the Electors on the basis of their administrative record. They stand for a policy which is in successful operation before the eyes of the people, and if the true issue is not confused, they will be triumphantly returned at the polls.

EVERY PROMISE HAS BEEN KEPT

PREMIER BOWSER TELLS LARGE AUDIENCE HOW MEASURES TO PROMOTE PROSPERITY WERE PLACED ON STATUTE BOOKS

READY TO BUILD JOHNSON ST. BRIDGE

GOVERNMENT LEADER DELIVERS EXCELLENT ADDRESS AND SHOWS HOW CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT PROVINCE ARE IMPROVING

Conservatives of Victoria packed the Old Victoria Theatre to its fullest capacity last night and tendered to Premier Bowser and the four city candidates in the present political contest a rousing reception. The Premier, who has just completed a most successful tour of the various section of the Province, was in excellent form; his speech was delivered with old-time fighting spirit, and he held the large audience for nearly two hours while he gave an exposition of the Government's policies, its achievements and its claim to the renewed confidence of the electors in a manner which was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. It was a message of victory Hon. Mr. Bowser brought to Victoria.

Outlining in succinct manner the record of his Government and proving to the full his proud boast that every claim and every promise he had made in his manifesto a year ago had been carried out to the letter, the Premier contrasted therewith the lack of policy which the Liberals have shown and their inability to offer to the electors of the Province the slightest argument why there should be a change in administration. His severe arraignment of the tactics of the Opposition in the last session of the Legislature when, with full opportunity to prove their charges that the Government was the most corrupt in Canada, they had miserably failed, was given with telling effect, and his criticism of the Liberal leader's action in attempting to hold up the entire business of the Government by the issuance of the now infamous writ, was relished by the crowded house.

The Premier's announcement that expropriation proceedings to secure land for the eastern approach to the Johnson Street bridge will immediately commence and that Mr. John Musgrave has been selected by the Government as one of the arbitrators, was received with enthusiasm.

The four candidates, Hon. Alexander Stewart, Minister of Finance, Aldermen Wilworth and Messrs. Tait and Hayward, spoke shortly, it having been decided that as this was the first opportunity the people of Victoria have had to hear the leader of the Government in this campaign, the fullest opportunity should be given to him. Each candidate spoke but briefly, but their remarks were listened to with close attention and each was given a hearty reception.

Pursuing the tactics which were adopted in the upper country during the Premier's recent tour, the Liberals had the customary little knot of hecklers present, and they frequently interrupted the Premier, but the latter was not bothered in the least and repeatedly turned the attack in a manner which entirely discomfited the hecklers.

Mr. R. W. Perry made a most effective chairman. Mrs. Gordon Grant spoke briefly in behalf of the woman's suffrage referendum.

The theatre was packed to the gods and on the stage were over fifty of the Conservative stalwarts of the city, including the following: Hon. D. M. Eberts, R. F. Green, M.P., G. H. Barnard, M.P., A. C. Burdick, Harold Robertson, C. H. Lugrin, William Mable, R. H. Powell, W. Blakemore, G. Jeeves, H. Hicks, Dr. Home, Capt. McIntosh, Spencer Williams, A. Noble, Frank Andrews, John Day, George Clark, ex-Alderman Sargent, George Okell, Dr. Verrinder, Dr. Burgess, C. H. Revercombe, W. H. Bone, G. Wilson, R. Miller, C. Johnson, J. W. Bolden, and many others.

TRIBUTE TO SIR RICHARD

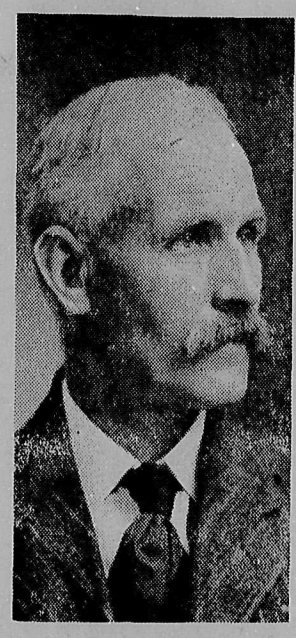
Premier Bowser was given a reception which must have convinced him that Victoria will, at the coming election, find itself a solid supporter of the Government. He expressed his pleasure that the capital city was the first on the Coast in which he has opened the campign. Plunging right into his subject, he recalled how in October last he was called upon to form a government following the resignation of Sir Richard McBride. At that time there existed a peculiar situation. First the Province was feeling acutely the effects of the real estate boom and also the effects of the war. Further he was following Sir Richard McBride, without doubt the most distinguished native son British Columbia ever had, most popular and a man than whom none had a more intimate knowledge of the Province or was better liked and respected. It was, Premier Bowser declared, never to be expected that he could in the sense that Sir Richard could, become a popular leader. But in the previous thirteen years the record of the Government was known; for several years he had been a minister of the Crown and had been honored by Sir Richard by being given various portfolios when vacancies occurred. Therefore he felt, in taking office, that his intimate knowledge of past affairs warranted him in the conclusion that when he took office last year conditions had changed. He felt the time had arrived for the inauguration of a policy which would round out the work which had been initiated in the previous years.

