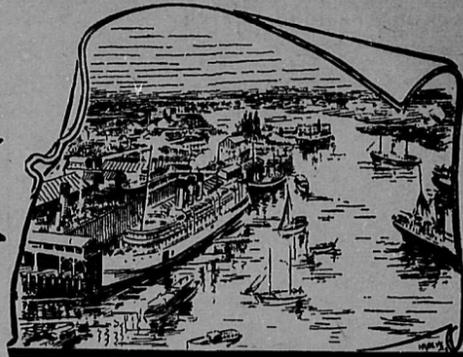




# The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review



Vol. XIV, No. 35--15th Year

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, February 10th, 1917

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## Making His Choice

PRESIDENT WILSON has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, and has given Count Bernstorff and his staff their passports. He had to choose between action and humiliation, and decided in favour of the former. However much we may have disapproved of his conduct during the last two years it is impossible to deny that he has exhibited marvellous patience in the endeavour to carry out the policy which he had laid down for himself, the main object of which was to keep his country out of the War. Neither is it possible to deny that in the step he has finally taken he correctly interprets the views and wishes of his countrymen. Nothing could be more gratifying to the President than the unanimity with his action has been approved and the endorsement which he has received even from the German-American press and from such notorious pro-Germans as Dr. Hexamer of Philadelphia. There can be no drawing back on the part of President Wilson. The issue upon which he broke off diplomatic relations was clean cut, being nothing more nor less than the denial by Germany of the right of the United States to the freedom of the seas. German statesmen have already said that there will be no drawing back on their part, if not, a *casus belli* may arise at any moment, and a declaration of War by the United States would inevitably follow. There is some reason to think that plain John Hodge, the Labour member, was not far from the mark when he characterized the German threat as "Bluff and Bounce." German submarines have not yet sunk a vessel flying the American flag, although they have had many opportunities, but the most striking evidence of their disposition to "back down" is furnished by the action of the German submarine which could have sunk the Rydam with American passengers on board, but instead turned it back from the danger zone. There is more in this than meets the eye, and the developments of the next few days will be followed with the closest interest.

## Returned Soldiers

THE most important topic of the moment for Canada, and especially for British Columbia is that of making suitable and adequate provision for our returned soldiers. The problem is intensified for British Columbia by the fact that our climatic conditions are tending to make the province the Mecca of the Returned soldier. Many men who did not enlist in this Province have been sent here and they wish to remain. As upwards of 37,000 enlisted in B. C. it is certain that our voluntary resources will be taxed to the utmost to provide for those who came back. The problem is presenting itself already and is growing. Hospital and Convalescent home accommodation is taxed to the utmost. Vancouver is raising \$35,000 by voluntary contribution to provide temporary accommodation, and the Federal Government has announced that its policy is to leave this work to the Municipalities. Whether they will be able to grapple with it or not remains to be seen, it depends entirely upon the number of men sent here from the outside. Then the question of employment is already looming big on the horizon. Even if all the "slackers" were turned out the vacancies thus created would not for long meet the demands of returned soldiers. The question is so big and so insistent that it will have to be dealt with on much broader lines than any which have yet been acquiesced in by the Government. The discussion at the Board of Trade on Thursday, initiated by Col. Prior, raised a number of interesting points, and there was a general consensus of opinion that the demands of the case would be far greater than could be dealt with by voluntary organization. It was considered that Mr. J. S. Dennis of the C. P. R. had made the best suggestion yet before the public, to the effect that all returned soldiers should be kept together and provided with suitable work by the Government until they were thoroughly recovered and able once more to get into the old channels. It was pointed out that if employers of labor would dismiss all able bodied young men, except such expert skilled labour as is indispensable for carrying on their business, many more openings would be created for returned soldiers. But generally speaking employers would not do this. Take the case of Victoria, the Board of Trade sent out 500 circular letters on its own account seeking information as to the possibility of securing more openings for soldiers. To the 500 hundred enquiries it only received 46 replies, although in every case a stamped and addressed card was enclosed. Among the 46 replies there were only 22 which indicated any willingness to find employment for returned soldiers. This is a remarkable and regrettable result when it is a matter of common knowledge that in the offices, warehouses, and stores of Victoria, leaving factories and industrial works out of consideration, there are scores of single young men who should be at the front. The argument used by Mr. Cameron in favour of retaining skilled labour is all right, but this hardly applies to able-bodied young men who are doling out fruit, vegetables and canned goods in our stores, who are trundling sack-barrows in our warehouses, who are acting as junior clerks in our offices, and who are drawing public money for doing little more than twiddling their thumbs in the Parliament Buildings. Mr. Beaumont Boggs came nearer hitting the nail on the head than any other speaker when he said that we have not begun to face this question. *The Week* will go a step further and say that we misapprehend the question in almost all its bearings. The men who have risked their lives to preserve ours and to protect our homes, are entitled not to the "leavings" of employment, the crumbs which fall from the em-

ployers' table, but to anything they ask for, and they will have it. The sooner we realize this the better, for the sooner shall we reorganize our business and social conditions with sole reference to the paramount claims of the Returned Soldier.

## Editorial Notes

It is hardly likely that the Federal Government will be indifferent to the strong representations made in favour of the immediate construction of a Dry Dock at Esquimalt. Whatever the legal position may be under the Act of Union, there can be no question that it is a matter of urgency, and that in the near future it will become a matter of necessity. The Minister of Public Works has notified the various organizations which are interested in the business that the question of urgency has been referred to the Admiralty. That is a course to which no one can object because undoubtedly the Lords of the Admiralty are the best judges in the matter. *The Week*, however, ventures to express the hope that the Admiralty may be asked to decide upon other matters than those affected by urgency, not the least important of which is the choice of site, a subject on which all the engineers who have been consulted are hopelessly at variance with the Public Works Department.

Several months ago an influential delegation of the Board of Trade waited on the Premier to advocate the establishment of an Iron and Steel industry at the Coast as well as the restarting of Ladysmith smelter for the local treating of our copper ores. The Minister of Mines was present at the interview. Both Ministers stated on the authority of the London agent of the owners, that a deal had been practically completed for the sale of the smelter, to men who had large mining interests in the Province. The names could not be given at the moment because the necessary agreements had not actually been signed, but the Government was assured that the interests were British, and that there need be no apprehension as to the control being in the hands of men of German birth or affiliation. The Colonist announced this week that "the purchasers of the smelter are Eastern American capitalists with Mr. F. A. Serberling at their head." What does the Government say to this?

