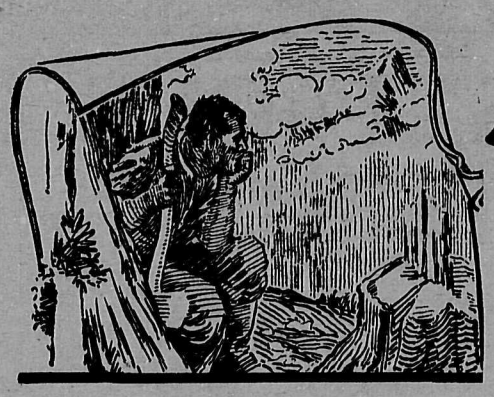
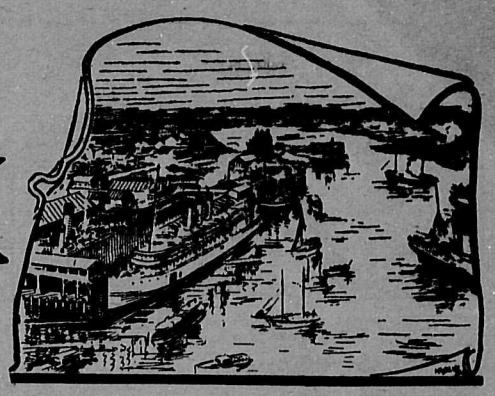


The Week



A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

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A Policy of Desperation

THE German note published in Washington on Thursday occasioned no surprise in quarters where the trend of events has been carefully followed. In fact it was a logical conclusion from the Teutonic movements of the last two months, and proved conclusively the correctness of British opinion on German conditions. Our home Government has been well served by its Diplomats, and was able to foreshadow practically everything that has happened. It knew at least three month ago of the impending Peace offer. It knew that an effort would be made to use President Wilson for the furtherence of a Peace Progapanda. It knew that both in England and the United States desperate efforts would be made to induce the Public to lend a sympathetic ear to the suggestion of Peace. How thoroughly well it was posted on these facts was evidenced by the somewhat startling declaration of Mr. Lloyd George made in November to an American press representative, when he said that any interference by a Neutral power in the matter of urging Peace would be regarded in an unfriendly light. In fact so emphatic was his stand that it was interpreted by the Press to mean "hands off." Since then all that was foreshadowed has happened. There has been a Peace note to the belligerents, and a Peace note to the Neutrals, and as both met with the reception which might have been expected, Germany now announces her policy of "frightfulness' which the world interprets to be one of "desperation." The Allies know that this policy is dictated by stern necessity, arising from the internal conditions prevailing in the Central Empires. They can find no other explanation. They know that the policy cannot have been dictated by any reasonable expectation of success in the objects aimed at, but they also know that Germany dare not face her people with an admission of defeat until she has used every weapon in her armory. She must also have calculated that such destruction as she has embarked upon must inevitably force the Neutral nations, or most of them, into the Camp of the Allies, and when that stage is reached she will cease to fight, because to continue would be to invite a "debacle." The wiseheads in London predict that if the United States, Spain and possibly Norway and Holland should resent the destruction of life and property to the extent of joining in a declaration of War, Germany would then throw up the sponge with the cry, "We cannot fight the World." This view is justified by a careful study of the psychology of the Teuton race, a study which has led our profoundest thinkers to declare that the German is not a "last ditcher," and that he will collapse when the avalanche threatens him. It is idle to speculate on what course the Neutral powers will adopt during the present crisis. Much depends on the action of President Wilson, who has not yet shown any inclination to depart from his "wait and see' policy. The British Empire is not counting on anything that President Wilson may or may not do. It is relying on itself and its Allies. It is not surprised, and whatever Germany does it will not be caught napping. It has had plenty of notice what to expect. Ever since War broke out the authorities have realised that the only problem they would have to solve would be the submarine menace. A moment's reflection will show how well they have solved it up-to-date. After two and one-half years of submarine warfare less than ten per cent of the British mercantile marine has been sunk. It is certain that this has been replaced to the extent of at least 50 per cent. The shortage of shipping today is due more to the losses of Neutral powers, as well as to the ever-increasing demand for more shipping to keep pace with the cry for more supplies. It is doubtful if the policy of "frightfulness" which Germany threatened, and which she inaugurated this week, with such a flourish of trumpets, will result in any increased ratio of loss to British shipping. No one in authority doubts that Germany has already done her worst against the shipping of every power, except the United States. For diplomatic reasons she has hitherto, with a few notable exceptions, granted a measure of exemption to American shipping. She may now decide to include this with her other victims, and if so, as the New York Tribune very pointedly says, "President Wilson will either have to act or submit to the humiliation of his Country." About that the Allies are not the least bit concerned. Whatever he may decide to do will have no influence upon their determination to follow their own policy and to fight German "frightfulness" to a finish. The end may not be yet, but unless our leading men at home are greatly mistaken the latest German note is the strongest evidence yet furnished, of the desperation of their case, and the surest harbinger of proximate victory for the Allies.

