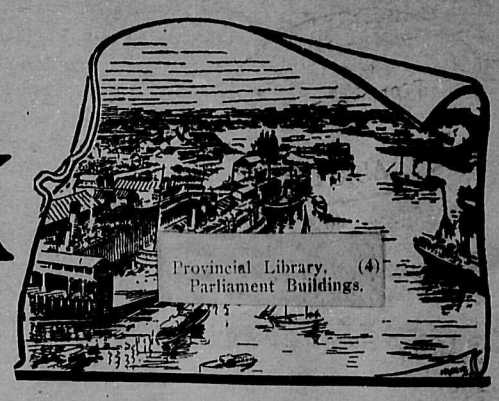
The Week



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The Week and the Oliver Mission

SOME friends of THE WEEK are concerned lest our discussion of the objects and methods of the Oliver Mission shall harm a sincere evangelistic effort, whilst others are concerned lest our comments shall result in larger attendance consequent on wider publicity. Both classes of friends are unnecessarily alarmed. THE WEEK, now as ever, believes that free discussion of all matters of public interest is wholly beneficent. Our contribution to this discussion will not hinder any good work which may be in progress, neither will anyone be harmed by hearing for themselves the words of the evangelist. With much that has been said we are in full accord. We believe that many of the churches of Victoria deserve the castigation which they have received at the hands of Dr. Oliver. If the ministers of these churches have a passion for souls, they have been at some pains to "leave no trace." If the members of these churches are men of regenerated life devoted to the service of mankind then has regeneration lost its power and devotion its potency. The pillars of the church have in far too many instances shown themselves to be caterpillars. For this reason we shall shed no tears if one result of the mission is an awakening amongst those of our churches which have been sleeping the long sleep of indifference. Further, we heartily endorse much that has been said on the need for a deeper personal religious experience. The doctrine of the new birth may be old-fashioned but it is as true now as ever. Man can do little or nothing for man until he is in tune with the infinite. Neither the individual nor the nation can find salvation apart from God. The common mistake of many social and economic students is to lay undue emphasis upon man-devised schemes of reform. Our legislators consist far too often of men who are political tricksters rather than prophets and saviours. Self-aggrandisement, not sacrifice, is the key-note of most political careers. Again therefore we find ourselves in harmony with Dr. Oliver's message. But when we pass to his methods we find ourselves in sharp collision. Indeed we go further. We say regretfully but positively that no man with a present personal experience of the energising of the Spirit could possibly make utterances which have disfigured Dr. Oliver's speeches in this city. He has the mechanics of evangelism without its soul. His voice is harsh, his words are false, his heart is cold. He lacks the genial warmth of Pentecostal fire. Insofar as he lacks the Spirit of Christ, we can safely conclude that he is none of His. Doubtless he is more to be pitied than blamed. He is attempting great things for God, but he has no faith in godly methods. The weapons of his warfare are carnal not spiritual. He relies too much on the theatrical and the melodramatic and the sensational. He appeals not to reason but to ignorance. His attacks on Christian Science are unworthy of his position as a professed follower of One who said "He who is not against us is for us." His charge that Christian Science casts out devils in the power of Beelzebub bears too strong a resemblance to a similar charge against the Nazarene. And the reply that Jesus then made is just as applicable at the present moment. Let Dr. Oliver take the trouble to attend a Christian Science testimony meeting. Let him give fair and candid consideration to the words of those who by its aid have been redeemed from the power of sin and disease. Let him mark fully the joy of those who for the first time have entered, through the instrumentality of Christian Science, into the more abundant life. Surely common honesty to say nothing of exalted Christian principle, will then compel this enemy of goodness to cease to kick against the pricks. He may not understand or appreciate the philosophy on which it is based. Neither do we. He may decide that some other system of teaching suits him far better. Let him exercise to the full his undoubted right of private judgment. But in the name of Christian charity we call upon Dr. Oliver to cease his indecent attacks upon a Christian body which has done more in a decade to vindicate Christ's words "Greater works than these shall ye do" than all other denominations combined. Likewise we condemn his attacks on "Russellism." The International Bible Students are doing more study of scripture than any other sect of which we have knowledge. They are engaged on the reverent study of the very book which Dr. Oliver complains is so little heeded and understood. These Russellites are diligently searching the Scriptures which they and Oliver alike believe to be the Word of Life. Do those who search the scriptures find a curse? Dr. Oliver says they do. But from such a conclusion may the good Lord deliver us. It is Dr. Oliver's unchristian attitude to those believers who happen to do their own thinking, and his malicious and lying attacks upon men who dared to exercise their God-given gift of reason, that has forced us to the conclusion that Victoria has certainly not been entertaining an angel unawares. If God can use such an instrument in the furtherance of His work, it is but an additional proof of the strength of His arm and the inscrutability of his purposes.

Weighed in the Balance

THE subject of secret diplomacy, which, prior to the war, possessed little interest for the masses of the people, has today become a burning question. To the ordinary individual the workings of those entrusted with the conduct of foreign relationships have long been veiled in mystery. It has only been on occasions when something of a spectacular or dramatic nature—*i.e.*, the Fashoda affair—has occurred that public interest has been aroused. Why the people should have evinced such a languid interest in a phase of international life so vitally concerning their welfare is difficult to explain. Certain it is that questions of foreign policy have seldom formed the issue at a British parliamentary election. It seems to have been taken for granted that, although public control of domestic policy is necessary, the exigencies of international relations demand that they should be handled exclusively by a bureaucracy of "supermen." The art of the diplomat has evidently been deemed too difficult for "common minds" to practise. But the question at once presents itself: could the "common minds" have made a worse bungle of affairs in these later times than the experts have done? It may safely be assumed that if the peoples constituting the various belligerent nations had had their say in the matter, the dread welter into which the world has been plunged would never have happened. The trouble has been that foreign policy has hitherto been conducted by men who represent class tradition and interest and who are influenced by cliques and dominated by false theories. Their actions have invariably been characterized by a sublime disregard of the principles underlying democratic government. Indeed, of late years in particular, the foreign minister has gradually assumed all the powers of an autocrat. The House of Commons has had little or no voice in the matter, and the silence of the people has been interpreted as consent. The startling revelations which followed the outbreak of the war are sufficient evidence of the dangers which result from the placing in the hands of a few the destinies of nations. The whole pernicious system must end. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. There must be a complete withdrawal of the power of making treaties and alliances and of declaring war from dynasties and cabinets, and its transfer to parliaments. There is just as much necessity for popular control in foreign as in domestic policy. If a repetition of the terrible calamity which has befallen the world is to be averted, democratic control must be so in fact, not in name only. It is evident that otherwise, the proposed League of Nations would prove to be little short of a farce.

THE poverty which in the midst of abundance pinches and enbrutes men, and all the manifold evils which flow from it, spring from a denial of justice. In permitting the monopolisation of the opportunities which nature freely offers to all, we have ignored the fundamental law of justice—for so far as we can see, when we view things upon a large scale, justice seems to be the supreme law of the universe. But by sweeping away this injustice and asserting the rights of all men to natural opportunities, we shall conform ourselves to the law—we shall remove the great cause of unnatural inequality in the distribution of wealth and power; we shall abolish poverty; tame the ruthless passions of greed; dry up the springs of vice and misery; light in dark places the lamp of knowledge; give new vigour to invention and a fresh impulse to discovery; substitute political strength for political weakness; and make tyranny and anarchy impossible.