"I am not trying to dodge or evade anything," declared the Premier, "in so far as the policy of Sir Richard is concerned. But I felt that his policy which urged the guaranteeing of bonds of railways was no longer needed, that the condition requiring that policy no longer existed. Accordingly I issued a manifesto in which I outlined my policy. I thought there should be some change in the personnel of the cabinet. Owing to the condition of war I felt that one of the first pieces of legislation to be enacted should look to the interests of the soldiers. I felt that the people, irrespective of political affiliations, would hold that there should be adequate provision for the men on active service. As regards public lands, we had many thousands of acres which, the Liberals will tell you, had been sold to the speculator—I will call it by its legal term and say they were purchased from the Government—land open to anyone who had the money with which to purchase it. Our revenue had not been sufficient to meet expenditures and the Government had followed out a policy of disposing of its lands, using the proceeds for the building of roads, etc., to facilitate development of the Province. That land thus disposed of we dealt with by an act by which the present holders must by December 31 next pay up their arrears or accept a part of the holdings in proportion to the amount already paid. The land thus returned to the Province will be held for the returned soldier alone.

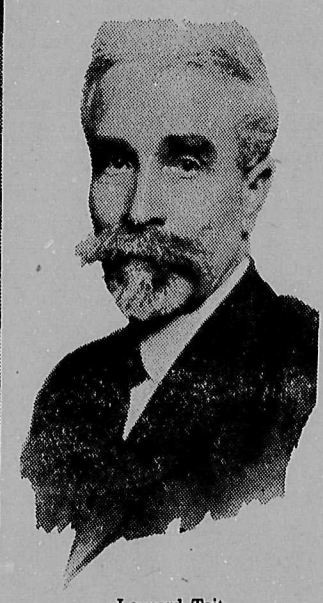
MORATORIUM ACT

"We thought, too, that the Moratorium Act passed last year, a measure urgently needed under the existing conditions, should be extended. If that was good law for the subject, and we were entitled to enforce it to contracts, it was also good policy to extend it to the purchasers of Crown lands. Mr. Brewster has roundly condemned us for not making the spectacular pay. But we felt that as conditions had changed somewhat it was better to give them notice to pay up by December 31.

"I also thought that the soldiers in France and Flanders should not be placed in the position where, while fighting the battles of the Empire, they should have to worry about their dependents at home. We enacted legislation which made it certain that those the soldier left behind will be safe; will not be made to suffer from legal action because of their inability to meet their obligations while the breadwinner is away.



Hon. A. Stewart



Leonard Tait

"Also, we felt the men on service should be given full opportunity to vote on the issues of the present campaign and on the great questions of prohibition and woman's suffrage. In consequence of these measures the man at the front can express himself. We have already taken the vote at Bramshott and Shorncliffe camps and elsewhere; every soldier from British Columbia will be enabled to exercise his franchise in full manner.

AGRICULTURE

"Turning to need of agricultural development, Premier Bowser referred to the fact that the Province was sending out too much money for produce. It was true that the amount thus sent out has been slowly decreasing, first because there is a growing production, a greater retrenchment on the part of the people and, owing to the men going to war, fewer mouths to feed. But nevertheless last year something like $16,000,000 went out of the Province for produce, the greater part of which might have been produced at home.

"The man on the land is doing all he can, but we felt that the Government, under the new policy brought down, should give every assistance to the agriculturist. It was, therefore, for that reason that I felt there should be a Minister of Agriculture and that the portfolio of agriculture and finance should be divided. These promises in my manifesto have been made good. I felt we were on the verge of a great mining development. I felt that perhaps the people of British Columbia, endowed with the desire to make money fast, would, following the real estate boom, turn their attention to mining, but it was my desire that the prospector, the pioneer who is the greatest influence in the industry, should be encouraged. The high prices occasioned by the war will continue; after peace the nations who found themselves so unprepared will never again be found so; the commercial demand for our metals will continue for years. In consequence it was patent that there would be an enormous development of our mineral resources. I felt that this placed a greater responsibility upon the Mines Department. I selected Hon. Lorne A. Campbell as Minister of Mines, a man of whom the Liberal speakers and papers have had nothing but praise, a man who for twenty years has been associated with the industry in the Province and in whom I knew the Province would possess a Minister of great practical worth. B. C. has had many prospectors; men who located the great mining camps of the Province, but they had left. I felt they should be induced to come back.

MINING LEGISLATION

"At the last session of the Legislature Hon. Mr. Campbell introduced legislation which is undoubtedly the best of any country in the world. First we granted $24,000 to provide for the investigation by practical engineers of the prospects located by the promoter, examine the ore and test for him his find; second, we voted $200,000 to permit of access being given to mineral areas which our experts believed were worth development, and on their advice the needed access will be given. Our whole idea was to so arrange matters that we would come in at the point where the prospector, unless so aided, would have been forced to give up his prospects. All through the Kootenay section there has been wonderful development since that legislation became law and there has been no more popular measures placed upon our statute books than that mining legislation. There is no reason why, with the excellent showing on Vancouver Island this section should not have as great development. In the Slocan great additions have been made to existing plants; a zinc plant has been erected at Nelson and Hon. Mr. Campbell is now negotiating with the Federal Government for the establishment of a copper refinery in B. C., so that we will no longer be in the position we were in at the beginning of the war, when we had to ship all our copper matte to New York, where a German Jew practically controlled the market."

