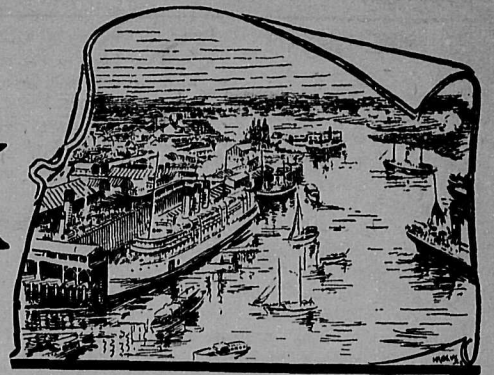




The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review



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VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, May 5th, 1917

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The Unyielding Democrat

JOSEPH MARTIN, K.C., Member of the House of Commons in the Imperial Parliament, does not hide his light under a bushel. On the contrary, he has the faculty of shedding a little radiance wherever he is. Nor is he greatly troubled when adverse criticisms arise concerning his deeds and words. To him it is only a part of the business. Party ties do not worry him, nor demure conventionalities control. He is not burdened with undue modesty, and does not propose to use language devoid of tang or force. In fact, Joseph Martin, K.C., M.P., erstwhile Premier of British Columbia, is Joseph Martin and nobody else. Just now the astute political practitioner is resolved to keep the peerage out of Canada. Titles are his abhorrence, and coronets have no attraction. Dukes, earls and barons are not on his visiting list, and it is gravely hinted that he would rather smoke a cornob pipe with one of his costermonger constituents than whiff the daintiest cigarette in the London drawing room of Her Grace the Duchess of St. Pancras. If Joseph had only thought of it in time, he might have written Tennyson's poem and sang: *Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood.* As he did not write it he did the next best thing. He proposed to debate the anomaly, the absurdity and the folly of introducing the peerage system into the democracy of Canada, and gave notice of his intention to an astonished and decorous British House of Commons. Whatever may be said of a title, bestowed for distinguished service to the state, and which should be bestowed for the honor and use of the actual recipient and which is not hereditary, nothing can be said with reason for the bestowal of titles that are hereditary, and which have no further significance than the acquisition of wealth or real estate. To trace back the ancestry of many a noble house in the peerage of Great Britain, is to write some chapters that are discreditable to all concerned. The left-handed scions of royalty, or the illegitimate strain of ancient families, fill a large page in the escutcheon of many a noble house. Many of the present generation of Lords Temporal have far more to be proud of in their own deeds of heroic service, of their unblemished reputation and of unselfish devotion to humanity than of their forefathers from whence they sprang. THE WEEK does not think that Canada will greatly suffer if a shoal of lordlings or belted knights are let loose upon the inhabitants of this vast dominion. Unless the titled nobodies have something more than a big bank account or vast estates to commend them, there will be few real Canadians that will doff their hats or curtsy low when my Lord Softy smiles, or Lady Simper peers through her lorgnette. The spirit of democracy is abroad. The man on the street does not merely think he is as good as anybody else, but he knows he is, and secretly he believes that he is a little better. The maiden of high degree with bluest blood in her veins, or the descendant of Saxon, Dane or Norman who may have crossed the seas to Britain at the very dawn of civilization, possesses no particular or greater claim to reverence than the latest immigrant that plants his foot on Canadian soil. Aristocracy must be an aristocracy of worth; nobility, the badge of servicehood to the nation. So Joseph Martin, K.C., M.P., has hit the bull's eye in his proposed resolution about an hereditary peerage. Canada is better far without it. It may be more dignified to salute Mr. Brewster as His Grace the Duke of Clayoquot, or Mr. Bowser as the Marquis of Spanish Banks, yet for political purposes Brewster and Bowser come far more trippingly to the tongue. The miners of the Yukon would prefer still to greet the Minister of Mines as plain "Bill Sloan," than to refer to him as Viscount Nanaimo. When the present speaker relinquishes office in the Legislature Chamber, there is no Provincial House of Lords to which he can be relegated. So Baron Weart in the Barony of Vancouver will have to go down to posterity with his own patronymic, but we are safe in predicting that each of these distinguished gentlemen, if they but play their parts well, and render genuine service to the State, will be cherished in the grateful memories of the people of the Province far more than if they angled for doubtful honors, or fawned to obtain shadowy and useless titles. For Joseph has not yet gone down to Egypt.

Church Exemption

LIKE the proverbial door-nail, the principle of exempting from taxation the sites upon which a church building has been erected is dead. Dead without any very great probability of resurrection. During the discussion before the Municipal Committee a proposal was made by a member of the deputation that the site of a church should be appraised at its true value as a church site. At present the appraiser or assessor of lands within city limits fixes the unit value of any lot in a block and supposedly assesses all others in the block at the same proportionate value. This may be and may not be a true method. One lot upon an important street may have a deep ravine crossing it, involving great expense either to fill in or to drive piles, so as to erect securely the superstructure, as in the case of the Empress Hotel. The next lot may have a very excellent foundation. The third lot may be too near very cheap and unimportant buildings, which would detract from the value of the lot adjacent, and a fourth may have a mountain of rock calling for expensive blasting operations. Now if it can be proven that in some instances the erection of a church building detracts from the worth of a lot, or retards its growth in value, is it not reasonable that the assessor should value it from that standpoint? Suppose, for instance, that the Government or a private owner of a townsite declared that a certain block should be used only for church purposes—as in the case of Church Street in Dawson—would not this actually lessen the value for all time for commercial purposes? It is not, therefore, certain that the unit value of all lots in a city square is the same but may reasonably vary according to conditions that may have been

imposed, or may arise, or may have been natural to the site. THE WEEK declares itself upon the side of those who do not favor any privileges to churches as such, but also declares that no injustice through imperfect methods of valuation should be imposed.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Eberts

