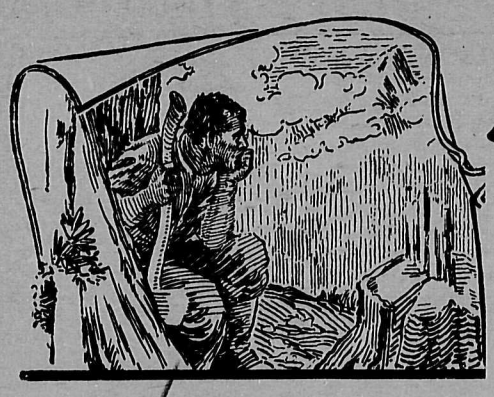
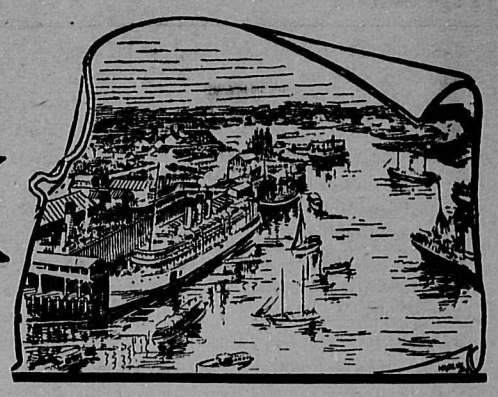


The Week



A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

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The Johnson Street Bridge

THE Johnson Street Bridge and the Songhees Reserve have been before the citizens of Victoria for some years. The subject has served many a politician—Civic, Provincial, Dominion and otherwise—till it is now pretty nearly threadbare. The bridge was the battleground in the civic forum during the year 1913. It went even farther. Sir Richard McBride, the then Premier, and Mayor Morley sparred and measured swords during that period; 1914 was well past before any sort of agreement was reached. The war was supposed to have stopped everything. The fact was that no one was very well satisfied with any conclusions that were reached. All the conferences, meetings, and tentative agreements that were concluded up to the summer of 1916 served to show that the city could not bring all the factions together. The Corporation had no control over any of the Railway Companies—the Province was the only body that had any sort of leverage. At least the majority of the Council of that day thought so, and requested the Government to undertake the negotiations. The Government acceded to the city's request, and the Railway Department at once proceeded to expropriate the necessary land. The arbitrators fixed the price of the land and there the matter rests so far as any active negotiations are concerned. The subject has now taken a new turn. Mayor Todd revived the claim of the city to the free use of the bridge for foot and vehicular traffic. The E. & N. Railway Company naturally resisted this claim. The city, through the Mayor and City Solicitor, placed all the history and facts of the case before the Dominion Railway Commission at its last sitting in Victoria, and although no verdict was given on the point, yet it is pretty well understood that the city scored, and its claim is well established. The city's case was strongly supported by Hon. John Oliver, the Minister of Railways. The Hon. Minister also made it clear to the Commission that the Province had rights to the foreshore that were not relinquished. So strong was the case put by the champion of Provincial rights that the Commission reserved a formal decision but practically decided against the company inasmuch as it ordered all the parties affected "to get together" or it would make a formal order and assess each party accordingly. The Railway Company is very resourceful. Though practically beaten on the facts, yet it resorts to a new subterfuge to win. In its magnanimity it offers the old dilapidated condemned bridge to the city and suggests that it be removed to Yates Street, and that the company be allowed to replace the present bridge with an old one from some where else. We are not aware of the details, but the proposition is that the above shall be a temporary settlement of the question. THE WEEK is of the opinion that there is no better time to settle this question permanently than now. The acceptance of the company's proposal would be yielding ground already won; would be postponing what can best be settled now, and would be detrimental to the city's interests as well as a costly experiment. The ratepayers will never support such a one-sided, transparent scheme as proposed by the C. P .R. Suppose the city and Government fell in with the company's proposal, let us see what it would cost. To build at Yates Street would involve expropriation for a temporary bridge, a much longer structure than the present one, moving this *magnificent gift* from the company, re-erecting the same, and maintaining it afterwards. This would all have to be done by the city alone, as we could not expect the Government to build new roads on the Reserve and make its promised contribution to a temporary structure. It is too costly an experiment. A safe guess is that the minimum cost of expropriation and moving and building the structure will not be a cent less than $200,000. Then the average yearly maintenance of such a bridge will be at least $5,000. It is too much, and the proposition is as good as beaten now. We firmly believe, too, the Dominion Government will not agree to another hindrance to navigation in a too much contracted harbor. What is the true course? The true policy for the city and the Government to follow is to stand for a joint railway and traffic bridge on the Johnson Street site. The harbor is too small to have more than one obstacle to navigation at that point; and then again, both the Dominion and Provincial Governments have laid all plans and made all improvements with that end in view. Further, it is not keeping faith with many property-owners who have made sales and improvements on the strength of the assurance of an Esquimalt-Oak Bay trunk line street. More important than all, it is the cheapest for the city both as to initial cost and as to maintenance. Suppose the bridge to cost $450,000, and the land at the very outside, $140,000; this makes a total for the undertaking of $590,000. A fair proportion for all parties would be: C. P. R., $150,000; B. C. E. Railway, $50,00; C. N. R., $50,000; Provincial Government, $250,000; and the city $100,000; allowing $10,000 for expenses. Some will argue that the city's share is too small, but in view of expenditures made and other disabilities suffered in connection with the Reserve by the city during the past fifty years, and that the Corporation will share heavily in the maintenance, it is not too much to expect the city to have lenient treatment as to initial cots. In fact, it would not be unreasonable to expect the Government and the Corporations to build the bridge and have the city taxed for maintenance only. However, THE WEEK advises the City and the Government to adhere to the joint bridge ,and to deal firmly with the companies affected. Only such a course will receive the approval of the citizens.

Our Educational Programme

OUR educational system in this Province naturally divides itself into three parts: Elementary, secondary or high school, and the University. To that may be added technical schools, as the normal schools might be termed the first of that series of schools. Judging from the number of complaints and criticisms we hear, there is not general satisfaction. Though there are many well-founded criticisms, yet all must admit that during the past fifteen years much progress has been made in our educational programme. The chief criticisms are mostly aimed at the overloaded curriculum in the public schools, a lack of thoroughness, the courses in the high school arranged for the twenty per cent to the detriment of the eighty per cent, and at an expensive unsuitable university system. In this article we shall deal only with the public school course. It is fair to say that not one-half the children entering the public schools ever reach the high school, consequently the elementary course should be so arranged as to give the most thorough training to our young people so that they may make the best of life for themselves, and be of greatest service to the community of which they form a part. The State owes it to itself for its development, its protection and its happinesss that every child reaches a certain standard of attainment and of thoroughness before they are excused from pursuing further study. Parents and guardians take advantage of the present compulsory clauses in the school law. They do not send the children regularly and then many withdraw them from the school as soon as the limit of years is reached. In the great majority of cases the public school course as at present arranged, is nothing like covered before the pupil is taken from school, and as a result we have the foundations of an illiterate, undeveloped class of citizens. In the interest of the state and the individual, no pupils should be allowed to relinquish his studies till he has covered the elementary course in a thorough manner, either in the public school during the years of compulsory attendance, or at night school, and has a certificate to that effect. The question now naturally arises, what shall be the course best adopted to the needs of the elementary school? So far as we can judge, there is no well-founded criticism of the subjects in the public school curriculum. It is not that there are too many subjects, but that there is attempted too much of that particular subject. The aim appears to be to exhaust some subjects in the public school when the mind of the child is not developed nor mature enough to appreciate the value of the study, nor to benefit by it. To be more specific, there is too much history. Anyway, it is a subject that requires more maturity than is found among public school pupils for the subject to be as exhaustively dealt with as is required in our present system. It should be cut down. Then the literature is too extensive. Just think of children under fourteen years having to grapple with the whole of the Fourth Reader and the *Lady of the Lake* for entrance examination to the high school. The limit in that subject is more suited to matriculants or to first year university students than to public school children. Nature study is a very important subject or series of subjects, but the requirements, particularly in the higher classes, are so unlimited that the subject becomes a burden both to teachers and pupils rather than the interesting helpful subject it should be. As the small percentage only attend the high school, should not our children, before leaving school, have some knowledge of and training in civics, and moral science? Let us have relief in some of the subjects so that more time can be given to thoroughly master the subjects that matter. Just a word on the entrance examination to the high school. It is blamed for nearly all the ills that we suffer in the public schools. There is no doubt that it is overdone. Can't we get along just as well without it? In many of the older centres of America it has been done away with long ago, and they have not suffered. Many of our best pupils, through nervousness fail at this examination and they are therefore kept back for another year to go over the same work again. It is a great injustice to them. Many students leave school because of this. Cannot the principal or teacher be trusted to select the pupils who have completed the limit of work required, and pass those on to the high school? If it is found that some teachers violate the trust reposed in them, then the inspector for the district could examine those pupils thought unfit, and if found so, they could be sent back to the public school. This would be a warning to the teacher. If the department hesitates in adopting this plan in its entirety, why not compromise? Let it hold the examination as now on the major subjects, say four or five subjects, and then accept the recommendation of the teacher for the balance. We submit there are many cases of hardship and injustice, and they must be remedied. We trust the new Minister of Education will listen to the many appeals of teachers, parents, and those interested in education and provide the required remedy.

