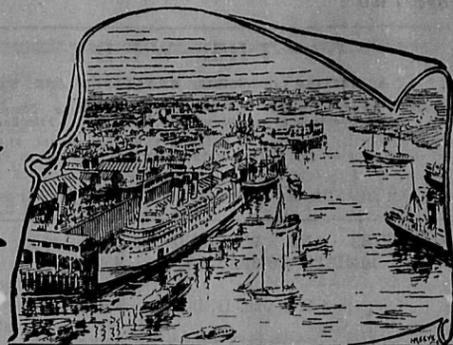




The Week

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



Vol. XIII, No. 31--14th Year

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, January 15, 1916

5c. a copy \$2.00 a year

The Progress of the War

THE last week has seen some striking and even remarkable developments. Possibly the most remarkable is the practical abandonment of opposition to the Compulsory Bill in the British House of Commons. The matter has been so fully explained that it is not necessary to go over the ground again, it suffices to say that the outstanding feature of the debates on the measure is that nothing can be allowed to stand in the way of the ultimate success of our arms. That determination was never so strong as at the present moment. The final passage of the Bill, with such a negligible opposition, is accentuated not a little by the fact that the men who constituted that opposition are the same as those who approached the Government three years ago with the demand that Naval expenditure be curtailed. The crisis is passed, if there ever was a crisis, and within a short time the 650,000 "slackers" who declined the invitation of Lord Derby will be rushing to escape the odium of compulsion. The really important occurrence of the week has been the failure of the German armies, at enormous cost, to penetrate the lines of the Allies on the Western Front. After the severest and most prolonged bombardment in which they have engaged, the situation remains unchanged, and the claim of our military experts that the lines are impregnable has been fully justified. The next important feature of the week's operations has been the marked success attending the Russian offensive on its Southern wing. If there is any truth in the rumors that on both sides upwards of 3,000,000 men were engaged, it is obvious that the movement must have been one of the most gigantic during the war. In any event the Russian armies have driven the enemy west of his entrenched position on the Styrpa River, and good judges are predicting an advance in the near future to the next natural line on the Bug River. The significance of this success is two-fold, it indicates first, the growing ascendancy of the Russian Armies in men and munitions, while strategically it threatens the safety of the Teutonic lines of communication to the south. What with a strong offensive by the Russians in Galicia and Bukowina, and an impending attack by the Allied Armies concentrated at Salonica, the position of the Central Powers and their Allies in the Balkans is seriously imperilled. Any comment on the withdrawal of the Allies from the Gallipoli Peninsula is now belated. No good purpose would be served by discussing it. We have failed, but it cannot with truth be said that we have effected nothing. We have kept the Turkish Army busily occupied for a year, we have reduced their numbers by one half, we inscribed on the pages of history, at terrible cost, one of the most glorious chapters of heroism in the annals of our Empire. A chapter which fills every British soldier with courage and pride, and which compels the unstinted admiration even of our enemies. The Gallipoli failure is only a failure in the most superficial sense. In all the finest essentials it is an unparalleled triumph for the best instincts and qualities of our race. The latest news of the week is disquieting. It tells of the capture of the important harbour of Cattaro by the Austrians, which means the absorption of Montenegro, and the control of the Adriatic. This cannot fail to have a serious effect on shipping in the Mediterranean. It will lead to increased activity and energy on the part of our tireless Navy to counteract its ill effects. The silver lining to the cloud, though but a streak, is not without importance. The declaration of War against Germany by Morocco, deprives the Central Powers of the control of a long coast line and several good ports. Meanwhile economic conditions in Germany are becoming more accentuated, and the feverish activity of the Central Powers to secure some independent agent for the negotiation of Peace terms is one of the outstanding features of the week.