HENRY GEORGE.

The Revolution in Italy

A SERIOUS upheaval has occurred in Italy. From one end of the country to the other the people are in open revolt against the conditions of life which are being forced upon them. The government still controls the cables and other means of communication and as a result the full extent of the trouble has not been made known. But already sufficient news has leaked through to indicate that Italy is in serious danger of a revolution as great as that which overthrew the Empire of Russia. The malcontents are reported to have fixed a date for a general rising throughout the country. The very fact that this has become known will probably prevent its fulfilment. Yet brute force and harsh coercion can only postpone the evil day. Nothing but the redress of grievances and the restoration of the liberties of the people will remove the canker. In like manner the revolt in the German navy is an unmistakable sign of the times. The sovereign people are beginning to make their voices heard. It is very doubtful if the warring nations will be able to induce their down-trodden sons to fight until next Spring. Tyrannical governments have had their day and must soon cease to be. The war will end not by victory but by each of the belligerent peoples attending diligently to important business nearer home. The gospel of international brotherhood is appealing as never before to the hearts and consciences of men. The stupidity and futility of international strife is now realized by the vast majority of the workers. They are beginning to ask questions. Not one European sovereign has lost his life in this struggle. The common people want to know why. Only one military commander of the first rank has lost his life. Again the people want to know why. The wealthy are getting wealthier despite the anguish, the poverty and the care which the war brings to other men. Demos is beginning furiously to think on these things. And when he has mastered his problem the war will cease. There will be nothing else to fight for—unless it be for the restoration of rights and privileges at home.

Bob Fitzsimmons as Revivalist

THE untimely death of Bob Fitzsimmons deprives the world of one who bid fair to become one of its greatest revivalists. Bob was a prudent soul. Whilst still earning good money as a fighter he looked onward and upward to the time when he would be able to leave the rough and tumble of the prize-ring and disport himself, on his own terms, in the spot-light of giddy vaudeville. But a man of his irrepressible spirit could not be expected to remain indefinitely satisfied with the restricted opportunities of the footboards. It has been well said that man is the unsatisfied animal and Bob was by no means an exception to the rule. At the earnest solicitation of his wife—who was at all times a most tactful helpmate—and inspired by the daring and profitable exploits of Billy Sunday, Bob recently announced that he was "really leaning to the work of an evangelist." Of course his vaudeville engagements required completion, as did also the education of Bob Jr. in the noble art of fistics. Therefore was it that the transition from the "prize-ring to the pulpit" was not accomplished with the celerity which characterized most of Bob's movements. But it would nevertheless be a mistake to suppose that he was wasting time. Bob knew only too well how to seize opportunity by the forelock. Soon after his announcement that he purposed entering on the work of an evangelist, he and another kindred spirit were photographed with heads bowed, engaged in a reverent study of holy scripture. Alas! the picture found its way into the hands of the illustrated press and was inconsiderately published. This misfortune had at least one compensating feature. It gave Bob considerable publicity and prepared his old friends for the contemplated change. It takes time to accustom oneself to such names as "Rev. William Sunday" and "Rev. Robert Fitzsimmons." The next step, of course, was to get his adjectives in good working order. Modern revivalism requires an expressive and picturesque vocabulary. Bob was keen enough to perceive that herein lay the success of Billy Sunday and French Oliver. Sunday had graduated in the school of baseball under the tutelage of expert fans, and French Oliver had graduated in a school which although obscure was just as successful. Against these future rivals Bob had to rely on the vocabulary of the prize-ring, and he made no secret of the fact that he fancied his chances. Bob was thorough. It is safe to assume that his sermon on Hell, when completed, would have easily outdistanced any previous efforts of competitors. Not that he despised their efforts! On the contrary he profited by them. But Bob was supremely conscious of the fact that he alone could deliver the necessary "punch." For some departments of the work, however, Bob felt himself at a disadvantage. He could not bring himself to follow his competitors in their spectacular and profitable attacks on the memories of the dead. Bob was at least a man. He never "hit below the belt." And it can therefore well be believed that he was seeking some way of escape from this requisite of cheap modern revivalism. Doubtlss he would have found some effective and manly alternative. Had he lived he would have had bigger posters, bigger tabernacles and bigger crowds. The press reports would have been just as glowing and the financial results would have been just as satisfactory. But, alas! poor Bob has gone. And he died as he lived with an uncompromised manhood. To his survivors in the field of commercial revivalism we say: "Go and do likewise."

Justice As She Is Administered

H. A. HAMMER has just been allowed out on suspended sentence, whilst Chow Bo has been sentenced to a twelve months term. The former is or was a bank manager; the latter but "a common or garden" chink. The white man made away with the unimportant sum of $10,000, but the yellow dog purloined blouses valued at a few odd dollars. The occidental had the good sense to choose his father with more than ordinary carefulness; the oriental was very negligent in this all important particular. Sir Regnar Hammer seems to have exercised considerable influence over the course of justice in the first case but neither he nor anyone else seems to have put in a spoke on behalf of the visitor within our gates. The moral seems to be quite plain. If you want to defraud anyone, do it "good and plenty"; make a good-sized haul while you are at it. The second essential is to make quite sure of your calling and election as a member of the lost ten tribes of British-Israel. And the third is to secure a knighthood for your father before you commence operations. Thus armed you can break the law with impunity, and continue as heretofore to wax eloquent about the "yellow peril." But, by-the-way, isn't it fortunate that we don't understand that Chinaman's cuss-words?

The Saturday Half-Holiday

THE Victoria Board of Trade is agitating for the abolition of the Saturday holiday and is taking all steps within its power to induce the Provincial Government to adopt their wishes. It behooves the citizens to watch most carefully this latest attempt to wrest from their grasp a hard-won boon. The fight for the holiday was conducted in the open. Its merits and demerits were thoroughly canvassed before the vote of the citizens was taken. The leading cities of the Province voted for Saturday by an overwhelming majority. Vancouver subsequently changed its allegiance to Wednesday—before Saturday had had a fair trial. All reports indicate that all parties are dissatisfied with Wednesday and that another referendum would once again find Saturday in the ascendant. The Liberal Government will therefore be well advised to refuse to take action without a further vote of the people. It is a question for the ratepayers. But this one thing is sure. A careful comparison of the income of the merchants during the period *since* the Act was adopted

with the income during the corresponding period *before* the Act came into force will reveal that business *has not* been prejudiced. On the contrary merchant after merchant is bound to confess that business has been improved. If the people of Victoria are given a chance to express their opinion there is no doubt that the Saturday holiday will again carry at the polls.

THROUGH THE WOMEN'S WINDOW

This week instead of giving one of my usual talks on current events from the woman's point of view, I will give my readers a few extracts from a very excellent book by Harold Begbie entitled "Religion and the Crisis."

It was published in 1913, but the shadow of this world war was even then over the earth. Mr. Begbie's words are prophetic.