Hon. Mr. Bowser referred to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the reference being greeted with hearty cheers. "We felt we should take the experience of other provinces and states and that we should have a better act than that before the Legislature in 1915. We felt, too, that the workingmen would like another year to study the question. Mr. Brewster has told the workingmen that our present act was merely a political bait. All I can say is that that act is now law. It makes no difference to the workingman whether this Government is returned at the next election or not. That act is law. If we had desired to use it as political bait we could never have brought it down at the last session. Mr. Parker Williams and Mr. Brewster both declared it was the best legislation of its class anywhere in the world. But I would naturally have expected there would be gratitude in the hearts of the workingmen. If they do not think we have done anything for their interests then they need not vote for us. But that act is law and the Liberals cannot repeal it.

WELCOMED INVESTIGATION

"I remember my rebuff at the recent by-election at Vancouver and later here in Victoria. There were reasons for those defeats. There had been charges of graft against the Manitoba ministers which appear to have been well founded; then coming west we find charges against the Scott Government, of Saskatchewan, so much so that members of that Government did not wait to be investigated, but absconded and some were later caught in the lumber camps of Washington. In Alberta also there were reports of governmental wrongdoing, but there, when the resolution for the appointment of a Royal Commission was presented in the House, Premier Sifton took advantage of his majority and voted that resolution down. But we in British Columbia did not take any such stand. The Liberals here made the statement, and repeatedly asserted it, that we were the most corrupt government in Canada. I was convinced from what I knew of my ministers that the charges were false; I felt that if there was any wrongdoing I was the one who should take the first stand looking to a thorough investigation. I stated on the floor of the Legislature that if, on investigation, any wrongdoing were discovered I would be the first to mete out justice to the wrongdoer. Under the rules of our House an investigation into the public accounts could be undertaken only into the accounts for the preceding fiscal year. But we did not take advantage of that. I opened the investigation as far back as 1903, the year when the Conservative party came into power. I was convinced that any investigation would show no such record as our friends of the Opposition claimed. Accordingly when Mr. Brewster in the House asked that the Government permit the investigation to go back three years, we threw it open for thirteen. What did they find? They found that some $90,000,000 had been spent on public works in this Province and not a single dollar had been misappropriated. It is to the credit of British Columbia, to the undying credit of our civil service. It showed that our public servants have been honest, that not a dollar has gone astray. Mr. Brewster knew that I had a policy which would bring this Province back upon the tracks of progress. That policy must have been an exceptionally good one, for Mr. Brewster only divided the House on three out of the many acts which were submitted. He knew those policies were in the public interest and he did not dare to vote against them on the eve of an election."

MR. BREWSTER'S CHARGES

Referring to the now famous attempt of the Opposition to terminate the life of the last session at midnight, March 14, Hon. Mr. Bowser outlined the incidents which then occurred. There was the technical point as to when the Parliament ceased its existence. "When Mr. M. A. Macdonald made his statement that the Government was the most corrupt in Canada I thought he must have something upon which to base his assertion. I thought there was one more anxious to stay in the House and prove his charge. At that time the Liberals had been in the House but ten days, but it was apparently ten days too long. They did not want to stay. I naturally thought they would welcome an act that would make it unquestionable that we could continue to sit until June 1. Would you not have thought they would have welcomed the extension, an extension which would ptrmit them to prove the charges they had made against us? I afterwards learned that Mr. Brewster had been called by a certain wing of his party in Vancouver, and in a certain block in that city the Vancouver colleagues of Mr. Macdonald met Mr. Brewster and other party managers and in Mr. Macdonald's presence was discussed the greatest instance of political corruption ever perpetrated on an unsuspecting publi in British Columbia, or, indeed, in Canada. Therefore you can understand why Mr. Brewster did not want the Legislature to remain in session, for his own followers in Vancouver had asked him to help them to find out the party responsible for the wholesale election corruption which disgraces the fair name of the City of Vancouver. He hied himself to Mr. John Oliver and they came to us and told us we must consent to the termination of the Legislature; that we must only grant supply for salaries for three months for the civil service and then dissolve that night. If we had been bluffed by his threat what would have been the result? The Workmen's Compensation Act, the acts affecting the gallant men on active service, the mining legislation, the great questions of Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage, these and the other important acts passed by us at that session would never have been placed upon the statute books. There would have been no supply, no aid for hospitals or schools, no public works, because there would have been no money. At that time we had not passed a single act in the House. Had he had his way there would have been no legislation, could have been no legislation passed. They are appealing to the workingmen of the country. If there was anyone against the workingmen it was Mr. Brewster. When he tried to force us to dissolve I told him: 'You have said we are corrupt. We have legislation which we proposed to put through and you will stay till June 1 and make good your charges or, if you are an honorable man, you will retract your charges.' We forced them to continue and they objected to but three bills. The Shipping Bill they opposed, and within sixty days, I am proud to say, ten wooden ships, seven at Vancouver and three in Victoria, are on the stocks. The plans

and specifications of these ships have been passed by Lloyds as Class A for thirteen years.

ON THE UP-GRADE

"I don't pose as a great man or a statesman. I would never hope to be half as honest as the Liberals say Mr. Brewster is going to be. But I believe I may say I have inherited some business ability, I have some stake in this country and I have gathered around me men, among whom is your old friend Alex. Stewart. I say with what ability we have we can bring B. C. back on to the up-grade. We want no blue-ruin talk, no pessimism, no charges of graft. The people want business. They have faith in B. C. With a business-like legislature we hope to make this Province a little better than it has been. What does Mr. Brewster say as to constructive legislation? Not a word. His whole plan is criticism. I have asked him to show a single plank of a constructive nature in his platform, a single line he has written as to progress. What is he going to do if on September 14 he becomes the managing director of the great business of the Province? Naturally we look for some pronouncement as to policy from a man seeking such a position. So far he has nothing to offer. But, there, I perhaps have made a mistake. Mr. Brewster has a policy. It is to do away with patronage. But if he keeps that up he will soon have no party. Few if any of them but are slated for positions."