Canada's Aviation Contribution

THE Treasury has at last sanctioned the establishment of reserve squadrons for the Imperial Air Service in Canada, and will pay practically the whole cost of their maintenance. Eleven officers of considerable experience have left for the Dominion this week in order to get this branch of the service firmly into working order. Ever since the war began there has been a steady stream of recruits for the air service from the Canadian forces, and at the present time there is a long waiting list. The readers of *The Week* will remember that an Aero Club was started in Victoria more than a year ago, and every effort made to secure the support of the Dominion Government, but Sir Sam resolutely put his foot down on the project, in spite of the favorable report of Major O'Brien. All things come to those who can wait, and Canada is now coming into her own in the matter of aviation training. In this connection it should be impossible to overlook Victoria, as the best site in the Dominion for an aviation school.

Editorial Notes

In spite of the many activities of the ladies of Victoria there are still some things remaining to be done, and The Week hopes that their multifarious War duties will leave them a little time for new activities. Much more is being done for the Army than for the Navy and the soldier seems to have the call over the Sailor. There are activities whose special function it is to provide comforts for Soldiers, but little along these lines is done for Sailors. British War ships are frequently arriving at Esquimalt, and the men whose pay is so small compared with the Canadian pay, are often without a dollar in their pockets, because all their pay is made over to thtir wives in England. Now many of these fine fellows lack even a car fare, and walk to and fro between Esquimalt and the City. Victoria has done nothing for them, yet in every other City of the Empire they are feted. Could not one of our numerous organizatiions make it their special business to raise a modest fund for the purpose of providing pocket money for the British sailors who visit our ports. It is a simple duty.

A good deal has been said lately about bad boys. *The Week* does not believe that there is such a thing as a bad boy. His so-called "badness" is nothing but misdirected energy. It is not his own fault that he gets into mischief. It is the fault of his parents and of the State that he is not provided with suitable occupation. When the Police Magistrate gets hold of him he is nonplussed, and the Law does not help him out of the difficulty. He does not like to send him to jail with hardened criminals, and he usually lacks the courage to inflict a flogging, so the boy is set free, and a premium is placed on mischief. The best solution is a training ship, and no doubt after the War, when Esquimalt again becomes a naval station, the Navy League will press this matter. Meanwhile boys should be urged to join the Scouts, the Cadet Corps, to ship before the mast, to become Naval volunteers as soon as they are old enough, and to qualify for becoming Sea Scouts at a later stage.

A learned Justice of the Appeal Court, speaking with reference to an action under the War Relief Act this week, remarked, "There are a great many people in this Country who want to carry on the War at the expense of other people's children." A truer word was never spoken, and the learned Justice had a special right to speak it because he has given his own. This is a view of personal responsibility which has not been sufficiently emphasized. Every "slacker" and every abettor of a slacker ought to realize that he is saving his own skin at the expense of a braver boy. It may reasonably be questioned whether this view of the case has ever occurred to some people, especially to parents who encourage their sons to be cowards.

A despatch from Ottawa received in Victoria this week states that the result of a Civil Service survey shows that it contains seventeen hundred single men of Military age, and of these at least one thousand are physically fit for active service. The discovery will occasion no surprise, but surely it points a moral for other Cities in Canada, notably Victoria, where in spite of an excellent enlistment the Civil Service, both Dominion and Provincial, still harbours many able bodied young men who ought to be at the Front. While the Provincial Government is overrunning the Service in its desperate efforts to abolish patronage, it might do something to get rid of its "slackers." Incidentally there is room for a little "combing" in the Naval Department at Esquimalt.

The course of events in connection with the trial of the Manitoba Ministers, who got away with more than a million dollars of Public money is hardly calculated to inspire confidence in the administration of Justice, at any rate it clearly shows that as far as Manitoba is concerned, Justice is "tainted at the fountain head," and there is more than a suspicion that the taint is a political one. The trial has been postponed until June, because Roblin has a bad cold. Incidentally the contractor, Kelly, a thief in the million dollar class, is spending a brief holiday in Stoney Mountain Penitentiary in enjoyment of all the luxuries he could obtain in his own home, and such pressure is being exerted upon the Hon. J. C. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, to liberate him on the ground of ill-health that that much-harrassed man is threatening to resign. The whole episode of those Winnipeg trials is a farce and a scandal, almost as great a scandal as the thieving which led to it.

After a lengthy trial, which has kept the Police Court and his Honour, Judge Lampman's Court, busy on and off for several months, the Chinese riot case has been concluded, and some of the prisoners sentenced. The interest of *The Week* lies especially in the articles published in the "New Republic," the organ of the Nationalist League. This paper is seditious, it incites to the commission of crime, and last year advocated the assassination of the Emperor of China. British law holds that this is illegal, and has put at least one German editor in jail for publishing in London a paper containing sentiments not nearly so drastic. Surely the Ottawa authorities could see their way to shut down on the "New Republic" which is a seditious and libelous sheet, and is undoubtedly at the bottom of the rioting which has kept our Courts busy, and involved us in heavy expense for about two months.

The Colonist is still unconvinced of the veracity of its own reports, and persists in its intention to aid in the establishment of a club for soldiers' wives, in spite of the fact that one is already established and doing good work. Perhaps it would not be too much to ask a representative of the Colonist to interview the President or Secretary, and let them explain just how the matter stands. It can hardly cherish the desire to start a rival and competitive organization, but as the matter stands that is just what its invitation amounts to.

