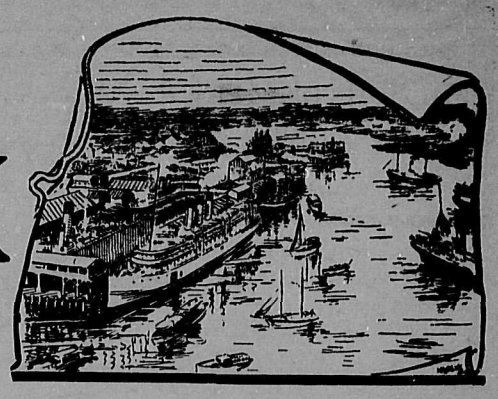
The Week



A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

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The Budget

THE GREAT FEATURE of the past week's doing in the Legislative Assembly has been the Budget speech and the Budget proposals. A valued contributor to THE WEEK, Dr. Ernest A. Hall, has commented upon one item, the poll tax, in the new taxation proposed by the Premier, who is also Finance Minister. The strictures made by Dr. Hall are entirely justifiable. There is no excuse for this retrograde proposal, except the old one that "we need the money." The Minister himself appears to deprecate rather than justify the imposition of the poll tax. The worst feature of it all is, in the opinion of THE WEEK, that it is a forced contribution from the landless poor. The mere fact that a man does not possess enough of the soil on which he was born which would require him to pay directly $5 taxes, ought to have caused pity rather than extortion. It is also a little late in the day for an enlightened Finance Minister to say "that there are those who do not contribute anything at all in fact," because THE WEEK would be greatly obliged to know what piece of land such persons live on and also why the land does not pay its share of taxes. Because the tax is not paid directly, does not also involve that it is not paid at all. The user of a piece of land pays his rent to the landowner; the latter pays the tax on the land to the State. From what source then does the tax come? Surely from the user or occupier of the land. Mr. Brewster apparently does not intend to poll-tax the newly enfranchised women. Well, why not? If it is good and just to tax the man, it is equally good and just to tax the woman. Women claim—and rightly so—absolute equality. "What is sauce for the gander is also sauce for the goose." Privilege and responsibility go hand in hand. Why this favoritism? Why this tax exemption? THE WEEK is opposed—root and branch—to the tax, and we hope it will not be pressed upon the House, but if it passes, common sense demands that there shall be no sex exemption. In other respects the Budget is more satisfactory. The evident desire of the new Government to make income square with expenditure is highly commendable, and some excuses must be made for the perplexities of the new Finance Minister in this regard. The wasteful extravagance of the past must be stopped: the plundering the Treasury under any pretence must come to an end. The excursions by the Province into Railway High Finance needs a strong and determined hand to control the situation, and Premier Brewster will have the loyal support of all good citizens to restore saner and purer methods of dealing with monies belonging to the people of this Province. Little exception need to be taken to any of the other taxation proposals of the Minister. The tax on amusements is scientifically unsound. It is perhaps the least objectionable because it can be avoided by the simple expedient of not attending any place of entertainment. THE WEEK is wondering, however, whether this tax will reach to tickets issued for charity concerts, for church socials and similar forms of amusement and recreation. The Surveyor-General of Taxes will have some knotty points to decide, and the Treasury Department may suffer from insomnia in consequence. On the whole—rather grudgingly written—THE WEEK feels that Mr. Brewster has emerged out of his financial problems a little better than many of his admirers feared. The financial mess was terrible: the prospects were of the gloomiest: bankruptcy was written large upon every page of the financial record of the past year, and it is greatly to the credit of the new administration that hope and faith and courage have given place to recklessness and despair.

Blue Ruin

A LITTLE must be forgiven to a Member who is in part responsible for the terrific plunge made by the Province into financial embarassment. Capt. Hayward—the Independent Conservative, who scarcely ever cast an independent vote in the House—chided Premier Brewster upon his "blue ruin" talk. Apparently the Member for Cowichan is in favor of reckless expenditure, overwhelming responsibilities, an empty treasury and increased taxation. If the credit of the Province has been irretrievably ruined by improper borrowing, if the P. G. E. scandals have caused consternation far and wide, if the exigencies of the financial situation need heroic treatment, and the depopulation of the Province causes alarm to patriotic citizens, such things must not be named lest a whisper go forth suggesting blue ruin. Capt. Hayward may be a gallant gentleman and a patriotic citizen, but his views upon finance would appear to be of antiquarian interest if not based upon antediluvian models. Budgets should be so framed as to produce as nearly as possible an equal balance between Revenue and Expenditure. To obtain more than is necessary by taxation is to induce extravagance; to obtain less is to drift towards insolvency and betrays incompetency. Debts— whether Provincial, Civic, Corporate or Domestic—are usually the resorts of the incapables, and in State transactions are inseparably connected with bad administration and tyrannous extortion. During the gallant gentleman's flight to the East and other parts unknown, it is to be earnestly hoped that he may be induced to undertake a course of study upon political-economic subjects, which may be of use to him in future discussions in the House. There are some simple elementary text books of great value to a beginner published in Great Britain.