The Municipal Elections

THE disinclination of the public to take any interest in elections at the present time is well illustrated by their indifference to the recent municipal elections. Only about one sixth of the voters went to the polls, yet by some mysterious dispensation of Providence it seems as if the remnant who remained faithful to their obligations as citizens fairly represented the views of the whole. The return of Mayor Stewart by acclamation shows how firmly he is rooted in the confidence of the citizens, indeed, it looks as if he can retain the position as long as he likes. This is not surprising in view of his splendid record and personal popularity. Without being guilty of invidious comparison, it is permissible to congratulate Alderman Porter on again heading the poll, and Aldermen Todd and Dilworth on following closely. The former is one of the most progressive of the younger business men of our city, and high honours undoubtedly await him. The veteran, W. G. Cameron, and two pioneer citizens in Walter Walker and Albion Johns are important and significant additions to the Council Board. In this connection it is impossible not to recognize the fact that in spite of their disposition to push matters a little too far, the Civic Retrenchment Association was an important factor in the election, having carried seven out of the ten Aldermen on its ticket, and three of the four School Trustees. It is greatly to be regretted that they should have felt called upon to antagonize Mr. George Jay. While there may be room for criticism in the conduct of the business of the School Trustees, there is no justification for asking the rate-payers to depose Mr. Jay, and their refusal to do this whilst in the main supporting the ticket of the Civic Retrenchment Association indicates what they thought of the proposition. The City Council for 1916 is in some respects the most representative body we have had for many years. It has more than the usual proportion of safe, successful and cautious men. During the year there will be no fire-

works, but a steady determination on the part of capable men to limit the expenditures to the irreducible minimum.

The School Trustees

THE WEEK believes that Victoria has had for many years a Board of School Trustees which is not surpassed in ability and devotion by any in the Province; and a Chairman who is fairly entitled to be regarded as the "doyen" of the School Trustee Fraternity. Yet at the recent election the Civic Retrenchment Association asked that the Chairman and one of his oldest colleagues should be deposed in favor of two untried men. The reason assigned for this was the refusal of the Board to prune their expenditures as much as the Association wished. Speaking broadly, The Week believes that in this instance the Association was wrong, because it set itself up to determine an expert question on which the Trustees were far more competent to speak. Many people believe that the School Trustees were extravagant during boom times, but it does not follow that to depose veteran members of the old Board is the best way to establish a sound policy for the future. While every rate-payer is for economy these days, as evidenced by the personnel of the new City Council, not one will be found to carry the principle of economy in education to the point where efficiency would be affected. It would be idle to deny that of the efficiency of education the School

Programme of the Bowser Administration

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

Trustees are the best judges. While taking this stand The Week believes that they are a little to blame, themselves, for the opposition which has been aroused. They do not take the public into their confidence, they are not sufficiently amenable to reasonable suggestions, there are weak spots in their administration which seriously affect some of the scholars, and which have been pointed out to them time and again without result. The recommendation of the Civic Retrenchment Association that medical examination and technical training would be abolished is untenable and opposed to the best interests of education, and to the trend of the best educational opinion. But their request that domestic science be abolished stands on a much sounder basis, and as far as the cooking branch of the department is concerned, it would be a justifiable economy to rule it out, in order that when better times come it may be restarted on a more practical basis. The Week claims that the School Trustees are doing splendid work, and on the whole, doing it well, but instead of taking the public into their confidence and keeping them well advised through the medium of the Press, and periodical reports of the progress of the various branches under their control, they have been too much disposed to stand on their rights with the cry of "Hands off." Technically and legally they may be entitled to do this, but it is not a wise policy, and it is one which is largely accountable for the opposition they have had to contend with in the recent election.

Bruce Redivivus

IT would be unkind not to welcome the return of "Bruce" to the Journalistic field. Everyone who knows him knows that it had to happen. One who is afflicted with the "Cacoethes scribendi" could never be happy unless wielding a pen, and after a temporary eclipse, Bruce has emerged in J. P.'s Weekly, to tell the world how the "odious trio," Wade, Hepburn and Ford downed him. After reading the paper it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that its "raison d'être" lies chiefly in showing up his former associates, and incidentally to qualify for the libel action which ought to be good

for an initial circulation. The paper is printed in the convenient size and form of T. P.'s Weekly, which is simulates in many respects, not however, in its literary contents. The only criticism which The Week ventures to offer is that it is rather difficult to reconcile the Editor's statement that J. P.'s Weekly is strictly non-partisan, and has no party affiliations with his announcement that he intends to run as a Liberal candidate in the Constituency of Yale. However, this is not more difficult to reconcile than many of Bruce's commitments, and should not materially detract from the interest of his new venture.