Congratulations to the Cameron-Genoa Lumber Company, Builders, and to Mr. H. B. Thomson, Chairman of the Shipping Commission, on the successful launching of the first large vessel built in Victoria ship yards under the provisions of the Shipping Act. The work has been carried out promptly and successfully, and augurs well for the future of the industry. There are two other boats already contracted for to be built in Victoria, and *The Week* ventures to express the hope that Mr. Cameron will be successful in his efforts to secure the registration of these boats as from "Victoria, B. C.," instead of as in the case of the Margaret Haney, "Vancouver, B. C." It is a simple matter of justice, and one which the West Coast Navigation Company can hardly refuse to concede.

A little more than fifty years ago the American nation sacrificed millions of lives, and spent hundreds of millions of dollars to prove to the world that in its view the negro was "a man and a brother." When a German submarine sank the British S. S. Turino a few days ago the only American who lost his life was George Washington, a negro fireman. American press despatches express the opinion that the fact of George Washington being a negro removes any possible danger of President Wilson regarding the incident as a *casus belli*. During recent diplomatic interchanges between the United States and Germany the name of Abraham Lincoln and his utterances have frequently been invoked. He can hardly be quoted in connection with this latest development. The amazed looker-on may well be excused for paraphrasing a well-known modern conundrum "When is a negro? and why not?"

At the moment of writing it seems doubtful whether there was any truth in the sensational news despatch of Wednesday, which told that the German Government was detaining Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, and would not allow him or any of the 46 prisoners conveyed to Germany on the Yarrowdale, to leave until the safety of Ambassador Bernstorff and 4,500 men forming the crews of German vessels interned in American ports, was assured. If the despatch had been correct it would have been ridiculous. The divinity that hedges about the sacred person of an Ambassador does not extend beyond his staff, and there is no article of International law and no historic precedent for extending the immunity which he enjoys, to ordinary citizens. But the inherent improbability of the despatch being correct is emphasized by the consideration that only a lunatic nation would agree to deliver 4,500 men in exchange for 46, especially with the certainty that they would promptly reach the fighting ranks. It is true that Bernstorff has found the American Government an "easy mark," but not quite so easy or so simple as to listen to a proposal of this kind.

The beautiful Japanese prints belonging to Colonel Appleton which were exhibited this week at the rooms of the Arts and Crafts Club attracted wide-spread attention and gave delight to the hundreds

of people who visited them. Of the collection it is impossible to speak too highly. It is true that Japanese Art is in a class by itself, that it violates many of the recognized canons of Art as accepted by the connoisseurs of the Western world. It is distinctly "impressionist." It reproduces not Nature as she is, but Nature as she appears to the eye of the artist. There never were trees or flowers or landscapes like those depicted in the works of Hiroshige, yet so marvellous is his art that he succeeds in showing trees and flowers and landscapes just as he sees them. He uses firm lines and curves where a Western artist would bury the edges of his objectives in impalpable cloud and atmosphere. This is just what Turner, the great impressionist, did, and although Hiroshige has been called the Japanese Turner, he is at the opposite pole in his mode of expression. Still his pictures are a delight, for only a great artist could use the glaring colours in which he dips his brush, and yet produce harmonious effects. Victoria picture lovers have enjoyed a treat, and the only regret they can have is that our stupid customs regulations do not permit such works of art to enter the country duty free. They are educative in the best and highest sense and it seems unomally to penalise exhibitors whose sole object is to share with the Public the treasures which they have discovered.

Mr. John Hodge, the well-known labour leader, is a typical British working man. It is only necessary to take one glance at his face to be assured of this. He enjoys a high reputation and is rapidly rising to the position occupied for many years by such well-known labour leaders as Thomas Burt, Philip Snowden, John Burns and William Crooks. Nothing has been more gratifying during the War than the outspokenness of these men. It is therefore refreshing to find that John Hodge, who may be regarded as the latest imported acquisition to their ranks is just as emphatic as any of them. He recently summed up the German note in the phrase, "Bluff and Bounce," and added, "Never again so long as I live will I shake Germany's bloody hand." Unless *The Week* is greatly mistaken this is going to be the attitude of Labour in all the Allied Countries, and the politicians and statesmen would do well to note the fact.

At the moment of writing the official result of the count of the Soldiers' vote in England on the Prohibition Referendum has not been announced. It is, however, not a little significant that the Vancouver World, which has conducted such a violent and unreasoning campaign in favour of Prohibition, has "climbed down," and in a recent issue "roars as mildly as a sucking dove." It openly advocates Prohibition during the War and another Referendum as soon as the War is over, and it calls this "an easy solution of a vexed question." As an alternative suggestion *The Week* respectfully invites its readers to study the Statistics recently published showing the result of the operations of the Board of Control in the United Kingdom. By dint of shortening up the hours, limiting the supply, and excluding drink from small areas proximate to munition factories, drunkenness has diminished more than 50 per cent and efficiency has been enormously increased. So little are the people of Great Britain disposed to adopt a Prohibition policy that they are actually considering the State purchase of the liquor industry at a cost of \$1,750,000,000. The alternative being a drastic expansion of the powers of the Control Board. If we are not to have Prohibition in B. C. is there any reason why we should not have absolute enforcement of the present Liquor Law with such added restrictions as will meet all the requirements of the case until after the War? The Bowser Liquor Act has been declared to be the best in the World, but it has never yet been enforced. Mr. Brewster's Government has an opportunity which it should not fail to embrace.

Both Political parties are making a bid for the Women's vote. This might have been expected, but just what success the policy will meet with remains to be seen. "In vain does the fowler spread the net in sight of the bird," and it hardly seems likely that women who are as well posted in Public affairs as the women of today will be caught with chaff. *The Week* expects something very much better from the sex which has just been entrusted with the franchise. It does not expect that the majority of women will become openly affiliated with either political party. It does expect that they will get together and decide what stand they will take on all important questions and then use their influence to have their wishes respected. The possession of the vote will prove to be an important lever which they will not be slow to use. On the other hand there are many questions affecting Government which the majority of women have not studied, and if the political organizations wish to interest them so that they can exercise their newly acquired power all along the line, it would be well to engage in an educational campaign, from which personalities and the baser political issues which have disfigured politics in the past should be excluded, and which should be devoted to a careful study of the principles and conditions affected. All questions affecting morality and education belong specially to women's province, and as we are on the eve of important developments in connection with both now is a good time to study them jointly.