The Attorney-General in the Limelight

MR. JUSTICE GREGORY has been appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the charge of Mr. Cowper against the Attorney-General that the latter received the sum of $25,000 from the C. N. R. at the time of the last election. It is a matter for gratification that the matter should thus early receive attention, but it is not a matter for gratification that the Government should make use of their majority to vote down a proposal to make the inquiry in all respect satisfactory. Mr. Cowper has already acknowledged that his first charge contained an error as the exact amount which changed hands. It is, therefore, a waste of time to confine the inquiry to an investigation of a charge which has already been withdrawn. All the public is interested in knowing is whether Attorney-General MacDonald received $25,000 or any other sum whatsoever at the time of the last election. If so, what service did he render for that sum? And if no service was rendered, for what purpose did the money change hands? From whom did the money come, and why was it given? Unless, therefore, the Commissioner has full power to inquire and report upon the amended charges of Mr. Cowper, the public will still be in doubt as to the transaction. It is pertinent at this point to remark that the action of the Government in appearing to limit Mr. Cowper to the terms of the original indictment made by him has already produced the impression in the minds of many that there is something they wish to cover up by securing a favourable decision from the Commissioner on a technicality. The public will not be easily deceived. What is wanted is an inquiry that will settle the question of the guilt or otherwise of the Attorney-General of receiving monies from the C. N. R. or any other corporation or individual for campaign or other purposes. If he is proved innocent, as we hope and believe he will, Mr. Cowper will be forced by public opinion to retire from public life. If, however, the latter succeeds in proving the truth of the charges he will probably become a political force of unquestioned strength. THE WEEK rejoices in independency, and does not impugn the motives of those who hold conscience, justice and right above party claims. Often through the channel of muddy politics the purer waters of public good have passed, and whilst it is impossible wholly to divest the utterances of Mr. Cowper with the suspicion of pique and a coarse aggressiveness, yet if out of his action political life is purified, the better citizenship of the Province will be assured.

Of Imperial Interest

THE ship building programme of the Province appears to be enlarging from month to month. Mr. Bukhart, the managing-director of the large cement works on Tod Inlet, and Capt. Troup, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been summoned East by Mr. Flavelle, head of the Munitions Department, in order to consult upon the Imperial question of building ships for commerce. Ten million dollars has been placed at the disposal of the Munitions Board, the greater part of which is to be spent in British Columbia. Nothing can be more significant to the future prosperity and permanent welfare of the Province. There is no reason whatever why this great necessity of the West shall not secure a large place in the activities of the Province for all time. Hitherto we have been content to be the recipients of small doles flung to us by chance of the winds and waves in the shape of repair work, and often by grace of our American cousins. A few smaller craft have been built and bear the honoured name of one of the ports of the Province as its place of registry. Already there are large and stately ships of commerce being built, equipped and sent forth laden with the productions of our mills. The Wallace Shipyards of Vancouver and the Cameron-Genoa Company of Victoria are straining every nerve of their shipbuilding plant in order to complete ships for which they have contracted. Two hundred and fifty men are at present on the payroll in the local yard, and as high as three hundred and fifty are often employed. Let the people of Victoria but conceive what this beginning means to the wealth and permanent income of the city. For there is no reason why the greater portion of the $10,000,000 appropriation shall not find that its most suitable location is in and around the district of Victoria. It is the natural location for the building both of ships of war and commerce. Esquimalt presents unequalled natural facilities for a graving dock of such dimensions as to receive the largest ship afloat or projected. The Yarrows Limited Company have already shown their prowess as competent and business-like ship contractors. The Victoria Machinery Depot Company have also undertaken and completed satisfactorily work entrusted to them. A large number of capable workmen make their permanent homes in Victoria. Machinists and ship carpenters have always been in evidence in the Capital City. The industry started by Messrs. Bullen Bros. and now carried on by Yarrows Limited has steadily increased its plant and machinery, and has also perfected its methods for speedy and good workmanship. What reason, therefore, can be advanced why Victoria the Beautiful should not also be designated as Victoria the Busy? The gentlemen called to the counsels of the Munition Board have both intimate connection with Victoria, and will be able to strongly advise the Board of the suitability of Victoria as a permanent location for their activities as a shipbuilding centre. Neither must the City of Prince Rupert be overlooked as a probable competitor for shipbuilding industries. There has been already assembled in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway a magnificent plant in which the finest of modern machinery has been placed. Cheap power can be furnished by the Municipally-owned electrical plant, abundance of water flows through the city's mains and huge steel tanks filled with fuel oil, gasoline and distillate are ready at any moment to supply ships and vessels of any capacity. In addition thereto, the floating dock, which at a few hours' notice can be limited or extended, is at any stage of the tide ready to receive the largest ship afloat or the smallest craft that might seek its shelter for repair purposes. If the people of the Province are but alive to the opportunities of the hour, an era in industrial development appears ready to dawn, an era, THE WEEK hopes and believes, in which Labor and Capital will find profitable employment.

Proportional Representation

THE Imperial Government arranged for an interchange of views between representative men of all parties upon the question of Electoral Reform. The gathering was termed the Speaker's Conference and was held under the aegis of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and was therefore non-partisan. It is chiefly of interest to Canadians and British Columbians because the Conference recommended the adoption of the principle of Proportional Representation. For the information of our readers we print excerpts from their report:

"III.—REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

"13. This Conference accepts as governing any scheme of redistribution the principle that each vote recorded shall, as far as possible, command an equal share of representation in the House of Commons.

"14. It is desirable that there shall be a Redistribution of Seats in accordance with the following general rules: (a) The number of members of the House of Commons for Great Britain shall remain substantially as at present. (b) In the application of this principle the information at the disposal of the Conference indicates the taking of 70,000 as the standard unit of population for each member.

"16. Where there are contiguous boroughs which, if formed into a single constituency, would be entitled to return not less than three nor more than five members, it shall be an instruction to the Boundary Commissioners to unite such boroughs into a single constituency. This solution would only become applicable in the event of a system of Proportional Representation being adopted.

"IV.—UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION

"22.—(a) The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall continue to return two members each; the electorate shall be widened, and, in order to secure a proper representation of minorities, each voter shall be allowed to vote for one candidate only. (b) The Universities of Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, and the University of Wales, shall receive representation; these universities shall be grouped with the University of London so as to form a single constituency returning three members elected on the system of a single transferable vote. (c) The combined Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews and of Glasgow and Aberdeen shall also be grouped so as to form a single constituency returning three members under the system of a single transferable vote. (d) As regards all Universities the obtaining of a degree shall be the basis for electoral qualification.

V.—METHOD AND COSTS OF ELECTIONS.