The Returned Soldier Problem

THE boys are returning from the Front in ever increasing numbers. Each passing week sees an addition to the number of war-scarred soldiers who seek to resume civilian occupations. Some are fit, other are unfit, but fit and unfit alike deserve well of their countrymen. The percentage of incurables is probably not large. Nature will do wonders when given a fair chance. Prolonged rest, pure air and good food will in most cases restore the veterans to a fair measure of health and strength. This opportunity for convalescence must be given and everything possible provided conducive to complete recovery. But what of the future? What steps shall be taken to discharge our enduring obligation to the men who have discharged to the full their obligation to us? How may we best ensure to these men life-long conditions of honorable comfort? History must not be allowed to repeat itself. Britain's treatment of old soldiers can only be recalled with a blush of shame. Promises made in the hour of national need have been conveniently forgotten with the passing of the need. Honorable service on the battlefield has been the passport to the work-house and a grave in the potter's field. Financial obligations to the wealthy have been punctiliously performed, but moral obligations to the rank and file have been treated as "scraps of paper." The children of the men who *loaned* their wealth have been repaid with interest by the children of the men who *gave* their lives. Property has always had its rights whilst human life has always had its wrongs. Fortunately the whole Canadian nation is determined that ample care shall be taken of the men who since 1914 have responded to the nation's call. We say *all* with some hesitation because the Government at Ottawa have at present displayed but very little energy or initiative in handling the problem. Probably they are not less anxious than the rest of us to find a solution. The trouble would seem to be that our statesmen (?) do not possess the necessary knowledge of economics. They are adepts at the gentle art of "pussy-footing" but children at the more useful art of constructive statesmanship. This was evidenced recently in their handling of the high-cost-of-living problem. The spectacle of a high-tariff party displaying anxiety about the high cost of livng is a sight for the gods. High prices are the echo of high protection. The institution of proceedings against combines by the Borden Government is as puerile as the small boy's threats of vengeance because his echo called him bad names. The desire to help must be conjoined to knowledge of how to help. The solution of the returned soldier difficulty is more dependent upon knowledge than upon good intentions and for that reason all proposals should be carefully scrutinized. It is our contention that in the last resort the welfare of the returned soldier depends upon the creation and maintenance of a high standard of economic prosperity, and the more the suggestions put forward by so-called practical politicians are examined the more the truth of our contention will be established. Take, for instance, the proposal that returned soldiers be given a few acres of land, loaned money at easy rates and with more or less governmental supervision left to work out their own salvation. Is it not evident that any such plan can only be of advantage to but a very small percentage? Farming is utterly repugnant to large numbers of men and to even larger numbers of women. The idea that any considerable percentage can be transformed into successful tillers of the soil is based on a complete ignorance of psychology and human nature. By all means do everything possible to assist any who exhibit the desire and display the aptitude for an agricultural life but for heaven's sake do not send men who are both unwilling and unsuited. But the happiness and prosperity of such as do choose to follow agriculture as a calling will still depend upon the general level of prosperity amongst the rest of their countrymen. Farmers are entirely dependent upon markets, and markets are entirely dependent upon the purchasing ability of others. Splendid crops have ofttimes been known to perish because the common people were too poor to buy. Is it not, therefore, evident that any attempt to solve the returned soldier problem without regard to the solution of the larger problem is foredoomed to failure? In like manner it will be seen that the proposal to teach professions and trades will only be of benefit so long as it is possible for all to find employment. But who shall say, having in mind the experience of the past few years, that the knowledge of a trade or profession will at all times ensure employment? Since the Summer of 1913 Canada has witnessed the terrible spectacle of thousands of highly skilled men tramping the streets in a vain search for work. It is common knowledge that the skilled fared worse than the unskilled. Professional men and industrial magnates, as well as skilled and unskilled workers found themselves drifting helplessly on the sea of national stagnancy. In the City of Victoria occurred instances of professional men hiring themselves at beggarly pittances to the keepers of cows. One highly trained and brilliant practitioner and his family eked out an existence on less than $20 a month. In view of such cases it will be seen that the mere imparting of knowledge of a trade is in itself no protection against poverty in such a competitive world as ours. In like manner all the specific proposals advanced up to the present time for the solution of the "returned soldier" problem will be found to break down just at the point where our present economic system breaks down. They are good so long as general economic conditions are good, and totally inadequate in the presence of hard-times. All who are sincerely anxious to deal justly and generously with returned soldiers will therefore be well advised to join with those who are seeking to reconstruct the present economic order. Economists have traced the cause of trade depressions, unemployment, low wages and other symptoms of social disease to our present land system, and to the unscientific method of raising public revenues. The system which permits of and encourages speculation in those natural resources, which were intended to supply the needs of everyone, which allows so-called land-owners to enrich themselves at the expense of the toiling masses of mankind, which penalises trade by tariffs, thrift by income-taxes and production by taxes on improvements, must be entirely recast. The huge rent-roll which now finds its way into the pockets of the idle must be used for public purposes. Land, the great mother of all wealth, must be placed freely within the reach of all. The full product of labor must go to the laborers and the wheels of industry must be allowed to revolve unhindered by man-made restrictions. In such a world there will be work for all and only those who work will be able to share in the bounties of nature. It is then our considered opinion that all plans for assisting returned soldiers will break down unless they are accompanied by a radical reconstruction of economic conditions. Mr. Lloyd-George has forecast such a revision in the Old Land and Canada will be forced by circumstances to follow suit.

