The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

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

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Federal Politics

THERE is an essential difference between Federal and Provincial politics, and perhaps at no time has that difference been more distinctly emphasized than at the present. It is true in all Provincial politics there is a National phase, and certain National interests to be recognized, and no Provincial Government has been more keenly alive to this fact, or has done more to mould its policy in the light of National and Imperial interests than the various Conservative administrations which have governed British Columbia. In their admirable addresses before the Conservative Club on Thursday night, the Hon. Martin Burrell and the Hon. Reid did full justice to this fact, and it must be a matter of satisfaction to true Conservatives that the attitude of their representatives in this respect has been recognized at Ottawa. But after all, it is the Federal Government which has to do with National and Imperial issues, and which is called upon to deal with the bigger questions affected. At the present moment the Government of British Columbia is trying to do its "bit" in promoting those policies which are demanded by War conditions, and "after War" requirements. Help for Returned Soldiers, in various ways, has been kept in the forefront of their programme, and a close co-ordination of effort with the Ottawa authorities has been aimed at. Beyond this a Provincial Government cannot well go, and the heavy task of initiating and developing a National policy devolves on the Federal Government. Just how far Sir Robert Borden has proceeded along these lines is a matter known only to himself and his colleagues, but there are indications that he is fully alive to the unprecedented requirements of the moment. On the subject of "preparedness," Sir George Foster may fairly be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Government, and the brilliant addresses which he has delivered in the West indicate that there was no lack of appreciation both of the importance, and the urgency of the issues. When in every household the centre of attraction in the morning newspaper is the Casualty List, it is no wonder that petty politics find no place in the public mind. The War dwarfs everything, and preparations for "after the War" belittle every other consideration. The people are watching with a jealous eye the plans being laid by their leaders. They are more than gratified at the brilliant handling of the country's finances by Sir Thomas White; they are profoundly touched by the wide-spread and generous response which has been made to the War Loan. The common people have demonstrated that their heart is in the matter, and the Government realizes that this fact is the strongest possible evidence of the existence of a National spirit which will brook no tampering with vital issues. The country recognizes that Sir Robert Borden has faced a problem and carried a burden such as none of his predecessors has ever been confronted with. And he has risen magnificently to the requirements of a situation without parallel and without precedent. The country recognizes that the Government has made an honest attempt to do its duty, and to see that Canada as a nation did her duty in the greatest task ever imposed on an Over-Seas Dominion. In financial contribution, in material aid, and in the gift of hundreds of thousands of her sons, Canada has measured up to its full requirements. It only remains for the Federal Government to interpret the aspirations and desires of the country as truly in the matter of its "after-the-war" policy, in order to retain the confidence which it has inspired. During the months which will elapse before an appeal is made to the Constituencies there is time to perfect an all round policy which will interpret those aspirations and those desires. To that work the country and the Government should bend every energy. This is the demand of the Electors of every shade of opinion and of every party. It is the special work of Conservatives who believe that the work can be done best by a Conservative Government. There may be a year or thereabouts in which to convince the Electors, and with the splendid record of achievement to which they can point under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden, it should not be a difficult task.

The Paris Economic Conference

AFTER a delay of over six weeks, the British Government has defined its attitude towards the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference. It cannot be said that Mr. Asquith, who expressed the attitude of the Cabinet, showed much enthusiasm for the resolutions in his remarks; apparently he felt that his past record was inconsistent with any fervid acceptance of these proposals, which do as a fact jettison the Free Trade policy so far as the Central Empires are concerned. On this ground, indeed, he has been criticized both in the Free Trade Press and by the Free Trade Members of Parliament, who have expressed the view that it is sufficient to defeat Germany in the field, and not merely unnecessary but productive of future bad feeling between Britain and Germany to take any "provocative" action in dealing with German trade. These excellent people, among whom are to be found nearly all those who opposed adequate naval preparation before the War, seem even yet to be blind to the real nature of the struggle. They do not recognize that commercial interpenetration with eventual domination of other countries is the accepted German trade policy, and that protective measures against that policy are necessary, if the Entente Powers are to preserve their independence. And with regard to the argument that it would impede the renewal of friendly relations after the War, it is sufficient to say that the temper of Germany will to all appearances prevent any renewal of friendship from her side, while the barbarous deeds of Germany will for some time prevent any desire for such a renewal on ours. It is quite out of the question that the War and its emotions should be forgotten like an evil dream when peace returns. In these circumstances there is absolute justification for the resolution of the Paris Conference which provides for special—that is to say, penal—treatment of German trade: "In order to defend their commerce, their industry, their agriculture, and their navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy Powers shall be submitted to special treatment, and the goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special regime of an effective character." This vital resolution of the Paris Conference—which should be read in conjunction with that abolishing the most-favoured nation treatment—has been approved by the British Government and sanctioned by Parliament. It plainly contemplates either a high tariff or an absolute prohibition of German goods in the Allied countries, and it frankly recognizes the after-war danger of dumping. The general principle embodied in this resolution is admirable; it remains to carry it out, and here the country will await with some impatience the details of the scheme by which the Government proposes to do so. Before his return to Australia Mr. Hughes remarked truly that there was no time to be lost, because a sweeping change in commercial policy cannot be settled in a day, and the Dominions as well as our Allies must be consulted on a matter which necessarily affects them as closely as it does ourselves; but in this, as in other matters, there are no signs of any undue precipitancy on the part of the Government.