The vagaries of the Prohibitionists are becoming as amusing as they are entertaining. Their recent interview with the Executive Council was so Gilbertian in character that only that ineffable dramatist could do justice to their performance. They attacked everybody opposed to them; they imputed bad motives, they were unwilling to concede a particle of honesty to anyone outside their own ranks, and they had the "gall' to base a series of charges against Military officers, election agents and returning officers engaged in taking the Soldier's vote in England and France entirely upon the vaporings of an imported election agent named Bayley, who has fooled them to the top of their bent, ever since they sent him to London, and who is in every sense a discredited representative. It certainly looks as if the plight of the Prohibitionist committee, headed by the cleric who whined for the Presidency of the B. C. University, is about as desperate as that of the Huns. At any rate if one may judge of their condition from the fact that they have adopted a similar policy of "Desperation."

..o more gratifying despatch has appeared in the Canadian Press for some time than one dated from London, last Monday, telling of a magnificent Public reception accorded to General Smuts on his arrival in Pretoria from German East Africa. Everyone knows what he has done there, and it is not a little significant that the official declaration of the Secretary for the Colonies that Germany would never regain those Colonies which had been taken from her in South Africa should have followed so quickly after the reception to General Smuts. No Britisher expected anything else, but the declaration is timely. There is, however, another gratifying feature in this connection to which too much publicity cannot be given and which cannot be too greatly emphasized, especially at the moment when Germany has embarked upon her policy of "desperation." It is the testimony of General Smuts to the character of his troops and his pointed reference to the verdict of the German women and children in the conquered territory. What a contrast this testimonial offers to the verdict of the women of Belgium! General Smuts said: "I have never seen better behaved troops in my life. If you want a certificate of their character go to the numerous German women and children scattered throughout the barbarous country and ask them what they think of the South Africans. They will tell you."

The United States Government has more serious business on its hands these days, and so has adjourned the investigation into the "leak" *sine die*. It was about time, if the relatives of President Wilson wished to "save their face." A New York broker testified on Tuesday that he had received a confidential telegram over the private wires from the firm of which R. W. Bolling, a brother-in-law of the President, is a member. This traces the "leak" about as far as is necessary, the rest can easily be guessed.

The publicity given to the meeting of that admirable organization, the Ladies' Auxiliary, in connection with the subject of entertaining returned Soldiers under treatment in the Jubilee Hospital has led to many generous responses. There is no response more acceptable than that of personal service, and this is being rendered to the full by Mrs. Rhodes and her colleagues, as well as by the numerous ladies who have come to their aid. Incidentally it is in order to thank Mr. Herbert Kent, who has loaned one of his finest Edison Gramaphones and a number of records to the Hospital for the entertainment of the soldiers. It was a kindly thought expressed in a manner which is highly appreciated.

The fuel situation throughout Canada is serious. We read that the closing of the Drumheller mine threatens Saskatchewan with starvation, that there was a shortage of coal in Vancouver and that great apprehension exists throughout middle Canada as to what would happen if the United States should become embroiled with Germany. It is feared that in that case exportations of coal from the U. S. would cease. Central Canada from Ottawa to Winnipeg depends upon American supplies. The fact of the matter is that it is about time the fuel question was dealt with in a politic manner. With unlimited coal supplies in Canada only a proper organization is needed to ensure plenty of fuel for every part of the Dominion. Coal would cost a little more in Central Canada if importations ceased, but the West would not be affected, and all that is needed to ensure abundant supplies is systematic development.

William Blakemore

SOTTO VOCE
By the Hornet

That nowadays they call it "Plotsdam."

✳

That a good alternative title for the Food Controller is "Lord of the Manna."

✳

That laundry prices have risen and the thrifty customer does not let the laundress get up his choler.

✳

That another lady's reputation for discretion has "gone West."

✳

That the Pan-Germans are still boastful, but after the war they will be known as "Flash-in-the-pan Germans.

✳

That in Glasgow some girls have refused to respond to the demands of these bracing times by wearing trousers.

✳

That at last President Wilson is up against it, and he has been placed there by his dear friend Bernstorff.

✳

That Alvensleben must be getting popular in Seattle, his name will soon be one to conjure with if not to bank on.

✳

That the Minister of Mines has acted promptly in yanking the interned Austrians out of our coal mines.

✳

That there has been far too much slackness about our internment policy.

✳

That Beauchamp Tye always was a good sportsman and his latest action proves it.

✳

That there are at least one thousand slackers in the Government employ at Ottawa—how many in Victoria?

✳

That the "abolition of Patronage" is proceeding apace and along lines hardly conducive to economy.

✳

That $180 a month is a rather steep salary for a clerk to commence with —even in the Forestry Department.

✳

That he is not a Returned Soldier either, but a "political heeler" from Prince Rupert.

✳

That unless Dame Rumor lies there are still "more to follow."

✳

That the Northern Seat "came high" but the Government had to have it.

✳

That a blind man can see who the Prohibitionists and the Government are after—and it is not A. E. Tulk.

✳

That now they have united forces it should not be difficult to get somebody.

✳

That Victoria is now blessed with two film enterprises—the race will be worth watching.

✳

That of another film company it may be said its Sun set, though hardly with "splendor sine occasu."

✳

That every lover of fine coloured prints should see the Hiroshige collection of Col. Appleton at the Arts Club next week.

✳

That it is probably the finest collection of the kind in the world.