William Blakemore

**LONDON FASHION LETTER**

London, January 20th  
Dear Cousin Betty,—Clothes are dull in these first weeks of the New Year, when there is nothing fresh; but the dressmakers are preparing Spring models, some few of which are being sent to the Riviera and others to America. Generally everyone is wearing winter clothes on the same lines as those of three months ago. For variation the dressmakers put a sailor-collar on back to front, or tie a sash in a different way, or make the bag more noticeable. But there is nothing new that is likely to last. There are rumours that the Spring fashions will bring a general use of tussore, foulard, silk crepons, ribbon trimmings and all sorts of embroideries.

It is practically certain that skirts will be longer and not so wide, and it is hoped there will be no tight waist even if Louis XIV. fashions inspire some of the models. As you know, any attempt to make dress anything else than graceful and easy is not likely to succeed with the busy woman of these days, for even the woman who dresses expensively is often a hard worker.

The tall, stiff-covered hat is still in fashion, and is no more becoming than it was at first. It is in every colour, every material, worn by old and young, pretty and plain. It has a rival in the emancipated marquis shape, which rushes out into broken points, into curly crowns, into curved brims, and is nearly always attractive. It may be in black panne, in brown satin, in pearly satin trimmed with golden brown fur, and in the dark purple which goes with a cloth coat of the same colour. Deep purples are difficult to wear; one fair woman can look well in them, another as fair cannot. A dark woman can wear purple if she has the right complexion, but not otherwise; and it is the same with brown. As both these colours are much worn in Paris it is easy to prove their success or failure, without personal experience.

The new Spring models will tempt women who like clothes in spite of every thing; but in view of the exigencies of the times only the simplest models will be in place in Paris and London.

Delicate sprigged muslins such as are announced, light crepons, and all things that need constant cleaning will have to be set aside; the dress that lasts, even if it costs a little more, will be the one to buy. Therefore we must all put our wits together to purchase only the most durable things, if we want to economize in real earnest.

Au revoir, dear cousin,  
CAMILLE.

**PANTAGES THEATRE**

Pantages offers, commencing with the Monday matinee next week, an attractive bill with an extraordinary feature in the performance of Pauline, the scientific sensation. He will offer the most interesting and laugh-producing number that has ever been shown to Victoria audiences. Pauline does not claim any supernatural powers and leaves his audiences at perfect liberty to call his act anything they wish, but one thing he is assured of and that is that he will make everyone laugh as they have never laughed before.

Among the other numbers on the new bill is to be found Evelyn and Dolly, a pair of petite, versatile girls; Goldsmith and Pinard, in a comedy skit entitled, "The New Salesman"; Hugo B. Koch and Company, in a dramatic gem, and Marie Russell in a clever and interesting singing number. The thirteenth chapter begins to bring the thread of the thrilling story of the "Shielding Shadow" to a close.

**BOOK NOTES**

The question of whether Rabindranath Tagore is or is not a poet will be settled, as all such questions are settled, by posterity. It is sufficient to know that his first book of poems won for him the Nobel prize for Literature, that in India he has a large following, and that in Europe and America he has a small but increasing cult. During his recent tour of the States he delivered many lectures, yet hardly met with the success which his admirers anticipated. This was due to the fact that he lacks what may be considered the popular graces. He has no gift of oratory, and no personal appeal. I imagine that it will be a long time before he is "the rage." Yet, though it may appear to be a paradoxical statement, I venture to say that whether the Hindoo mystic be a poet or not he has written poems. I thought so when I read "Gitanjali." I am more than ever satisfied now that I have read his latest work, "Fruit Gathering," just published by the Macmillan Company of Canada. There

have been two English writers, of whose work it can be said with truth that they wrote little which could be understood at the first reading—Browning and Meredith. Of Tagore I would say that he has written nothing which can be understood at all without several readings, and little that can be fathomed without prolonged study. This may be a defect. It is undoubtedly so, from a popular standpoint, but it is a defect which may become an enhancement when the world has progressed further along the plane of higher civilization and presents a different psychological front to the contemplation of Poetry and Philosophy. I think Tagore is a Poet, a Philosopher, and a Mystic, and that as such he is far in advance of his age; indeed I am sure that he is in advance of all the occult perceptions of the Western World. Yet we are drawing nearer to the position which he has grasped firmly. Our leading scientists have taken the plunge, and now stand on the shore to which Mystics, like Tagore, have beckoned. If I ask myself the question, "Is it his Philosophy or his Faith which is the magnet?" I am puzzled to answer, but of one thing I am assured, that he has something to offer us which is beautiful, perhaps little that is new, yet surely, a message expressed in new form, and a calm, placid, tolerant, outlook on life and its problems, which begets Peace.

Space will only allow me to quote two stanzas from "Fruit Gathering," both are characteristic, and I venture to think that both represent the fruition of a true Poet's thought.

**DEATH**

On February 5th Mrs. Mary Jane Heaney, mother of Mrs. E. Harvey, 1314 Yates St.

**MRS. MUIR'S NEW PREMISES**  
At all local functions it is the custom to serve refreshments and anything new in the shape of dainty confections is much appreciated. These may be obtained from Mrs. Maxwell Muir, who has opened new premises at 761 Fort St. Her telephone number is 2449.

Mrs. Cunningham Foote, whose husband is on active service, left for New York during the week and will connect with the American liner St. Paul for England.

**UP-TO DATE**  
Academy of Dancing and Music  
Certificate M. L. of A.  
Private Lessons Arranged by Phone  
**MRS. J. J. BOYD, Teacher**  
Suite 510, 511 and 512 Campbell Bldg.—Phone 2234 L  
**ORCHESTRA FOR DANCES, ETC.**

**THANKSGIVING**  
"Those who walk in the path of pride crushing the lowly life under their tread, covering the tender green of the earth with their footprints in blood: Let them rejoice, and thank thee, Lord, for the day is theirs.

But I am thankful that my lot lies with the humble who suffer and bear the burden of power, and hide their faces and stifle their sobs in the dark.

For every throb of their pain has pulsed in the secret depth of thy night, and every insult has been gathered into the great silence. And the morrow is theirs.

O Sun, rise upon the bleeding hearts blossoming in flowers of the morning, and the torchlight revelry of pride shrunken to ashes."

(Fruit Gathering, by Rabindranath Tagore, The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. Price, \$1.25). —W.B.