A Daniel Come to Judgment

AMONG the latest recruits to the ranks of those who believe in moderation, and are opposed to drastic and extreme legislation against the established customs of a people is Bishop du Vernet, one of the best known Anglicans in Northern British Columbia. The good Bishop, while as much opposed as any one to the abuse of drink, does not believe that human nature can be changed by Act of Parliament, nor does he believe that in any event the change can be rapid. Whilst recognizing the weaknesses of the Saskatchewan Liquor Act he prefers it to that of Alberta, because it endeavors to establish a reform by degrees. Now with respect to the Saskatchewan Liquor Act, The Week has recently pointed out on indubitable authority that it is a delusion and a snare. The Province is full of drunkenness, and the administration of the Act has become an integral part of the Government political machine. Yet in spite of these defects, as intelligent and experienced a man as Bishop du Vernet prefers it to the Alberta Act, and has had the courage to say so in the local Press, over his own signature. In view of this, one may well ask what is the Alberta Act like? It is too soon to speak at any length, because it is not yet operative, but similar legislation, in fact almost identical, came into operation in Washington on the 1st of this month, with appalling results. However it is possible that the advocates of Prohibition consider that human nature is altogether different in Canada from what it is in the United States, and that is what is paralysing the trade and demoralizing the social life of Seattle. It is possible that the advocates of Prohibition believe that it will not produce any such effects under another flag. This is a large order, the reasonableness of which few people will be prepared to concede. Alcoholism is admittedly a vice—a most pernicious vice. It causes incalculable hardship, suffering, poverty and disease. Thousands of persons who oppose Prohibition recognize this fact, and would be willing to put forth the greatest efforts to eliminate alcoholism from the land. But what is the best treatment of vice, How can it most effectively be cured or removed? That is a question concerning which there is room for the greatest difference of opinion. The chief objection to Prohibition is that its whole character makes it inevitable that it will stimulate and increase the very vice that it is designed to cure. Prohibition will close up the bar rooms. That is its best feature. That is a commendable feature. It will also close up the liquor stores. That is a questionable feature. One thing, however, is certain—and that is that the outstanding feature of Prohibition tends directly and irresistibly to the increase of the drinking habit. That feature kills any good effect that the other feature mentioned might have. The feature is that which permits, and even encourages citizens to import from dealers outside the boundaries of the Province all sorts of alcoholic beverages, in practically unlimited quantities, provided that they store them in their homes! Just think for a moment of anyone desirous of removing the drink evil advocating the adoption of a law that compels every man who may ever want to take an alcoholic drink to establish a miniature bar in his own home—where his family is growing up and is susceptible to the home influence as it is to no other influence! Whoever heard of trying to kill a vice by taking it in and establishing it in a household! There are thousands of men in British Columbia today who occasionally take a drink down-town and who never think of such a thing as having a drop of alcohol in their homes. If Prohibition should carry, what will these men do? Will they suddenly cease to take their occasional drink, or will they stock their house under the law. Some of them may adopt the former course. Undoubtedly some of them will do so. But common sense and an elementary knowledge of human nature clearly suggest that the great majority of them will take the latter course. With alcohol always present, the most injurious kind of drinking will be encouraged, not only among those already in the habit of drinking, but among the women and the children, as they become old enough to imitate the open example of the parents—the parental example always being looked upon by the youngsters as unquestionably perfect. There are other features in regard to this freedom of importation contained in the Alberta Act that are also highly objectionable from a moral standpoint. Mere explanation of the fact that Prohibition as exemplified in the Alberta Act, and as asked for in B. C., deliberately provides for stocking the homes of B. C. with supplies of alcoholic beverages should make it clear, even to the least intelligent, that, however admirable the intentions of the framers of the Act may have been, there is no possible doubt that the Act itself in effect provides for the propagation in the most fertile field of the very vice that it seeks to cure.

William Blakemore

THE WEEK

A BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

Published Every Saturday by The Week Publishing Company Limited, at 625 Courtney Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada. Telephone 1283

SUBSCRIPTION: One year, in advance, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, 50c. Single copies, 5c. Foreign subscriptions to countries in Postal Union, \$3.00

WILLIAM BLAKEMORE.....President and Editor

INDUSTRIES AND WATERED STOCK LIMITED COMPANIES

Courtenay, B.C., Jan. 11, 1916 Editor "The Week".