"Life's at a crisis. Not only in England but all over the world there is a feeling of some dread and awful thing approaching out of the unknown, some huge and catastrophic event which will shake our human existence to its foundation and leave everything altered, everything different. It may be a gigantic war, shifting the balance of power as we now know it: a revolution, shattering the immemorial institutions of civilization; or a collapse of the spiritual instinct, plunging nations into animalism. But whatever it may be, whatever all this universal unrest may portend, clearly it is the mission and bounden duty of Religion to labor now as it has never labored hitherto for the salvation of mankind. In this hour of approaching calamity, this hour of dread and apprehension, the eyes of men are turned not to the Church, but to the arena of politics. Humanity has lost confidence in the Church. Few believe that religion can save the world. it is the politician, not the minister of Christ, who is left to guide the storm. Is this not a proof that the Church has lost its power?

"At the present moment, so far as one can judge from the conduct of politics, Religion is ignored. And this is the most serious and alarming element in the experience which now confronts mankind.

The crisis is not the unrest of democracy, but the indecision of democracy as to which way it shall travel. Democracy has made up its mind to move away from things which it adjudges to be had, but has not determined in which direction it shall move. This hesitation, heading towards destruction is the crisis. Religion alone can avert disaster. Religion must lead the way.

"Religion can only act with strength and confidence when she has reached a definite decision on the identical problems which confronts democracy: Is there truth, absolute and binding truth, in Christ's central teaching of God's Fatherhood and Man's Brotherhood?

"Or is this life an individual struggle for material advantages?

"The Church has long been, and still very largely continues to be, indifferent to social reformation. Is her heart not torn by the awful destitution of the very poor? Is her spirit unmoved by children who from the moment of their birth are doomed to iniquity? Is her soul not agonized by the meek and broken victims of sweating; the victims of the white slave traffic, the victims of a godless and gold worshipping materialism? Ought it not be her voice which exclaims: 'These things have got to cease! The life of England must be purified, the soul of England must be made worthy of God'?

"Think what it would mean for this great Empire and the world in general if we had a Church that declared with one voice for the utter and immediate abolition of slum dwellings, that condemned the sweater as an enemy to God, that warned the rich of their frightful responsibilities, that insisted upon the cleansing of London's central streets from their most abominable shame, and that placed righteousness—individual and national righteousness before commercial gain and imperial glory.

"Crisis confronts us, and calamity must overwhelm us, unless to the conscience of the human race is restored the responsibility which can only exist through faith in God. It is the task of religion to make the democracy of England as conscious of God as Mussulmans are conscious of Allah.

"Who is there that has the courage to say, be his politics what they will, that the condition of this country is the condition of a Christian nature, that it is a state pleasing to God, that it is a kingdom witnessing to the triumph of Christ? In the foul, inhuman courts of a city which makes a boast of its religion, women are working and blinding their eyes for less than a penny an hour; in the streets of every great city thousands upon thousands of women are living the most hideous and degraded life possible to human creatures, only because they cannot earn enough money in any other way to keep body and soul together; in our prisons are men and women hardening their hearts against goodness because we deny them the opportunity of doing or receiving kindness, in our workhouses, where we thrust the good and respectable workman out of employment, and the poor girl betrayed by an unpunished lover, there to mix with the most degenerate tramps and the most diseased and abandoned of women—out of every three children born in these workhouses one dies before the age of 12 months; in our villages there are houses not to be matched for insanitary conditions from one end of India to another; and side by side with the wretchedness and want and abominal depravity of the slums, we exhibit to the eyes of the world our ostentation of wealth, a prodigality of luxury such as would have staggered the Roman, even of the Neroian period.

"In the midst of this tremulous chaos, the Church preaches and works. She does much to alleviate misery, but nothing to end the system. She dare not take civilization by the throat; she has not even courage enough to reprove society. The voice of Religion is practically unheard nationally.

"How different would be the face of this English world if the Church roused herself from torper, realized herself as the soul of democracy and led the nation towards the kingdom of God.

"The pressure upon the Church at this juncture is the pressure of a Christ not yet satisfied. That pressure is towards national righteousness. If a man believes in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, it is impossible for him to approve of such conditions as now exist—the conditions which sacrifice in the slums the physical and moral health of his fellow creatures to a political land interest. Conditions which permit the wasteful misuse of land for the pastimes of the idle rich and increase the dangerous luxuries of the few at the cost of the manys destruction. Conditions which turn the chief streets of a great city like London into a most shocking carnival of commercial animalism: conditions which create at one end of the scale a soul-withering luxury and at the other end a body-poisoning penury. Conditions which are responsible for so vast a waste of wealth in the preservation of peace that war would be a saving of money; in one sentence, a condition of things dictated entirely to materialism with no reference whatever to God and the soul.

"That the Church does not oppose herself to this irreligious state of things is evident and does not need to be argued. She neither denounces the profligacy of the rich nor champions the cause of the oppressed. And she was created by God to be the soul of the nation.

"There are no sadder or more tragic monuments in the road of history than those which mark the lost opportunities of the Church to realize herself as the soul of a progressive humanity. Democracy is at this moment like a man hesitating as to which way he shall go. On his right hand dragging at his sleeve is a Liberal politican saying: 'This way!' On his left hand a Conservative politician saying, 'This way!' And at his back a Socialist politician saying 'Forward!'

"Democracy is wavering and undecided; it wishes to move but in what particular direction it is not yet perfectly sure.

"I contend that the solution of the difficulty lies in the clear leadership of Religion."

Extracts from "Religion and the Crisis," by Harold Begbie.

ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

PROSPERITY IS PROMISED

The prospect opened up for Canada by the Military Service Act is one of prosperity insured and safeguarded. The object of the Act is to reinforce our men at the front while keeping in Canada those whose presence here is required in order that necessary business may be carried on as well as those whose going overseas would lay a heavy burden on the country through the needs of dependents.

A heavy tax on the manpower of the country will be made. The Act calls for but 100,000 men, and authorities estimate that there are in the country 400,000 of the first class alone, unmarried men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34. This class may well supply most of those needed.

Men in the first class called will be withdrawn for military service only as they are required by the military situation. The process will be gradual, thus leaving a portion of the men to follow their regular vocations until such time as they are required.

The cost of the war must be reduced to the minimum by the system which sends out of the country only those who can best be spared, from the standpoint of the nation as a whole. General prosperity must also be encouraged by the safeguarding of essential industries and the retention at their work of men whom the highest interests of the country require at home.—A.-14.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

(Special to The Week

THE O. C. AND THE C. O.

By Lieutenant Victor MacClure

"The blighter is good to horses," said the Battery Commander, "we've scarcely a man in the stables that can manage them so well, and the funny thing is he doesn't know which is the near leg of a beast."

"Doesn't he, indeed?" said the Officer Commanding Artillery Brigade. "Well, I always think there's good in a chap who is gentle with animals. We may make something of him yet."

"And it isn't only the horses, sir. He picks up all the stray cats and dogs in the camp, my Sergeant tells me, and can't rest until he knows they are looked after all right."

"Now that's very good news, Binns," mused the O. C. "We must think out some way of getting round him. He seems to be a decent enough fellow if he has a bee in his bonnet—wonder why they sent him to us? The Gunners have been free of the conscientious cattle up to now. What did he do in civil life?"

"An electrician, sir."

"Oh, good egg! We must interest him in the buzzers and the little exchanges. Look here, Binns, I've got a notion. Listen to me."