The Forthcoming Federal Election

ALTHOUGH it is by no means certain that there will be a federal election this Summer, the possibility of such an event cannot be lightly dismissed. It is known that the organizations of the two great political parties are quietly preparing for such

a contingency and only await official information to begin an active campaign. Rumor has it that the present member will not seek re-election and that a number of local Conservative gladiators are anxious to fill the gap. It seems that Mr. Barnard's failure to protest against the war-scandals and the profiteering in essential food-stuffs has given mortal offence to the local party manager and that he has been advised to make room for a more acceptable man. This attitude is very creditable to the Conservative Party. It indicates that a sharp watch is maintained on its representative and that he is expected to place the national interest before the exigencies of party politics. The trouble with Mr. Barnard is that he is unfitted by temperament and training for a political career in a democratic community. He has never given the slightest indication that he understands the problems of the average man. He lives in a world aloof from his fellows. He belongs to the aristocracy of wealth and privilege. His instincts are good, of their kind, but the kind is anything but democratic. He means well but succeeds ill. His choice of a political career was prompted by a desire for the limelight rather than by a desire to work out the political economic salvation of his countrymen. Truth to tell, his best friend never claimed that he knows anything of political economy or the problems of government. That such knowledge is necessary or desirable in a representative would come as a great surprise to Mr. G. H. Barnard. Political life to such as he means an opportunity of aggrandisement rather than an opportunity for service. It should be easily possible to select from within the ranks of local Conservatives a candidate who is in closer touch with the needs and aspirations of democracy and who has some knowledge of the true principles of economics without which no man is entitled to enter public life. The men most talked about as candidate possibilities are J. L. Beckwith, Alexander Stewart and A. C. Flumerfelt, and it is safe to say that either of these would be a great improvement on the sitting member. The first mentioned has for a great many years served the party faithfully and on more than one occasion has sacrificed himself to promote its welfare. He stands well with the better elements of the electorate and would most assuredly protest against those mal-practices which have disgraced Sir Robert Borden's regime at Ottawa. Alexander Stewart is a man of somewhat different type but is probably the most generally popular of the three. He is credited with having given a great many years to the study of economic problems, and is conversant with the true principles of taxation. Inasmuch as revenue proposals will inevitably look large at Ottawa for many years to come, Alexander Stewart's claim to recognition at the party convention will be hard to overlook. A. C. Flumerfelt is perhaps the ablest and most aggressive of the three and has had an extensive business experience. His friends are confident that he will secure a majority at the party caucus. But with either J. L. Beckwith, Alexander Stewart or A. C. Flumerfelt as its standard bearer, the Conservative Party will do much to counteract the adverse influence of the party's Ottawa record on the minds of the electorate. It is not so easy to forecast the names which will be allowed to go to nomination at the Liberal Party convention. The men most talked of are W. G. Cameron, Dr. Lewis Hall and Joshua Kingham. The first mentioned has the most thorough grasp of economic and taxation problems and has given many years to the public service in the capacity of Alderman and Police Commissioner. He is a popular favorite and would unite to his support all sections of the party. Dr. Lewis Hall is at the present time President of the Liberal Association and enjoys the confidence of men of all shades of opinion. He has his ear to the ground and can be relied on to respond quickly to the wishes of the electorate at all times. Those who remember his career as Mayor of this city will recall that he is a good fighter, a good vote getter and a skilful diplomat. Joshua Kingham has rendered yeoman services to the party for a great many years and in appreciation of this a great many Liberals will give him their strong support. Like most successful men of business he has a forceful if somewhat brusque personality and would bring to the duties of a member of parliament all the energy which characterizes everything he does. He is more popular within the party than amongst the general body of electors but his friends would leave no stone unturned to secure his election if he should receive the party's nomination. Should the Liberal Party be returned to power at Ottawa, Mr. Kingham's executive ability should secure recognition in the formation of the new cabinet. There is a rumor current that a dark horse may put in an appearance at the Liberal Convention. A gentleman who has not taken an active part in politics for many years is supposed to cherish political ambitions at this time, but whether this is but an idle rumor cannot at present be definitely stated. In all probability there will be a Socialist or Labor candidate in the field to represent the anti-conscriptionist section of the community. It would be a great mistake to hold such a candidate too lightly. It is by no means easy to forecast how the silent vote will be cast. Boards of Trade may be on record in favor of conscription, but the organizations of workers are almost unanimous in denouncing it. Politicians will be wise not to assume too hastily that the former represent the general body of voters on this question. From the foregoing it will be seen that a general election this Summer will afford unusual interest and the severest contest which has been waged in this city for many a year.

THE TWO Y.'s

Among the many letters which the writer has received from "Somewhere in France" and from other parts of the "far flung battle line," a recently arrived epistle from one of our popular Victoria boys with C. A. M. C. from Work Point Barracks seems to reflect the splendid spirit of the trenches while at the same time giving us some interesting verbal snap shots of the now famous Vimy Ridge fight, in the capture of which our Victoria units participated. The letter being written on the Ridge while the work of consolidating the newly won territory was in progress in part reads as follows:

"We get a Canadian mail on an average of once a week and as you can imagine, we always look forward to that day with more than unusual interest. Recently I have been acting the part of postman in delivering the mail and every day as I make the rounds with the coveted letters, the salutations that generally greet me, as I enter the dugouts is "Any Canadian mail today? How I wish I could answer every day in the affirmative, but still I guess we are very fortunate in receiving it as often as we do, considering the large number of ships that never reach this side of the "Pond." So you see that after every home mail we just begin looking forward to the next and so on. My Victoria friends have sure been good to me. I generally get a liberal "hand out " every mail.

Your letter, like its predecessors, was very interesting and I enjoyed the reading of it very much. As I think I mentioned before, your letters are "different" from others I receive and it is that "difference" which makes them of so much value to me. Of course, you know to what I refer, don't you, dear friend? Just that "little something" that helps so much in our fight out here, both physically and spiritually and God knows we do need it all. There is no life that I can imagine that has such a demoralizing effect on young fellows as that of the army, especially under conditions such as we live. Some day I'll try and tell you in my humble way, a little of our life, etc., but that will keep for the present.

You mentioned in your letter one of the marvels of the war, the absence of plague and disease from the millions of men engaged in this gigantic conflict. I would just like to say in reference to that fact, that the credit is due to the wonderful system of the Army Medical Corps, of which we form a part. As you know there is a "Sanitary Section" of our Corps and those men have done great work in keeping the country where the troops are billeted, in a sanitary condition and the results of their work speaks for itself. It is really wonderful to see how clean and well kept the country looks, when one realizes the countless number of troops that have been living there for two and a half years. The cleanliness of the camps is always the first consideration, although we fellows often kick over the traces when we get the hated fatigue of cleaning up the grounds.

The Association is one of the "Home fires" that we do want to see burning brightly when the boys come home. One of the boys told me that he heard Mr. Dunsmuir had contributed toward the upkeep of the building. Is that so? I sincerely hope that it is, as if there is one institution that deserves the public support it is the Y. M. C. A. I was also very glad to hear that your "Kozy Korner Kafe" has so far been a success. After a strenuous evening on the gym. floor our thoughts always turned to "eats" and it was to Tighe and Wheelers or (if very near pay-day) to the White Lunch that we wended our way to satisfy the cravings of our inner selves. If the "Y" lunch counter had been in operation it wouldn't have been necessary to leave the building, as we all believe in patronizing "home industry." I sincerely hope the "Quiet Corner" will be in full swing when we return. I am afraid, however, the "quiet" part of it will then be a thing of the past—eh? Your menu is sure an appetizer and the lady in charge must be congratulated on her success as a caterer.

Yes, I am glad to say most of the boys, including myself, participated in the glorious capture of Vimy Ridge and right proud we are of the wonderful achievements of the Canadian troops. The folks at home, I am sure, have no idea what an almost impregnable natural fortress the Ridge was and even as we lay in the plains below we hardly realized what a stupendous undertaking it was. It wasn't till the victory had been won and we were on the crest of the Ridge and saw the miles and miles of country the position commanded, that we fully knew what a great asset the position was in our hands. It is just like occupying the roof of the B. C. Permanent Loan Co. building and having a commanding view of Victoria in every direction. When one thinks of the countless number of British and French soldiers who have died on previous vain attempts to capture the position, it seems almost incredible that the "wee" Canadian army should have accomplished the task. These are the times when a fellow feels especially proud to be a Canadian. I am sure the people at home must have the same feeling, as they are part in some way or other, of the great war machine that is doing such splendid work."