✳

That the question of the hour in Victoria since Tuesday has been "To sleigh or not to sleigh."

✳

That the small boy solved the problem to his entire satisfaction by "sledding."

✳

That on his return to the floor of the House the late Minister of Militia "roared as mildly as a sucking dove."

✳

That there cannot be a doubt that at last the Premier has taken his measure.

✳

That if a Vancouver Alderman is worth $100 a month surely a Victoria Alderman is cheap at $25!

Mrs. John Irving left during the week for England, where she will make her home for the future. Mrs. Irving was accompanied by her little grandson.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

Social News

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Murray, of Fort St. James, B. C., are spending a few weeks in Victoria.

✳

Lieut. Buchan, of the 231st Btaalion, who has been taking a course of Musketry at the "Willows," has returned to Vancouver.

✳

Word has been received here that the "Yukoners" had arrived safely at Halifax.

✳

Mr. Raymond Brewster, of Stanley Avenue, has returned from a visit to Vancouver.

✳

Mr. W. H. Burdock and Mr. B. Boyd Wallace were given a farewell dinner by the members of the Cowichan County Club on Wednesday night previous to their departure for England, with a draft of the Inland Water Transport. Mr. E. B. Mackay presented Mr. Burdock, on behalf of the members, with an aluminum wrist watch and spoke of the patriotism of these two members. Mr. Burdock has been secretary of the club since the outbreak of war.

✳

Right Rev. C. J. Doull, bishop of Kootenay, who has been the guest of Lady Crease, left during the week for Vernon.

✳

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lee have removed from Granite Street to 1188 Pleasant Avenue.

✳

Mrs. Kingscote, Mrs. and Master Tunnard left during the week for Los Angeles, where they propose spending several weeks.

✳

Miss Marjorie Meredith, Richmond Avenue, entertained a number of friends at tea on Wednesday afternoon.

✳

Miss Tolmie and Miss Etta Tolmie of Cloverdale, are spending a short time in Vancouver with friends.

✳

Miss Naomi Holmes, of the Military Hospital staff at Esquimalt, has returned from a few days' leave spent in Vancouver.

✳

Mr. E. P. Davis has returned to Vancouver after spending a few days in town.

✳

Lieut. and Mrs. Quinlan have returned to Kamloops.

✳

The many friends of Mrs. W. J. Roper, who has returned from St. Joseph's Hospital to the Empress Hotel, will regret to learn that she has had a second relapse and is unable to see visitors for a time.

✳

Colonel and Mrs. Holmes have arrived from Ottawa and will spend some time in Victoria.

✳

Dr. Gowen, who has been visiting friends in Victoria, left today for his home at Seattle.

✳

Lieut. Scott, who has been staying at his own place at Duncan while on sick leave from France, left on Saturday to rejoin his regiment at the Front.

THE BANTAM VAUDEVILLE

Tickets are selling rapidly for "Black and White," which will be put on at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Monday and Tuesday nights, Feb. 5 and 6.

Some of the best local talent has been secured and it is hoped the public will respond on both evenings and make "Black and White" the huge success the Bantam Revue was several months ago.

CANADIANS

WANTED FOR THE

ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service, Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. $20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.

Apply to Recruiting Officer
F. L. OTTER
1205 Broad Street

Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

LADIES—IMPORTANT!

ABSOLUTELY PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED

Miss Hanman (certificate of London Specialist will give any Lady disfigured with superfluous hair a treament free of charge—that she may prove for herself the truth of above statement.

208 CAMPBELL BUILDING
Phone 3040 X Morning or Evening

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, as Bailiff of the Bank of Montreal, having distrained upon the goods and chattels in the Westholme Hotel, 1417 Government Street, in the City of Victoria, B.C., for rent due in respect of the said premises, will proceed to sell the same by auction to the highest bidder as one lot at the said Westholme Hotel in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon. An inventory of the said goods and chattels and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Manager of the said Westholme Hotel, at 1417 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

DATED at Victoria, B.C., the 2nd day of February, 1917.

(Signed) ARTHUR NEWHAM.

Feb. 3 Feb. 24

PUBLIC WORK OF CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA FLEET

SUPPLIES, 1917-18

Separate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned at Vancouver, B. C., will be received until 5 p.m. on Tuesday, February 13th, 1917, for the supply of the following articles for the use of the B.C. Dredging Fleet at Victoria, B. C., for 12 months, ending March 31st, 1918.

Coal.
Fuel Oil.
Gasoline and Coal Oil.
Hardware.
Hose.
Manilla Rope.
Oils and Greases.
Packing.
Paint and Paint Oils.
Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings.
Wire Rope.

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

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

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the amount mentioned in tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails 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, Canada,
Vancouver, B.C., January 30th, 1917.

Feb. 3 Feb. 10

Mrs. C. C. Castle has returned to Suit 15, Mount Edwards, Vancouver Street, where she will reside for the winter.

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

The American Flag-Pachena, Pachena Fraction and Victoria Mineral Claims situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: On the East Bank of the Gordon River.

Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.

Jan. 20 Mar. 17

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

The Maple Leaf Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: On the East Bank of the Gordon River.

Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.

Jan. 20 Mar. 17

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Moonlight and Mountain View Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: On the East side San Juan River, one mile from Indian Harry's Cove.

Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.