**HOLLYWOOD RED CROSS SOCIETY**

Notwithstanding the severe weather prevailing the formal opening of the Hollywood Red Cross Society, of which Mrs. H. M. Fullerton is convener, was held yesterday at the Margaret Jenkins School. After Mr. F. W. Jones, chairman of the society, in a few well-chosen words, declared the branch open the many ladies who attended were entertained at tea by the members of this new

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**  
**REQUESTS**  
**THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO**  
**BEGIN NOW**  
**TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE**  
**NEXT WAR LOAN**  
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**A Splendid Selection of**  
**Fresh and Smoked Fish**  
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**"BLACK AND WHITE"**  
The Minstrel Boy to the War would go,  
Anxious and willing to tackle the foe,  
But he doesn't stand in with the powers that be,  
So he blackens his face and has afternoon tea.  
If I had the power, I'd send him away,  
In France or in Flanders he wouldn't decay,  
And then we could say, in the words of one,  
"The Minstrel Boy to the War has gone."  
—E.B.A.

**MINERAL ACT (Form F.)**  
Certificate of Improvements  
NOTICE  
The American Flag-Pachena, Pachena Fraction and Victoria Mineral Claims situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

**MINERAL ACT (Form F.)**  
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NOTICE  
The Maple Leaf Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

**MINERAL ACT (Form F.)**  
Certificate of Improvements  
NOTICE  
Moonlight and Mountain View Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

**MINERAL ACT (Form F.)**  
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NOTICE  
The San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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**PANTAGES**  
**Unequaled Vaudeville**  
WEEK COMMENCING FEBRUARY 12TH  
EVELYN & DOLLY  
Petite Versatile Girls  
GOLDSMITH & PINARD  
"The New Salesman"  
HUGO B. KOCH, MARIE  
DUNKLE & COMPANY  
In a Dramatic Gem  
MARIE RUSSELL  
The Belle of Kentucky  
PAULINE  
The Scientific Sensation  
PANTAGESCOPE  
"The Shielding Shadow"  
THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7 AND 9  
Matinee 15c. Evening: Orchestra and Balcony 25c. Boxes 50c.

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PHONE 62  
1157 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.  
Private Day and Boarding School For Boys  
SMALL CLASSES—INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION  
Easter Term Commences Tuesday, January 9th, 1917  
PRINCIPAL - - - A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ.  
For Prospectus, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal

**THE PLEASURES OF TRAVEL**  
is fully realized in travelling on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. By its lines can be reached all points in Canada and the United States.  
It operates its own Sleeping and Dining Cars, and has its own Hotels and Steamships. Its magnificent Mountain Scenery and the excellence of the Dining Car Service have made the favorite route for tourists across the American Continent.  
For Sleeping Car and Steamship reservations and any further information write or call on  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
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Victoria B. C.

**Brentwood Beach Hotel**  
MOST ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND  
Ten Miles by the B. C. Electric. Frequent trains both ways.  
Good roads for motorists, by West Road, 12 miles; East Road, 14 miles. Good Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, etc. Free row-boats to guests staying in hotel except on Sundays. Bar, Billiards.  
Special Winter Rates  
Write or Telephone Manager  
Price of Meals: Lunch, 75 cents; Dinner, \$1.00.  
Private Dances and Dinners catered for.  
Phone 21L, Keatings, or write H. CANCELLOR, Manager.

**MADRONA NEW-LAID EGGS**  
are famous for their flavour and their freshness  
**PUBLIC MARKET**  
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**NEW METHOD LAUNDRY LIMITED**  
"QUALITY LAUNDERERS"  
1015-1017 North Park Street  
Phone 2300.

**Department of the Naval Service**  
**ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA**  
The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1917, successful candidates joining the College on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.  
Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1917.  
Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned.  
G. J. DESBARATS, C.M.G.,  
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,  
Department of the Naval Service,  
Ottawa, November 28, 1916.

**BOOT REPAIRING**  
By  
**HIBBS**  
607 Yates Street  
The Best of Workmanship  
Guaranteed

**MINERAL ACT (Form F.)**  
Certificate of Improvements  
NOTICE  
King George Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District.  
Where located: East Sooke, adjoining the "Jack" Claim on the North side.  
Take Notice that I, Frank Gaffery, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4818-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.  
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.  
Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917.  
Jan. 20 Mar. 17

**MINERAL ACT (Form F.)**  
Certificate of Improvements  
NOTICE  
Take Notice that I, the undersigned, as Bailiff of the Bank of Montreal, having distrained upon the goods and chattels in the Westholme Hotel, 1417 Government Street, in the City of Victoria, B.C., for rent due in respect of the said premises, will proceed to sell the same by auction to the highest bidder as one lot at the said Westholme Hotel in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon. An inventory of the said goods and chattels and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Manager of the said Westholme Hotel, at 1417 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.  
DATED at Victoria, B.C., the 2nd day of February, 1917.  
(Signed) ARTHUR NEWHAM,  
Feb. 3 Feb. 24

**PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA**  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA FLEET**  
SUPPLIES, 1917-18  
Separate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned at Vancouver, B. C., will be received until 5 p.m. on Tuesday, February 13th, 1917, for the supply of the following articles for the use of the B. C. Dredging Fleet at Victoria, B. C., for 12 months, ending March 31st, 1918.  
Coal.  
Fuel Oil.  
Gasoline and Coal Oil.  
Hardware.  
Hose.  
Manilla Rope.  
Oils and Greases.  
Paint and Paint Oils.  
Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings.  
Wire Rope.  
The supplies must be of the best quality of their several kinds, and must be delivered at the points specified in the various forms of tender.  
Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed "Tender for Hardware, B. C. Dredging Fleet," etc., as the case may be.  
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.  
Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of A. F. Mitchell, Esq., Acting District Engineer, Victoria, B. C., at the office of C. C. Worsfold, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C., and at the office of the undersigned, 614-13 Blinks Building, Vancouver, B. C.  
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the amount mentioned in tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.  
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
By Order,  
C. C. WORSFOLD,  
Acting Superintendent of Dredges,  
Department of Public Works, Canada,  
Vancouver, B. C., January 30th, 1917.  
Feb. 3 Feb. 10  
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**MINERAL ACT (Form F.)**  
Certificate of Improvements  
NOTICE  
The San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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# At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

At last the Bantams are away. They go with the good will of every Victorian, and not a little sympathy for the vexatious delays to which they have been subjected. Their gallant colonel and his brother officers deserve more credit than they will be apt to receive for the patience and perseverance which they have shown in recruiting under exceptionally difficult circumstances, and in keeping their men together for a whole year. Now that they have been allowed to go to the front, though not in the capacity in which they enlisted, no good purpose will be served by labouring an old argument. Suffice it to say that once the Militia Department authorized the raising of a "Bantam Battalion" no men of Bantam size should have been allowed to join other regiments. It was the failure to make this provision which rendered the work of recruiting so arduous. One thing is certain that the Bantams will render a good account of themselves. They are a sturdy, muscular set of men, whose stature will not prove an impediment to service, and who will in all probability win their way from railway construction to the trenches in a very short time. Here's wishing the Bantams good luck and a safe voyage.