Might I emphasize to readers of THE WEEK the value which our brave boys at the front set upon news from the home land and the friends of pre-war days, and to urge upon all the duty and privilege of sending letters of cheer to those who seem to take such delight and satisfaction from the consciousness that they are not forgotten. It was Major Gerald W. Birks, our General Supervisor of the Y. M. C. A. operations at the front, who remarked that "he could stand the sights of the battlefield and hospitals, but to witness the faces of our boys when the Canadian mail was distributed and their names not called out was unspeakably touching."

R. G. HOWELL.

A COAL STORY

Paris is laughing as much as Paris can during these sad days over a little neighborhood quarrel that took place quite recently. It seems that a certain well-to-do gentleman last winter, put in a big stock of coal and kept it in his cellar under lock and key, for coal is mighty expensive in Paris these days.

Early in the winter the said gentleman packed up his belongings, and with his wife and children left for warmer climes. He had the money to do it, so there was no reason for his not seeking pleasanter skies. Meanwhile there was a neighbor with several children who was not particularly endowed with worldly goods. Winter came to him, too, but he could not seek relief from its chills. On the contrary, his apartment went unheated, his children froze and altogether he was miserable. But he had a great secret. He knew of the stock of coal in the neighbor's cellar. Quietly, without letting even his most intimate friends know, he acquired a big bunch of keys and with them went to the empty house of his neighbor. He tried one key after another on the coal cellar lock until—snap—it opened, and there lay the black treasure before him. He was too cautious. He didn't bring around a cart and carry the whole load off at once but went quietly back to his apartment, fetched a pail, loaded it with the precious coal, locked the cellar door and went back home. Soon a warm fire was burning and wife and children were comfortable. The next evening he repeated the performance, and the next. So it went until the warm weather set in. With its return came the well-to-do neighbor. He never gave the coal a thought, or if he did, imagined it safely stored away under lock and key. One day, however, he did discover that his bins were empty. He made a great hue and cry and complained to the police. Did he get any satisfaction? He did not. He was told he had no business in the first place to hoard coal. It was not only against the law, but was more, such hoarding was most unpatriotic. That's why Paris is laughing as much as Paris can laugh during these sad days.—M.

FRANCE CELEBRATES

On Saturday next France will celebrate the greatest of her National Fetes, for on that day in 1789, all the grievances and discontent which had been gathering during a long period of misrule by her Kings, found vent, and an infuriated mob attacked and destroyed the Bastille, after releasing all the prisoners. This was the opening act of the Revolution, and resulted in the execution of Louis XIV, and his beautiful wife, the hapless Marie Antoinette.

Charles Dickens graphically describes, in his "Tale of Two Cities," these turbulent times, and the pitiful condition of a many years' prisoner. —M.

MUNICIPAL COMMENT

Street Adornment

We swell with pride when we comment to our friends and visitors on "Victoria, the City Beautiful." The flower gardens, lawns, potatoes, and other vegetables indicate refinement and plenty. The clean streets, boulevards and well-kept avenues of trees are a credit to the City. There is one thing that mars it all—in vacant lots and fields the borders are fringed with grown-up weeds and lusty Scotch thistles. These weeds and thistle are approaching maturity and will soon proceed to reproduce themselves by disseminating their kind throughout the City. Who is responsible for the enforcement of the "Noxious Weeds Act"? The Monocle thinks the Parks Committee should call the proper official's attention to this violation of law. The first victim should be the Provincial Government. A field on the corner of Stanley Avenue and Vining Street used by the Education Department for school gardening is literally fringed with Scotch thistles. Perhaps those in charge are reserving these healthy friends to give a demonstration on land clearing preparatory to seeding. Get busy, Mr. Parks Superintendent.

City Acreage

It was a matter of no little surprise to hear how the amendment to the Assessment Act affects acreage within the City limits. Those wishing to hold large tracts of land inside the Corporation limits have been most assidious in their efforts to keep down valuation for taxation purposes while for sale purposes it was altogether different. The Monocle was amazed to find that the new Assessment Act permits a valuation of acreage within the City for taxation to be based on the value for agricultural purposes. This appears to be turning the clock backwards. When older countries and cities are trying by taxing land on its commercial value to get rid of speculation, here our Legislature is trying to re-establish in this Province what Lloyd-George is laboring to get rid of in the Old Land. It is a great injustice to the City. The City Council acted wisely and promptly in making its protest to the Government against this unwise and ancient policy. This was certainly ill-digested legislation and should be repealed without delay.

CIVIC MONOCLE.

If a small piece of soda is dissolved in a little vinegar, and it is then mixed with the blacklead, it will give a particularly bright appearance to the stove or grate, especially if you polish it with a pad of old velvet.

DEAF PEOPLE

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Orlene." This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the trouble, and effects a complete and lasting cure in a few days.

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PHONE 1634

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Emily Matthews McDonald, who died at the City of Victoria, on the 9th day of June, 1917, are required to send particulars of their claim, duly verified, to the undersigned solicitors for the executor, Right Reverend Joseph Leterme, on or before the 15th day of August, 1917. After that date the executor will proceed to distribute the estate among those entitled having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and he will not be liable for the said assets to any person of whose claim he shall not have received particulars.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON,
HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Solicitors for Rt. Rev. Joseph Leterme, Executor, 10th Floor, B.C. Permanent Loan Building, Victoria, B.C.

july 14 aug 4

LAND ACT

Form No. 11
Form of Notice
Renfrew Land District, District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd., of 602 Pacific Building, Vancouver, Canners and Sawmill Operators, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore lands covered at high water level.

Commencing at a post planted the southwest corner of lot 528, thence true north a distance of 1,200 feet, more or less, to high water mark on the eastern shore of Nitinat Lake, thence southeasterly and southwesterly following the said high water mark of the said Nitinat Lake to the point of commencement and containing 6 acres more or less.

The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd.,
F. A. DEVEREUX, B.C.L.S., Agent.

July 7 Sept 7

WATER NOTICE

Use and Storage

TAKE NOTICE that The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd., whose address is 602 Pacific Building, Vancouver, will apply for a licence to take and use (all the water), 84 acre feet, and to store 84 acre feet of water out of Wy-al Creek and Lake, which flows westerly and drains into Nitinat Lake, about 500 feet northeast of the southwest corner of lot 528, Renfrew District.

The storage-dam will be located at about 1,500 feet westerly from the outlet of Wy-al Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 20 ac. 84 ac. ft., and it will flood about 13 acres of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 1,600 feet east of the southwest corner of lot 528, and will be used for Class A Domestic (Steams). Miscellaneous purpose upon the land, described as lot No. 528.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 4th day of June, 1917.

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.

The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd.,
F. A. DEVEREUX, Agent.

The date of the first publication of this notice is June 16th, 1917.

July 7-28.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Popham Bros., Ltd., intends, at the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to approve its change of name from Popham Bros., Ltd., to "Ormond's, Ltd."

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 5th day of June, 1917.

GEO. A. MORPHY,
Solicitor for Popham Bros., Ltd.

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA DREDGING FLEET

REPAIRS TO DREDGE "MASTODON"

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th of July, for repairs and general overhaul of the Departmental Dredge "Mastodon" No. 306.

Each tender must be sent in in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Dredge 'Mastodon'."

Specifications can be seen at the office of A. F. Mitchell, Esq., Acting District Engineer, Victoria, B.C., and at the Office of C. C. Worsfold, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C., and at the office of the undersigned, 614-18 Birks Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the sum of $800.00 (Eight Hundred Dollars), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
C. C. WORSFOLD,
Acting Superintendent of Dredges.
Department of Public Works,
Vancouver, B.C., June 19th, 1917.