"23.—(a) A Parliamentary borough which would be entitled on a basis of population to return three or more members shall be a single constituency. Provided that a constituency entitled to return more than five members shall be divided into two or more constituencies each returning not less than three nor more than five members. (b) The election in any such constituency shall be held on the principle of proportional representation and each elector shall have one transferable vote. (c) For the purposes of this rule the Metropolis (excluding the City of London) shall be treated as a single area and divided into constituencies returning not less than three nor more than five members."

It will be seen, therefore, that this far reaching reform, which should have long ago been placed upon the Statute Book of the Province, is now tacitly accepted by all parties in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that this principle will be embodied in the next measure of Electoral Reform submitted to the Imperial Parliament.

War Councils

THE visit of Mr. Balfour and General Joffre to the United States is of great interest to all concerned in the successful termination of the war. Mr. Balfour, an ex-Premier of the Imperial Government, is one of those strong personalities who can be trusted in any great emergency the State may demand. Philosophic in temperament, courteous to a degree, intellectual and brilliant, he is pre-eminently suitable to undertake a special mission on behalf of the War Council of the Empire. The Old World aristocracy is seen at its best when it meets with the generous nature of the New World democracy. Mr. Balfour, with exquisite grace and tact, in the opening of his address to an audience which really embraced all citizens of the United States, struck a keynote which will assuredly cement the ties now being forged with our American allies, and will disarm much of the criticism and suspicion which would otherwise have been directed against the visit of himself and confreres. General Joffre, who was the outstanding figure in the early part of the war, and who commanded the French Armies in the most critical stage of the conflict, will be of invaluable assistance to the United States in the incipient stage of the entrance of the great nation to the south in the Titanic struggle. It is very easy to suggest that the British and French made great blunders in their conduct of the war. A world struggle such as now convulses nearly the whole of the civilized nations, with machinery, munitions of war and huge armies, had no past experience to guide the participators therein. Generals French and Joffre stood with their backs to the wall under the most appalling conditions ever faced by mortal men, and emerged from the grim struggle without a stain upon their courage, ability and devotion. It is left for younger men to finish the task they so heroically commenced, and it is but fitting that one of the great figures in the early history of the war—General Joffre—should be entrusted with the high responsibility of representing the great French nation in the war conference now being held at Washington.

All Sorts of Men and Things

By "RAMBLER."

I think it only right to warn readers of The Week that in this article I intend to deal with some serious matters: I think it only right to utter this warning so that if the reader does not care for serious things he had better give up and turn to some other part of the paper—perhaps to the advertisements.

The serious matter I want to write about is an address made by one of our city fathers the other day at a meeting of the Elks Society. The subject of the address was "The Conservation of Life." The moment I saw the report in the newspaper, I felt my interest aroused. Here was something new. something almost startling: an Alderman talking about the conservation of life! Generally they talk about almost anything alse; arrears of taxes, sewers, unlicensed dogs and stray ex-mayors. But it is evident that a new era is dawning and citizens may cheer their tax-burdened souls by looking forward to the happy time when the City Council will become a centre of right and useful information. Alderman Peden, who was the speaker on the occasion referred to, spoke out bravely and intelligently and deserves the appreciation of all right thinking citizens for drawing attention to the subject.

He deplored the fact that far more attention is given to the "Conservation of trees and other things of purely commercial value than to human life. He pleaded for something to be done to rectify this. He demanded that the Dominion and Provincial Governments should formulate a scheme that would ensure the same minute detail entering into the care of human life as it did for the safety of the trees of the forest.

Then the Alderman went on to speak of tuberculosis and its ravages amongst us. He said that this terrible disease is on the increase in B. C. instead of being on the decrease. During the years 1914-16 the death rate from tuberculosis had increased in Vancouver by 43 per cent, and in Victoria 58½ per cent. And this in spite of the splendid work done by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Now there is here food for very serious thinking on the part of the people. The annoying thing is that a great many of the deaths from this and other diseases are quite unavoidable. The subject is a big one: far too big to handle in a short article like this. But it is a subject that should be taken up in dead earnest at once. The fact that confronts us is that while in other countries tuberculosis, typhoid and many other diseases are being brought under control and greatly curtailed, little or no serious attention appears to be given to the subject in British Columbia.

Just to give one example: In the United States there is an organization known as the Life Extension Institute. There is also another society known as the Society for the Development of Science. Both these organizations have done good service in the direction of a practical study and practical handling of diseases. In an address given before the latter by Dr. Louis I. Dubliss, it was shown that in 22 years typhoid fever was reduced from 4.6 per cent to 1.6 per cent, and tuberculosis from 24.5 to 12.5 per cent. This goes to prove that fully fifty per cent of the cases of tuberculosis are preventable and that typhoid may be altogether wiped out by taking certain precautions and by teaching hygiene to the people who are most in danger. The same thing is true with regard to infant mortality and also of deaths from certain diseases amongst the working population. It can be demonstrated beyond question that a great many lives are wasted and many people burdened with disease and poverty that are wholly unnecessary and unwarranted. In view of these facts, one wonders what the Medical Society of British Columbia is doing to grapple with the problem. We may ask, too, what sort of people are at the head of the Provincial Health Department and what on earth they have to show for the large expenditure of the people's money that goes in salaries. It is high time that the citizens got together on this question. A great deal of time is given by public bodies such as the Local Council of Women and the Social Service Commission to the discussion of purely academic questions which ought well be devoted to the study of the terrible wastage of human life with its attendant social misery that is constantly going on. I would modestly suggest that the City Council take this matter up and the School Board might spare a little time for discussion on the question. I notice the latter body, through Dr. Hudson, is working up a scare on the subject of vaccination. In my opinion, the Board should rather agitate to bring about a general clean-up in Chinatown where conditions of a sanitary character exist that are a menace to the health of the city. Better attention to the milk question and to overcrowding amongst the Asiatic population generally would prove highly beneficial all round. We look to Alderman Peden to go ahead with his crusade. Here is a chance for good work to be done for the whole Province.