And the O. C. and the Battery Commander put their heads together to form a plot for the circumventing of the "Conscientious blighter."

Next morning, on parade, the B. S. M. detailed the men for the Signalling Class and he called out the objector, Smeethorne by name, to attend with the others.

"Smeethorne! You fall in with the Signallers an' attend the lecture this morning—"

"But I'm objecting to military service. I've got conscientious scruples—"

"Oh, never mind your conscience this morning," the B. S. M. said; he had been primed by the Battery Commander and was prepared to sink his inclination to yell. "You'll like this, Smeethorne. You can always object if it's too military for you."

The unwonted consideration of the B. S. M. stilled the fears in the heart of Smeethorne, and he marched off with the others, making up his mind that the first sign of militarism would find him objecting strenuously. The men filled into the marquee just as the Cook's mates had finished swabbing the tables clean after breakfast. The Battery Commander had rehearsed the plot carefully and had instructed a trusty Bombardier to sit by Smeethorne.

"We'll just have a run through the wiring and construction of the hand telephone, P mark 5, this morning, with a word or two on the electric current generally," the Battery Commander began. "Now, men——" and he plunged into his lecture.

Smeethorne pricked up his ears at the word "electric," and in spite of his scruples felt interested at once. The lecturer proceeded and in a little while made an intentional slip in his technical explanation of currents. Smeethorne stirred in his seat. A little further on, Captain Binns made another mistake regarding induction. Smeethorne's ears grew red. Still later, the lecturer made what he himself called a "howling bloomer" and Smeethorne half rose in his sea.

"What's the matter with yer?" asked the Bombardier.

"Oh, he's all wrong," muttered the Objector. "He's making a perfect mess-up of the thing."

The lecturer recognized the moment he had been waiting for. "What's the matter with you, my man?" he asked with chilly politeness.

"Go on," urged the Bombardier in a whisper, taking the cue, "tell 'im 'e's makin' a blurry mess of it!"

"What's the trouble, Bombardier?" asked the Battery Commander.

The Bombardier sprang to his feet. "Smeethorne says you're all wrong, sir!"

"Oh, is that so?" very gently. "Then, perhaps, Smeethorne, you won't mind telling me just where I am wrong?"

Smeethorne rose slowly with his ears a-tingle. He cleared his throat nervously and plunged haltingly into an explanation of currents and induction as he understood them. The Battery Commander listened patiently until Smeethorne finished.

"Men," he said, when the Objector sat down. "I have to admit that Smeethorne is absolutely right. I made a bad mistake and he has put me right with a very capable explanation. Thank you very much, my lad."

Now the Battery Commander had taken the stiff courses at the Army Signal School, and probably knew much more than the man he thanked, but he was out to pile it on. All through the lecture that followed he appealed every now and then to Smeethorne on knotty points. Help was forthcoming in every case. When the lectures came to an explanation of a little field telephone, (a very wonderful little instrument, be it said) Smeethorne had forgotten all about his conscience. He put shrewd questions to the Battery Commander and was very sound generally on the effects of "residual" and "inducer" magnetism.

When the lecture finished, Captain Binns requested the Objector to stay behind and plunged with him into a highly technical discussion of the various instruments used in Army Signals. Smeethorne's enthusiasm grew as each instrument was trotted out for his inspection, field telephone exchanges, each more interesting than the other. At the end of a couple of hours, when the trumpets blew the dinner call, Captain Binns and Smeethorne were good friends.

"This is all very well, Smeethorne; you would be a very useful man with our signals, but, of course, your objections stand in the way," said the Captain.

"But couldn't I do your 'phones for you?" asked the victim of the plot. "They are very delicate, some of them; it's better to have a man that understands them for the repairing of them."

"I'd like above all things to let you have charge of the lot and keep them in order, but we are going overseas soon, and I expect you won't want to come."

"I'd come to look after the 'phones."

"We can't take a man with us who doesn't know his place on the guns. You'd have to put in a drill or two—and I'm afraid you'd object to that."

"D—— never mind my objections—I'll do it."

"Oh, very well then; that's settled. Now fade away for your grub. And I say, Gunner Smeethorne——"

Smeethorne halted.

"There's a P.5 wants repairing. You will look at it this afternoon?"

Gunner Smeethorne's salute was a picture of neatness.

"Oh yes, sir. Very good, sir!"

* * * *

The officers' mess (ten minutes later).

The O. C.: "Did he bite, then?"

Binns: "Bait, hooks and the blessed sinker, sir!"

Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all; and him least who is indifferent above all.

Plants can be forced by immersing their leaves and branches in hot water while keeping the earth dry.

India has a new law limiting the working hours of adults to twelve a day and of children to six.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

Tenders for Supplies of Bread for H. M. Imperial and Canadian Ships and Establishments, and also to Ships of Allied Governments, including the United States.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Noon on October 29th, 1917, for Supplies of Bread as above at Esquimalt for a period of five months, commencing 1st November, 1917, and terminating 31st March, 1918.

Forms of tender and all information may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Sgd.) J. H. DELVES,
For Naval Store Officer.

Esquimalt Dockyard,
22nd October, 1917.

(Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.)
October 27—1t.

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CANADA

How best to Serve

Every Canadian can help in the successful application of the Military Service Act

THE Military Service Act is the law of the land. It will be enforced sincerely and with firmness, but fairly. Reinforcements to be raised are limited to 100,000 men, who are being selected by the country, not by the military authority. Military control does not start until these men are chosen.

The Men Called Can Help

The first call is for men between the ages of 20 and 34 inclusive, who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917. All these men should go immediately before a Medical Board in this district for examination as to physical fitness. If they are not placed in the Medical Category A., their present obligation ceases. If found physically fit and placed in Category A., they should, immediately after the issue of the proclamation calling out the first class, visit the nearest post office and report for service on a printed form supplied. If reasonable ground for claiming exemption exists, an exemption form may be obtained from the Postmaster, and filled out. The Postmaster will forward this form to the Registrar appointed for the district, and the man seeking exemption will then be advised by mail when and where he should appear before an Exemption Board to have his case taken up.

The Employer's Part

Employers will find it to their advantage to see that all the men in their employ who are in the first class under the Military Service Act appear as soon as possible before a Medical Board for examination. Should an employer desire exemption for any one of his men who is found physically fit, he may seek it on the following grounds:

(1) that the national interest demands that a man be left at his work rather than placed in military service.

(2) that, instead of doing military service, a man should be used in work for which he has special qualifications.

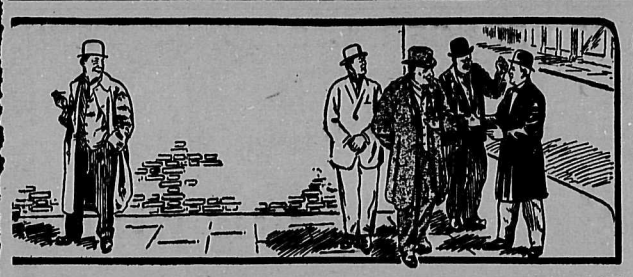
(3) that it is expedient in the national interest that instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained.

Duty of Parent or Near Relative

Parents or near relatives of men in the class called may apply for their exemption on the above grounds or because of some special domestic reasons. In this, as in other cases, delay is a grave mistake.