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

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

Pursuant to Section 33 of the Local Improvement Act, public notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision will be held on Thursday, the 7th day of June, 1917, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., at 3 p. m., for the hearing of complaints against the Special Assessment of lots abutting on the following work of local improvement, namely, Grading and paving with a light asphaltic pavement Davie Street between Fort Street and Leighton Road, and constructing curbs and boulevards on both sides of said street, also surface drain and necessary lateral connections to sewer, surface drain and water mains.

The Special Assessment Roll in respect of the said work of local improvement will be kept open for inspection at the office of the City Clerk at the City Hall, Victoria, B.C., for at least ten days next before the day appointed for the sitting of the said Court of Revision herein advertised.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C.,
May 26, 1917.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Edgar Rayner, late of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the late Edgar Rayner, who died on or about the 28th day of March, 1917, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors herein for Robert Hemington Swinerton, Executor under the will of the said Edgar Rayner, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claim, and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

And take notice that at expiration of one month from the date hereof, the said Robert Hemington Swinerton, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Robert Hemington Swinerton will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any persons of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 19th day of May, 1917.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON,
HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Tenth Floor, B. C. Permanent Loan Bldg., Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the above named Executor.

May 19 June 9

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid, One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

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 renewable for a further 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.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only.

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.

April 2nd.

"Would you call for help if I attempted to kiss you?" "Not unless you needed it."

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

**O' wa'd some power the giftie gie us,
Tae see oorsels as ithers see us.**

I am in receipt of a letter from a gentleman named C. W. Dunne of Crofton, B. C., who writes to say that he **does not** wish to continue his subscription to THE WEEK. Mr. Dunne has a grouch and penned his letter in order to relieve his pent-up feelings. Circumstances compel me to tell the whole truth in regard to the matter, much as I would like for obvious reasons to suppress it. The fact is, Mr. Dunne is angry with **me**. The unwilling cause of the disturbance to Mr. Dunne's peace of mind and soul is no other than poor, innocent, if good-for-nothing Lounger. Alas! How easy it is to fall foul of some persons! Take that Conscientious Objector fellow for instance! Because I ventured to give my readers the substance of the avalanche of words which descended in the Beacon Hill Park a few weeks ago, he waited upon me in very indignant mood at my town office. He *alleged that I had held him up to* public ridicule and had thrown doubts on his sanity and responsibility. So angry did he become that I began to get quite nervous for my personal safety. The dexterity with which he handled a very serviceable looking Irish blackthorn made me reflect on the irony of fate which gave to such a dangerous looking fighting-man a conscience which would not let him fight—at least not against Germans. That conscientious objector would end the war in five minutes if only he would get into it. Again! A few weeks later I ventured to say some rather kind words about one of the Civic Fathers. The printer's devil, in a spirit of Puck-like mischief, managed to change the spelling and made it read "Dillon." Strange as it may sound it is nevertheless true that one Victoria Alderman and one Saanich Councillor. each took it into his head that he was the man referred to. Each insisted on believing that when I penned the paragraph in question, I was in sarcastic mood, and each insisted on extracting an apology. To each of the angry civic administrators I gave the promise *that I would make the* "amende honorable," although I cannot even now understand what caused the disturbance to their repose and tranquility of mind.

Mr. C. W. Dunne's grievance is of a somewhat different nature. To the best of my belief, although I am not posted on the subject, he does not claim to be a conscientious objector and probably agrees with the manner in which I dragged that Beacon Hill specimen into the limelight. Neither is Mr. Dunne a civic father nor is he upset at the impious misspelling of the name of the local celebrity above referred to. Mr. Dunne's grouch arises from the free publicity which I ventured to give to an advertisement which appeared in a contemporary for "A refined, well-educated, single gentleman to assist round country store." The remuneration offered was $20 monthly and this appeared to me to be in inverse ratio to the qualifications required. I ventured to suggest that a liberal education should command a liberal salary, and in making that suggestion I vainly imagined that I was on fairly safe ground. But I reckoned without the Dunne gentleman of Crofton. He thinks I showed "very poor taste" and on matters of "very poor taste" Mr. Dunne should be a very good judge. He assures me that Mr. Hardy of Metchosin, the advertiser in question, is a most estimable man and a good neighbor. For which information, dear Mr. Dunne, very *many thanks! I did ont pass any* opinion on either his estimability or his neighborliness. All I knew of Mr. Hardie was that he expected a man of liberal education and exquisite refinement to bury himself in a country store for the princely stipend of $20 per month and board, and lest the offer should induce all the married men of the country to flock to Metchosin he stipulated that the cultured one should be "single." That expectation I then considered and still consider to be a most unreasonable one, in spite of the fact that Mr. C. W. Dunne holds a contrary opinion. Fare thee well, dear Mr. Dunne! Doubtless you can sing with the best of them, "Britons never shall be slaves." In your case, however, you make the mental reservation, "Except it be to Mr. Hardie of Metchosin."

Lounger.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Week invites letters from its readers on all subjects of public interest. Letters need not be signed by the writer but a nom de plume may be used for publication, and they must be accompanied in every case by the name and address of the writer as a guarantee of good faith. This will be treated by the Editor entirely in confidence. The Editor also reserves the right to withhold publication of any letter without having to give a reason for so doing.

ARE WE CHRISTIANS?

Lake Hill, July 13.

To the Editor, The Week.

Sir.—Let us be honest with ourselves. The editor of the B. C. News came out boldly the other day with the statement "We are not Christions," and he evidently meant what he said. It may have a nasty sound but it is a good deal more straightforward than to use Biblical quotations in ways that hide, if they do not entirely alter, their true meaning.

In the correspondence columns of our morning daily, a writer last week gave the prayer of a French soldier *which she claimed found an echo in* all our hearts, and which she described as a terrific paraphase of Christ's prayer on the Cross: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do": the burden of the paraphase being "Father forgive them not, for they know what they do." It finished with the hope that the enemy be not only unforgiven, but have "an endless aftermath of tears."

Is it possible to imagine a more diabolical misinterpretation of Christ's *petition, than to think that the chang*ing of the negative into the affirmative could absolutely alter the whole meaning of it. Christ's plea for forgiveness of his enemies was thoroughly genuine, and the clause "they know not what they do," cannot possibly be interpreted to mean that they had absolute lack of knowledge, but simply *that they did not fully compre*hend the extent of their sin. Just in like manner it may be said of any sin committed, "We know not what we do." We see the immediate result but cannot comprehend the ultimate consequence of it.

"Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us." A petition which not only does not conform to this idea but is absolutely antagonistic to it, is nothing less than a lapse into barbarism: and we may as well be honest and say "we are not Christians."

Another writer in the same paper quotes scripture at the close of his letter in which he advocates conscription. He says: "The sophism of pacifists and others sink into oblivion *before the command 'Give unto* Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' and unto God the things that are God's.'"

Who the Caesar is that he refers to, and who the God, is not very clear.

If this quotation has any application at all to the condition of things today, it means that our money shall be rendered to the State and our personal allegiance to God, and I fail to see how that can be done except by following the dictates of our own conscience.

The writer appears to be trying to drive home an argument by using a quotation that has no connection.

Let us be honest: Either cease trying to whittle the Christian standard down to our own ideas or boldly state the truth, "We are not Christians!"

If Canada has come to the conclu*sion that the war can only be ended* by fighting it to a finish, and that to do this it is necessary to conscript both men and wealth, let us face the issue squarely and see what it means.

Lloyd George says the war will be a long one.

Lord Northcliffe tells us it is only just beginning.

Taking their word for it as men who ought to know, we may possibly have to look forward to ten, twenty, or even thirty years of war.

Personally, I don't believe it, but for those who do. I want to offer a suggestion, and I offer it in all seriousness.

I have already suggested that the only satisfactory way to conscript wealth was to conscript the means of accumulating it.