Hon. Mr. Bowser created merriment when he referred to the criticism of the government by Mr. Brewster in regard to the expenditure for installing a permanent system of electric illumination at the legislative buildings and for the outlay for carpets at the reception to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught when here some years ago, as well as the outlay for brooms at the mental hospital at New Westminster. "That is the policy of Mr. Brewster—carpets and brooms. It was suggested the other night at Kelowna and I may suggest it here, there is perhaps another platform—a spittoon. I told you he voted against our shipping bill. He also voted against the woman's suffrage, his idea being to give the vote by legislation passed at once. We felt that as we had referred the great question of prohibition to the people it was proper for us to do likewise with the suffrage question. The third bill Mr. Brewster voted against was that to extend the life of parliament. He felt he could go to the country at that time and perhaps might be returned. What did he care for the referendum or the other important measures which he did not dare to vote against in the House when he considered the political future of his party? He tried to dissolve the Legislature; said that to sit after March 14 was illegal. And yet two days before dissolution he took his cheque for $1,600 for sessional indemnity and one day later drew down the $1,500 as leader of the Opposition. The very next day he issued a writ against me and asserted that our session had been illegal.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

In response to interruptions demanding reference to the Dominion Trust affairs, Premier Bowser carried the audience with him when he declared that if the Legislature was wrong in passing an act giving the party power to accept deposits—the company possessed the power before such act was passed—then the government erred in good company for every Liberal Attorney-General in Canada had passed similar legislation. "I want to say that that incident was an unfortunate thing that it took place in Vancouver whose people are most concerned. I am not like Mr. Brewster, who by running in two constituencies hopes to make a safe seat for himself. I am running in Vancouver alone. I have been thirteen years in public life and I am going into Vancouver with $4,000 votes against me. Is is for the electors of that city to say whether I am to stay in public life or not. The people who are affected most by the Dominion Trust affair can say whether I shall stay."

Touching on the blue-ruin utterances of Mr. Brewster in the East to negotiate a loan to take up treasury certificates issued the year before, the Premier declared he would have been ashamed to have discredited the Province in the manner followed by the Liberal leader, but he felt the people in the East did not take Mr. Brewster very seriously and, notwithstanding the latter's pessimistic talk a loan was floated in New York at slightly less than 6 per cent. In other words British Columbia went into the market, and on the strength of its great assets and excellent credited floated a loan at a rate less than that secured on the Anglo-French war loan. Later, at election time, Messrs. Brewster and Macdonald paraded their charges of corruption before the Legislature, and, having experience, the Premier thought it would be a good time to float another loan—the Agricultural Credits Loan for $1,000,000. The result was a price of 5.63, lower than that negotiated at New York.

Mr. Brewster, the Premier stated, stayed in the House from March 1 to May 31, and never raised the point of illegality, was a dumb as an oyster. But after the Legislature ceased the now famous writ was issued by the Opposition leader. "Notwithstanding his accusation that all legislation passed was illegal, the Government went to New York for a $2,000,000 loan under the terms of the Act passed to assist the P.G.E. The brokers referred the legal point to their solicitors who decided the legislation was legal and the money was forthcoming, and at a price of 5.60, still lower than the other two loans.

THE WRIT'S EFFECT

"Here is the point I want you to take home with you. If Mr. Brewster is elected and he is the honest man he would have us think he is, then on September 15 he must close down the public works of this Province. If his writ holds and the past Legislature is proved to have been unconstitutional, every branch of the Government must cease operations. This question will be taken to the Privy Council, and while it drags on its weary way for two years our business must stop. If we, on the other hand, are elected we can do business on September 15, the same as on the 13th. The public business will go on and Mr. Brewster cannot obstruct."

Premier Bowser denied emphatically that the Government had handed over to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart $25,000,000 worth of common stock of the P.G.E. Railway. The common stock belongs to the people who own the railway and the Government has no more to do with it than with the common stock of the C.N.R., C.P.R., or G.T.P. But apparently that stock is valuable and the people of the Province will be delighted to know it is, for the Province has received $2,000,000 worth of it as a bonus for the $6,000,000 loan and also holds 49 per cent of it as security for that loan, in addition to a mortgage on everything else the company owns.

In connection with the C.N.R. bond guarantee, Mr. Bowser made it clear that since the Dominion Government came to the aid of the company the Province possesses a first mortgage, and if it comes to a question of paying off the indebtedness the Province must be paid first.

I say the people of B.C. should be fair to me. They have no right now to be holding post-mortems on questions which the electors on two occasions endorsed in tht fullest possible manner. They have no right to go back upon the policy they agreed upon.

JOHNSON STREET BRIDGE

Dealing with the Johnson Street Bridge Project Bowser stated that the Government had acceded to the request of the city to take over the project and carry it through. The Government was vitally interested in that it possesses a large area of valuable land to open which the bridge is necessary. One of the first things Hon. Mr. Stewart had urged that he wanted done was the completion of the bridge. The Government has been proceeding with the negotiations, has drafted an agreement which will be submitted to the various interested parties, and has taken steps to proceed with the exportation of the land required for the approaches at the eastern end of the bridge. Mr. John Musgrave has been selected as one arbitrator, and when the owners select theirs, those two can choose the third and the arbitration proceedings can be pushed ahead.