Issued by
The Military Service Council

144



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

Answers to Correspondents

To J. S., Upper Tooting, London, Eng.—You say your Uncle John has died at last and left you two thousand pounds, and that you want to come to British Columbia and grow apples. I am glad I knew you before, J. S., for I can talk to you as a friend. I must say at once that this is the worst news I have had for many a day. Better far that your old uncle, poor man, had lived a while longer, or, dying in a proper frame of mind, had left his money to me. He wasn't at all a bad fellow, wasn't old Ebeneezr. I can remember his giving me a penny once. Yes, he had a keen sense of the value of money, but he was no great judge of relatives. Every single pound of the two thousand he has left you has a history of its own. He guarded his shekels well.

Well, J. S., two thousand pounds certainly is an awful lot of money in Upper Tooting. Here in Victoria it is worth anything from fifteen hundred downwards, according to your operations in real estate and your style of living. Why not put it in war bonds? But, of course, you say you are tired of the war. So am I, by the way, but every cent I have is in war bonds. I want to see the thing through. If you lodged the two thousand in the Bank of England you could almost live on the interest—if you remained single, which is not at all unlikely. If you cared to invest the money with some benevolent far west mortgage company with a branch office in London, you would be saved a deal of worry, and would be made snug and comfortable for the remainder of your natural existence, which, in spite of the fact that you borrowed a pound from me long ago and never paid me back, will be long.

Of course, dear J. S., these war bond, bank and mortgage returns seem ridiculously small compared with those of a five-acre apple orchard in British Columbia (as outlined in the classic phraseology of the more communicative real estate men), and I can well understand your keen desire to come abroad and take up the fascinating and easy job of growing big red apples in any of the more Paradisical valleys of the Pacific slope before the best land is all taken up. I said growing big red apples. I beg your humble pardon. I should have said watching them grow, for—and I have the bulk of organized real estate opinion behind me—that's about all there's to it. I note that you've received some attractive literature on the subject from companies with land to sell. It is odd to me that this flood of apple-growing literature should have struck you full force upon the death of your uncle Ebenezer. A man's outlook upon life is bound to be more or less unsettled when his uncle dies and leaves him two thousand pounds. One day he feels ready for anything. The next the voice of adventure calls him afar. The wonder lust may come upon him. He may want to gratify a hundred ambitions hitherto denied. I don't wonder, J. S., that you were suddenly carried away by the simple appeal of all those pamphlets and brochures illustrating the ideal life a man or woman (or both, even with a considerable family) may lead on a five-acre apple orchard in sunny British Columbia. The marvel is that you thought of writing to me for advice before bundling up and off, but it was the right thing to do. It shows, moreover, that you entertain no hard feelings towards me because you owe me a pound. I appreciate your attitude in this matter, and will see what I can do for you.

Now then. Naturally, your uncle Ebenezer having died and left you two thousand pounds you want to do something. We all do at times. For instance, the last time I got a legacy I wanted to pay my debts. So you are not alone in your aspirations, J. S. It is a healthy and hopeful sign. Your uncle, you recollect, often wanted you to get a move on and do something. That you never did it was a pity. I know it worried the old man a lot ,but it can't be helped now. My only fear is that, having determined to do something, you will do it with a vengeance. The great danger, of course, is the two thousand pounds. Better men have been wrecked on less. Thank heaven, however, you have put yourself in my hands, I am the captain of your fate, and all may yet be well.

Personally, I have nothing against apples. They are an admirable fruit. I like to have them about me, inside as well as out. They are of excellent dietetic value. They redeem the humblest chiffonier. Twenty or more taken on a hunting trip will sustain you on the mountains through the most arduous and fatiguing day. On my trips I eat two every hour and I feel so sustained afterwards that I can dispense with the usual heavy evening meal.

Since a very remote period, of course, the apple has made a well-nigh irresistible appeal to man. Sometimes this has led to an infinitude of trouble. The apple, in fact, is less innocent than it looks. We all know, for example, what Eve made of it. We know tolerably well what certain gentlemen with fruit lands to sell would make of it; we know what the middleman makes out of it; and I think I know, my dear J. S., what you would make of it. If you MUST come abroad, if you cannot get the thought of those big red apples out of your head, come by all means. Far be it from me to throw cold water on anybody coming into the country with two thousand pounds in his pocket. I think there is room for you here somewhere. If it's apple-growing you're after, there are a few acres I know of not yet taken up which you can have cheap. But I want to impress upon you the fact that apples are not the only things in B. C. If I could only have a heart to heart talk with you I could tell you of a hundred other and better things. I want you to come. We want all kinds of people in this Province. Especially are men of capital needed to develop the untold natural resources. Let apples go hang; they hang naturally anyway. If there's any money in them it isn't the grower or the consumer that benefits, but our old friend the middleman. Put all the stuff you have been reading in the fire. Go to the agent-general for precise information regarding the country. Then pack your trunk, think of me and my smile at this end, and come on. In case you should be torpedoed you'd be as well to send the two thousand pounds to me now to take care of.

Thank you, I'm very well. I can now eat a whole cucumber at dinner without feeling unhappy afterwards. . . . . No, I am never violently homesick. You are certain to be, though, but you needn't be ashamed. A man incapable of homesickness is incapable of anything. If I had never indulged it I would be the poorer for it today. Only this morning I read what Carlyle said about the homesickness of English colonists, travellers, and wanderers. I agree with the sage of Chelsea on this point. Homesickness is the cement that binds the far-scattered colonies to the Motherland with an indissoluble bond. Without it, and the loyalty and devotion it inspires, the great empire would break up and cease to be.

Now, J. S., British Columbia cannot fail to inspire you. If the apple pamphlets did that, what about the reality? The fever of the thousand activities of a country in the making dwells in the very atmosphere. Of course you will come to Victoria: Vancouver to a man of your refined tastes is unthinkable. Victoria has been called the staidest city in Canada: yet no man, unless he be half-dead, or totally bereft of imagination, or a fool, or antagonistically prejudiced, can possibly escape the contact of the universal current that gives pulse to our thought and nerve to our action, that sharpens our wits and makes live wires and incurable optimists of us all, that gives us a proper sense of the value of time, and that makes us think of the sleepy decaying towns and villages of the Old Land with something akin to pity and commiseration. . . . Plan to arrive here about Christmas and I'll see if I can't prevail upon our turkey (sole tough survivor of twenty-four) to live on somehow until them.

Yours also until then,

Lounger.

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

WAR: ITS CAUSES, RESULTS AND PREVENTION

BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH SOCIAL LEAGUE OF VICTORIA, B.C.

I.—Causes

Military conflict, which figures so largely in the recorded history of the world, presents a wide field for study. So interwoven with human affairs has it been, that it has been very generally regarded as being practically inevitable. Decadent nations are pointed to as having lost their vitality through military inactivity. In short, war, in the opinion of many, is absolutely necessary to the progress of the human race. But, however much may have been said and written in its favor, we as members of a professedly Christian community must recognize the fact that war, involving, as it does, the wanton destruction of life and property, and the creation of so much misery, is diametrically opposed to the supreme governing principle of Christianity, namely: LOVE.

War is a thing of man's creation; none but the most bigoted militarist would dare to suggest that it is in accordance with the Divine will.