Sir,—This being an industrial, as well as one of the best spots on Vancouver Island for agriculture, the recent conference, as reported in your issue of 8th inst., between Mr. Flumerfelt, Minister of Finance, and the representatives of the Banks with a view to their future co-operation in loaning money for Industrial enterprises has given us great pleasure, and whilst heartily thanking Mr. Flumerfelt for the business attitude he is assuming, we sincerely hope that he will recognize the importance of urging the banks to discontinue loaning money to watered Stock Limited Companies, on debentures or financial assistance in any shape or form. Its a well known fact that the majority of these companies, after running 2 or 3 years, either fail to pay a dividend to the ordinary stock holders, or close down altogether, the assets being only sufficient to satisfy the debenture holders. There are many typical instances of Watered Stock Cos., where directors seem to have ignored the truism that honesty is the best policy, and that the truth will-out, knowing that in the crude state of our laws in regard to joint stock companies, they could take the chance they did to make hundreds of thousands of dollars—it's to these "get rich quick" gentlemen that the honest workingman appeals to Mr. Flumerfelt to give a black eye. Much as we dislike to copy the Germans, there is no doubt their system which made them past masters in the industrial world is the remedy. With them there's no such thing as Watered Stock, its nominal capital being invariably the actual capital, any intangible assets being wiped out at the earliest possible moment, out of undeclared profits. The companies are controlled by managers, and not by a Board of Directors, who fix the dividends, apportion the reserve, in fact, arrange the whole balance sheet. These managers, as a rule, own no shares. They receive small regular salaries, and divide a share of the profits, but their total remuneration is enormous, running into thousands a year. If this system could be adopted with us, the honest, industrious worker would come into his own, and there would be an incentive for him to study and use his brains, besides which it would restore confidence with outside investors, and the banks would eventually benefit more than they can ever hope to do under the present system.

Yours truly, WM. IDIENS. Secretary Citizens' League, Courtenay, B. C.

MERRY PROGRAMME IS COMING TO PANTAGES

Another very big and entertaining bill will be presented at Pantages Theatre next week, and will be headed by a merry musical comedy in tabloid form, entitled "In Mexico." It will introduce two old Pollard favorites in Alf. Goulding and Leslie Donaghey. Goulding will be remembered as the star comedian and stage manager of the Pollard Opera Company, when they first arrived from Australia, about fourteen months ago. There are eight young and shapely girls in the chorus, and there will be pretty costumes, good music, and pretty scenic effects. Another feature will be a strong dramatic playlet entitled, "After Ten Years," presented by a capable company. O'Neal & Walmsley, a duo of singing and talking comedians will offer a bright turn full of fun and laughter, while Pretty Peggy Bremen, a shapely young woman, and her agile brother, will present their daring ladder act. The Sourdough Trio will add vocal harmony to the bill, and a couple of Robert Service recitations. Pantages is well sustaining its reputation.

"MOTHERLAND"

By Charles G. Guy

Thy Clarion Call sweeps o'er the seas, Motherland, my Motherland. Thy voice is borne upon the breeze, Motherland, my Motherland. Thy Children yield unto the oar, Home, kindred, life, their very all, To Guard thee lest thy Empire fall, Motherland, my Motherland.

The foe is battling might and main, Motherland, my Motherland. Thy women are among the slain, Motherland, my Motherland. With deeds most foul his blood-stained hand, The craven horde his murderous band Shall ne'er set foot upon thy strand, Motherland, my Motherland.

Hark to proud Belgium's cry of pain, Motherland, my Motherland. And shall that cry be heard in vain, Motherland, my Motherland. Hear Poland moan from out the dust, To satisfy the Prussian lust, And Martyr'd Cavell with the Just, Motherland, my Motherland.

What is the price the foe must pay, Motherland, my Motherland. When Right, not Might, shall hold the sway, Motherland, my Motherland. Crushed by thy Righteous victory, To yield thee "Mistress of the Sea", And Queen of Nations of the Free, Motherland, my Motherland.

Then Sons of Britain grasp the sword, For Motherland, for Motherland. And crush with steel the Prussian horde, For Motherland, for Motherland. Lord God of Battle, be our shield, And guide us till the foeman yield, Or grant us death upon the field, Of Motherland, our Motherland.