"So far as I am concerned, whether this city goes Liberal or Conservative, I am on record that the Johnson Street bridge will be built. It is a business proposition. We have lands there from which we desire to get a revenue and much money has been tied up in its acquisition and development."

In conclusion, Premier Bowser said: "We are now on the eve of the campaign and we are not making any policy for political purposes, but we rest upon our record of thirteen years, and on my own of seven years. We are in the proud position of being able to state that every promise we have made is today set forth in legislation. We have every reason to be proud of the record of the Province in this great war; our contribution in men leads all the other Provinces in proportion to population. We want the boys to come back to a better Province. This is no time for knocking, no time for blue ruin. With our credit standing high we, and my colleagues seek the opportunity to make good in the Province, to carry into effect the legislation under which the Government is making its appeal."

MR. LEONARD TAIT

Mr. Leonard Tair prefaced his remarks by expressing the belief that every British citizen must have been electrified by the good news that another ally in the great struggle has come into the field in the shape of Roumania. It would bring the end of the war appreciably nearer. Nothing, he was sure, mattered very much just now but the winning of the great struggle for which British ideals stand and on which civil and religious freedom rests. Conditions at present are in an abnormal state, but while the sacrifices have been great they would not be in vain.

TRUST THE PUBLIC

Mr. Tait, dealing with political issues, declared he realized the great responsibility a man must assume in entering the Legislature. There would be great questions to be solved, greater than ever before because of the effect of the war, but he was convinced there were men in the Province fit to grapple with them. The men at the front should return to find progress the watchword of the Province, and it was his firm belief that progress can best be advanced by the policies enunciated by the Conservative party. He was convinced that the elections of Victoria appreciated his record covering many years. His opinion was that a man elected to the Legislature must act as the trustee of the people, seek no aggrandizement but deal with every question on its merits. Personally, his endeavor had always been to treat the public fairly. The men of today, who were boys under him in the schoolboy days, were, he felt confident, assured of his sincerity.

Mr. Tait stated that it had been agreed by the four candidates that political issues would only be touched upon lightly at the present meeting, as it was desired to allow the Premier full opportunity to speak. But there were one or two matters of importance on which he felt strongly. He was convinced that some way could be found whereby the long standing question of alien labor could be solved. At present there was a conflict between the Province and Dominion, the latter having no more than one occasion tried to close the open door. The part taken by the Orient in the present struggle complicated matters, but that a satisfactory solution could be arrived at he believed possible. The attention paid by the Government to the needs of the workingman had been fully demonstrated by the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the best measure of its kind in existence.

Mr. Reginald Hayward, who was introduced by the chairman as "a young man, born in Victoria, a man as clean as can be, and on whom no one can cast an aspersion," admitted he was no spell-binder, but the people, he was convinced, were seeking ordinary businessmen to run their affairs, and on that basis he believed he could appeal for their support.

Mr. Hayward declared he stood for absolutely clean government, and would support only those measures of benefit to the Province in general and to the city in particular. He stood for the completion of the Government's railway policy as laid down; for the construction of the Johnson Street bridge, and for the development of the shipbuilding industry, now commenced. Every other local industry would meet with his support.

Mr. Hayward, referring to the Liberal slogan of "smash the machine," declared that he presumed by that the Liberals meant the Conservative organization. It would, doubtless, surprise people to learn that the organization of both parties are identical. If any comparison were drawn between the two party organizations, it might be interesting to the electors to recall what took place in Vancouver on February 27 last, when the notorious "plugging" scandal was perpetrated. The comparison certainly would not result to the disadvantage of the Conservatives.

ALDERMAN DILWORTH'S STAND

Alderman John Dilworth, in referring to his record in municipal affairs in Victoria, and the repeated expression of confidence which the people had reposed in him, declared he was pleased to say he had proved successful in his own affairs, and it was evidence that he possessed the ability to treat the affairs of the people in a businesslike manner. He had had long experience in British Columbia, and perhaps the fact that he had been a farmer would not come amiss, should he be elected, for undoubtedly one of the needs of British Columbia was a greater agricultural production and a Legislature with men competent to treat of the subject would assuredly get better results.

Alderman Dilworth realized that during his five years on the City Council, he had made enemies. His determination at all times to take an independent stand on all questions and think for himself had not found favor in some quarters, but it is a record he was proud of. If elected to the Legislature, that policy would be pursued to the letter. He would support the present Government on all matters of benefit to the Province.

Referring to the large expenditures which, in the course of the boom, had been made by the Government, Alderman Dilworth cited the case of the city, where a similar condition had existed. In 1910 he had incurred displeasure because he had talked against the city's large paving programme, but the people then had been led away and if anyone was to blame it was the people themselves. They demanded the outlays and, as a matter of fact, it was a case of everyone living off the other. The Government, in its expenditures, was only following the pace set by the people, had done nothing but what every man had done—gone ahead, perhaps, a little too rapidly. But there were on every hand evidences of the good policies of the present Government, not the least important being the shipbuilding policy, tangible results from which are visible to every Victorian. The Government's programme stood for progress, not obstruction, while there was not a plank in the Liberal platform making for progress. The Opposition tactics of obstruction and criticism would undoubtedly be rejected by the great bulk of the thinking people of the Province.