A RETROGRADE STEP

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Brewster's new budget should be marred by proposals to reimpose the objectionable poll tax, which was properly abolished by the Conservative Government some years ago. To do him justice, Mr. Brewster displayed much reluctance in announcing this decision, and frankly confessed that he was doubtful if such a tax conforms to the true science of taxation. He nevertheless felt that bad times justify bad taxes, and pending the appointment of a Commission on Taxation, the poll-tax would be enforced.

It is well to remember that the Royal Commission on Taxation in 1911 conducted a thorough investigation into the working of this tax and unanimously recommended its abolition. The report of the Commission states that the poll-tax is the outcome of a primitive condition of society and presupposes a rough equality in the economic condition of its members. When society becomes more highly organized (as in B. C.) the poll tax becomes, to use the words of the report, "Unjust, oppressive, and often accentuates the difference between class and class." Dealing with the proposal to levy the tax on those who pay no other taxes, whilst relieving all others of its imposition, the Commissioners stated that such a proposal is unscientific, and indefensible and springs from vexatious feelings. To tax an individual any sum whatever, simply because he has no property to be taxed, seems to your commissioners to be class legislation of the worst kind."

Mr. Brewster's statement that "there are those who are not contributing their share, or anything at all in fact," is hardly creditable to his position as an economic expert. The Finance Minister of the Province ought to state ecoonmic data with mathematical accuracy. Economists are agreed that ground-rent is a social product, created and maintained by the presence and activity of the community. The larger the community, the more valuable does land tend to become. Each citizen inevitably contributes his full quota to the rental value of land and other natural resources. The Royal Commissioners in their valuable report stated the case thus:

"Being a permanent resident, he must either rent a dwelling or some part of one, and therefore pays his share, not merely theoretically but actually, of the taxes levied upon the land upon which that dwelling is situated."

Mr. Brewster is, therefore, clearly in error in stating that "there are those who do not contribute anything at all," and it remains for him to explain the philosophy of the new Liberalism which seeks to impose taxation which even a Conservative Commission declared to be "unscientific, indefensible, and class legislation of the worst kind."

Not only is a poll-tax historically obsolete, scientifically unsound, and inherently unjust, but the very manner of its collection is open to grave objection. Dozens of witnesses testified in 1911 that they had never been asked for the tax and had therefore never paid it, whilst others stated that they had been compelled to pay several times, owing to change of residence, and the loss of receipts. The laboring man, wearing grimy overalls and approached by the collector in the midst of his day of toil, has no safe place for keeping a tax receipt. He places it carelessly in the working clothes which in the course of a few weeks are consigned to a purifying fire. Then with a change of residence he is once more compelled to yield to the demands of an insistent tax collector. This condition of affairs gives point to the contention of those who claim that "nature makes it impossible to execute justly a statute which is in its nature unjust."

In conclusion the hope may be expressed that not many members of the Liberal party are so devoid of human sympathy and so lacking in a sense of justice as the member for Kaslo. This reactionary gentleman welcomed the imposition of a poll-tax because it would cinch one of his constituents who had had the temerity to so neglect his duty to himself and the state as to bring 13 children into the world. Mr. Keen would gleefully add to this man's burdens, and subtract from the food store of his family by imposing taxation which even Conservatives denounce as "unworkable, unjust, vexatious, obsolete and as class legislation of the worst kind."

ERNEST A. HALL, M.D.

THROUGH. THE. WOMEN'S WINDOW

Now that the women of British Columbia have the franchise, what do they propose to do about it? Many of the women did not ask for it; many, probably a majority of the women of the Province, did not want it, and if the referendum had ben submitted to the women alone it is doubtful if it would have carried. But through the chivalry of the men of the Province it has come to us and we ought not, nay we must not, shirk the responsibility which it imposes upon us.

In this connection it might be worthy of remark that the readiness with which the men responded to the request for the franchise is an ample answer to those foolish assertions we so frequently hear about the injustice women have suffered under the so-called man-made laws. The men would have been just as ready to amend the laws, had any considerable number of the women requested it, as they have heen in voting in support of woman suffrage.

To return to the question asked in the opening sentence, What do we women propose to do about it? The writer has heard of a woman who has long worked for the franchise, but now that it has come she has undergone a serious brain storm in deciding what to do about it.

Again, other women believe in forming non-partizan leagues, and such like bodies. They would have nothing to do with either political party, too much graft. We can only hope that women will always keep clear of patronage and graft.

Now that the women have been granted the franchise it is their duty to get right into one or the other of the two political parties. The law makes them partners in the great big business of governing this Province and possibly this Dominion. Every woman has one woman's responsibility, one woman's influence in the management of public affairs. Whether that influence be much or little she should use it in the way she believes is best calculated to promote the moral and material welfare of her country. To fail to do this is to neglect or shirk a plain duty. She should go right into the party committees and into party conventions and once there, she should use all her influence for right methods in politics. The right place to fight any wrong that may be in the parties is from within. None of the party managers fear those who fight their party from without its ranks. One more opponent or many who fight them outside the ranks disturb them but little. It will be the earnest, honest men and women who fight strenuously for the right in their own ranks that they will heed. The writer is not one who believes that the advent of women into politics is going to usher in the millenium, at least not just yet. Neither does she take any stock in the foolish assertion that it is the first duty of women to eliminate graft. Is it not just possible that there are women who will be just as ready to accept graft, whether it comes in the form of cold cash or a well paid job, as some men are? Yes, when we come to think of it, we have to confess that the men have not done so badly after all in the work of governing this Dominion since that day, now nearly fifty years ago, when they laid the foundation of this young nation, our beloved Canada.

Looking back over the years, we can see where some mistakes have been made, but these are but few and insignificant compared with the many wise and statesmanlike measures which have marked the years of Canada's history during the past half century.

It is the earnest wish of the writer that under the joint management of both men and women our Province and Dominion may continue to present to the world in its political and national life an even brighter and better example of that righteousness which exalteth a nation than it has shown in the past.

B. A. W.

SEVEN GOOD HEALTH RULES

1. Don's worry.
2. Don't be afraid of fresh air. Sleep out-of-doors if possibel.
3. Eat nothing but plain food.
4. Eat sparingly.
5. Eat slowly.
6. Be regular in all habits.
7. Always wear a smile.