Whilst talking of the Bantams I must say something of the excellent entertainment entitled "Black and White," which they staged at the Royal Victoria Theatre this week. While presenting greater variety one may safely say that it was in no respect inferior to any amateur performance which has been held in Victoria. The burnt cork artist may not make as great an appeal to the ladies as to "mere man," and therefore it involves no reflection on the members of the Bantams Battalion who contributed the first part of the Programme to say that the second part was more widely popular, but when all is said the programme as a whole deserved the highest praise, and could easily have filled the theatre the whole of the week. In the second part there was not one weak turn, and undoubtedly the bright particular star was little Miss Phyllis Innes, who bids fair to become an exceptionally brilliant entertainer. Nothing more captivating than this little lady can be imagined. She dances like a fairy, and her mimicry and singing are simply inimitable. While she repeated her former success, in the "Little Milliner" song, I prefer her exquisite Quaker song, "I Like Your Bonnet and Your Apron." Probably the strongest turn was the song scene "Black and White," contributed by the Vancouver ladies in pierrot and puerette costumes. Miss Freda Kendall and Miss Daphne Brougham have beautiful voices of rare quality, and carried off the singing honors of the evening. Miss Mamie Fraser, Mrs. Humphreys and Mrs. McConnon also headed splendid turns with the assistance of groups of young ladies, who fully sustained the reputation of Victoria girls, both for beauty and ability. I am sure that the ladies who were responsible for directing this part of the programme must have worked hard, for it was produced without a hitch. I understand that those responsible were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Brougham, Mrs. Bridgewater and Mrs. J. R. Green who received valuable assistance from Mr. H. J. Davis, without whom no amateur show in Victoria would be complete. I am hoping to hear that the financial results were as satisfactory as the artistic, and that a number of Victoria charities will be enriched.

I have been wondering all this week what will happen to the "Slackers" who have taken refuge from their duties in the States. They will probably stay there a little while, but unless I am very much mistaken they will hardly find themselves on "Easy Street," now that the American people are thoroughly aroused. Indeed, at the moment conscription talk is much more in evidence across the line than in Canada and our American cousins, who are nothing if not impulsive, are apt to move with much greater rapidity than the more phlegmatic Canadians. One thing is certain, that they will occupy a humiliating position when they find American citizens all around them enlisting to support the Allies, while they have run away from the mere shadow of the recruiting officer. I have always maintained that they should not have been allowed to go, and it would have been quite easy to prevent them by the proper adaptation of the passport system. For some time past England has insisted on the issue of a passport to any person leaving her

shores. The Canadian Government has just given notice that it is tightening up the regulations along the same lines, although apparently not going as far. What the Canadian Government ought to do is to refuse re-entry to the "slackers," and leave them to the tender mercy of the American recruiting officer. As to the "slackers" who are still hanging around Canadian cities and refusing to enlist, the time has about come for devising some means of compelling them to enlist. I admire the courage of the Returned Soldiers' Association, which has gone on record this week in favour of Conscription. I am convinced that Canada will not raise the promised 500,000 fighting men in any other way, and in spite of the juggling with figures which some people at Ottawa have recently indulged in, it is perfectly clear to "the man in the street" that we need at least 150,000. At the present rate of voluntary enlistment it will take five years to get them, and possibly by that time the War will be over, at least that seems to be the view of the Department of Militia.

The Colonist of Thursday contained a very interesting and timely article on the subject of "Doing Without Luxuries." The article confined itself to dealing with articles of food, but the principle is of much wider application. We are informed that no more luxuries can be imported into Victoria until after the War, and that when the present stock of delicacies is exhausted we have got to do without. This should not involve any hardship, especially when we read of what is happening in the Old Country. I notice that the Victoria dailies have discontinued the publication of letters which would reveal the true condition of affairs. I do not know whether this is by the request of the Censor, but "The Week" has not received any such request, and therefore has no hesitation in saying that if Victorians knew the extent to which our people at home are denying themselves the simplest luxuries they would follow suit voluntarily. I wonder if the general public is aware that scores of English people here have for some time been sending pound packages of lump sugar to England because none is obtainable at home. I saw a letter this week from a Victoria lady in London asking if it would be possible to send her one pound, for she had not seen any lump sugar for a long time and the little she was able to get was brown and dirty. Nor is sugar the only thing that is scarce, the same is true to almost the same extent of butter milk and eggs. In a despatch from London published today we are officially informed that the people now in England will have to do without many of the things they are still enjoying. This does not mean that there is any shortage of food, but it does mean that there is an absolute dearth of luxuries, and a sufficiency only of plain fare. Can we make a start in Victoria? Will the ladies of the Red Cross, the Patriotic Society, the various chapters of the I.O.D.E. be willing to start a self-denying ordinance covering mere luxuries, both of food and dress? Unless they give a lead it is not likely that any one else will. Do they realize what a noble and impressive work they would engage in, if they added this evidence of truest patriotism to the many war activities in which they are engaged?

*Lounger.*

## Social News

Miss E. May, of Cowichan Station, is spending a few days with her aunt in Victoria. \* The Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., have been given permission by the mayor and council to hold a Tag Day on March 2nd for the raising of funds to buy wool and other necessities for the splendid "Field Comrades'" work which is being done by the Daughters of Empire. \* Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Layard, of Deep Cove, are staying a few days at The Stratheona Hotel. \* Mrs. Brougham, Miss Daphne Brougham, Miss Kendall, Miss M. McGillvary and Miss Phyllis Innes have returned to Vancouver. These ladies were the principal artists in the Bantam "Black and White" vaudeville. \* Mrs. F. D. Hussey, late Matron, of

the Military Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt, and Sister Agnes Mornington-Duffy, head nurse of the same institution, left on Wednesday for over-seas duty with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. \*

Mr. George Dyke, of Vancouver, is spending a short time in Victoria. \*

Miss B. Bodwell has returned from a trip to England. \*

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, of Alberni, have taken up their residence in Colinson Street. \*

Mrs. Meyer, Monterey Avenue, was "at home" to a number of friends on Tuesday afternoon. \*