Jan. 20 Mar. 17

W. J. WRIGLESWORTH

A Splendid Selection of Fresh and Smoked Fish

651 Johnson Street

Telephone 661.

PANTAGES

Unequalled Vaudeville

WEEK COMMENCING FEBRUARY 5

Herman Becker Presents

"MR. CHASER"

A New Musical Farce Comedy With Cast of Ten People Featuring

George Leonard and the Chesleigh Sisters

Champion of All Champions

BOB FITZSIMMONS

Assisted by His Son, Bobby, Jr., the Coming Champion of the World

JOE CHONG HAW AND ROSIE YUEN MOEY

"The Chinese Castles" Songs and Modern Dances

ANTHONY & MACK

The Italian and the Politician

LESLIE and SOL BERNS

In Their Comedy Skit, "The Train Announcer"

PANTAGESCOPE

"The Shielding Shadow"

THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7 AND 9

Matinees 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25c. Boxes 50c.

Collegiate School

PHONE 62

1157 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Private Day and Boarding School For Boys

SMALL CLASSES—INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION

Easter Term Commences Tuesday, January 9th, 1917

PRINCIPAL - - - A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ.

For Prospectus, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal

THE PLEASURES OF TRAVEL

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

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

1102 Government Street Victoria B. C.

Brentwood Beach Hotel

MOST ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

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

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

Special Winter Rates

Write or Telephone Manager

Price of Meals: Lunch, 75 cents; Dinner, $1.00.

Private Dances and Dinners catered for.

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

MADRONA NEW-LAID EGGS

are famous for their flavour and their freshness

PUBLIC MARKET

STALL 9

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

LIMITED

"QUALITY LAUNDERERS"

1015-1017 North Park Street
Phone 2300.

Department of the Naval Service

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA

The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1917, successful candidates joining the College on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.

Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1917.

Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. J. DESBARATS, C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, November 28, 1916.

eow

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 31.

Gettin' His'n

A Dramatic Sketch Thoroughly Up-to-Date

By the "Lounger"

Scene—The corridor and Executive Chamber of the Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Time—11 a.m. on Tuesday, 23rd January, in the year of grace, 1917.

Dramatis Personae—Acting Premier and President of Council, J. O——
Minister of Finance.....R——S——
Attorney General.....M. A. Mc——
Minister of Lands.....T. D. P——
Minister of Works.....Dr. K——
Minister of Education....Dr. McL——
Andrew Sly, President Vancouver Young Liberal Association.

The Scene opens with Andrew Sly marching hurriedly along the corridor towards the entrance to that "Holy of Holies," the Executive Chamber. He makes as if to enter unannounced, when the Doorkeeper halts him, and the following dialogue ensues:

Doorkeeper—You can't go in there. Don't you know that that is the Executive Chamber and the Ministers are now in session?

Andrew Sly—Do you know who I am? How dare you stop me? I am the President of a Liberal Association, and that opens every Government door.

Doorkeper—I don't care who you are. You can't go in there.

Andrew Sly—Now don't be a fool unless you want to lose your job. Come here a minute. (Sly leans forward and whispers something in his ear. The Doorkeeper is overcome with amazement and before he can recover, Sly opens the door and walks in).

The entrance of Andrew Sly into the "Holy of Holies" is the signal for general excitement. All gaze angrily at the intruder, and the Acting Premier looks as if he would leave his seat and expel him. Sly stands at the foot of the table, and without removing his overcoat or hat addresses the Council.

Andrey Sly—Now John, keep quiet, its no good getting excited, you've got to listen to me.

J—— O———How did you get in here? Don't you know this is a private session? We have no business with you.

Andrew Sly—Perhaps not, but I have some business with you, and I am going to do it before I leave this room.

T. D. P——(Addressing the President) Who is this man?

Andrew Sly—He knows who I am well enough, don't you John? (Then turning towards the Attorney General) Why don't you speak up, Mac, and tell him who I am? (Mac's only reply is a sickly smile, which appeared to indicate that he was not altogether proud of the acquaintance. The Finance Minister gave evidence of supercilious amusement).

J—— O——(Angrily) well, you'd better clear out, this is no place for you.

Andrew Sly—Now keep your hair on, John, here I am and here I mean to stay, till I've got what I want. I don't intend to be put off any more. I have been knocked from pillar to post for the last twelve months over that "Plugging" business, and got myself talked about from one end of Vancouver to another. I have done the rough work of the Party, day and night: I have looked after Scott and Pearce, and kept the young Liberals on the move, and have had nothing but "dirt," and you can't fool me any more. Mac knows what I've done, and he's got to see that I get the price—and get it now.

Dr. K——This is outrageous! I never heard anything like it in my life. Have we got to be talked to like this by a common person?

Dr. McL—Are there many more at home like this Mac?

J—— O——Well hurry up and tell us what you want, and lets get through.

Andrew Sly—I want the earth before I am through, but today I just want one instalment, and you bet your sweet life I'm going to get it. (At this stage the Minister of Finance looks particularly uneasy, evidently anticipating an extensive raid on the depleted Treasury). Mac knows what he promised me. I want to be made a Justice of the Peace. (The Members nearly fall off their seats, and the President of the Council emits a stentorious "What." The Attorney-General smiles a sicklier smile than ever.)

Dr. McL——I though it was a rule only to grant J. P.s to men of some status. What profession is your friend, Mac?