Strict observance of these rules will insure longevity. The first and last are most important.

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NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Shortt, Hill & Duncan, 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 Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited, to "Mitchell & Duncan, Limited."

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of March, 1917.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Solicitors for Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited.
Apr 28 May 19

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 1, in Block "A" and Lot 28 in Block B, Fairfield Estate, Victoria City, Map 840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of Title in lieu of the Certificates of Title issued to Michael Dowdall on the 17th day of December, 1906, and 14th May, 1908, and Numbered respectively 13484 C and 17825 C, which have been lost.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 22nd day of March, 1917.

E. S. STOKES,
Deputy Registrar General of Titles.
Mar. 24. Apr. 21.

LAND ACT
Form No. 11

Form of Notice

Victoria Land District. District of Cowichan.

TAKE notice that G. C. Grubb, acting as Agent for the Canadian Explosives, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Manufacturers, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—(Tidal)

Commencing at a post planted at low water mark, about one (1.) chain north of a post planted on high water mark, Lot 64, Cowichan District of British Columbia, and distant one hundred and twenty-eight and thirty-eight hundredths (123.38) chains more or less in a direction about North thirty-eight degrees and forty minutes, West (N38°40'W) from the survey post on the West shore of aforesaid Lot 64, thence North eight degrees and forty-six minutes East (N8°46'E) four and seven-tenths (4.70) chains thence North eighty-one degrees and fourteen minutes West (N81°14'W) four and twenty-four hundredths (4.24) chains, thence South eight degrees and forty-six minutes West (S8°46'W) three and seventynine hundredths (3.79) chains more or less to low water mark, thence following low water mark to point of commencement, the whole containing one and seventy-nine hundredths (1.79) acres more or less.

G. C. GRUBB.

Name of applicant (in full), Acting as agent for Canadian Explosives, Limited.

Date, 12th February, 1917.
Feb. 22 April 21

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.
(R. S. C. c. 115.)

The Sidney Canning Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Victoria, at Victoria, B. C., a description of the site and plans of a wharf proposed to be built in Haro Strait on the northerly part of Lot 10, part of Section 14, Range 4, E. Map 1170, District of North Saanich, AND TAKE NOTICE that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Sidney Canning Company, Limited, will under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said wharf.

DATED at Victoria, B. C., this 17th day of April, 1917.

SIDNEY CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED, by its Solicitors,
Bass & Bullock-Webster.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of James Kidd Simpson, late of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the late James Kidd Simpson, who died on or about the 3rd day of September, 1916, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned, agents for the solicitors herein for James Garland Kidd and Joseph Kidd, Executors under the will of the said James Kidd Simpson, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claim, and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

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

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 31st day of March, 1917.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Tenth Floor, B.C. Permanent Loan Bldg., Victoria, B.C., agents for George E. Kidd of Ottawa, Ontario, solicitor for the above named Executors.
March 31 April 21

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Applications for a lease must be made b ythe applicant in person to the Agent or Sub Agent of the District in which the rights applied for are situated.

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acer.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
March 31.

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

Now that Spring has at last arrived and the flower gardens and lawns are at their best, an evening stroll along Rockland, St. Charles and other of our beautiful avenues and streets, is one of the delights of existence. And yet how comparatively few of my fellow citizens ever think of taking their walks abroad in that section of the city which centres round the beautiful residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The streets are deserted—perchance that is part of their charm—the birds sing undisturbed and "every prospect pleases and man about is vile." There is at least one element however disturbing to complete mental and physical repose even in this beautiful spot. I refer to overhanging shrubs and hedges which will persist in deftly removing our hat, or unceremoniously clutching one's coat sleeve. A gentle reminder that a by-law with legal sanctions exists to cover this situation should be sufficient to remedy this irritating grievance. ½

*

But all sections of the city have their distinctive charms. An old-time Victorian who this week visited Smith's Hill for the first time, was heard to remark that there was no more beautiful spot in the city. And indeed it was impossible to contradict him. The distant views in all directions are delightful in the extreme whilst the natural beauty of the near-by oaks midst rugged rocks is most impressive. But some of the streets in the vicinity are sadly neglected and are covered with weeds. Surely some of the old men now employed in sweeping paved streets could be spared for a few days so that these weeds could be removed. The same complaint is heard from residents in all parts. Will not the Aldermen give heed?

*

I sometimes wonder why our civic fathers continue their policy of laying down sidewalks consisting of two planks only. If they would but consider for a moment the needs of poor mothers, resident in districts remote from cars, all would be well. I would like a snap-shop of, say, Alderman Andros, whilst making the attempt to pilot a baby buggy, heavily freighted with wriggling, squirming youngsters, along one of the two-plank walks so popular with our present engineer. Wouldn't it be a sight for the gods? And what if a baby-buggy should happen to approach from the opposite direction, along a section where the sidewalk had a yawning chasm on either side! What would he do then? And what a picture he would make as he stood there confronted with such a ticklish problem! Even a lazy lounger would make a point of being on hand to see the wonderful sight.

*

Victoria has recently received considerable publicity as a prospective centre of the moving picture industry. But hitherto few if any of Victoria's many able writers have achieved fame as the authors of photo plays. Now comes, however, the welcome news that Mrs. Maud E. Corsan, a daughter of our old friend and fellow citizen, Mr. D. W. Higgins, has with conspicuous success prepared for presentation in photo play form, "The Woman With the Forget-Me-Nots," taken from her father's well known book, "The Passing of a Race." The play is entitled "Out of the Wreck," and will be presented at a local theatre on Friday and Saturday of this week. I congratulate Mr. Higgins and Mrs. Corsan on their well deserved success. As an ex-Speaker of the Province, Mr. D. W. Higgins was a pronounced success. Impartial, just and fearless, he commanded respect from both sides and his decisions were scarcely, if ever, disputed. As an early newspaperman, he took a distinguished place and this experience enabled him to write many of the charming stories and tales that flowed ceaselessly from his pen in the later years of his life.