The Dominions Commission

IT should not be necessary to defend the procedure of a Royal Commission, although it may well be legitimate to criticize those responsible for what may be called local arrangements. The President of the Board of Trade clearly felt that some explanation was due to the public for the extraordinary manner in which the recent sittings of the Royal Commission in Victoria were conducted, and he endeavours to offer that explanation at great length in the editorial columns of the Colonist. The Week is not concerned to apportion the blame for the mismanagement; it rests somewhere between the Commissioners and the Board of Trade. But the fact remains that no opportunity was afforded to submit evidence and reliable data on subjects of the greatest importance to the Province. A great deal of time was wasted in discussing topics of third rate interest and in furnishing an opportunity for the airing of their views by persons with no possible pretext to be regarded as representative. Some attempt was made to remedy this by the Commissioners themselves, who established connection with Victoria witnesses and their fund of information after reaching Vancouver. The Week is glad to be able to state that eventually it may be found that little harm has been done, but the situation has been saved, not by any effort on the part of those responsible for the arrangements in Victoria, but rather by the anxiety of the Commissioners and the efforts of private individuals.

Wanted, a Bishop

IN less than a week from date the Synod of the Diocese of Columbia will meet to appoint a successor to the late lamented Bishop Scriven. This is of course essentially a Church matter, and one with respect to which it would be an impertinence for outsiders to say much. There is, however, a little which may be said with propriety, and surely without offence, because the position of an Anglican Bishop in any community is one of importance and influence, and should have a marked effect on the public weal. A prominent member of the Anglican Church has written a letter to the Daily Press which outlines admirably what is passing through the public mind. This letter forms a reasonable basis for comment, pointing out as it does the special qualifications of a Bishop, as set forth in the Liturgy of the Church. While the writer does not say as much, his letter readily lends itself to the suggestion that among the many things which have either been overlooked, or have received insufficient attention during the strenuous times through which the world has been passing during the last half century of industrial activity and wealth accumulation, that of the traditional requirements of the Episcopal office may be counted. We have moved sensibly from the standard so clearly defined in the Book of Common Prayer. The burden of the business of a diocese has been moved in too great a measure from the shoulders of the laity to those of the clergy, and especially to the Bishop. We expect too much of him in these latter days. He must be on the one hand a gentleman, a scholar, a preacher and a pastor, and on the other hand a financier, an administrator, an organizer, a disciplinarian, and almost a treasurer and secretary. Do such men exist? The Week doubts it. What is wanted is not a superman, or a prodigy, but a godly man. Such an one can be found, but the hybrid individual who is supposed to be good at everything is bound to be a very mediocre person, and not even the Grace of God can elevate him to a position of "Light and Leading" in the community. It is a good time to consider these things, and an ideal time in which to select a bishop. We are within measurable distance of the great days which are to come "After the War." Every Department of Public Service and activity is already laying its plans for the future, and trying to sense the conditions that will prevail in order to meet them. To no world organization are the times so crucial or so epochal as to the Christian Church. It will be called upon literally "to bind up the broken-hearted," and it will have to minister to the profoundest needs of a world in mourning. This is not the work of a financier, an administrator, or a secretary-treasurer, it is a work in which the lead must be taken by one of God's chosen servants, great of heart, richly endowed with heavenly graces, and having a tongue touched with fire. A proper distribution of the work of the Church will leave such a man free to exercise his divinely appointed function as "Bishop of Souls." Never was the world more eager for presentation of divine truth by men divinely gifted to proclaim it. Never was it more ready to be won by the "foolishness of preaching;" never was there such an opening for a gifted leader of Christian thought to raise a banner to which thousands outside the confines of his own congregation would gladly flock. These are the considerations which should largely influence the appointment of a Leader of the Anglican Church in the present world's crisis. If any lower ideal is accepted, or if the Divine Gifts and Graces of character and equipment are subordinated to material considerations, the Anglican Church in this Diocese will have missed its greatest opportunity for maintaining a true succession in its Episcopacy.