FALL INTO LINE

Recruiting Song

Fall into line! Fall into line! March with the men who are loyal and true; Valiant and free—fearless and fine, Guarding the banner of red, white and blue. Fall into line, boys—fall into line! Muster in might for the splendid review, Armored with faith, your orders Divine, Show all the world how to fall into line!

Fall into line! Fall into line! Shoulder your arms and your courage renew; Make good the loss, never repine, Britain entrusteth her honor to you. Fall into line, boys—fall into line! Fill up the ranks—the Great Purpose pursue, God and the Right, your signal and sign, Answer the Call, boys, and fall into line. BLANCHE E. HOLT MURISON.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

The presentation of the photo drama, "The Birth of a Nation" is an epoch in the film world. It represents the application of pictorial art to propaganda. Millions of people have been entertained and amused by the picture show, but now millions are being enlightened and aroused. No one can witness the greatest photo-drama ever screened, unremoved; nor without realizing that a new era has dawned for what has hitherto been regarded as a mere entertainment. Everyone should see it. W. B.



VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

Esquimalt, Victoria City, Islands, and Corporations

A Court of Revision and Appeal, under the provisions of the "Taxation Act" and the "Public Schools Act," respecting the assessment rolls for the year 1916 will be held—for Esquimalt District—at Price's Hotel, Parson's Bridge, on Monday, 24th January, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. For Victoria City, Islands and Corporations—at the Provincial Assessor's Office, Rooms 116, 117 and 118, Belmont House, corner Government and Humboldt Sts., Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 27th January, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 3rd day of January, 1916.

THOS. S. FUTCHER, Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

If you never tasted French or Egyptian Coffee just call at 602 Broughton Street. 10c per cup; 50c per lb., packed best Coffee; 50c per lb., best black Indian Tea.

ROYAL THEATRE ONE WEEK ONLY, Commencing MONDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1916

THE BASIL CORPORATION, B. S. COURTNEY, Manager PRESENTS D. W. GRIFFITH'S

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

Two Performances Daily

Two Performances Daily

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. Ten Times Bigger Than The Biggest Circus. 18,000 People. 3,000 Horses. Cost \$500,000. Car Load of Electric and Scenic Effects. 12 Skilled Stage Mechanics. More Wonderful than "Ben-Hur" or any other Production.



Scene from "THE BIRTH OF A NATION", Playing the Royal Victoria Theatre, Commencing Monday January 17th, for one week only.

THE GREATEST ART CONQUEST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION WITH BIG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 30 MUSICIANS

PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00; Loges, \$1.50

Mattinee—25c, 50c, 75c; Loges, \$1.00

Matinee 2:30. Evenings, 8:15.

SEATS ON SALE NOW.



NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Statutes, that all assessed taxes, assessed and levied under the "Taxation Act," including Rural School Tax under the "Public Schools Act," now due and payable for the year 1916. All taxes collectable for the Victoria Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Rooms 116, 117 and 118, Belmont House, corner Government and Humboldt Streets, Victoria, B. C. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon persons liable for taxes. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 6th day of January, 1916.

Provincial Assessor and Collector, E. E. LEASON, Victoria Assessment District, Victoria, B. C.

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

Andrews, 704 Fort Street, will save you 30 per cent. on repairing jewelry and watches.

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

Brentwood Beach Hotel

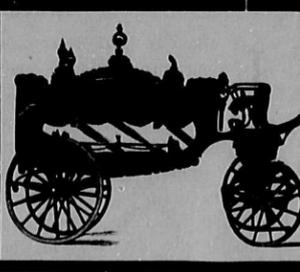
12 MILES FROM VICTORIA

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

RATES ON THE AMERICAN PLAN AS FOLLOWS:

Table with 3 columns: Rate Type, By the Day, By the Week, By the Month. Includes rates for private and public baths.

Special rates for longer terms, and families. Good fishing, free row boats to guests staying at the Hotel. Short orders and special dishes a la carte. All meals are the same price both Sundays and weekdays. 75 cents is now our regular charge. Fortnightly dinner dances commencing 25th September. Heaton's orchestra in attendance. Phone 21L. H. CANCELLOR, Manager.