Mrs. Horace Oldfield and her family, Prospect, are visiting Mrs. Oldfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James, at Monterey Avenue. \*

Mrs. Mitchell Elkins, of Vancouver, is staying for a time at the James Bay Hotel. \*

Mrs. McIvor Campbell and her children have returned from a short visit to Vancouver and are staying at the Angela. \*

Mrs. Willie Rochfort and her little son, who has been seriously ill, left for California during the week. \*

Mr. J. Sorby, of Quebec St., is now convalescent from a severe attack of Grippe and Bronchitis, but will be unable to go out for some days. \*

Hon. Ralph and Mrs. Smith have taken up residence for an indefinite time at the Glenshiel. \*

Lieut. Wynne Heath, of the 50th Gordon Highlanders, has returned from a recruiting trip up the island. \*

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ward have left for California where they propose spending a few months. \*

Mr. A. O. Wheeler, of Sidney, who is director of the Alpine Club of Canada, is spending a few days in Vancouver. \*

Miss Bertha Marsden, of Eburne, has been appointed assistant superintendent at the Military Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt. \*

The many friends of Mr. Stanley Wheatley, of Jubilee Avenue, will learn with regret of his very serious illness in the Jubilee Hospital. \*

Miss Melville, of Somenos, has gone to Vancouver where she will be the guest of friends for a few weeks. \*

Mr. H. A. Elgee, C.E., with Mrs. Elgee and their two daughters, have left for New York en route to England.

## DEAF PEOPLE

"FRENCH ORLENE" absolutely cures Deafness and Noises in the Head, no matter how severe or longstanding the case may be. Hundreds of persons whose cases were supposed to be incurable have been permanently cured by this New Remedy. This Wonderful Preparation goes direct to the actual seat of the trouble, and One Box is ample to effectually cure any ordinary case. Mrs. Rowe, of Portland-crescent, Leeds, says: "The 'Orlene' has completely cured me after twelve years' suffering." Many other equally good reports. Try one Box today. It only costs \$1, and there is nothing better at any price. Address: "ORLENE" Co., 10 SOUTHVIEW WATLING ST., DARTFORD, Kent.



### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

Tenders for Miscellaneous Supplies for H.M. Imperial and Canadian Ships and Establishments Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon on February 20th, 1917, for supplies of the undermentioned items for the Fiscal Year beginning 1st April, 1917: A. Fresh Meat at Esquimalt. B. Fresh Fish at Esquimalt. C. Fresh Milk at Esquimalt. D. Fresh Vegetables at Esquimalt. E. Bacon and Lard at Esquimalt. F. Bread at Esquimalt. G. Butter at Esquimalt. H. Coal for Naval Establishments at Esquimalt. I. Coal, steaming for Ships at Esquimalt. J. Coal, steaming for Ships at Ladysmith. K. Coal, steaming for Ships at Nanaimo. L. Coal, steaming for Ships at Union. M. Coal, steaming for Ships at Boat Harbour. N. Uniforms, Naval and Fisheries Protection Service. O. Washing of Bedding, Clothing, etc. P. Cartage in Dockyard. Q. Oil, Lubricating, Gas Engine. R. Internments at Naval Cemetery. S. Maintenance of Time Clocks at Dockyard. Forms of tender and all information may be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Applicants for forms are requested to state definitely the item, or items, on which they wish to tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. (Signed) GEO. PHILLIPS, Naval Store Officer, H. M. C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B. C. Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## ROCKSIDE POULTRY FARM

LAKE HILL P. O. Victoria, B. C.

Buyers of Live Poultry in large or small quantities. Write or telephone 4344.

## AN UP-TO-DATE CAFE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

### TIGHE & WHEELER CAFE

Lunch Counter and Bakery

The House That QUALITY BUILT

653 YATES ST. VICTORIA, B. C. PHONE 1634

THE BOOKLOVERS' LIBRARY, Campbell Block, Fort St., has all the latest English Books.

## "Johnnie Walker"

KILMARNOCK

### Extra Special

WHISKEY

For your health's sake, drink only the best.

"Johnnie Walker" is perfectly aged—matchless in quality and flavor.

After nearly a century of public service, its sterling merits have firmly established the "square bottle" as

THE STANDARD WHISKEY THE WORLD OVER

WHOLESALE AGENTS

## Pither & Leiser Limited

VICTORIA VANCOUVER B. C.



After Shopping Rest Here

NICE CUP OF TEA

Is Such a Good "Pick Me Up"

THE TEA KETTLE

MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE Corner Douglas and View Sts., Phone 4096

## CARLTON CAFE

1218 BROAD STREET

Breakfasts Afternoon Tea Luncheons Dinners

The Best of Cooking

MR. J. O. RIVERS Proprietor

# AT WENGER'S

YOU CAN GET THE BEST

\$20 Wrist Watches for .....\$13.35  
\$12 Wrist Watches for ..... \$9.00  
\$7 Wrist Watches for ..... \$5.25  
\$4 Wrist Watches for ..... \$2.50

623 YATES STREET

BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND BROAD STREETS

## Madame Watts

1175 FORT STREET PHONE 1623

# Expert Ladies' Tailor

Day and Evening Gowns, Wraps, Etc.

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

## White Lunch Rooms

642 Yates Street, 1009 Government Street, 556 Johnson Street

Best of Food and Service

Economical, Absolutely Sanitary

# Phoenix Lager

The Old Candidate for Public Honours

## BRITISH COLUMBIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC

R. THOS. STEELE, Principal.

VOICE PRODUCTION

The Thomas Steele System is taught by Mr. Steele and the following associate teachers: Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, Mrs. J. Walsh Nasmith, Miss K. McGregor

PHONE 2647

Cor Cook and Fort Streets

## B. C. FUNERAL CO.

(Hayward's, Ltd.)

734 Broughton Street

Victoria, B. C.

Established 1867

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.

CHAS. HAYWARD, President

REGINALD HAYWARD, Secretary

FREDERICK CASELTON, Manager

FRANCE IN THE WAR

An English Officer's View of Our Ally

Permission has been given for the publication of the following extract from the diary letter of an officer serving with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

You ask what we think of the French Army and its methods and how we get on with the French soldiers, and the people of the villages behind the firing line. It is a pretty big question, and to answer it properly would certainly take more time than I have at my disposal just now. But I should like to jot down a few points while I have them in mind, and will try and return to the subject later; for it is a very interesting one to me, and to all of us.