Editorial Notes

The attitude of the Retail Merchants of Victoria towards the the Saturday Half-Holiday will undoubtedly have to undergo revision, for at the present time matters are going from bad to worse. Some people seem puzzled to explain why shopping, which was previously done on Saturday afternoon and night, is not just as easily done on Thursday or Friday. It may not be easy to explain, but the fact remains that it is not done, and that nearly all our retailers have to chronicle a substantial percentage of fall-off in their business. Then what of the restaurants, and indeed all business places which cater for transient hunger? Only an Indian can eat a meal on Friday which would carry him comfortably over Saturday, and obviously with hundreds of people out of town the restaurants are bound to suffer. Probably, however, the most potent factor in bringing about a revision will be the extent to which the retail employees themselves are suffering through reduction of wages, curtailment of holidays, and the substitution of girl labour. All parties should get together. The summer season is over, country week-ends are no longer possible until next summer. Why not switch it to Wednesday afternoon for the winter months?

The writer spent last Wednesday in Vancouver, and having occasion to visit New Westminster, made enquiries as to the best means of getting there. The answer given was: "If you are in a hurry, take a jitney, if not, and you want to go safely, take the Street Railway." This led to a discussion of jitneys, and as the Street Railway was selected on the principle of "Safety First" an opportunity was afforded to see how the well-meaning policy of providing a paved road between the two cities has, perhaps unintentionally, inflicted a serious loss on the Street Railway Company. There were hundreds of jitneys plying both ways on the smooth pavement. There was obviously no speed limit, because many of them were running as high as 40 miles an hour. All of them were loaded. They undertake to make the run in 30 minutes, which beats the Street Railway Schedule, which has to consider safety. It is true that the jitneys in Vancouver are bonded, as they should be everywhere for a reasonable amount. But what struck the observer most was the fact that the Provincial Government had deliberately furnished a weapon to injure an important vested interest, and injured it so vitally that it was difficult to see where the remedy lies, except in a measure of regulation, which it might be difficult to procure. It looks very much as if the authorities consider that having insisted on a bond, the jitney man should be allowed to do as he pleases.

On Thursday the Victoria Times suggested that as two ministers of the Dominion Government were in the City, it would be interesting to publish their candid views with reference to the political situation in British Columbia. The wish of The Times was gratified much more promptly and effectively than could have been anticipated, for Friday morning's Colonist contained a report of two addresses delivered by Mr. Burrell and Mr. Reid, at the Conservative Club the previous night. As a clear, concise, and impressive statement of the Ministers' views on British Columbia politics they were hard to beat, and it is to be hoped that The Times is satisfied. As a picture of the neglect of the Province by the Laurier Administration for fifteen years, and a synopsis of the work done by the Conservative Government since 1911 these addresses may be commended to the earnest consideration of the Electors, and will undoubtedly have considerable weight when they are next called upon to register their verdict.

Now that the Winnipeg papers are to hand, it is easy to see why Mr. Justice Galt resented too bitterly the attack made upon the judiciary by the Hon. Robert Rogers. Whatever the sequel may be, it is perfectly clear that the Minister's attack was both illogical and unjustifiable. Since a judge who sits as a Royal Commissioner is acting under the authority of the Crown, it is obvious that the legality of his position is unassailable, and therefore there is no ground for charging him with graft for taking the fee which is provided for in his Commission. If it is undesirable for Judges to act, Governments should abandon the practice. If it is desirable that they should act without special fee, that also is in the hands of the Government, but there is no room for criticism of a judge merely because he accepts a Royal Commissionership with its emoluments. Mr. Rogers was "barking up the wrong tree." The Week has always maintained that the Canadian Judiciary is underpaid. Any successful lawyer makes twice or thrice the judicial salary in his professional work. Judges should be paid larger salaries, and should be required to do Commission work when called upon without additional remuneration.

William Blackmore,

In the Ladies' Boudoir

"It is simply a matter of getting the right thing, my dear."

"Yes, but I certainly don't intend to try everything that anyone may recommend. I quite agree with you that there must be some preparations which are really meritorious, but I cannot possibly afford to experiment with everything that s suggested to me in the hope of finding something which will actually do what I want. And besides, think of my skin, my dear girl. Whatever would it look like by the time I had used perhaps five or six kinds of cream, to say nothing of the time that might be lost. No! I am not go ng to experiment. I am going to make enquiries and I am willing to bet you box seats Myra, that I shall find the real thing before next week."