*

There has been much improvement in the artistic appearance of billboard and other signs during recent years but there is still room for improvement. The view one obtains of Government Street from the steps of the Post Office can scarcely be said to impress one with its beauty. The unsightly telegraph poles, the soot begrimed store fronts, and the well-nigh hideous business signs disclose that art has a vast field in which to win further victories. But matters are on the mend and many now living will see the day when nothing which offends either the nose, the ear, or the eye, will be permitted to exist in our beloved city. In the meantime individual merchants and citizens can do much to actualize our boast of "Victoria the Beautiful."

Lounger.

SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That Moses Cotsworth emerges triumphant from the enquiry as to his Quatsino trip.

*

That the original "Moses" was drawn out of the water, but that the modern Moses could not be drawn out of his land.

*

That Mr. Bowser talked ordinary common sense when he suggested that a pre-election speech must not be taken too seriously.

*

That most people think that trivial things should not be washed in the Legislative Assembly's laundry.

*

That Mr. Bowser is not to be blamed for withholding replies to questions which may or may not reflect upon his personal honor. Even ex-Premiers have their rights.

*

That the P. G. E. Committee occasionally showed a tendency towards petty animosities.

*

That members should not descend to playing politics.

*

That the big things of the P. G. E. enquiry are those which the public are chiefly interested in.

That all Victoria learns with regret the severe illness of its distinguished citizen, Simon Leiser.

*

That The Week sincerely hopes he may speedily recover.

*

That Mr. Leiser gave unstinted and splendid service to the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

*

That few men possessed such marvellous business ability, indominatable energy and whole-souled devotion to the city's interest.

*

That the Public Library has enlarged its borders by the addition of another room.

*

That habitues of the Library would hardly notice the alterations, except for the changed location of the Library clock.

*

That the esteemed Librarian, Miss Helen G. Stewart, is on her way back after her extended leave of absence.

*

That the new sphere of her activities in Sunny France could not have been reassuring to "nerves."

*

That in her nurse's costume she certainly looks "cute."

*

That The Week will welcome her back to her former occupation.

*

That food prices are still soaring skyward.

*

That sky-pilots, whether of war or peace, ought to catch the "soarers."

*

That many are hoping for a good crop of "taters," "pertaters," "spuds,' or high-toned speaking, "potatoes."

*

That the Seattle grocer who offered a large potato in exchange for a Ford car had a grim sense of humour.

*

That the potato may yet be more valuable than an auto if the war continues.

That Spring has come at last, or nearly so, or almost so, or maybe it has, or —— ———. Blow it: it's raining again!

*

That copper coinage has come, and come to stay.

*

That for people as poor as the Hornet, the humble cent is a whole lot of money.

*

That the daily newspaper and the weekly journals may soon be purchased for two of these humble coins.

*

That youngsters of candy taste may be quieted with a coin of lesser value than a nickel.

*

That less candy and lesser chewing gum would be a benefit to the rising generation, and be useful towards the war.

*

That all needless extravagance should be checked, except tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

*

That these latter things are necessities.

APPRECIATION

To the Editor of The Week,
Victoria, B. C.

Sir.—I read with much pleasure in your last issue what is to be the future policy and moral tone of The Week. You certainly aim at high water mark, and I hope you may be able to hew up to the line. I have been a reader of The Week since its first issue, and while I could not always agree with its late editor, I admired his strong style, and the manly independence of his goose-quill. You cannot succeed better than I wish you in striving to reach the high standard you have sketched for The Week. I remain, yours sincerely,

J. CAMPBELL.

Mark Twain's doctrine: "Never do today that which can be put off till the day after tomorrow."

DUNLOP

Advance Knowledge

¶ Suppose your car doesn't skid; isn't it worth something to know in advance that your tires will protect you from skidding?—the *main reason* for *buying* Dunlop Traction Tread or Dunlop Special.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

BRANCHES:
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Makers of High-Grade Tires, for Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Bicycles, Motorcycles and Carriages; and High-Grade Rubber Belting, Packing, Fire Hose, and General Hose, Dredge Sleeves, Military Equipment, Mats, Tiling, Heels and Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Cements, and General Rubber Specialties.

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A. 68

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Expert Ladies' Tailor

Day and Evening Gowns, Wraps, Etc.

A Good Selection of Tweeds, Serges, Gaberdines, Silks, Etc., Always Kept in Stock

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Best of Food and Service
Economical, Absolutely Sanitary

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When necessity requires you to have the services of an embalmer or funeral conductor
Phone 2235, 2236, 2237 or 2238
and experienced assistants will respond to your call at any hour. Our modern Chapel and Private Parlours are at your disposal.
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MADRONA NEW-LAID EGGS
are famous for their flavour and their freshness
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GENTLEMEN
Mail your Gillette Blades to be re-sharpened to
FOX'S
1239 Broad Street, Victoria
We Charge Only 35 Cents Per Dozen

AN UP-TO-DATE CAFE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
TIGHE & WHEELER CAFE
Lunch Counter and Bakery
The House That QUALITY BUILT
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BOOT REPAIRING
By
HIBBS
607 Yates Street
The Best of Workmanship Guaranteed

DOROTHY TEA ROOMS
Specialty
Afternoon Teas—Also Light Lunches
1006 Broad St. (Pemberton Blk.)

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

A DISREGARDED WARNING

Why, in spite of the many years of work of peace societies, did the present European war break out? Why did the efforts of these organizations fail to prevent this most disastrous and least reasonable of wars? Is it not worth while for peace advocates to carefully consider a comment on their methods, which the present deplorable situation has justified?