It is, I suppose quite unnecessary for me to attempt to pay any sort of tribute to what you might call the business management of the French Army, or to the extraordinary efficiency and valour of the French troops. I imagine the whole world has been recognizing the one and paying real homage to the other for some time past now; especially since the beginning of the tremendous Verdun show, for which, of course, military history possesses no parallel. The Germans themselves cannot hide their admiration for the splendour of the French performance at Verdun. I feel it is waste of time to speak of this. There never has been anything like it in the world; and not only man for man, but also in strategy, tactics, "business management," dash and endurance, the French have proved themselves at Verdun the superiors of the Bosche, and of anything the war has yet shown in the shape of fighting force.

I am not sure whether the world at large is equally cognizant of the true greatness, the grandeur of the sacrifices France has made in the whole of this life and death struggle between the European Powers; or the extreme nobility of the spirit in which those sacrifices have been offered and endured. The historians will find themselves hard put to it to do anything like real justice to this, I think. I can speak only for this northern belt of France in which I have served, of course; and there the national sacrifice is shared by every man, woman and child; not alone without complaint, and in no grudging spirit, but with a gladness, a complete absence of afterthought, an unquestioning whole-heartedness, which, just as surely as anything recorded in the classics, must be described as heroic.

In talking to anyone who has seen him at his work, or fought alongside him it would be impossible to exaggerate, in praising the Poilu. But do not suppose that he stands alone in this business. I assure you the little children of France are animated by the same fine spirit. We have been too apt in the past to think of the French as a pleasure-loving people; to fancy their supremacy in the arts and graces as their chief title to respect. Nothing could be farther from justice, as the facts of this war have laid bare the inner heart of the French people. I never want to hear the word "frivolous" used again, in connection with our French friends; or, if I do, it will always have a meaning for me such as was never before associated with it.

Do you remember a poem of Browning's? I forget the title. It describes how a young officer, a mere boy, brings to Napoleon news of the capture of Ratisbon. He was wounded, you know: "You looked twice 'ere you saw his breast

Was all but shot in two," Well, Napoleon was mighty pleased, you must know. The news was a big relief to him. His face showed his pride and gladness. And then he looked down at his messenger, and the flash went out of his eye. I hope I have the words right: "You're wounded!" "Nay," his soldier's pride

Touched to the quick, he said: "I'm killed, Sir!" and his Chief beside, Smiling, the boy fell dead."

That was the way of it, as I remember; and the frivolity of that boy's answer and smile is the only kind of frivolity I shall associate with the name of France after this war.

Pleasure loving! I wish you could walk through these villages behind the line, and through towns like—, where I was in hospital, you know; the Clearing Station. Man, woman or child, I give you my word there is nobody French in all this countryside who is not consciously, gladly, steadily and all the time making his or her sacrifice for France today; the sacrifice of themselves. They cannot offer more. Positively, I believe there would be no word of complaint if they lacked bread. They

do, of course, lack many things, and they do cheerfully perform miracles nothing—as things go in France, to-in the matter of carrying on the work of the country (and the town) in the absence at the front of ninety-nine per cent of all the usual workers. But, you understand, the impression one forms is that no further sacrifice, even, could possibly bring a word of complaint from this most admirable people.

Madame, Monsieur, my child—it is for France. With those words, upon my honour you might take, not only all that belongs to them, all they have not yet been asked to give; but you could take life itself from these people, and it would be: "Smiling the boy fell dead," over again. The thought of question or discussion of sacrifice, the avoidance of this or that deprivation; it simply does not occur to these French people. "It is the war," it is for France. France has need of this. It will help France. That is all. Further discussion is not only unnecessary; it would be looked on as indecent.

I have in my mind at this moment a dear old man and his wife; refugees from— They had been what you call warm people, you know, in—; retired farmers. They saw the home of their old age and carefully built-up independence—all they possessed—utterly destroyed by Boche shells. Their relatives were all killed, or in the fighting line. On a broken wheel-barrow they carried away a survivor in the shape of an old, blind and lame sheep dog, a book or two, and one or two small oddments. In the village of—, thirteen miles behind the line, the Mayor gave them the shelter of a certain small house which stood empty; its owner away in the fighting line. There the white-haired dame contrived to make home of some sort for her fragile old husband, and the veteran sheep dog. God knows what they lived on; with their kindly deep-lined, parchment-coloured faces.

In that village it seemed no place could be found to serve as a Mess for my friend, Captain—, and his Company officers, when they arrived. The Mayor was, of course, appealed to. He always is. He thought a minute. He has so many problems to solve in these war days. Ah, yes; he thought he could manage. An hour later, Captain— and his brother officers (they were only a few weeks out from England, then, you know) were comfortably established in a convenient tiny house. They find a white-haired old lady sweeping out the already perfectly clean, paved main room in which they were to eat. All unasked, the same gently smiling old lady helped their batmen to prepare a meal. Outside, a tottery old man with almost transparent skin, was busily raking together odd bits of wood to serve them for fuel.

Late that night, Captain— came along from the temporary Battalion orderly room, at the Mairie; and, making his way in to the Company Mess, paused to flash his torch into an open-sided shed without a door. There he saw the kindly old lady lying asleep. Every sort of straw was used for forage; but some rough sweepings had been found to serve her for a pillow; her husband's coat was about her shoulders, and across that was his thin right arm; for the parchment faced old man lay beside her. There was no straw for him, and he was awake still.

Hardly bears talking about, does it? Well, thank goodness, Captain— is the true sort of Englishman, as you know. He soon had the old couple in the little house, and his batmen out of its warm kitchen, into the shed, and a comfortable bed, of which his own Wolseley valise formed the foundation, made up for the old couple on the kitchen floor. But mark you, they never said a word about having ever occupied the house, let alone suggested that our officers had, turned them out of it. Captain— only learned that next day, from the Mayor; who, when Captain— expressed his thanks and regret that the dear old couple should have been disturbed for him, said in effect: "But that is nothing; nothing at all. Madame and Monsieur are French, you understand. It is for France, n'est pas? What would you. No apology is needed."