RECORD OPEN TO ALL

Hon. Alexander Stewart, Minister of Finance, was given a rousing welcome when he rose to speak, the chairman's eulogy of "Alex" being loudly cheered. Hon. Mr. Stewart, referring to the fact that after 30 years in Victoria he should be well known to all the electors, stated that some had asked why he (Mr. Stewart) had joined the Bowser Government. "I am not going to apologize for that step," he asserted, amid applause. "Not a bit of it. As an old-time citizen who has served Victoria for many years to the best of my ability, I believe that if I am a member of the Government I can continue, in a larger sphere, to help my city to a still greater extent and also the Province at large. I believe it is my duty, if offered a position in the cabinet, to take it and do my best. My record in Victoria is open to all and there is not a single act that I am ashamed of.

"The Government has at the last session of the Legislature passed a great deal of legislation, to some of which some people object. If the Government had sat back and done nothing perhaps there would not have been so much criticism. There was one step taken by the Government which had nothing else been accomplished, would have entitled the Government to the heartfelt thanks of the electors. That is the acquisition of the old Songhees Reserve. Since 1858 the reserve has been a live topic. Repeatedly attempts have been made to settle the matter and acquire the land for development purposes, but without result until the Government finally stepped in and bought out the Indians."

"Victoria City, when it went to the Government to endeavor to have the Indians removed was willing to pay $80,000 or $100,00 to accomplish it," retorted Hon. Mr. Stewart, amid cheers.

"The Johnson Street bridge questions is one, too, which I have had a good deal to do with," said Mr. Stewart. "I am in a position to say definitely that something will be done, and done at once. The finances are in hand, and, for the information of the Government's critics, the Province is paying 100 cents on the dollar."

EXPROPRIATION NEGOTIATIONS

Referring to the bridge negotiations, Hon. Mr. Stewart stated that in 1913 the Government was prepared to build the bridge, but the city, as the largest contributor, thought it should carry out the work, and the Government then was willing and contributed $150,000 towards the cost. After two years' negotiations the City Council decided it could not put through the work, and had asked the Government to take the whole matter over, negotiate with the various parties interested and carry out the work. The expropriation negotiations will commence at once in order to secure the land for the approach to the eastern end.

Hon. Mr. Stewart eulogized the shipbuilding policy of the government, a policy which has already shown such excellent results. As an indication of the freight rates being charged for the shipment of products from this Province Mr. Stewart stated the Blue Funnel line of steamers paid last year a profit of 108 per cent. In view of the ompissibility of securing bottoms for the Provincial industries it was certainly timely on the Government's part to come forward with its policy of assistance. The Liberal leader in the upper country had told the people there they did not want ships but, instead, irrigation. If he had told them that if elected he would send up engineers to investigate the possibility of irrigation he would have have, at least, shown himself possessed of some policy, but there was an entire lack of any policy, only criticism.

Hon. Mr. Stewart dealt with the Agricultural Act and the importance to the agricultural community of the system of loans to farmers. The act was being taken advantage of by the farmers, and would undoubtedly mean much for the development of the agricultural industry.

On the question of finances Hon. Mr. Stewart declared British Columbia is borrowing money cheaper than is any other Province. He referred to the immense development in the mining industry and stated that there has been a marked increase in the Province's revenue this year over the corresponding period last year. The policy of the Government was most businesslike and one which would undoubtedly meet with the support of the business men of the Province.

THE PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN

AT THE MOST A TECHNICAL VIOLATION TO MEET AN EMERGENCY

Take the matter of the Pacific Great Eastern. Suppose it is admitted that the government technically violated the act in paying over the full amount of the money obtained from the sale of the bonds before the road was completed. But there are occasions when to follow the strict letter of a law is to work an injustifiable hardship upon all concerned, and Sir Richard McBride had no difficulty in proving that this was a case of this kind. At the time when the work on this road came to a standstill because the expense of construction had greatly exceeded the first estimate, there were thousands of unemployed workmen in the province. Something had to be done for their relief and the money was advanced to the railway with this end in view. We can imagine what a howl would have been raised by the Opposition had this course not been pursued. We would then have been told that millions of available funds were locked up by the government that might be utilized to provide employment for men who must get work or be supported by charity. If no worse crime than this can be laid against the door of a party in power it need fear little from the public verdict.

In the matter of the common stock of this road, Mr. Macdonald, in his speeches, has betrayed a pitable degree of ignorance concerning conditions governing such affairs. His statement that it might have been sold for $20,000,000 and turned into the treasury is nothing short of an absurdity. Anybody knows, one would think, that in times such as these, the common stock of a road still under construction and carrying a heavy bond issue cannot be disposed of at the cost of the ink with which it was printed. If Mr. Macdonald can find, for instance, any purchasers at 80 cents on the dollar of the common stock of that pet project of the Liberals, the Grand Trunk Pacific, he will be able to reap a neat little commission on the deal. We do not know what disposal will eventually be made of this stock of the P.G.E. now in the hands of the promoters, but Mr. Macdonald need not imagine that it is an asset worthy of the marked attention which he is devoting to it.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