"All right, good luck, old girl. You certainly deserve to succeed. Let me know at once as I shall be so anxious. Besides, I also may need advice at some future time."

*

"Good morning, Myra. How well you look. Do you remember last Tuesday afternoon when drinking your China tea that you were so anxious for me to make a tour of all the chemists' shops n the hope of finding a miracle that would work wonders with my wrinkles? Well, I've found the right thing, the very thing my dear, and quite by accident."

"Whose cream it it, Julie, and where is it made?"

"It isn't a cream at all, nor has it anything to do with cosmet cs."

"Oh, well, a course of massaging!"

"No, not even that. It is a secret and one of the great advantages is that one doesn't have to travel to Montreal, or Toronto or the United States—or even to Vancouver. The remedy is here—in Victoria!"

"In Victoria! Absurd, how can it be?"

"So I thought, my dear girl, until I stumbled across someone I had not seen for years and who gave me just the information I was in search of."

"Well, tell me about it, but wa't till I call auntie, for you know how anxious she is to rejuvenate herself."

*

"Please pour me some tea, Myra, and I'll tell you. You know yesterday afternoon I went to Vancouver determined to find out something but as luck would have it I did not have to search very far.

"On the boat I came across an old school chum, a girl I had not seen for seven years. You know, Myra, she was only twenty-eight when I saw her last and then her face was much lined and she looked years older than her age. I know it was the bane of her life. Today she has not a wringle or line on her face and instead of look ng thirty-five she looks ten years younger. It's wonderful, really.

"As a matter of fact I did not recognize her so different did she look to when I saw her seven years ago. But I heard someone call her by name and turning round she recognized me at once.

"We had a confidential chat and then she told me her 'secret.'

"She had got in touch with Madame Stanner, who, a short time ago, took a course of instruction from a French specialist who invented a fiacial mask which it s only necessary to wear two or three times a week at night time, and which causes all lines and wrinkles to disappear, leaving the complexion smooth, soft and velvety."

"How extraordinary! Is that Madame Stanner on Fort Street?"

"Yes, Madame Stanner makes these face masks to order and for a few dollars one can get rid of those horrid lines which make you look and feel so much older than you are. And it is Sarah Bernhardt's secret too, so you see it is no experiment."

"How splendid."

"Yes, rather, and another important thing is that the wearing of a face mask does away with complexion treatments. So now, Myra, I think you'll have to get those box seats."

BACK TO THE LAND

Britain may yet see herself paying her war debt out of the increased productivity of her soil.—Duke of Marlborough.

For Home and Empire

Buy HOME PRODUCTS and keep the Country which our gallant soldiers are fighting for

Prosperous.

VISIT THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Hudson's Bay New Store

OCTOBER 2nd TO OCTOBER 7th

Under Auspices Victoria and Island Development Association.

"MADE IN VICTORIA"

WHAT THE CANADIAN NORTHERN IS DOING

Western Canada's crop year commences on September 1st and ends on August 31st the year following. So it happens that during September those chiefly interest in the marketing of the crop collect and compile statistics to show how the details compare w th those of the preceding twelve months.

Grain figures are of interest wider than most. To the multitude concerned in the movement of grain from the farmers' siding to the consumer, they surpass in interest the latest fiction. To the business section, they speak of obligations met and credits renewed; to manufacturers, as foreshadowing a rev val of ordering and a busy season for the industries; to the farmer and his people, they take tangible form in new articles of comfort about the home; but to the men on the railways, they provoke reminiscences of days and months on the road, and coninuous striving to keep the ordinary traffic of the country in mot on while the wheat was moving to the sea.

During the twelve months ended August 31st, the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, 109,122 cars of grain products along its rails and inspected by the Government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the West. Th s is an increase of 69,828 cars over the total of the last previous year, and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1200 bushels, so that the figures mean really, that the Canadian Northern transported over its steel more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Win n peg and Port Arthur, and there are 2182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars handled over and above the total of the year before, would constitute a train continuing without a break from Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver.

The terminal elevators at Port Arthur have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels. Of the crop year which ended w th August last, the same elevator handled 55,884,560 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,531, or more than vice the handlings for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

REALLY ENGLISH MEALS

The Carlton Cafe, situate on Broad Street, opposite the "Colonist" office, has rightly earned for itself an enviable reputation. Under the capable management of Mrs. J. C. Rivers, whose husband is on active service, this restaurant has established a name for itself—its real English cooking, well served, at the most moderate charges induce one to pay many vis ts.