I suggest now that the best way *to conscript men is to conscript the* means of producing them. If we have to face a long period of war and force is to be the final arbiter, then let us start at once to raise men who will be of the very highest fighting type. Let us take the men of fine physique, men who are born fighters, and the women who we hear asking that they be allowed to go to the front, and bring them together in a human stock farm for the benefit of the State.

We breed horses for racing, and cows for milking, and get marvelous results. Why not breed fighters?

By the time the war has struggled its weary way on for another twenty years, we should have an army all ready for the final struggle that ought to be **invincible.**

Does it sound brutal? If it does, it is nevertheless logical, and not half so brutal as forcing men to fight whose whole nature revolts against the whole business of war.

This is a serious suggestion for those who advocate conscription.

If you want to do a thing, do it thoroughly! The nation that does so stands the best chance of winning the war, but—and this is a big but—the success would not be a permanent one.

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." It is just *possible that the speaker of these* words knew what he was talking about and that he meant what he said.

Some remarks were also made by him about peacemakers and those who were reviled and spoken ill of, but nothing was said about fighters or those who contended that good could be accomplished by force. Maybe he overlooked them.

In any case, the meek were to inherit the earth. Oh! those terrible meek? When force has done its best, or worst, when millitarism has laid the whole world waste and brought everything into its control, then the "meek" will take possession, not by force, but the power that overrules everything—the power of LOVE.

W. E. PEIRCE.

SOCIALISTIC PRINCIPLES

Victoria, July 13.

To the Editor, The Week.

Sir.—Since the beginning of the war, and particularly of late, there has been a marked tendency on the part of a certain type of newspaper correspondent, journalist and public *speaker to subject the Socialist and* the principles he advocates to hostile and bitter criticism. Every opportunity is seized in what looks as if it almost amounted to an organized effort to represent Socialism as a detestable doctrine to be religiously shunned by all who value common respectability. The Socialist, they would have one believe, is a disloyal, unpatriotic creature, the personification of everything that is undesirable. And yet, curious to note, these selfsame critics evince the warmest admiration for the German Socialist. They see in him the saviour of his race and display an eager anticipation, almost amounting to a prayer, that he will soon succeed in precipitating a revolution in the Kaiser's dominions which will culminate in the overthrow of Wilhelm and his satellites.

One rather curious feature of the case is that this hostility to Socialism frequently reveals itself in those whose struggle for existence becomes increasingly acute as the direct result of the very conditions which the Socialist would end. One can understand why food profiteers and others *who enjoy abnormal material pros*perity should view with alarm any school of thought which would seek to amend the existing order of things, but when a trade-unionist exhorts his fellow workers to "rise in a body and rid themselves of this Socialistic incubus, which is tearing at the vitals of real, honest trade union principles" (vide letter in Victoria Daily Times, 9th inst.) one cannot help feeling that either the war has seriously distorted the mental perspective of many, or that the old-time grotesque conception of the Socialist and his alleged dangerous, subversive and anarchical doctrines still lives in the popular imagination. On the other hand, that there is a rapidly growing Socialistic sentiment of which the rate of progress has been tremendously accelerated through the war, it *would be futile to deny. One meets* with it everywhere. And it is no passing wave of mere Utopian fancy. It is the outcome of the tremendous amount of serious thought which this terrible war has aroused within the minds of civilized humanity. Of course, it is evident that no amount of reasoning, no conclusive argument *will convince the party whose selfish* interests are threatened by the mere prospect of a better order of things, but for the benefit of well-meaning but evidently uninformed, critics, a statement of the general principles underlying Socialism might help produce enlightenment.

Socialism aims at the moral, physical and material uplift of humanity. It recognizes that the present system is opposed to all true progress and, if continued, must lead to irretrivable calamity.

It is collective in that it would have all things work together for the common good.

It is individualistic in that it would give the fullest opportunity for the free development of all that is best in each and every citizen.

Generally speaking, Socialism recognizes the responsibility of man for his fellow, and is the very antithesis of the "every-man-for-himself" slogan, so popular today.

Anti-Socialist critics assert that objection to enlistment for military service is Socialistic. This is not supported by facts. Thousands are voluntarily in the trenches at the present moment. Some Socialists object; so do some Liberals and Conservatives. This assertion is on a par with the belief that Socialism is anti-Christian, *because certain Socialist writers have* professed athiestic views. A well-known and highly esteemed Unionist politician is an agnostic but that does not serve to prove that, ipso facto, all Unionists are unbelievers. Ethically speaking, Socialism is essentially Christian.

In conclusion, it might be well to *warn captious and irascible critics* that in condemning Socialism they are condemning something which has the support of a large and rapidly increasing proportion of the most enlightened men and women of our time, including authors, scientists, poets, doctors, artists musicians, clerics, philosophers, labor leaders and even members of the aristocracy and a few commercial men. It is plainly evident that the Socialistic ideal will be the ideal of the future, and no more ardent devotee will be met with than the man whose mind certain people are now doing their best to poison against it, namely, the returned soldier.

THROUGH THE WOMEN'S WINDOW

"The King can do no wrong," is *an ancient doctrine once devoutly be*lieved by the masses.

Today that doctrine lives again in a somewhat different form. The *King's cloak has fallen on those who* wear the King's colors, whether soldier or sailor, officer or private; all come within its folds, and it serves to cover a multitude of transgressions that would not be tolerated in a mere civilian.

When a country is at war, every man wearing the King's uniform is classed as a hero and a patriot, and his misdeeds, if committed against civilians, are viewed with a lenient eye.

It may be good policy to overlook slight offenses, but when they happen to be of a criminal nature, then surely it is time for the proper authorities to see that the offender is properly punished.

Magistrate Jay dismissed the case against a sailor of H. M. C. S. Rainbow, charged with assaulting two *young girls in Beacon* Hill Park.

After hearing the evidence of prosecution and defense, his Honor, in delivering judgment, stated that there was a slight doubt in his mind as to whether the accused was guilty, would dismiss the case.

"In your mind," stated his Honor, "you know whether or not you are *guilty of this serious offense of as*saulting two young girls, and if you are the man, let this be a warning to you for the future."

Had a woman been judge, I believe the verdict rendered might not have been quite so lenient, even if the sailor did happen to have two brothers and a father in the service.

Detective Heather who brought the case to court must have thought he had a clear case against the accused, as both girls readily identified the man who assaulted them from among a body of 100 sailors.

His defense seemed to many rather contradictory, yet his denial of guilt carried sufficient weight to gain his dismissal without punishment of any sort, though the veracity of both girls was impugned by the judgment rendered. If the accused was guilty *such a decision is a dangerous pre*cedent and might serve to encourage evil doers, for it might be held that it places a premium upon perjury.

The offender, whoever that may be, should be taught a lesson in morality for his own sake as well as for the sake of others.

No woman is safe when such things *are permitted to pass without public* condemnation. It is time for women to awaken to the trend of the times. Prevention is better than cure.

ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

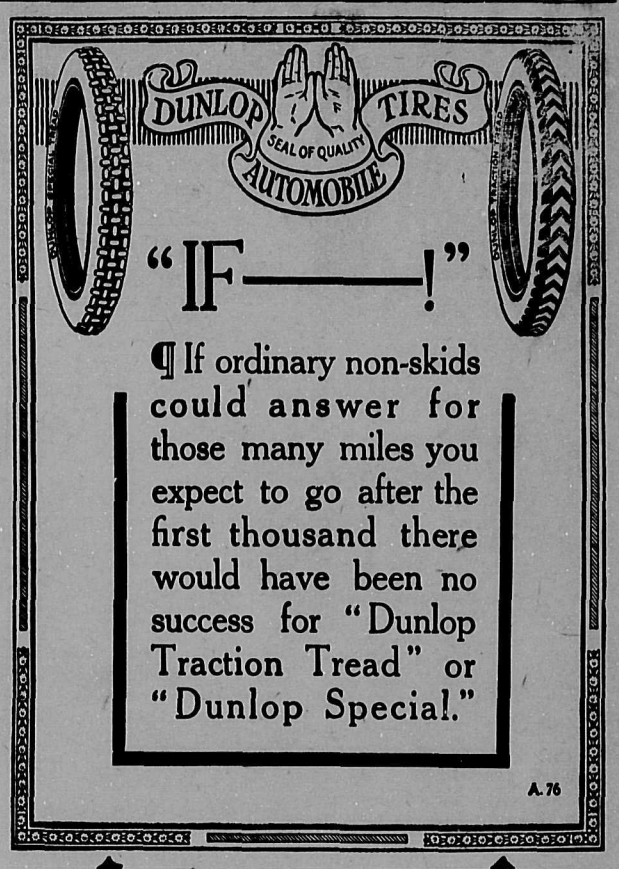
ESTATE OF JAMES NOTMAN, Deceased

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James Notman, late of Victoria, B.C., contractor, are required to send particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, not later than the 15th day of July, 1917, after which date the undersigned administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1917.

ERNEST LYALL TAIT,
Administrator of the Estate of James Notman, deceased, 10th Floor, B. C. Permanent Loan Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

July 7-28



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Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.,
Limited
853 Yates St., - Victoria

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642 Yates Street, 1009 Government Street
556 Johnson Street

Best of Food and Service

Economical, Absolutely Sanitary

Collegiate School

PHONE 62
1157 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.
Private Day and Boarding School For Boys
SMALL CLASSES—INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION
Summer Term Commences Monday, April 23rd
PRINCIPAL - - - A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ.
For Prospectus, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal

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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 tourists across the American Continent.

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When necessity requires you to have the services of an embalmer or funeral conductor

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PUBLIC MARKET

STALL 9

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

LIMITED

"QUALITY LAUNDERERS"

1015-1017 North Park Street
Phone 2300.

SOTTO VOCE

BY THE HORNET

☛ That Bishop MacDonald has been writing to the papers.

☛ That his heart is still set upon securing special privileges for the churches.

☛ That opposition to church exemption is not confined to Baptists, Single-taxers and Orangemen as the *good Bishop vainly imagines.*

☛ That as a matter of fact, Single-taxers take no official stand upon the issue and many individual Single-taxers share the Bishop's views on that particular issue.

☛ That the Bishop's attack on single-tax did not reveal a very wide knowledge of the subject.

☛ That a committee of the professors of the Catholic University in Washington declared that single-tax as expounded by Father McGlynn contained nothing contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church.

☛ That Bishop MacDonald declares single-tax to be "iniquitous."

☛ That therefore "iniquity" is not contrary to Catholic teaching. Q.E.D.

☛ That Pope Leo 13th gave Father McGlynn his blessing.

☛ That Bishop MacDonald gives Father McGlynn's disciples his anathemas.

☛ That a re-examination of the subject may perchance lead the Bishop to conclude that the Pope was right and that he is wrong.

☛ That in any case the Bishop should be more broadly tolerant than *to use such words as "iniquitous" so* freely.

☛ That many thousands of good Catholics are also good single-taxers, and that when the Bishop has mastered his subject he will join the happy throng.

☛ That a strong anti-war paper called The Messenger has been distributed openly in Victoria.

☛ That the paper published the names of its sponsors.

☛ That the police appear to have taken no action.

☛ That it is rumored that a further issue with still more anti-war sentiments will be issued shortly.

☛ That discontent with the "powers that be" in all countries appears to be on the increase.

☛ That such discontent can only result in the hampering of the military forces and even to the stoppage of the war.

☛ That Dean Quainton has been "slamming" the religious beliefs of other people.

☛ That he might be better occupied in improving the standard of his own.

☛ That the twentieth century looks with disfavor on anything calculated to stir religious discord.

☛ That not until the Anglican body *has attained perfection will it be justified* in turning its attention to the heresies of others.

☛ That when it has attained perfection it will see much more good in the religious beliefs of the other fellow.

☛ That Magistrate Jay seems disposed to be over-lenient with servicemen.

☛ That a recent case in the police court brought recollections of a certain "blind-pig" episode.

☛ That the prisoner should always be given the benefit of the doubt but it is as well to examine carefully the source of the doubt.

☛ That the magistrate may be right in his decison but, if so, a great many other people are wrong.

☛ *That despite these incidents* the magistrate still retains the confidence of most people, and may be relied upon to strive to act in a truly judicial manner.

MUSICAL GOSSIP

Presentation to a Choirmaster

On Thursday evening, in the place of the usual choir practice, the choir of Emmanuel Baptist Church held a *social gathering in the school room,* when members of the church and their friends assembled in goodly numbers.

After games, singing, and social intercourse, the esteemed pastor, Rev. William Stevenson, in a charming little speech, referred to the long and faithful services of Mr. Fred Parfitt *as choirmaster;* also to the work of the choir and the harmony existing between them and the leader. The choir and' congregation wished to give Mr. Parfitt some token of their appreciation of his faithful services, and in the name of the subscribers he then presented him with a gold signet ring and fountain pen.

Coming as a surprise, the recipient found some difficulty in expressing his thanks for the gift. He said he would continue to give of his best so long as he occupied the position of leader. He also bespoke the faithful and regular attendance of every member both at the Sunday services and at the rehearsals.

Emmanuel Baptist Church is fortunate in its leaders. In the person of the pastor they have a preacher and thinker of the front rank; and *in the choir leader a man of ability* and enthusiasm, one who puts his soul into the work. As a result of which, the pulpit and choir combine to create an atmosphere calculated to fulfil the highest function of public worship.

H. J. P.

A STRONG INDICTMENT

Hon. N. E. Kendall, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives, in urging the House to pass the Webb-Interstate Liquor Shipping Bill over the President's veto, spoke as follows:

"It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that in all the perfervid oratory which has been indulged in, in all the insidious literature which has been circulated, in all the voluminous advertisements which have been negotiated, nobody has ventured to extenuate the saloon except as an agency of evil, too formidable to be overthrown. This circumstance is not remarkable. As a national institution it is all burden and no benefit. The American dram shop cannot be defended upon any principle which appeals to the moral sensibility or the business intelligence of the community. It is a rebel against good government. It dictates nomination, purchases elections, corrupts the ballot, and falsifies the returns. It smirches the legislature, soils the executive and stains the judiciary. It is a foe of organized society. It overawes the pulpit, undermines the platform, and subsidizes the press. It discredits the constitution, despises the statutes, denounces the Congress *and derides the courts.* It is the destroyer of domestic happiness. It brutalizes the husband, desolates the wife, debauches the son and betrays the daughter. It is without concern for truth, without regard for honor, without reverence for virtue. It has no tolerance for church, no interest in schools, no consideration for home, no expectation of Heaven, no apprehension of Hell. The patience of America is exhausted, and we shall temporize with the infamy no longer. All the manifold forces of sobriety, of decency, of respect for order, of loyalty, to law, of love for mankind, are marshalling in invincible phalanx to pulverize the rum power. And they will eventually triumph, because their righteous warfare is sustained by the fervent hopes of all good men and sanctioned by the holy prayers of all *good women."*

PRIZE-WINNERS

The list of prize-winners at the seventh annual prize-giving, St. Michael's School, 2176 Saratoga Ave., Oak Bay, on July 6th, was as follows:

First in term (presented by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Beck)—Won by Donald Hudson.

Languages (presented by Dr. and Mrs. Hudson)—Won by Hugh Beck.

Mathematics (presented by Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Curtis)—Won by Geo. Hennell.