WHAT MR. M. A. MACDONALD TOLD AND WHAT HE SUPPRESSED

Referring to the construction of the new wing of the parliament buildings, Mr. Macdonald very conveniently forgot to tell his audiences that while the cost of this exceeded that of the original structure, the floor space in the addition was also greater than that of the old building, and that it was very much more elaborately finished. It must also have occurred to him that building materials and labor cost a great deal more than they did twenty years ago when the parliament building was erected. He surely can hardly blame the government for choosing to spend the money in this province rather than turn it over to an American firm of contractors which put in the lowest tendtr. Neither can the government be greatly blamed, one would think, for inducing the contractor to cut $20,000 off his original tender. He is wrong in hinting that the contractor was recompensed for this by extras. The sworn testimony of the investigation shows that the government refused to recognize his claim for such extras. Mr. Macdonald also neglects to tell his hearers that he was counsel for the contractor, W. S. McDonald, on a claim against the government for $59,000 over and above the amount paid. The government refused to meet this demand, yet Mr. Macdonald, who tried to get $59,000 more for the contractor now endeavors to make the people believe that the government paid too much! Certainly this is a brilliant example of consistency.

THE LAND POLICY

WAS CONCEIVED ALONG LINES TO ENSURE SETTLEMENT

Take the question of provincial lands. There are only three ways in which revenue can be provided by the government to meet the insistent demands for roads and public works, namely, by loans, by increased taxation or by the sale of non-revenue producing assets. The government chose the last of these three and permitted land sales, and a comparatively small proportion of the public domain was disposed of, and the funds thus obtained were devoted to providing the improvements for which the people were clamoring. It is, of course, the fashion of opposition speakers to term the purchases of these lands "speculators" but if they wished to make any profit on their transactions it is obvious that they must dispose of these lands to settlers either by improving them so as to attract homeseekers or by sub-dividing them and offering them at prices that would tempt the purchaser. We need population in this province above all things and this surely was a good way to reach this end. For some years past the price of such government lands has ranged from $5 to $10 per acre. A deposit of 50 cents per acre was in every case received by the government and interest was charged on deferred payments. When the financial depression from which everybody suffered struck the province, many of the purchasers of these lands were unable to meet their payments. Relief by Moratorium Acts became common here and elsewhere, and the government for a while was lenient to such debtors. Last session, however, it was decided to cancel all such purchases, allowing these "speculators," many of whom, by the way, were prominent Liberals, just such an acreage as the money they had paid in would cover. The remainder was held in reserve as free homesteads for returned soldiers.

This in brief is the land policy against which Mr. Brewster fulminates so furiously, and we leave it to the intelligent reader to determine how much force there is in his arguments.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

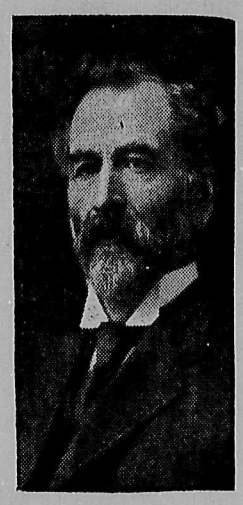
In drafting and adopting the most advanced Workmen's Compensation Act in the world the government has shown itself in sympathy with progressive ideas and has given the mine workers a priceless boon, while placing the accident risk of companies on a positive basis.

While the Conservative government has been doing these and other things with the idea of bettering business and developing our natural resources, the Liberal party has been busy villifying our public men and our public credit cash at home and abroad, and trying to obstruct every effort made in the direction of progress.

This policy of obstruction culminated when Mr. Brewster by his famous writ made his last and infamous stand to block the country's progress by making the laws referred to and others of the last session of the Legislature invalid, and to stop the disbursement of appropriations for the public service, public schools, roads and trails.

This is the measure of the man who wants to be Premier of British Columbia.—(The Ledge).

Reginald Hayward



W. J. Dilworth

MINING AND THE ELECTION

PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT WORK INITIATED BY THE GOVERNMENT

In no district will the electors show greater wisdom by returning the Conservative candidate than the constituency of Greenwood, which is so vitally interested in the mining industry. Thoroughly business-like in every particular, the policy of the present government in regard to mining has been beneficial to a degree which few have stopped to realize. The work of the mines department in the past eight or ten years has resulted in making the practice of all the mining records the same, thus avoiding confusion, and litigation over questions of title.

ROADS AND TRAILS UNEQUALLED

The province's splendid system of railways, roads and trails, the construction of which has ever been a chief concern of the Conservative administration, has made it possible to ship and handle ores in a manner that no other so sparely settled province or state in America has ever dreamed of.

NEW MINISTER THE MINERS FRIEND

The mining laws of British Columbia are known as among the most enlightened in the world. The people of this district are too familiar with their benefits for any explanation of them to be necessary here. For years the department was administered by the late Premier himself, whose genius needs no commendation at this late day. As his successor in the mines department Premier Bowser, in selecting the Hon. Lorne Campbell, chose a practical mining man in every sense of the word and one who has already shown by his energetic and well directed activities that the chief industry of British Columbia is to be cared for by another competent minister.

Some of the new legislation which has been adopted by the government since Mr. Campbell has been in office is sufficient argument in favor of returning to power a government industry and the men engaged in it.

PROSPECTOR GETS A CHANCE

The prospector is the back-bone of the mining industry and it was in his favor that two important measures were passed at the last session of the house. By an amendment to the taxation act a long standing handicap in the way of the prospector was removed. Under the old law Crown granted land which had reverted to the Crown for unpaid taxes was not available for location under the Mineral Act. Prospectors desiring to work it simply had to take the risk of being outbid by some capitalist at the tax sale. The new amendment enables him to obtain a lease for one year on such lands with the option of a second year at $25 a year. His lease gives him the privilege of purchasing at any time before it expires by simply paying the arrears of taxes, and other costs and charges. The unfair competition of the capitalist who pounces on and seizes the promising claim prospected on such land is now abolished, and the prospector obtains the benefit of his labor.