Andrew Sly—Status be d——. My status was good enough for election purposes. I sweat for you then, and you can't shake me now. Come, hurry up, I want that J.P. and I want it quick.

J—— O——But what good would it be to you? You can't use it in the furniture business.

Andrew Sly—Now, none of your sneers, John. You know I am out of the furniture business for good. I have got my eye on something better. South and Shaw are getting old and stiff. They don't half move round. I can hang about the door of the Court and make many a $5 bill, on bailing out prisoners. That's all I need to start and later on, we shall see. Get Me? (The members of the *Council are evidently horrified. They* all look in the direction of the Attorney General. The Finance Minister leans over, and whispers in his ear).

J—— O——(Turning towards the Attorney-General) Well it looks to me as if this is up to you, Mac. (Ponderously). Clearly this is a departmental matter to be dealt with by the Attorney-General who has jurisdiction over all legal matters. (A look of relief pasess over the faces of all the Members of the Council, who evidently think that their "Moses" is a law-giver, and has found a way of escape. The Attorney-General looks up and addresses Sly).

M. A. Mc——You hear what the President says. I will take the matter up in the Department, and you shall hear from me.

Andrew Sly—Nothing doing, I don't leave this room without that J.P. in my pocket.

J—— O——Oh, tut, tut. You hear what the Attorney-General says. Surely that's enough for you.

Andrew Sly—Not by a jugful. I am fed up with promises. They don't go any more. I have got something else to do besides running over from Vancouver to Victoria all the time. This thing has got to be settled now, that's all there is to it, and you might just as well "come through."

J—— O——(After a hurried confab with the Attorney-General and the Provincial Secretary) Well, the Provincial Secretary will write you. It will be all right.

Andrew Sly—You bet he will, and he'll write me here and now, and I'll put it in my pocket and carry it away with me, and then it will either be in the Gazette on Thursday or the letter will be in the Public Press on Friday morning.

M. A. Mc——Oh well, I suppose there is nothing else for it. If you must have it, you must.

(He whispers to the Provincial Secretary, who proceeds to write. When the letter is completed the Attorney-General signs it, and hands it over to Sly. The latter opens and reads it carefully, evidently finds it *satisfactory, puts it in his pocket,* and bounces out of the room, without a "thank you" or "Goodmorning." As he emerges he bumps into the Doorkeeper.

Doorkeeper—Well, did you get it?

Andrew Sly—(Waving the letter) You bet I did.

Doorkeeper—And what about the Court Stenographer, did you work that too?

Andrew Sly—You bet.

Doorkeeper—Great Scott!

Lounger.

WESTHOLME GRILL

It is pleasant to turn in to this comfortable rendevous on these damp cold evenings, especially as there is an excellent cabaret show provided. Miss Marie Theresa, a celebrated Spanish Dancer from the States has some startling costumes. Miss Van Andrews is a charming character singer, while Miss Roadstram has a splendid soprano voice. The pleasure of the entertainment is much enhanced by the excellent accompaniments played by Mrs. Watson.

PANTAGES THEATRE

The headliner on the Pantages bill for next week is a rollicking musical farce comedy, "Mr. Chaser," with twelve people, including the ten chic dancing "bellboy girls."

Another attraction is Bob Fitzsimmons and his son Bob, Jr. Bob, Sr., tells a few untold facts concerning his rise to champion of the world, and then boxes three rounds with Bob, Jr., who is striving to become a world champion like his famous father. Bob, Sr., has been away from the stage for five years. There is a lot of pathos and sentiment in his life story as well as a lot of humour. Anthony and Mack as the Italian and the politician *present an act that for comedy and* bright lines is hard to excel. The types are very well drawn and the whole act is said to be very exceptional. China possesses two classy dancers, Joe Chong Haw and Rosie Yuen Moey. They are called the Chinese Castles," and provide novelty on the bill. Leslie and Sol Berns will be seen in a comedy skit, "The Train Announcer." This turn has been pleasing the Pantages fans all along the circuit.

LONDON FASHION LETTER

London, January 13

Dear Cousin Betty,—Have you seen the pretty new jumpers that are worn in place of blouses? Some of them are simply delightful, and they form a pleasant change to the everlasting and never-forsaken blouse. The sales are coming on now, and with a little judgment, one can purchase very cheaply all sorts of odd lengths of dainty fabrics, lace, ribbon and even remnants of fur, though these latter will be more expensive.

But, revenons a nos moutons, as our French friends say; the jumper blouse is a dainty accessory to one's toilet, and quite brightens up a dark skirt when made in a pretty light material and nicely trimmed.

If you have an evening frock that is getting shabby you can easily smarten it up in this way. A pale pink ninon, for instance, the edges outlined with bands of fur in grey or white, and a pink satin girdle drawing in the fulness at the waist would be just the thing to wear, with a pale pink frock that had seen its best days, or it could be worn over a black or white gown. Why not use this most excellent idea in combination with that heliotrope georgette frock of yours? You could freshen it up by having a purple ninon jumper edged with fur in a contrasting shade, or even embroidery?

There is an inclination for a return to a back entrance to our bodices, etc., are of such a loose, slip-on character that only a slight entrance is necessary. This slip-on style is very popular just now.