Composition (presented by Dr. and Mrs. Stirling)—Won by Ernie Money.

Industry (presented by Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Phillips)—Won by Louis Hyndman.

Conduct (presented by Mrs. Symons)—Won by R. Pollok.

History (presented by Mr. and Mrs. Pollok)—Won by Jack Harvey.

Progress (presented by Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hyndman)—Won by Rollo Jones.

Drawing (presented by Major and Meredith Jones)—Won by Cedric Walker.

Reading (presented by Frank and Wm. Holland)—Won by Ted Curtis.

Reading (presented by Mr. and C. L. Money)—Won by Bob Hennell.

Best boy at home (presented by Mr. and Mrs. Morley)—Won by Ernie Money.

Neatness (presented by Dick Wolfenson)—Won by Burke McPhillips.

Consolation (presented by Mr. and Mrs. Turney)—Won by Ian Stirling.

Consolation (presented by Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Walker)—Won by Jock Gurney.

A present on leaving (books presented by Mr. Henderson, of V. B. S.) was given to Jack Harvey.

Prizes were distributed by the Rev. Robert Connell.

Lieut. M. W. Bridgman was drill judge.

JESUS AS A CITIZEN

Writing of Jesus as a Canadian citizen, the Rev. Charles Stelzle says, in the Winnipeg Tribune:

"Jesus as a citizen stands for the government. He wouldn't engage in a 'flag-burning-fest,' in a vain attempt to create a 'melting-pot for the nations.'"

He isn't a revolutionist in the ordinary sense.

He would not try to overthrow this government through violent methods. *He believes there are other ways of* working out social reforms.

And He doesn't rant and rave about the impossibility of living the Christion life under the present system. He doesn't say much about the "system," but He does talk a good deal about the "life." He believes that if you can get enough of the people living the right kind of "life," you'll get the right kind of a "system."

There's more liberty and equality in this western hemisphere than there is in any other part of the world, and Jesus is living out his philosophy with the full realization that He will make a success of it.

Jesus is strong for the open forum idea in a democracy.

He believes in talking things out *with the people. Get-together meet*ings for the discussion of community problems has his endorsement. He'd stand for the proposition that it's better to talk a week than to strike a year.

If Jesus can get his way, people will understand each other better—and that's going a long distance toward the solution of the big social questions of the day.

Jesus wants to make this city a better city in which to live.

He is enthusiastic about having the sick healed, and so He's still more in favor of creating conditions that will prevent sickness.

Therefore, the appointment of sanitary commissions and health boards of the right kind have His backing. He always endorses those fine laws of health laid down by Moses, found *in the Old Testament.* It is a part of His religion.

As a citizen Jesus is not content with negative programmes and policies.

He not only wants bad practices done away with, but he wants good methods introduced.

He fights the saloon as an institution, but He wants *something to take* its place. He believes in legitimate recreation. He makes it a practice to go with his friends to social functions.

Leaders false to the people will be publicly denounced by Jesus.

And the language that He uses when He upbraids the grafters and crooks is such that they won't forget it in a hurry.

There's no doubt that Jesus is ready to fight them and all others *who stand for rottenness and corrup*tion—it's simply a question of the choice of weapons.

THE NEGRO'S PRAYER

Here is the moving prayer of an old colored preacher.—

O God of all races, will you please, Sir, *come in and take charge of de* min's of all dese yere white people and fix dem so dat dey'll know and understan' dat all of us colored folks is not lazy, dirty, dishones', an' no 'count, an' help dem, Lord, to see dat most of us in prayin', workin', and strivin', to get some land, some houses, and some ed'cation for ourselves an' our chillun, an' get true 'ligion, an' dat most every negro in Northampton County is doin' his lebel bes' to make fritn's an' get along wid de white folks.

Help dese yere white folks, O Lord, *to understan' dis t'ing.*

Lord, while you is takin' charge of de min's of dese white people, don' pass by de colored folks, for dey is not perfec'—dey needs you as much as de white folks does. Open de negro's blin' eyes dat he may see dat all of de white folks is not mean an' dishones' an' prejudice' ag'inst de colored folks, dat dere is *hones',* hard-workin', jus', and God-fearin' white folks in dis yere community who is tryin' de bes' dey know how, wid de circumstances ag'inst dem, to be fair in dere dealin's wid de colored folks, an' help dem to be 'spectable men an' women.

Help us, Lord, black an' white, to understan' each other more eve'y day. Amen.

NEW LINES OF TRADE

"Hydes," the finest saloon of Seattle, has been remodelled as a tea room, with beautiful decorations, Oriental furnishings and comfort conveniences. Hundreds of Seattle's leading women are its patrons. Prohibition does not confiscate property, but merely forbids its misuse.

The Raymann brewery of Wheeling, W. Va., is now the P. O. Raymann Company engaged in meat packing.

The Uneda brewery, of West Virginia, is now a milk produce company.

The Brentwood brewery, of West Virginia, is now a chemical and soap *plant.*

The Huntington brewery is now a meat packing plant.

The Cedar Rapids brewery is now a yeast factory.

The Iowa City brewery is now a creamery and produce company.

The Star Brewing Company, of Washington, Pa., is now the Capital Paint & Varnish Company.

The North Yakima Brewing Company, of Washington, is now a fruit by-product company.

The Salem, Ore., brewery is now making loganberry juice.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

OUR EFFORTS ARE CONCENTRATED ON CLEANING UP THE BALANCE OF

Women's Novelty Suits and Coats

Novelty Suits

Clearing at $10.00, $15.00 and $19.75

Novelty Coats

Clearing at $10.00, $15.00 and $25.00

To use a common expression, we are just making a dead set at clearing away the balance of stock before stocktaking day comes around... We have not a very big stock to clear now, it's true, but what we have is well assorted and allows for good choosing.

If selling during the next two or three days continues as it has done during the past two weeks, since our July Sale started, we shall soon have clear racks ready for our early deliveries of Fall merchandise.

Women who are interested in good clothing and need a smart, stylish Suit or Novelty Coat will prove that this is a most exceptional opportunity to buy to advantage. The price savings are extraordinary, to say the least.

Both Suits and Coats are grouped into three prices as follows:—

SUITS AT $10.00

—Smart, serviceable models, in light and dark tweeds and navy serges. Not a model worth less than double.

SUITS AT $15.00

—in fancy tweeds, gaberdines and serges; all fashionable shades; also a few in navy blue and natural Pongee. Suits worth double, and some more.

SUITS AT $19.75

—All high-grade novelties; some imported. In light Paisleys, French gold and green in Jersey cloth; taffeta silks in gold, rose and navy; also colored silks and Pongee.

COATS AT $10.00

—Smart novelties in greens, mustard and rose; also navy blue and black and white checks. Most are former $20.00 values.

COATS AT $15.00

—Fancy Tweeds, navy blue and various light shades; also black silk. Very smart styles, and worth from $10 to $15 more.

COATS AT $25.00

—Very smart models in the newest novelty fabrics and silks. Exclusive styles, and all high-grade novelties. Some imported.

—Selling, First Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

TRANSCONTINENTAL

CANADIAN NORTHERN

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PASSENGER FARES

TO

EASTERN DESTINATIONS

Modern Equipment—Courteous Attendance
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NOTICE!

Having moved to more commodious premises (rendered necessary by the large increase in my business) I have now ample room in which to display cloths, etc. You are invited to inspect a *choice selection of new Spring goods,* including Donegals, Serges and Tweeds. *Come*—you will not be importuned to buy.

H. H. BROWN

Late of Jay's Oxford Circus, Society's Tailor

Graduate of London Academy

730 FORT STREET TELEPHONE 1817

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00, post-paid. Write **Tremain Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.**

On sale in Victoria at **Dean & Hiscocks Drug Store,** corner Yates and Broad Sts.

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