The B.C. Funeral Co

734 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C. Always open. Calls attended at any hour. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Caselton, Manager, Reginald Hayward, Secy-Treas.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel Woodward, of Brentwood, B. C., intends to apply for permission to lease the following lands: commencing at a post planted on the south west corner of that parcel of land known as the northerly 55 by 180 feet of Lot 16 of part of Section 12, Range 1, West, South Saanich; thence westerly a distance of 80 feet; thence northerly a distance of 80 feet; thence easterly a distance of 80 feet to a point on high water mark distant 60 feet from the northwest corner of the said parcel of land, the said point being situate on a continuation of the northerly boundary line of the said parcel of land; thence southerly, following the shore line at high water mark, to the point of commencement, containing a quarter of an acre more or less. Dated the 4th day of December, 1915. Dec. 11. Feb. 5

LAND REGISTRY ACT

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Section Fifty-two (52), Victoria District, except that portion conveyed to the Crown,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to James Tod on the 27th day of April, 1911, and Numbered 25955C, which has been lost. Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 17th day of December, 1915.

S. W. WOOTTON, Registrar General. Dec 24. Jan 26

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF RENFREW

TAKE NOTICE that we, Geo. H. Keefer, and Hugh O. Keefer, of Vancouver, B. C., contractors, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the Nitinat River and about one mile northeast of Nitinat Lake, and adjoining the Indian Reserve on the northeast; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to the Nitinat River; thence following the river in a southerly direction to point of commencement. Dated November 20th, 1915.

GEORGE H. KEEFER, HUGH O. KEEFER, F. A. Brown, Agent. Dec. 18. Feb. 12

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF HOTEL LICENSE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect of the Grand Central Hotel, situate at 551 Johnson Street in the City of Victoria, to Adam Paterson, of the said City of Victoria. Dated the 15th day of December, 1915. CHARLES PAGE, By his Attorney in fact, John F. Dickson.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th day of February, 1916, for the sale under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a mortgage of the following property: In Victoria District, being subdivision of Lots 41 and 41, and part of 28, according to Land Registry Maps 17 and 18, and also of Block 1 and part of Block 2, Section 44, Land Registry Map 68A, said subdivision having been made according to Land Registry Map 1518. Excepting Lots 21 and 22 in Block 7, according to said Map 1518.

Terms of sale, cash. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. DATED the 6th day of January, A.D. 1916.

C. B. S. PHELAN, 304-305 Sayward Bldg., Victoria, B. C. Mortgagee's Solicitor. Jan. 8. Jan. 29

LAND REGISTRY ACT

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Edward Wishart on the 18th day of July, 1909, and Numbered 20846C, which has been lost. DATED at the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of January, 1916.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General of Titles. Jan. 8. Feb. 5

MINERAL ACT

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Finder Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Port Renfrew District.

Where located: On Bugaboo Creek. TAKE NOTICE that I, L. N. Anderson, R.M.D. No. 1, Royal Oak, B.C. Free Miner's Certificate No. 94280 B., intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of November, A.D., 1915. L. N. ANDERSON. Nov. 20. Dec. 11

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

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

Last week some remarks appeared in another column of our issue having reference to the conduct of Military Canteens. From the manner in which the subject was treated, some of our esteemed readers have drawn an erroneous conclusion, viz.: that The Week intended to suggest that alcoholic liquors are sold in the various camp canteens of Victoria. No such suggestion was intended, and I wish to make it perfectly clear that nothing but soft drinks have ever been sold in these canteens. The consumption of heavier drinks has been confined to the various officers messes and even there it was put a stop to, nearly two months ago. Our own D.O.C. anticipated the order which was issued by General Sir Sam Hughes just before Christmas, and probably scenting a coming event, which cast its shadow before, promulgated the order on his own account. The reference of The Week was to the profit made by the contractors who furnish the various canteens. The occasion of the remark was an official announcement that in all the Canadian canteens in England the contractor and middle-man had been eliminated mainly in order that the whole of the profits, which are enormous, might accrue to the Government for War purposes. I know nothing about the terms of our local Canteen contracts, but I know that there are contracts, and that the profits must be substantial. I therefore venture to express the hope that the precedent set by the Minister of Militia for Canadian Canteens in England will be followed here. It will be a popular reform, making for economy.