Of course none will deny the justice of a war waged in defense of a moral principle or for the protection of a weaker nation from the assaults of a stronger. But our immediate purpose is neither to justify nor condemn certain conflicts waged under certain peculiar circumstances, but to get right down to the roots of the trouble, and when these have been located and their character ascertained, to suggest ways and means for the elimination of war from the future conduct of human affairs.

"The Will to Live"

Every human being possesses what has been described as the "Natural Will to Live." This perfectly legitimate instinct need not of itself engender strife. The earth, under proper organization, produces enough, and more than enough, to satisfy human needs. Therefore, in so far at least as the supply of human necessities is concerned, the desire on the part of one individual to maintain and sustain his own life, cannot constitute a menace to a like desire on the part of another.

"The Will to Dominate"

But, as far back as historical records carry us, humanity never seems to have been satisfied with the policy of "Live and let live." The desire to secure possession of another's goods or lands, and thus to obtain power or dominion seems to have been man's besetting sin since his first appearance on our planet. Practically all the conflicts of early history were waged for conquest. The great landed aristocracies of the older countries had their estates granted to their ancestors as gifts from kings or chieftains for warlike services rendered. In other words, when a nation was conquered, the victorious monarch would simply dispossess the vanished, or their heirs, of their property and hand it over to his barons. Thus it came to be that certain persons found themselves endowed with tremendous power over the lives of their fellows, and their exercise of that power seldom found its expression in beneficence, but generally in tyranny and oppression. It was nothing but a system of brigandage with all the fiendish elements characteristic of that practise. Moreover, what in the ordinary individual would have been condemned as covetousness and theft, was justified in the case of nations or tribes and their rulers. The recorded history of the Jews as contained in the Bible shows that that nation actually claimed for their wars of destruction and loot the express commands of the Deity.

In our time this spirit of domination and oppression has passed almost completely from kings and barons to capitalists and politicians, with results that are only too patent to even the most casual observer. (And just as the kings and barons of old could see nothing iniquitous in plundering and killing their neighbors, so, in our day, the powerful man of commerce believes himself to be acting in perfect accord with the dictates of morality, although, nevertheless, all the squalor, misery and destitution, so evident a feature of our social life, are but the results of our competitive commercial system.

Within the confines of individual nationalities this "Will to Dominate" or lust for power, begets injustice, discontent and strife. It stimulates covetousness, induces secretiveness and trickery, and timidity before powerful vested interests. This latter is particularly noticeable in the obsequious attentions paid to railway and other commercial and financial potentates who may chance in our midst.

In short, it is a system which, based solely on motives of selfishness, has a constitutional interest in raising the value of GOODS, rather than that of men.

But its effects are not merely national; they are international:

(1) There is the continual struggle on the part of traders to secure trading advantages in neutral markets over foreign competitors; also,

(2) The struggle in backward countries for concessions which shall give monopoly control of transportation, mines, raw materials, etc.

Traders are aided in their efforts by tariffs and other means productive of irritation.

Again, large amount of accumulated capital, in the shape of rent and interest, instead of being invested at home, where they are urgently required at all times, are sent abroad for the exploitation of backward or new countries. This had led to the oppression of the peoples of those countries and to severe friction among the so-called "great Powers." Notice the word "Powers."

Thus, it is obvious that Capitalism and Competitive Commercialism, tend, through their international ramifications, to promote strife and warfare among the peoples of the world.

Another important contributory cause of wars—one which is really the outcome of those already enumerated—is what may be described as a "false theory of the State," an erroneous idea that states, or groups of states, must inevitably be antagonistic. Each assumes a superiority over the other. The dangerous doctrine of Imperialism may be regarded as having its origin in this theory.

In order to appreciate the significance of this assertion we have only to consider the attitude of ourselves as a nation. We have always entertained a sublime contempt for the foreigner.

Our sense of superiority and domination finds its expression in our patriotic song "Rule Britannia." The man or woman who would question our Empire's right to "rule the waves" would, at the presnt time, be courting annihilation.

The Germans go even further. They would not only rule the "waves," but the "world," as witness their song, "Deutschland uber alles," a certainly ambitious slogan.

It cannot be denied that the fostering of such a spirit among nations must precipitate conflicts. The antagonism exists, certainly, but it is wrong to assume that it is inevitable. It is merely based on a false sentiment.

Secret diplomacy has been proved beyond doubt to be one of the chief causes of war. Aristocratic military and commercial diplomats, never in touch with the minds of their peoples, have been responsible for most of the international complications which have led to the feverish haste to increase armaments so universal among nations before the outbreak of the present war.

The oppression of smaller subject nationalities, such as the Poles, the Czechs and the Irish, is by no means the least menace to the world's peace.

Thus we have seen that the "Will to Live" is distorted into the "Will to Dominate." This leads to strife, discontent, oppression, and revolt at home and abroad, through its dominating expressions, Capitalism and Commercialism. As with peoples, so with nations; the will to dominate applies with equal force to both.

The Will to Dominate being a direct contravention of the Divine Law is bound to result in disasters, and one of the greatest disasters in human experience is "War."

(A second instalment of this article will be given next week.)

FEEDING THE ALLIES

Canada and the United States probably will be able to provide for the Allies' requirements of cereals other than wheat, during the next twelve months.

The Allied peoples themselves have been economizing with wheat and wheat flour. As Lord Northcliffe said in Montreal: "There is no such thing as white bread in the Old Country, from the King's table downwards." Other cereals are being used but they cannot be used alone for bread. The Allies must add them to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, where the people normally consume much corn, there are few corn mills in Europe. Cornmeal, not being a durable commodity, cannot be shipped across the ocean in great quantities.

The Allies must have a wheat flour basis for their war loaf. Unless the people of Canada and the United States are willing to substitute other cereals for part of the wheat flour which they normally consume, they will be denying even war bread to many thousands of people. Substitution of at least one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly, per person, would save a very large quantity of wheat for export. It would still be far short of meeting the normal consumption requirements of the Allies but it would save the situation.

CLASSING MEN FOR SERVICE

Only those men found physically fit for combatant service overseas by the medical boards will be included in the first quotas called to the colors under the Military Service Act. All such men are now being placed by the examiners in Category A.

Men not in flawless physical condition are being classed as to their fitness for war service in non-combatant units, either in Canada or overseas according to the shape they are in. Such men may be called up later and re-examined or they may be called for non-combatant services. The immediate need, of course, is for men fit for active service.

Experience shows that the physical condition of men varies greatly; that is, a man may improve greatly in a few weeks or months. Some of those passed as fit by the medical boards recently had been rejected by the doctors when they had applied for enlistment in the volunteer forces. —A-13.

"Sanctify Them Through Thy Truth"

Special Lecture

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY

At 7.30 o'clock

PRINCESS THEATRE, YATES ST.

SUBJECT:

BIBLE FACTS

Versus

Creedal Nightmares About HELL

"The Prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath my word, let him speak my word FAITHFULLY. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the LORD. . . . Behold, I am against them that prophesy FALSE DREAMS, saith the LORD."—Jeremiah, Chapter 23, Verses 28 to 32.