On December 29th, 1910, shortly after Andrew Carnegie had made his gift of ten million dollars to the International Peace Fund, Joseph Fels wrote to him, pointing out the fatal defects of peace propaganda as Carnegie and his associates preferred to carry it on. In this letter Mr. Fels said:—

"You have given ten million dollars to an international peace fund. The object is worthy. The donor's intentions are good. But worthy object and good intention cannot alone make a gift a real benefaction. Donations, no matter how large, to suppress evils, no matter how great, can accomplish nothing unless they should be used to remove fundamental cause of the evils.

"Aggressive warfare is always the result of what appears to be an economic necessity. The last great war, that between Russia and Japan will serve as an illustration. These two nations fought over the possession of Korea. Russia wanted Korea because she feels the need of a seaport accessible all the year round, and thus be able to export and import merchandise freely without being bothered with any other tariff restrictions than those of her own making. Japan felt that her independence would be threatened—that is, she realized that her refusal to freely trade with the rest of the world would create a temptation for other nations sufficiently strong to deprive her of independence.

"If conditions of absolute international free trade had prevailed Russia would no more have felt the lack of an accessible seaport than does the State of Ohio. If Japan maintained no custom houses the power that would try to rob her of independence could have nothing to gain and very much to lose. Henry George made this clear in his 'Protection or Free Trade?'

"What are the real substantial advantages of this American Union of ours? Are they not summed up in the absolute freedom of trade which it secures and the community of interests that grows out of this freedom? If our States were fighting each other with hostile tariffs and a citizen could not cross a State boundary line without having his baggage searched, or a book printed in New York could not be sent across the river to Jersey City without being held in the post office until duty was paid, how long would our Union last, or what would it be worth? The true benefits of our Union, the true basis of the interstate peace it secures, is that it has prevented the establishment of State tariffs and given us freer trade over the better part of a continent.

"The 'need of foreign markets' which is so frequently used as an argument to justify wars or criminal aggression is a 'need' that would not be felt if the aggressing nation enforced justice at home. Our own war in the Philippines would not have received popular endorsement but for the false hope of 'new foreign markets' held out to commercial interests. This bait was held out and was swallowed in spite of the fact that potential new markets exist here at home.

"The unemployed and partially employed population and the underpaid workers form a potential market far greater than any that any war of conquest could secure. To secure this new market, labour need but be given access to the natural opportunities now withheld by private monopolists. The vacant and the partially used city lots, and the valuable mining and agricultural lands held out of use on speculations are causing poverty, unemployment and low wages. The result is under-consumption of manufactured products, which manufacturers and merchants are bamboozled into believing can be relieved by forcing the people of weaker nations to purchase.

"Then, again, the interests which dragged the United States into the disgraceful Philippine adventure would not, and could not, have succeeded in doing so, had not the existence of land monopoly at home made it evident that the same institution would surely be continued by our government in the Philippines.

"Will the Carnegie fund be used to any extent in abolishing land monopoly, thus checking any possible repetition of successful appeals to commercial cupidity in support of land grabbing schemes abroad? Hardly.

"A gift of ten millions to secure relief from malaria in a swampy district, which could not be used to secure the draining of the swamps or the destruction of the mosquitoes, would be just as effective as your peace donation."

Mr. Fels' advice was disregarded. Perhaps Mr. Carnegie felt that it was too stupendous a task to remove the causes of war to which Mr. Fels alluded. Yet, stupendous as it may appear to be, it is tht easiest method of preventing war—and it may not be as stupendous as it seems. Perhaps—although it is scarcely four years since that letter was written—had Mr. Fels' advice been seriously considered and acted upon, there would by this time have been sufficient progress made to have averted the awful calamity that has befallen Europe. Much is being said about this being the last war. Let us hope that it is, but let not the work be longer neglected which alone can make permanent peace sure.

PERCY L. PARKER.

LORD FAT PURSE

My Lord Fat Purse was a very good man;
He had houses and lands galore;
And with each new day he had some new plan
For aiding the needy and poor.
He gave to the churches; he gave to the homes;
He gave to the tramp by the way;
Yet the terrible curse in the land grew worse,
And the poor grew poored each day.

My Lord Fat Purse was troubled and sad,
That his thought and toil seemed vain.
"But I do what I can," said this very good man,
"To ease the want and the pain,
'Tis the will of heaven that some shall be rich
And many be poor, I see—
I can do no more than give from the store
That a just God gives to me."

Yet acres and acres of fertile soil
Lie idle under the skies,
While my shrewd lord waits and holds his estates
'Til prices in land shall rise.
Deep in the breast of those acres broad
Which are selfishly grasped by one,
Lies wealth for many—free gifts of God,
Like the wind and the rain and the sun.

Food in the ocean and food in the soil,—
Free gifts from a hand divine.
And who dare hinder the fisher's toil
Or say, "Lo, the sea is mine."
Ah, my Fat Purse, no wonder the curse
Of poverty hangs like a pall,
When you hold by fraud the lands which God
Has meant for the use of all.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

WANTED: THE RECALL

The attitude of Messrs. Cowper and McIntosh to the Brewster government,—which they were elected to support,—is forcing some very important questions into the limelight. Are members of parliament fancy-free legislators or are they party-tied delegates? Should they comply with the injunction to each do what seemeth him good in his own eyes, or should they regard themselves as men under authority to do, not their own, but the will of those who sent them?

If legislators are fancy-free do they not cease to be representatives? Undoubtedly Messrs. Cowper and McIntosh owe their position in the House to the votes of Liberals who thought and had every right to expect that they would give a general support to the party led by Mr. Brewster. It would seem therefore that they no longer represent their constituents and are no longer entitled to speak for them in the House. Under these circumstances should not they hand in their resignations? Should they not take their constituents into their confidence and seek to obtain their support for their present policy?

On the other hand, if members are to be regarded as party-tied delegates, is not the seat of government shifted from the Legislative Hall to the caucus of the predominating party? Will not our legislators become but rubber stamps in the hands of the Cabinet of the day? Will not the Legislative Assembly sink to the level of a mutual improvement society or worse still, the level of a mutual admiration society?