During times such as those now prevailing, when economies are absolutely necessary one may rest assured that a really well cooked meal can be secured at the Carlton for a very moderate charge.

ROCK BAY BRIDGE

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

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT

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

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

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

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

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 b ythe 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.

TWO INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

MISS ELLEN KEY

From that country (Sweden) comes the eroto-priggery of Miss Ellen Key, which exhorts women to abandon all personality and creative effort and be but the damp towel to bind round the heated temples of intellectual man.—Rebecca West in the Daily News.

THE GERMANS

Germany has produced a marvellous war machine, but its statesmen are liars, its officers brutes, and its soldiers mere machines, only food for cannon.—Lord Robert Cecil.

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Mr. J. D. A. Tripp ..... Pianist

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GAYLORD & LANCTON
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Vaudeville's Versat le Prima Donna

Joe—KENO & GREEN—Rosie
"All Life and Action"

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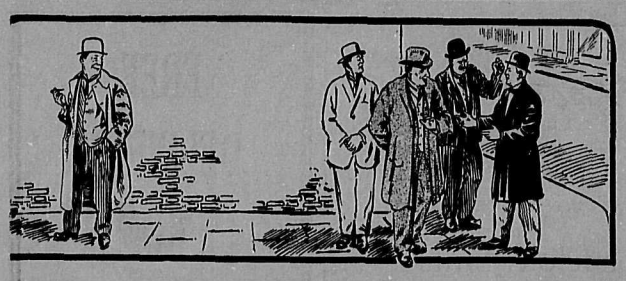

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

When the Lounger column ceases to be a medium for ventilating legitimate abuses, it will, in my estimation, have ended its career of usefulness. This week I have received a visit from a respected inhabitant of Sidney who had a tale of woe to tell in connection with the conduct of a certain individual who makes it his business to separate the junior element, especially the bugler boys of the Bantam Regiment, from the simoleons. The process adopted is neither original nor unique. It is an adaptation of the "poker" route, which proves exceptionally and irresistibly fascinating with boys who are isolated in the by no means exciting burgh of Sidney. I suppose the individual referred to will say that if a boy is old enough to wear a uniform he is old enough to please himself in the spending of his money. But against conscienceless gamesters it has been found necessary for many years to protect even grown-up boys, otherwise "Three Card Monte" would still be flourishing. This is one of the things which can and should be put down by the strong arm of the Law, and if the complaint is repeated, I intend to see if in this particular instance I cannot get it put down.

*

I want to say a special word on the subject of shopping, and having made it a study, and invoked the aid of the most competent authorities, I know that what I am about to say is strictly true. It has reference to the time-worn subject of shopping. Now, if we go back to pre-war times, which begin to look almost as ancient as pre-historic times, many ladies in Victoria found it to be an economy to send their good money to England for clothing, at any rate for suits and coats. Others found that it was an economy to do a mail order business with Eaton's, and still others made it their invariable custom to take an occasional run across the Sound and leave their dollars in Seattle. There were various reasons for this, not one of the least of which was the exorbitant prices charged in the past by Victoria tradesmen. I want to say that that time has gone by, and that while in Victoria the range of goods is necessarily somewhat restricted, the price is actually lower than in any of the places I have mentioned at the present time. London prices are absolutely prohibitive, there is not a single article on sale there which has not increased in price from 25 per cent to 100 per cent. The super-abundance of money in Eastern Canada, owing to enormous war contracts, has sent up the prices in Toronto and Montreal, so that the big departmental stores no longer offer the bargains of years ago. When we come to Seattle, it is almost staggering to find the change that has taken place recently. To take one line of goods, in which Frederick & Nelson used to do a big trade with Victoria ladies, fashionable suits, prices have gone up during the last three years an average of 50 per cent. The only explanation offered is that dyes are unobtainable, owing to the blockade of Germany, and that woollen material is difficult to obtain. Of course these are simply excuses because both dyes and material are obtained, as evidenced by the unlimited supply of new suits which are on hand with each returning season. It is simply that things are dearer, and by the time anyone has paid their expenses to Seattle, the new suit will have cost considerably more than if purchased in Victoria. I believe at all times in spending money where it is made, but during the present dull times I think it becomes a duty, unless it is absolutely impossible to procure the article you desire. I therefore hope that this bit of information, which is reliable will not be taken amiss by those whom it may concern.