Speaker: MR. E. J. BAKER

AUSPICES ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS

Seats Free All welcome No Collection

"Thy Word Is Truth"

New Wellington Coal

We Have a Large Supply of Our Celebrated

WASHED NUT COAL, per ton, delivered.....$7.50

LUMP COAL and SACK LUMP COAL, per ton, del'd, $8.50

J. KINGHAM & CO., Limited

PEMBERTON BLOCK, 1004 BROAD ST. PHONE 647

Our Method: 20 sacks to ton and 100 lbs. of coal in each sack

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.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 568D Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true —Pub.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

LIMITED

"QUALITY LAUNDERERS"

1015-1017 North Park Street

Phone 2300.

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.

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.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Popham Bros., Limited, 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., Limited, to "Ormond's, Limited."

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 6th day of September, 1917.

GEO. A. MORPHY,
Solicitor for Popham Bros., Limited.
Sept.-8-Nov. 13.

INCREASED PRODUCTION COMMITTEE

—o—

INDIVIDUALS wishing to cultivate vacant lots in the City during the year 1918, are requested to notify the undersigned, and if possible give definite information as to the particular lots required; if the lots desired are not listed, efforts will be made to secure the owner's permission to use same.

SECRETARY,
Increased Production Committee,
City Hall.

INCREASED PRODUCTION COMMITTEE

OWNERS of vacant land in the city who are willing to lend same for cultivation during the year 1918 are requested to notify the

SECRETARY,
Increased Production Committee,
City Hall.

SOTTO VOCE

BY THE HORNET

☛ That business is picking up.

☛ That a number of firms say that it is very good.

☛ That there must be "a reason."

☛ That although the good reports have come in since the 13th, the Hornet does not think the proclamation of that date has anything to do with it.

☛ That the improvement in business also dates from about the same time as the Oliver Mission started.

☛ That he does not think THAT is the reason.

☛ That it has occurred to him as being just possible that the law which came into effect on October 1 may be the real cause, and

☛ That the financial clouds of destruction which a few pessimists said were hovering over us, have actually broken into "showers of blessing."

☛ That Dr. French E. Oliver has been smiting the Amalekite hip and thigh—and below that.

☛ That he has roundly abused Christian Science and the Bible Students.

☛ That all his criticism cannot hide the fact that these sects have produced some very fine specimens of Christianity.

☛ That judged by the standard of the Nazarene, Dr. Oliver has a long way to go yet before he comes within even hailing distance of some of them.

☛ That he persists in attacking dead men and their morality.

☛ That on this count alone he would have a hard job to defend either David or Solomon, and yet they wrote some of the finest literature in the world.

☛ That the Hornet (while wishing Dr. Oliver the best of success in all his honest endeavors) thinks he would be better if he was more constructive and less destructive.

☛ That when he is through with all the various religious sects he will probably finish up with the labor men and Socialists.

☛ That when he does, the Hornet will be on hand to hear him.

☛ That the "Arts and Craft" Exhibit in the Pemberton Block is well worth a visit.

☛ That the Hornet was there himself and thoroughly enjoyed it.

☛ That he was quite satisfied that there was quite a lot of pretty well developed talent in Victoria.

☛ Also a good deal that could stand some more developing.

☛ That the "Arts and Crafts" Society is evidently doing that developing.

☛ That it is worthy of every support.

☛ That the "Single Taxers" are getting busy.

☛ That they dined at the ——— a few evenings ago.

☛ That some of them were not entirely pleased with what was served.

☛ That they complained that the meat was a "little" over ripe.

☛ That this may have been only their imagination.

☛ That nevertheless, a little extra care in the kitchen would do no harm.

☛ That at gatherings of this kind it is well to bear in mind that only those at the table are supposed to be interested.

☛ That to carry on conversation in a tone of voice so loud that all in the room must hear, whether they want to or not, is very bad taste.

☛ That at their meeting after the supper they decided to "get busy" on Proportional Representation.

☛ That a well known press reporter in Europe says that Socialism over there is not simply "a" question but it is "the" question.

☛ That it is destined in the near future to play a very important part in European politics—in fact is doing so already.

☛ That the Old Lady on Broad Street has been trying for some time to show that Socialism is a back number.

☛ That she is trying hard to kill it.

☛ That she sometimes appears to think she has succeeded, but it won't stay dead.

☛ That certain 'Devonshire Cider' has been seized on the premises of a well-known and highly respectable club.

☛ That the fact that the cider was under suspicion should in all fairness have been made known to the club officials.

☛ That even Commissioner Findlay seems to have been unaware of any such suspicion.

☛ That he confesses to having frequently quenched his thirst with the suspicious fluid.

☛ That the joke seems to be on him.

☛ That the druggists' stores are full of liquids which infringe the act.

☛ That they should be so informed and given a chance to get clear.

☛ That as it is they are uncertain whether to sell or not.

☛ That those that sell may find themselves unjustly penalised.

☛ That those who do not sell may be pinched for retaining possession of contraband goods.

☛ That the liquor vendor has lost his best customer.

☛ That this best customer has lost some important records.

☛ That he must have borrowed Harry's garbage can.

☛ That garbage cans have recently advanced in price.

☛ That one good garbage can is worth six indifferent lawyers.

☛ That a great many persons would have liked to know where the doctor kept that key.

☛ That Nanaimo miners are now buying autos.

☛ That the saloon-keeper's loss is Henry Ford's gain.

☛ That at last the Council has adopted Mayor Todd's tax-delinquency plan.

☛ That it appears to offer a reasonable chance for many delinquents to save their lands.

☛ That henceforth the tax sale should be held regularly.

☛ That The Week will review the Mayor's plan in its next issue.

☛ That Canada's Liberty Bonds will soon be on the market.

☛ That Victoria will doubtless do its part right loyally.

☛ That the city will be thoroughly canvassed.

☛ That Borden's presence in the cabinet will be the chief obstacle to a ready sale.

☛ That workers have already resolved to withhold subscriptions on that account.

☛ That although this action is scarcely to be commended, yet it is only what might have been expected.

☛ That Borden and White should place country before personal interest and withdraw in favor of better men.

☛ That Hornet will buy all the bonds he can and then some.

A foolish friend does more harm than a wise enemy.

He who expects to find a friend without faults, will never find one.

IMPORTANT SAVING OF BEEF AND BACON IS SHOWN

Preliminary reports from hotels and restaurants in the chief Canadian cities show an average reduction of consumption during the month succeeding the institution of beefless and baconless days of 51 per cent of bacon and 40 per cent of beef, the standard of comparison being the immediately preceding month. This represents a monthly saving of about twelve tons of bacon and thirty tons of beef at ten hotels and restaurants. Printed notices containing the regulations have been sent to some 16,000 public eating places, including hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, etc. The results recorded from ten leading hotels and restaurants indicate the enormous saving effected by the regulation, which applied to sixteen thousand of such places. As to white flour, it is difficult accurately to ascertain the percentage of saving. But reports so far show that both by substitution of other cereals and by actual cutting of consumption a considerable economy has been effected.

DEVELOPING A MARKET FOR CANADIAN FISH

Lakes Nipissing and Nipigon have been thrown open by the Government of Ontario, co-operating with the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office, and the fish are shipped to Ontario points under governmental supervision.

In the western provinces similar plans are under way in co-operation with the Provincial and Federal Governments. On the Pacific Coast plans to co-operate with the United States authorities are being perfected. Endeavours are being made to place the cheaper edible fish, such as red and ling cod, flat fish, etc., on the market in the Western Provinces.