These questions strike at the very foundations of democratic government and are worthy of the most careful consideration. It would be fatal to allow our representatives, so-called, to act independently of our wishes. We elect not bosses but servants. If our servants are recreant to their trust we surely have the right to call them to account and if necessary dismiss them. But we do not expect our representatives to give a blind support to policies which they regard as inimical to the public interest. We expect them to safe-guard the best interests of the country and act as watch-dogs over the government of the day. Many of the ills afflicting British Columbia today are directly traceable to the failure of the members of the late Legislative Assembly to exercise this very important function. British Columbians at any rate will welcome the news that there are those in the House who will not hesitate to criticise freely the actions of their own party leaders.

What is to be the solution of these vexed but important questions? Do not the times call for some measure such as the Recall? If the recall were in force, members could freely use their own best judgment in the consideration of measures, regardless of party affiliations. If their course were seriously called in question by any considerable number of their constituents, an appeal could be taken and the verdict secured. The recall would abolish for ever the reign of the political boss and the party magnate by keeping them in daily fear of their constituents, and it would also give the independent minded an opportunity to explain and vindicate themselves from charges of unworthy motives. British Columbia needs the recall and she needs it quickly.

E. S. W.

CANADA FOR BEGINNERS

This was in the early days of the War. We were all Canadians in that ward, and all Princess Pat's men.

Because we were Canadians we had many visitors, more flowers than the ward would hold, and more fruit than we were allowed to eat. And yet we were discontented. We liked fruit, we liked flowers, we liked visitors. What made us discontented was the way in which the visitors spoke of Canada. They were full of admiration for Canada, and the Canada which they admired was a very romantic place. Our grievance was that it did not in the least resemble the Canada from which we had come. We had no doubt that they would admire the real Canada still more when they knew it. But why did not they know it? You would have thought that Canada was still a place of Prairies and Log Huts, peopled entirely by trappers, cowboys, Indians and grizzlies. It annoyed us to be asked about grizzlies. There were eleven of us in that ward and only one had ever seen a grizzly.

That was how we came to draw up our information card "Canada for Beginners" to be presented to visitors on entering the ward. It was like this:—

"All the occupants of this ward are members of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the finest fighting force in the world.

"Their wounds are as follows: (1) Shrapnel in back; (2) shell shock; (3) machine gun, right leg; (4) gassed; (5) gassed; (6) shell shock; (7) machine gun, arm; (8) smashed leg; (9) machine gun, shoulder; (10) the result of a bomb; (11)) rifle bullet in neck. All wounds are more or less painful.

"Their ordinary occupations are: (1) lumber trade; (2) farmer; (3) clerk; (4) medical student; (5) barrister; (6) farmer; (7) professor at Toronto University; (8) storekeeper; (9) dining car attendant; (10) journalist; (11) farmer.

"Canada is quite civilized. Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, are not unlike English cities and towns except that they are rather more up to date in some ways.

"Canada grows a lot of corn. It produces every year about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000,000 bushels of oats and 40,000,000 bushels of barley. This is quite a useful addition to the Old Country's food supply.

"Canada is doing quite a large bit in this war. She is supplying the Old Country and the Allies with many million of pounds worth of war material. She is manufacturing shells, rifles, small arm ammunition, rifles, field guns, boots, equipment, bayonets, motor lorries, submarines, uniforms, overcoats, blankets, explosives, cables, bombs, wire, shovels, sandbags, shirts, rations, mittens and several other things.

"Another Canadian war product is Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry."

That was the original document, precise and full of useful information. It was the lumber-man who, after a visit from a charming old lady, wanted to add "Canada is quite a large place. It is very doubtful whether any of the occupants of this ward have met your nephew who went there in 1876." We debated this, and by a majority of 8 to 3, we ruled that one case did not justify us in making that a piece of general information. But each visiting day brought more new suggestions. That was partly the reason why the card was never printed and circulated. The other reason was (as the professor said) "if people load you with kindness, and can't give you enough, and can't admire you enough, why, after all, shouldn't they talk of grizzlies and log cabins if they want to?" That was unanswerable and so our card remained unprinted.

That was early in the war, and it is many months now since I left that hospital. The other day I met the journalist in the street. He had now two gold stripes on his left arm. "So you have been in again?" I said. "Drawn up any more information cards?" The journalist shook his head. They seem to know more about us in the Old Country now." "That is, thanks to us," said I.

The journalist grunted. "Some of them seem to know too much. I was telling the visitors in the ward one day that Canada was the greatest part of the British Empire, and about all that she had done and was going to do. There was a school girl there and she pulled me up; said she had been learning about it and that I had got both the corn export and the population figures slightly wrong. What do you think of that for the Old Country?"

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

MOTHERS! FATHERS!!

Another 50 of those Smart Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits for Boys. Ready for Sale Monday at $5.00

THE GREATEST EVENT of its kind for many months, and it's certainly one that all parents of Boys should investigate and take full advantage of. ¶ These Suits were tailored by one of the foremost makers of Boys' Clothing. They are finished in best styles, featuring the New Norfolk and Double Breasted effects with Bloomer Pants with adjustable governor fasteners at knee. ¶ Your choice from a big range of NEW SHADES and PATTERNS in hard wearing Tweeds and Tweed Mixtures. ¶ Suits that will please you and please your boy. All sizes. Selling at, per Suit, $5.00.

Boys' Clothing, Main Floor

Boys' Cotton Crepe Shirt Waists, Direct from Japan, on Sale Monday, 65c.

SHIRTWAISTS, PERFECTLY MADE AND FINISHED, OF Japanese Cotton Crepe and imported direct from the mills in Japan. Each Waist is finished with soft cuffs and soft double collar with loops, pocket and centre pleat. Invisible tape at waist. They come in various patterns, including Blue Stripe on White Ground, White Stripe on Blue Ground, and White Stripe on Grey. All sizes, 8 to 14 years. Special Monday at 65c.

—Selling on Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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."

Scores of other equally good reports.

Try one box today, which can be forwarded securely packed and postpaid to any address upon the receipt of postal order for $1. There is nothing better at any price. Address:

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