*

There may be some poor misguided person in Victoria or Vancouver who thinks of sending a trunk or a package case by freight steamer to England. This has often been done, and as a rule it costs very little. An ordinary trunk for instance could be taken on one of the Blue Funnel steamers in pre-War times for three or four dollars at the outside, or to put it another way, a ship ton, equal to 40 cubic feet of space could be sent for 20 shillings. This week, in compliance with the request of an English lady whose husband is at the Front, and who, going away somewhat hurriedly, left a few household goods, such as pictures, plate and knick-knacks behind I arranged to send these things along by the next Blue Funnel steamer. It looked easy; I went to the trouble of going over to the mainland where she had lived, collecting, packing and labelling the goods ready for shipment. So far no difficulty. When it was done the warehouseman mildly suggested: "Have you arranged with the shipping company?" "No," I replied, "but I will soon do that." He smiled, it was a smile something like that which Bret Harte has immortalized as "childlike and bland." When I questioned him a little, he suggested that a friend of his had recently sent one trunk at the rate of three hundred shillings per ton, or fifteen times the original rate. Being fairly quick at mental arithmetic, it took me about the tenth of a second to figure out that most of the goods I proposed to send could be replaced in England for something less than the actual freight. So I returned from the Mainland a sadder and a wiser man, leaving half a dozen packing cases still in the warehouse, where they will certainly remain until after the War. I have since learned that the three hundred shilling rate was what we may call the "peak" load, and that it has actually fluctuated since until it has touched two hundred shillings. This will be a consolation to any man who has goods to send, but to Lounger it is still prohibitive. Mind you I am not finding any fault with the shipping agents or the steamship line, I am simply explaining why people who are called to England find it necessary to auction off their household goods. It is also a warning against the heedless shipment of trunks before making the fullest possible investigation.

*

I heard a funny jitney story yesterday. A lady friend of mine stopped a jitney in which there was only one vacant seat—the third in the body of a car already occupied by two ladies. They objected to the entry of the third lady—"there was no room for another." She politely answered: "Oh, I think there is," and clambered over to the farther side. One remarked, "Oh, you trod on my foot—no light weight either." She apologized once more (she did not remember having touched it). "Yes, I think you might say something," was the reply. A little further on, a lady in the front seat alighted, remarking to my friend, whom she knew: "You will be more comfortable here," and she promptly changed her seat. But once again the jitney was stopped, this time by a gentleman—one whose voice is often heard in Victoria, but whose bulk is not very large. This was the last straw. "Is this your comfortable country ride?" said one lady. "Pay the man and let's get out." And they got out—but did not pay the man. They had a cheap ride of about a mile! It suited them.

Lounger.

Mr. Stevenson, the well-known chocolate manufacturer, has introduced a special box of sweets for the soldiers which he sells at 50c per one-lb. box.

These candies are regularly sold at from 60c to $1.00 per lb., but Mr. Stevenson, axious to do "his bit," realizes that the reduced price will enable many people who otherwise might not be able to do so, to send their friends at the front something which is really out of the ordinary.

Mr. Stevenson's reputation as a candy maker is spreading like wildfire. Homade Chocolates will soon be a household word. The quality of all of his candies is of the very highest—there are none better. The society editor of the "Week," who can be relied on as a connossieur on anything pertaining to sweet-meats, declares that Homade sweets cannot be beaten and judging by the way she polished off a particularly large box yesterday it would seem that her opinion is of some value.

Correspondence

Somewhere in France, Sept. 3, 1916.

Dear Mr. Editor: I have just received a Colonist of Aug. 6th in which I read a splendid letter * * re the "Patriotism" (?) of Messrs. * * * It is almost beyond belief that any man of military age could stoop so low, at a time like this, as to contest a seat held by a man away on active service, doing his duty. They are not the only people who have been tried on this war and found wanting. Within a radius of two miles of where I am writing there are five graveyards, all of which hold, among others, the remains of heroes from various Canadian regiments. Perhaps even if they saw the graves these two shirkers would not fell ashamed to be in mufti and footling about with politics instead of being in khaki and doing their duty to their King and Country. They must be beyond all sense of shame. They are both in the same line of business, therefore it is to be hoped that in the future patriotic people will give their offices a wide berth and do their business with others, not of military age, but who, in various other ways, are doing their bit for their country.

Yours, etc.,

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

He is a prominent man—a very prominent man. In fact, he holds a judicial position, and has held it for a good many years. And he remarked to The Stroller one day this week:

"Two years ago, when The Argus published a number of letters telling of the condition of affairs in Maine under prohibition I did not believe half that was contained in that series of letters. I have now come to the conclusion that they were very mild, compared with what the real situation must be."