I have been informed by an undoubted Military authority that the tying of a soldier to a tree, as a punishment for various offenses which are specified in the Military Code, is strictly "en regle" in "the Field." That is a matter which I am prepared to concede, but surely the Willows Camp cannot by the widest stretch of imagination be regarded as "the Field." Although the grounds at the Willows ordinarily used for exhibition and racing purposes have ever since the outbreak of the War, been given over to Military Camps, they are practically wide open to the public. Scores, if not hundreds, of Civilians, men and women, walk through the grounds every day, and anyone passing along the roads which traverse the Willows has a full view of such an incident as I related last week. I express no opinion as to the form of punishment, but I am convinced that to carry it out in public view or in any place where the public have free access is indefensible. It is demoralizing to the culprit, and to the lookers on. If the authorities should decide that such a punishment may be administered in Camp, they should at least determine that a screen should be erected, and that the vulgar gaze should not be permitted, either to censure the unfortunate soldier, or to gloat over his discomfort. I have received many thanks for calling attention to the matter, which had evidently aroused wide-spread indignation.

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Vancouver World, purporting to give an account of Sir Richard McBride's passage through that city, on his way to London. I venture to think that the history of Coast journalism can reveal nothing more contemptible. The Vancouver World is evidently smarting under the odium which it has incurred through its gross misrepresentation of the attitude of the Honourable J. H. Turner towards his retirement. It deliberately manipulated despatches in order to make it appear that Mr. Turner had not resigned, and had refused to resign, when at the very time that the manipulated despatches appeared, his written resignation was in the hands of the Government. It tried to get even by descending to the level of the article above referred to, which makes it appear that Sir Richard had not a friend left in Vancouver, that there was none to greet him, and none to speed him on his way, except one "faithful Abdiel" in the person of Mr. MacGowan. But it was the style of the article and its innuendo which was its most objectionable feature. It was the kind of thing which J. P. McConnell or L. D. Taylor would have done two years ago, but which no one in Victoria thought that John Nelson was capable of tolerating in his paper. It begins to look as if John

had fallen on evil days, for certainly no journalistic exigencies required him to lend his paper to the personal belittlement of a man who is no longer in politics, and from whom he has received many favors.

On the principle that an old maid always knows more about children than anyone else, I think it is a logical conclusion that a bachelor knows most about what is euphemistically called "Domestic Science." Of course this is apropos the fuss which the Civic Retrenchment Association has been making about what it deems the extravagance of the School Trustees. That extravagance is supposed to be displayed chiefly in the expenditure of large sums of money in buildings, equipment, and instruction in the Domestic Science branch. I have heard many opinions on the subject, and much criticism, and strange to say, most of it from the parents of those pupils who have taken the course of instruction. The criticism runs to the effect that the time of the class is wasted on making such things as biscuits, cakes, and pastry, which, after all, are only the frills of culinary science. It is claimed that not one of the pupils could be placed in a kitchen and trusted to cook a plain dinner consisting of soup, meat, vegetables and a sweet. Now, if this is so it is a serious indictment, because the cooking of a plain dinner is an everyday detail in every household, while there are thousands of people who have not yet learned to pollute their stomachs with that American abomination, a "hot biscuit." While, however, this complaint is probably true, I think credit should be given to another branch of Domestic Science instruction, which has not been neglected. I refer to laundry work and sewing; two branches in which the average girl is most deficient. At this point I may as well make a confession, which is that I should long ago have abandoned single blessedness if I could find a girl who could cook a potato without getting it sloppy, and wash a woollen vest without making it lumpy. At this late day, I feel that I should not be much of a prize, or I would offer myself to the first girl who could do these things to my satisfaction. But if I can say nothing on my own account, I am pleased to put in a plea for the younger generation, and ask our girls, and incidentally, our School Trustees, to make Domestic Science practical and prosaic, as well as theoretical and fanciful.

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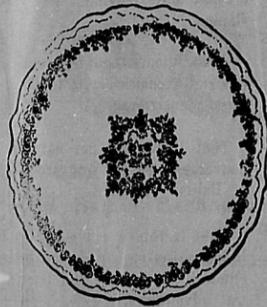
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