He was right, too. The thing was nothing—as things go in France, to say, part of the everyday-routine of French life in the war. But is it not the same question you asked me; but his reply was concerned only with the French soldier; the inimitable Poilu; who, with the famous Seventy-fives of the French artillery, have won such ineffaceable glory for the French arms. And do you know what he said was the most wonderful of all the achievements of the Poilu? You would never guess. He said the most wonderful of all the things they had done, was their achievement of really understanding appreciation of, and friendship with our Tommy. And, mind you, it is wonderful. You know what we are. Who was it said we were incomprehensible but indispensable? Whoever it was understood us more than most. I won't attempt to explain our fellows to you; but, just as they are indispensable, so, to anyone not possessed of the key,—and who has it, outside England? Not everyone by any manner of means, even in England—they are assuredly apt to prove very incomprehensible. To the Frenchman, their rough-east cynicism; their generally sardonic humour, which so effectually disguises from foreign eyes the fact that they have any humour at all; their reticence; the void in them which occupies the place of a dramatic sense; their attitude of good-humoured scorn and contempt for any and every thing they do not wholly understand—a fairly wide field, you know—their incorrigible apparent harshness, and their consistent abstinence from all the minor graces and politenesses, which is more than mere abstinence, because based on real hatred and fear of everything of the kind; conceive what an impervious shell these things would represent to the average Frenchman.

But the Poilu has pierced that shell, as surely as his steel and his superb Seventy-fives pierce and shatter the most desperate attack the Boche can put up. He has broken the shell, by the sheer adroitness and artistry of his inimitable tact; and, having pierced the pachydermatous curtain of our insularity at its densest, he has analyzed and appraised by the light of his fine, frank French humour, the sterling stuff it hides, taken that to his big heart, rejected the crumpled shell, and become the true and loyal comrade of Tommy Atkins. Sounds simple; but believe me, the difficulties in the way were prodigious. Only real genius could have overcome them. The Poilu provided the genius; and Britain can be trusted to go on providing the sterling stuff. What do I think of the French? I salute them, as I salute the memory of Nelson and Wellington; of Roberts and Kitchener; as I salute our own beloved England, with its waiting, watching, working women of today—from my heart.

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But the Poilu has pierced that shell, as surely as his steel and his superb Seventy-fives pierce and shatter the most desperate attack the Boche can put up. He has broken the shell, by the sheer adroitness and artistry of his inimitable tact; and, having pierced the pachydermatous curtain of our insularity at its densest, he has analyzed and appraised by the light of his fine, frank French humour, the sterling stuff it hides, taken that to his big heart, rejected the crumpled shell, and become the true and loyal comrade of Tommy Atkins. Sounds simple; but believe me, the difficulties in the way were prodigious. Only real genius could have overcome them. The Poilu provided the genius; and Britain can be trusted to go on providing the sterling stuff. What do I think of the French? I salute them, as I salute the memory of Nelson and Wellington; of Roberts and Kitchener; as I salute our own beloved England, with its waiting, watching, working women of today—from my heart.

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 23rd March next for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, by steamer, on a proposed Contract for four years, between, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND GULF ISLANDS from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Victoria, Vancouver, Sidney, Gauges and Mayne, and at the office of the undersigned. E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector, Post office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 2nd February, 1917. Feb. 10

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY TRANSCONTINENTAL LEAVE VANCOUVER SCENIC ROUTE BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND TORONTO. SHORT LINE TO EDMONTON AND PRAIRIE POINTS, NEW AND MODERN EQUIPMENT, ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPERS, DINING AND LIBRARY OBSERVATION CARS DAILY LOCAL SERVICE 7:00 p.m. Leave VANCOUVER Arrive a.m. 11:00 9:45 p.m. Arrive Chilliwack Arrive a.m. 8:15 11:00 p.m. Arrive Hope Leave a.m. 7:00 Full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian Northern Agent CITY TICKET OFFICE, PHONE 1169 Green & Burdick Bros. Corner Langley and Broughton Sts. aHopeaoinshrduetaincmfwpypshrdlvbkgqjcmfwyp 4 4 ETAOI

TO INVESTORS THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF Principal repayable 1st October, 1919. Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase. Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security. Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only. A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp. For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

TWO RETURNED SOLDIERS Will Buy Your Empty BOTTLES BEER, WHISKEY OR WINE HAERLE & TOMLINSON 2 Returned Soldiers of H.M. Forces Phone 144 1313 Blanchard St.

GRAND VALENTINE MASQUERADE DANCE CONNAUGHT HALL WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14 9 o'Clock Ladies 25c—Gentlemen 50c Cash Prize for Best Dressed and Sustained Characters

GENTLEMEN Mail your Gillette Blades to be re-sharpened to FOX'S 1239 Broad Street, Victoria We charge only 35 cents per dozen

VICTORIA PREPARATORY SCHOOL 1174 MONTEREY AVE. Boys received from six years of age upward. Pupils specially prepared for The Royal Canadian Navy. For prospectus apply F. ASHLEY SPARKS Head Master

DOROTHY TEA ROOMS Under entirely new management. Light Lunches. Specialty, Afternoon Teas. 1036 Broad St., Pemberton Bld.

THE MINERVA Mrs. Maxwell Muir's New Premises 761 FORT ST. Delicious CHOCOLATES in Large Variety from 40c to \$1.00 Lb. All Kinds of Up-to-Date Candies PHONE 2448

THE ARTS CLUB UNION BANK BUILDING EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE COLOURED PRINTS Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8th, 9th and 10th ADMISSION 25c INCLUDING CATALOGUE

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT AT THE FRONT. BUY DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-YEAR WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES \$ 25.00 FOR \$21.50 50.00 " 43.00 100.00 " 86.00 INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$1500. FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

Burdick Bros., Limited GRAIN AND COTTON STOCKS AND BONDS Stock Brokers Pemberton Building, 620 Broughton St. Phone 3724 F. A. BORDEN, Managing Director Phone 3724

MADAME KATE WEBB, M. I. S. M. (Late Principal of Dominion Academy of Music, Edmonton, and Balham Conservatoire of Music, London, Eng., has opened at 1146 FORT ST. the DOMINION ACADEMY OF MUSIC Instruction in Piano-forte, Singing, Voice Production, Theory of Music, Preparation for the Exams. of the Assoc. Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., London. Secured 28 successes at the 1916 exams, and over 600 in former years. Mme. Webb has a special method for beginners and has achieved great success with children. Res. Phone 3080.

LADIES—IMPORTANT! ABSOLUTELY PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED Miss Hanman (certificates of London Specialist will give any Lady disfigured with superfluous hair a treatment free of charge—that she may prove for herself the truth of above statement. 308 CAMPBELL BUILDING Phone 3040 X Morning or Evening

MINERAL ACT (Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE Alberta and Albany Mineral Claims, Alfrida, Hazel and Holly Mineral situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: On the West Bank of the Gordon River. Take Notice that the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 4863-C, intended, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 12th day of January, A.D. 1917. Jan. 20