In one of those letters J. C. Murphy, formerly secretary to Gov. Plaisted, tells of an attempt of William T. Cobb, when elected governor, to enforce the liquor law. Mr. Cobb, under a law passed that year by the legislature, appointed a commission, with the full strength of the treasury of the state behind it, to enforce the law. After several months of attempts Gov. Cobb made the following statement:

"If I, for the social, economic and moral benefit of the rising generation of the state of Maine, were to chose between the enforcement of prohibition as I have been able to enforce it, and selling rum as freely as sugar over the counter of my store, I would unhesitatingly declare for free rum."

In the same article the write quotes Rev. Francis Southworth, for many years the pastor of the Seaman's Bethel in Portland, Maine, as follows:

"On the advent of the prohibitory law it was not long before the fertile brain of those to whom its execution was entrusted divined that, besides its intrinsic merits, the law unfolded priceless possibilities of political influence and personal wealth. The temptation was too strong. It rivalled the temptation to drink and the temptation to sell. We doubt if ever there was a statute inscribed among our laws which presented stronger seductions—and so sure to kill. From first to last it has been a history of corruption. The average man bends like a reed before its opportunities."

These two quotations should be borne in mind. Human nature in Maine is not much different from human nature in Washington.

HARI-KARI FOR OBJECTORS

I often think that the objector to military life, if he cannot sink his scruples for the sake of others and embrace that life today, should commit suicide; for he only exists, free to object, thanks to those in the field. —Frederick Nivens.

THE PRUSSIAN

Is forced to keep up an incessant excitement of destructive novelties. He is obliged to do wilder and wilder things to prove that he is a devil of a fellow, lest the world should find out what a poor devil he is.—G. K. Chesterton in The Illustrated London News.

Miss Munro
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Absolutely Pure
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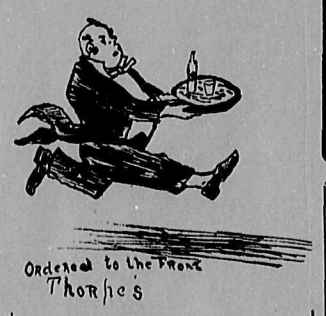

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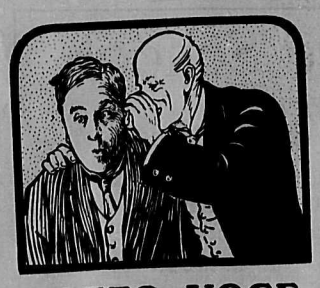

SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That it will be poetic justice when the inflators of food prices get a blowing up.

*

That until present times it was thought nothing was so contradictory as woman—what about the War News?

*

That the Prussian Guard found that the Wiltshires would not wilt, and the Worcesters would not be worsted.

*

That certain Old Country villagers have been scandalized by the carryings on of imported lady harvesters—even the wheat has been shocked.

*

That some people are being married in "Esperanto," but no doubt they fight out their differences in plain England.

*

That the wine ration along the French Front was doubled when the news came in about Roumania.

*

That the name William is no longer popular at christenings, which means that posterity will have fewer Bills to meet.

*

That the Germans claim to have conquered a new district in East Africa—no doubt an outlying district.

*

That not many of the Canadian troops know that they have a live prince serving "incognito" among them.

*

That Prince George of Battenburg is still on the New Zealand.

*

That Roumania hesitated a long time, but at last she did Take Jones' cue.

*

That Victoria was delighted to greet Mr. Martin Burrell after his long indisposition.

*

That the Hon. Robert Rogers' "faux pas" at Winnipeg is causing excitement at Ottawa.

*

That it was the most cold-blooded arrangment of the Judiciary ever made by a responsible minister.

That it cannot rest where the incident left it.

*

That it will be a further disgrace to the Department of Militia if the Bantams have to return to their former quarters in Beacon Hill Park.

*

That the Battalion would have been Overseas long ago if the authorities had not allowed Bantams to recruit in other Battalions.

*

That Colonel Powley is entitled to public sympathy for the handicap under which he has laboured most assiduously.

*

That there was no sense or reason in raising a Bantam Battalion unless all Bantams offering were compelled to join it.

*

That it may be constitutional for the Government to hold on until October 15th, but it is not customary.

*

That there is nothing to be gained by clinging to the "shadow" when the "substance" has vanished.

*

That the comments of the Eastern press on the recent elections show how little they know about B.C. politics.

*

That those who hailed the result as a great Liberal victory had been studying the German War despatches about Verdun.