BENEFITS FELT ALREADY

The appropriation of $200,000 for the construction of roads and trails to assist in the development of new mines and the shipment of ore is having good results. The policy of the department in administering the act is characteristically business-like. Upon a miner making application for aid for his trail a competent mining engineer investigates the merit of his property and if the expenditure of the money is justified in the public interest the matter is turned out by the staff of the Public Works Department.

Locally, under the act, the government has already extended help in preliminary work on the "Barbara" claim at Greenwood, the "Big Copper" claim in Copper camp, and the "Bell" claim on Wallace Mountain, where the road to the "Sally" is being extended to enable the "Bell" people to make quick shipments of the high grade ore recently struck there.

All these roads will be further improved as the conditions and circumstances demand. The motto of the Mines Department is "Help the Prospector," and the motto of the local member is "Help Him Promptly."—The Ledge.

THE PLUGGING CASE

MR. M. A. MACDONALD PAID FOR THE PLUGGING AND IF HE DID NOT GET "THE GOODS" HE IS A POOR BUSINESS MAN

In regard to the plugging matter, Mr. Bowser pays his audiences a poor compliment in trying to force down their throats his far-fetched explanations and excuses. People with such limited intelligence as to accept such statements are not very plentiful in this part of the world. He tried to make it appear that John L. Sullivan was responsible for all this crooked work, but slurred over the fact brought out in evidence that Sullivan had threatened these men with jail if they pursued their plans; that he had warned the Vancouver police of what was going on, and that F. W. Welch and other Conservatives also vainly tried to induce the police to take action. He does not mention the fact that the chief of the Thiel Detective Agency testified that one of his sleuths had been employed by M. A. Macdonald to work himself into a position in the Vancouver Conservative organization, and had been compelled to report that there was nothing crooked or underhand in their operations. He conceals the fact that the rooming house over Welsh's store had no connection in any way with Welsh. He does not tell his hearers that the proceedings against Annance were only instituted by the Liberals after the plot was about to be exposed by the Vancouver Province which had unearthed the abominable conspiracy. He says that M. A. Macdonald did not hire Scott, but he cannot deny the fact that Mr. Macdonald was the chairman of the committee that employed this man, and signed the checks by which he was paid. He said nothing of the numerous telephone conversations which are on record as having taken place between Mr. Macdonald in Victoria and Scott in Seattle. He thinks that after Scott's connection with this despicable business had been fully made manifest that he still should have received immunity to go to Victoria on the last day of the session—after he had previously had plenty of opportunity to testify under immunity at the opening days of the inquiry—and give his evidence. That, no doubt, would have suited Scott and those behind him admirably. He could then have made any kind of a statement without fear of being checked up as the committee's powers ended with the close of the session. Of all the farfetched attempts at justification of an outrage upon the public ever advanced by a public speaker, Mr. Brewster's effort to make people believe that the Conservatives imported pluggers from Seattle to vote against their own candidate easily carries off the palm.

THE KITSILANO AND SONGHEES RESERVES

What about the commissions given by the Government for the purchase from the Indians of the Kitsilano and Songhees reserves. In the palmy days of real estate speculation many an ordinary real estate agent got proportionattly quite as much out of their every day transactions. At any rate the investigation disclosed nothing to the discredit of the Government in these transactions, as is evidenced by the fact that neither had Mr. Brewster nor Mr. Macdonald had a word to say against the report when it was presented to the Legislature. If anything of an evil nature had been discovered one may be very certain that they would not thus have remained silent. As to the general charges of extravagance and unwarranted increase in the civil servants staffs these are stock arguments not intended to be taken too seriously. Everybody knows that the increase of business in all public departments which has followed the opening of vast new areas of the province by additional railway facilities entails a corresponding increase in the public service. Efficiency cannot be obtained without expenditure, and the man who thinks the province does not get good value from its paid officials has little knowledge of the real situation.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM

LIBERALS NOT IN LINE WITH MR. BREWSTER'S POLICY TO ABOLISH

A good deal has been said concerning the evils of the patronage system. This is a matter regarding which any intelligent voter should have no difficulty in reaching a conclusion. Let him look around him and judge for himself. Does he see evidences of intimidation being rampant as Mr. Brewster claims? Can he find that nobody but a Conservative, for instance, ever gets a job on public works? Does he find that Liberals who held office in the gift of the government were turned out in the cold when the Conservatives came into power in the Dominion five years ago? We imagine that he will find ample evidence to the contrary. And yet this terrible "machine" we are told exerts its blighting influence over the patronage affairs. Is it pertinent to this matter to recall the fact that last winter at Ottawa Sir George Foster made an offer on behalf of the government to co-operate as far as possible with the Liberals in reducing the evils of patronage, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat as dumb as an oyster and made no reply to the invitation.

Messrs. Stewart, Tait, Hayward and Dilworth, four of Victoria's most respected citizens, stand for the policies and programme outlined in this issue. They are men with a clean public record and three of them with conspicuous public service behind them. The fourth is one of the most capable and honourable of our native sons. Victorians can make no mistake in casting a vote for men of this class.