Signs of common sense dressing are not wanting among the well-dressed people; narrower skirts and low shoes are to be welcomed as demanding less material, and by spring, no doubt, we shall all be taking widths out!

Velvet and satin figure largely in all the dresses at charity-fetes, chiefly in black, brown or grey. Beautiful embroideries trim them, and furs are splendid.

Hats show furs and feathers as a trimming; there are also turbans of mousseline and toques are more worn than large hats. The Russian toque rising high in front is much seen, but it is not a very becoming shape. It is too stiff for most faces, and cannot be compared with the draped toque with a sweeping line across the brow. Panne is more in the fashion than velvet, and mousseline de soie than satin, with a jewelled pin, or a jet buckle for trimming. All the hats and toques are quite simple, but they must be well placed at the correct angle.

I will write you again next week.

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PHENOMENAL STRIDES MADE BY CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM IN FIRST YEAR AS TRANSCONTINENTAL

New System, in the Past Year, Carried Approximately 131,000,000 Bushels of Wheat, an Increase of 125% Over Previous Year—Company's New Mileage on Pacific Coast and in Northern Ontario Makes Astonishing Showing Right From Commencement of Operation—Company's Lines Most Favourably Located

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The phenomenal gains that the Canadian Northern Railway reports for its year as a transcontinental line makes the statement one of the most important that has ever been issued by any railway in Canada. It is even doubtful whether the tremendous increases in business handled have ever been duplicated by any system in the world. There are many features to the report that make it of special import to every Canadian, owing to the interest the country has in the building up of this important transcontinental line and the attractive territory that has been developed through the completion of the system. The feature of the report that is likely to be especially gratifying is that which shows the prominent part of the Canadian Northern, with its transcontinental system, has been able to play in handling such a large proportion of the grain requirements of the Mother Country.

Right along it has been the contention of Sir William Mackensie and his associates that it was only a matter of a very short period before Canada and the Empire would enjoy the benefits of the big system that had built up across the Dominion, and the showing made in the report indicates that these hopes have been realized much earlier than it would have been thought possible when the transcontinental system was set in operation a little over a year ago.

Important Gains of Year

A few of the outstanding features of the report are as follows: An increase in freight traffic during the year of $8,352,412, equivalent to as much as 45.87 per cent; increase in passenger traffic, $717,246, or a gain of 13.25 per cent; an increase in total operating revenue of $9,564,168, or 36.91 per cent over the previous year. That the company's lines handled over 131,000,000 bushels of grain is proof positive that the railway has been located in the best grain-growing areas of the West.

Division of Earnings

The results of the operations of th system for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1916, and comparisons with the previous year are as follows:

Gross Earnings.	1916.	1915.
From Passenger Traffic	$ 6,128,470	$5 ,411,224
From Freight Traffic	26,560,213	18,207,800
From Express, Mail, Telegraph interest and profits from elevators and other subsidiary Companies, Investments, etc.	2,787.591	2,293.081
	$35,476,275	$25,912,106
Working Expenses (Including Taxes, etc.)	26,102,744	19,288,814
Net earnings	$9,373,530	$6,623,291
Deducting Fixed Charges	9,621.657	8,263,574
Net Loss or Deflict	$248,127	$1,640,283

That the Company has been able to make such striking gains in the amount of traffic handled over its lines will undoubtedly be more readily appreciated when it is remembered that it was only operating as a transcontinental system during the last seven of the twelve months of the fiscal year and when it is recalled that last Winter the weather conditions in the Western provinces, and more particularly in British Columbia, were the most severe that had been experienced in a great many years, in fact, in some instances, were the most difficult that Canadian railways had ever to meet in that part of the country. It should also be pointed out that the Company had the disadvantage, owing to the conditions arising from the war, of being without its own terminals in Vancouver in the West and Montreal in the East.

Company's Earning Power

The development that is sure to be most favorably received by everybody who is following the growth of the larger Canadian railways will come from the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway has come within hailing distance of earning its total fixed charges, the deficit for the year being brought down to less than a quarter of a million dollars, a reduction from the previous year of almost $1,400,000. As was to be expected, a great proportion of the increased revenues come from the large crop gathered in the Canadian West in the Fall of 1915, but since that time there has been a marked increase in the general freight traffic handled over the lines and during the first four months of the current fiscal year gross earnings have continued to show large increases over the corresponding periods of the year now under review. Perhaps the most striking development in this connection is that it is in the month of October that the heaviest grain movement occurs and yet in October, 1916, the gross earnings showed a gain over those of the same month in the previous year. As the grain crop was very much lighter, this evidently indicates that the growth in the traffic in other commodities has more than offset the lighter grain movement of the year now being reported on.

During the year the Company had under operation an average of 8,048 miles, as compared with an average of 7,269 miles, an increase of 778 miles, or 10.727 per cent over the previous year.

As was to be expected, a large part of the Company's increase in freight revenue originated from the grain traffic. The Company, during the year, carried a total of 131,978,809 bushels of grain as compared with 58,575,520 bushels in 1915, an increase of 73,403,289 bushels, or 125.31 per cent. The great advantage this traffic has been to the Mother Country is touched upon in a striking manner in the Directors' report, in which they state:

"Inasmuch as many of the security holders invested their funds in the Company's undertakings, believing that the heart of the Empire would some day need to draw heavily upon the wheat fields of the Canadian West, it is with pride that the Directors present these figures, illustrating the extent to which the prairies have been opened up, made productive and the produce marketable by the company's railways. There were probably few who thought that the crucial necessity would come so soon but, having come, it must be considered fortunate that the Canadian Northern Railway System and the country tributary to it were sufficiently developed to take an important part in supplying the Empire's food requirements.