*

That it was a great Conservative defeat, without being a great Liberal victory.

*

That many Victorians will be glad to know that the Hon. J. H. Turner has leased Sir Richard McBride's house on the Gorge and will shortly take up his residence there.

*

That Victoria Public Market continues to thrive, whilst Vancouver is unable to carry on for lack of local produce.

*

That the moral is "stimulate local production."

Social News

An interesting wedding was that of Annie Walker Elliott, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elliott, Stanley Avenue, who was united in marriage with Mr. William Gillespie Ferris of Vancouver on September 15th.

The bride was given away by her father and Miss Edith Jeune was the only bridesmaid. The best man was Mr. E. H. Hetherington, cousin of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed at St. Barnabas Church, the Rev. E. Miller officiating, Mr. Longfield being at the organ.

The bride wore a becoming costume of pussy-willow silk trimmed with silver lace and Georgette crepe sleeves and a dainty picture hat. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a silver card case, and to the bridesmaid a golden brooch set with pearls, the groomsman being presented with a gold pin.

After luncheon at which many friends were present the happy couple left on the afternoon boat for Vancouver where they will reside.

A large number of presents were received, including a cheque from the bride's father, a cheque from Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, a silver tea set and many other silver and cut glass ornaments and household goods.

*

Miss Victoria Phipps, Carberry Gardens, has returned from a visit to Mrs. John Joff at Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grubb have returned from a holiday spent at Nelson.

*

Miss Eva Ross, daughter of Hon. William Ross, M.P.P., left on Saturday for Montreal where she will be the guest of her aunt for several months.

*

Lady McBride, with her family, left last Saturday for the East where she will spend a few days and will sail on the 6th of October for England to make her home there. Sir Richard McBride, who is Agent General for B.C., has taken a house in London at 36 Thurlow Square, Kensington.

*

Miss Winona Troup, daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. W. Troup, Esquimalt Road, left on Saturday for England, where she will spend several months.

*

Mrs. Julian, accompanied by her children and maid, leave tomorrow for Vancouver en route to England. Lieut. Julien, of the 143rd B.C. Bantams, expects to leave also in the course of a few weeks.

*

Dr. J. E. Home, R.N.N., who was formerly in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Esquimalt, has left for England.

*

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sheringham and daughter, of Mill Bay, spent a few days in town during the week.

*

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Philips-Hopkins, of Sooke, have returned after a short visit in town.

*

Miss Kenny, of the Parliament Buildings, left during the week on a visit to Honolulu.

*

Mrs. Sunderland and Miss Cracroft, of Duncan, after a short visit in Victoria have returned home.

*

Mrs. Ross, of Vancouver, with her little girl, is spending a few months with her mother, Mrs. Moresby, Trutch Street, and expects to leave in November for England to join her husband who is stationed there.

*

Miss Margaret Hardy, of Oak Bay, left last week for Vancouver to enter the British Columbia University.

*

Mrs. Longhurst of Sidney, is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Neurotsis.

Mrs. Trevor-Bulkeley, of Vancouver, is spending several weeks as the guest of Mrs. Arthur Pigott.

*

Miss Ida Cambie, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tatlow, Rockland Avenue, has returned to Vancouver.

*

Mrs. Alfred E. Maltby, of Juneau Alaska, came down from the North last week with her little son and will spend several weeks with her father Mr. J. H. B. Rickaby, Coutts Way, Courtenay Street.

*

Mrs. and Miss E. Bass have returned from a visit to Seattle.

*

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sutherland, of Calgary, have returned home from a pleasant visit spent in Victoria and Vancouver.

Sir Clive Phillipps Wolley and Mr. W. Blakemore, President and Vice-President of the B.C. Federated Navy League, spent Wednesday in Vancouver arranging for the establishment of a Branch of the British Sailors' Relief Fund.

*

Mr. P. de Noe Walker has returned from a brief holiday spent at Chilliwack.

*

Mrs. A. D. McRae, of Halifax, who with her two young sons, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. H. Maecon for the summer months, returned home this week.

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Prominent among the new colors you will note Russian green, African brown, Burgandy, prune, taupe and the ever popular navy and black.

The fur trimmings include Alaska sable, fox and mole.

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Talks on Tailoring

THREE

The question of style is nearly as important as the question of material. A tailor who can fit your form may not be able to advise as to style.

To be well dressed one must have that distinctive "cut" to one's clothes which can only be provided by a tailor in the "know"—a London tailor in fact

That striking appearance in your next suit—something really smart—can be guaranteed by consulting

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

"THE CHALET," DEEP BAY

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

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