Sample fish show cases are being tested with the idea of distributing suitable cases to fish retailers at nominal cost.

EXCHANGE DEPOTS URGED BY LIVE STOCK EXPERTS

The Live Stock Committee of the Food Controler's Office held a meeting on September 18, when the following resolution was passed:

"In the opinion of this Committee, the conservation of calves, which is so urgently needed to promote increased production, may be greatly encouraged and stimulated by the movement of calves under advantageous conditions from districts in which they are not needed to districts where they may be in demand. It is, therefore, recommended that exchange depots be established which will constitute centres of information as between buyer and seller, respecting the farm demand and supply of calves. It is further recommended that this suggestion be conveyed to the Minister of Agriculture by the Food Controller with request that the organized Live Stock Branch of his Department, acting in conjunction with the Provincial Departments of Agricultural be utilized to the fullest extent in rendering this arrangement effective."

Patience With Children

Be patient with children—poorly organized children, nervous children, irritable children, that tend to fret and grieve. Be patient with children that are obstinate and ugly, whose lower nature seems to be more developed than their higher. Be patient, that, if possible, you may be able to counteract, or restrain, or bind, that evil in them which, otherwise, may come rolling over with accumulations to curse coming generations. And, moreover, when you are saving them you save yourselves; for the very discipline and self-restraint and self-denial which are required to train those who are difficult to train, reacts and makes you better.

Never seek to be intrusted with your friend's secret, for, no matter how faithfully you may keep it, you will be liable in a thousand contingencies to the suspicion of having betrayed it.

Dan W. Poupard

THE FRUIT SPECIALIST

BALMORAL BLOCK

SPECIAL OFFER of First grade Apples from the Fair, limited number, $1.95 delivered

I SPECIALIZE IN HIGH GRADE FRUIT FOR THE SICK-ROOM OR FOR GIFTS

PHONE 3321

1105 DOUGLAS STREET

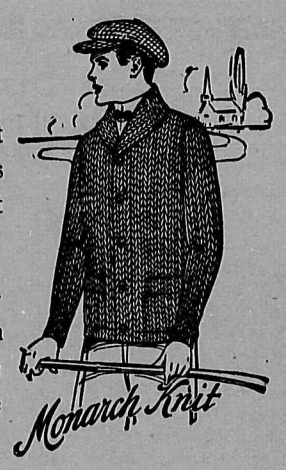
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

A Most Interesting Display of

New Sweater Coats For Men and Boys

¶ The Sweater Coat is an indispensable garment at this time of the year. Every man, youth and boy likes his warm, cosy Sweater, and he likes to have one that is smart and stylish.

¶ In our View Street windows we make a big display of all the latest styles and colors— and from which we have selected the following details. These garments are from the best mills—thoroughly reliable and recommended:—



Heavy Knitted Sweater Coat, in grey shade only, finished with military collar and two pockets; size 38. A real serviceable Sweater for the working man. Each.....$1.50

Men's Knitted Sweater Coats in medium weight wool mixture, well knit and finished with military collar and pockets. In shades of olive and brown; also combination shades of slate with navy and dark khaki; sizes 36 to 42, each $2.25

Men's Wool Mixture Sweater Coats, with a collar of better grade wool, also two pockets. In combination shades of olive and brown, Oxford and grey and dark khaki. Sizes 36 to 42, $2.75

Men's High-Grade Sweater Coats. This coat contains 75 per cent wool, according to the manufacturers' statement to us. It is certainly a very fine garment and one that will give good service. Finished with shawl collar and two pockets, in shades brown, olive, Oxford and maroon; sizes 36 to 42. Special value at $4.50

Men's Wool Mixture Sweater Coats, good medium weight, with shawl collar and two pockets. In colors dark khaki, Oxford grey, olive green; sizes 36 to 42. Special value at.....$3.25

Men's All-Wool Sweater Coats, nice medium weight, finished with shawl collar and two side pockets. In colors grey, brown and fawn; sizes 38 to 44. Worth today $7.00. Our special price at $5.75

Pride of the West All-Wool Sweater Coat finished with shawl collar and two pockets. A beautiful grade, in grey shade only; sizes 38 to 44. Worth today $8.50. Our special price at.....$8.00

Extra Heavy Shaker Knit All-Wool Sweater Coat, finished with shawl collar and two pockets. In shades of grey, brown and fawn; sizes 36 to 44. Today's value $10.00. Special at $8.50

Pride of the West All-Wool Sweater Coats, extra fine grade, finished with shawl collar and two pockets. In colors brown, grey, maroon and navy; sizes 38 to 44. Superior and special value at $9.75

Boys' Sweaters, heavy ribbed cotton, with roll collar, in colors fawn, grey and mole. Sizes 24, 26 and 28, each.....85c
Sizes 30 and 32, each.....95c

Boys' English Worsted Sweaters, all-wool, button on shoulder style; in colors navy, brown and grey. Sizes from 22 to 32 chest. Priced from $1.20 to $2.10
A better grade in same style, in colors navy, brown and grey. Priced from $1.75 to $2.75

English Wool Mixture Jersey Sweater, in colors navy, brown and grey. Sizes 26 to 32. Each $1.00 to $1.45

Fine Cashmere All-Wool Jersey Sweaters, in navy, brown and white. Each $1.75 to.....$2.50

Cashmere or Worsted, in sizes 30 to 34, jersey style or without buttons on shoulder. Each $2.15 to $2.75

Heavy Ribbed Cotton Sweaters, with wool collar, to wear up or down; combination colors of mole and moss, grey and navy. Sizes 24 to 32. Each, $1.15 to $1.25

Sweater Coats, cotton and wool mixtures, also all-wool, plain and combination shades, with military or shawl collar. Sizes 24 to 34 chest. Priced according to quality and size, each $1.15 to $4.00

Boys' and Youths' Wool Mixture Sweater Coats, in brown shade only; finished with turndown military collar. Sizes 26 to 32, each.....$1.25
Size 34 each.....$1.50

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE CHURCH REPENTANT

By J. Woodward

Jesus, the beautiful,
Came unto me
And His deep eyes glowed
So holily.

Strong His gaze held me
Mute, face to face,
While I was inwardly
Praying for grace.
Grace, quick to realize
What, by His mein
Asked He—obedience,
When I had seen.

Sadly His voice then came
Softly and low.
Oh! How my poor heart beats,
I was to know!

Will you then leave me,
Ah! Even you?
All have forsaken me,
Will you go too?

Men and their masters
Have left my train,
Only the innocent
Children remain.

War, the dread demon!
His is the theft!
Mars, the destroyer
Christ has bereft.

Lord, then I answered,
I, even I,
Thee to Golgotha
Will follow and die,

Die to the self
That has held me so long
With God's great army
In Christ I am strong!

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.

One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."

Mr. D. Borthwick, of Dalbeattie, N.B., writes: "Your new remedy, which I received from you some time ago, HAS COMPLETELY CURED MY HEARING, AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS' DEAFNESS. I will be pleased to recommend it to all my friends."

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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 Fall and Winter goods,* including Donegals, Serges and Tweeds. Come — you will not be importuned to buy.

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Graduate of London Academy

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