Some of the interesting features of the Board of Directors' report as indicating the position of the line and the progress it has made include the following:

An agreement of great importance in the development of the system's freight and passenger traffic was made with the Cunard Steamship Co. Under the terms of the agreement the Cunard Co. has taken over the Atlantic steamers controlled by the Canadian Northern Railway and a close working alliance is in effect between the two companies, and in future the Cunard Line and the Canadian Northern Railway will be, in fact, a single transportation unit between Europe and Canada.

The possession of such favorable grades as those on the System's lines has given the Canadian Northern an already important advantage in the economy of operation, particularly in carrying the two commodities offering in largest volume, viz.: lumber and grain.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Quebec to Vancouver is superior to any line crossing the continent of America in points of grade and curvatures favoring traffic:

Although the Company's transcontinental line has been in operation for only a few months, its superior economies has established the fact that the road must assume a commanding position when traffic has grown to dimensions making general the use of heavy train loads. The lines of the Company's system are now serving 75 per cent of the aggregate population of the cities and towns of all Canada, having 5,000 inhabitants and over.

The present situation emphasizes the fact that the Railway is not as dependent upon grain crop movements as in the past, and in becoming transcontinental has acquired a highly diversified traffic. The developments of the year confirm the Directors in the belief that they strongly hold, that the ultimate prosperity of the Canadian Northern Railway System is measurable only by the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the President Victoria Branch Canadian Red Cross Society, Victoria.

It has been suggested by several friends, that our voluntary offer to give fifty per cent of any of the profits the company may make to the Red Cross Society might be misconstrued to mean that we were exploiting the Red Cross for our own benefit, by retaining the other fifty per cent.

This is not, or never has been, our intention.

It must be understood that to start any business money is necessary, and we have supplied that money.

To increase that business more money would be required, therefore a proportion of the profits made would have to be retained, we estimated that a healthy business would demand about fifty per cent of the profits put back for future development.

We do not propose to share in any immediate profits, and to effectually disabuse any such idea to the contrary, the following resolution has this day been put on the minutes of the company.

"It is resolved that for the duration of this war with Germany a voluntary gift of the **whole of the profits of this company** will be donated to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

"The company only to retain such money as it is necessary to be used in the development of the business, and no such money will be spent unless previously agreed to by the Honourary Auditor, who is, and shall be, nominated by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

"When peace is declared the company will own the good will of the business, together with the cash subscribed by the undersigned, and any stock in trade, etc., that has been purchased for the development of the business, with the sanction of the nominee of the Red Cross Society."

The foregoing resolution is published for the reason that the company want to work under the banner of the Red Cross, and wish that the position of the company be clearly defined.

The Red Cross Society can always refuse to sanction expenditure for development, and demand the payment of any and all available cash profits.

We are trying to create a motion picture industry in Victoria. If we fail it will be our personal financial loss, if we succeed, we will have the honour of contributing to the Red Cross funds, and when peace is declared possess the stock in trade and "good will' of a business that should benefit us and benefit Victoria.

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THE BY-ELECTION IN ALBERNI

At a representative meeting held in Alberni on Wednesday evening, it was unanimously resolved to nominate Captain J. G. C. Wood as the Independent Conservative candidate in the Alberni electoral district.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Adam Johnston, of New Westminster. In a speech which met with hearty approval for its manliness, good sense, and sound political views.

After listening to the arguments and opinions brought out in a general discussion which followed, Mr. Johnston unreservedly promised his cordial support to Capt. Wood.

In order that no misapprehension of Mr. Johnston's presence at the meeting might arise, it was explained that the East-Central Association had invited him to meet them in Nanaimo last week week to discuss the subject of representation, and that there they had invited him to run in the Conservative interest.

This Mr. Johnston accepted, provided he could be assured of the undivided support of the West Coast electors.

The re-nomination of Capt. Wood being discussed, but at the time of the Nanaimo meeting Capt. Wood's cable consenting to let his friends nominate him had not been received.

As soon as this announcement was made Mr. Johnston prepared to come to Alberni to state his position. "He was actuated," he said, "by not desire to oust Capt. Wood." His reason for seeking to enter political life was to gratify the praiseworthy ambition to assist in lifting party politics out of the machine-made slough of despond into which it had fallen, and over which he feared the present administration was hovering for a fall.

He believed that Capt. Wood, when he returned from the war, would be the same sort of an insurgent as he was, and therefore he hoped for the re-election of the late member for Alberni.

Mr. Henry Bell-Irving, Miss Anita Bell-Irving and Captain Malcolm Bell-Irving left for England during the week.

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MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Alberta and Albany Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: On the West Bank of the Gordon River.

Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.

Jan. 20 Mar. 17

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Alfrida, Hazel and Holly Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: On the East Bank of the Gordon River.

Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.

Jan. 20 Mar. 17

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

King George Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District.

Where located: East Sooke, adjoining the "Jack" Claim on the North side.

Take Notice that I, Frank Caffery, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4818-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.

Jan. 20 Mar. 17