THE WEEK congratulates Mr. Eberts upon his elevation to the Bench, as it is also one of the highest position in the gift of the Government, a seat in the Appellate Court. No one can possibly doubt the great ability of the latest appointee. His large and extensive practice at the Bar, his experience as an Attorney-General of the Province, his critical observation of the legislation passed whilst Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, gives him peculiar fitness for the high and honorable position he has now attained unto. It is not usual to appoint a lawyer of Mr. Eberts' age to a judgeship, but as the period of human life is extending, and the new judge is certainly in the prime of his intellectual powers, there is every reason to believe that he will be able to give many useful years of service in the new position he has been selected to fill. Rumor had associated the name of Mr. G. H. Barnard with the coveted plum, but it was not to be. In the year 1896, Mr. Eberts had a similar gift in his pocket, but he took a trip to England at the time of the general election and then, something happened. History repeats itself, and perhaps twenty years hence Mr. Barnard may be consoled with the judge's ermine. Meanwhile he will have an opportunity to acquire more law as he is sure of added experience. Mr. Barnard had better camp in Canada when an election is likely to take place. Congratulations, Mr. Justice Eberts; step up.

The Sheriff

THIS is not an attack upon the sheriff of Victoria or of any other city or place. Nor is it a stricture upon the office of a sheriff, which office is essential to the proper administration of justice. Nor is it an exhibition of jealousy because the perquisites or fees of the office seem like the riches of a Rockefeller compared with the humble pittance of an editor of a weekly journal. It is, however, a demand that the office of a sheriff shall be based upon an annual salary, secured by vote through the Legislative Assembly, and not be dependent upon the fees incidental to the office. Stories are rife as to the amount of the charges made for various services, of the hardships suffered by the unfortunate debtors, of the exactions made from impecunious persons or from insolvent estates. Probably every charge or fee imposed can be justified by law or regulation. The lynx-eyed legal authorities that watch the interests of clients in this Province are not likely to permit unwarranted fees to be exacted, or improper charges to be made. The principle of payment by fees is hopelessly wrong and out of harmony with modern ideas. The sheriff's position is an important one and should be liberally paid. It is revolting, however, to public sentiment to know that the sheriff is enriched by the execution of a criminal, that a citizen's pecuniary difficulties furnish a profitable hunting ground, and that the legal entanglements woven by legislative weavers bring additional grist to the sheriff's mill. THE WEEK suggests that the Attorney-General make specific enquiries into the fees and emoluments of the sheriffs of the Province for the past five years, and then act upon the information obtained.

A By-Product

ONE good result has certainly been achieved through the agitation for Prohibition, and that is a general lessened use of liquor. There has been of late undoubtedly less drunkenness, less convictions for disorderly conduct, and a general growing desire to be counted amongst the sober and temperate citizens. The children in the public schools have also felt the influence of the controversy and young debaters are already sharpening their weapons for the fray, should the controversy extend to Dominion-wide Prohibition. It is also evident that there has been lessened importations and manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The vessels bring smaller cargoes of whiskies, brandies and other favorite drinks; the wholesale as well as retail liquor dealers appear to have far less business than formerly. Part of this decline can clearly be traced to the smaller population of our cities, partly to the scarcity of transportation, but it is indisputable that the discussions raised by the Prohibition Act of last session caused many thinking persons to consider the question from the personal standpoint and to govern their own individual action accordingly. The Government has not yet made a definite pronouncement upon this question but it may be hoped that the Legislative Assembly will not dissolve until the fate of the question is settled. Perhaps the Leader of the Opposition may display prying curiosity by asking a series of questions upon the matter.

Lonely

So far one active multi-millionaire advocate of conscription of men has definitely declared for conscription of wealth. The distinction belongs to E. W. Scripps of San Diego, who has signed the demand of the American Committee on War Finance for the taking for war purposes of all incomes of over \$100,000 a year. Mr. Scripps makes clear that he does not ask that his wealth be treated more tenderly than the lives of other men. But how lonely he must feel among his fellow conscriptionist millionaires. Requests to take a position similar to that of Mr. Scripps have been sent by the Committee on War Finance to John D. Rockefeller, Vincent Astor, and other wealthy men prominent in urging drafting of men. So far they have given no intimation that they would have their property treated in the same way.—Public, New York.

EDITOR.

Have Patience

A CONSIDERABLE amount of unreasonable impatience is noticeable among certain sections of the community because the election of the Brewster Government has not been promptly followed by the inauguration of the millenium. Complaints reach us from all sides because in three or four months Mr. Brewster has not been able to purge public life of those corrupt influences which have afflicted it for half a century; because with a wave of a wand he has not been able to completely abolish the evils of patronage and the machinations of the self-seeker; because ready-made measures have not been forthcoming to instantaneously develop our mineral and agricultural resources, reduce the cost of living, increase wages all round, pay off the Provincial debt, nationalize the railways, and give to everyone an old-age pension.

To all zealous reformers THE WEEK says *have patience*. Consider the immense difficulties and the well-nigh insurmountable obstacles faced by the Premier when he assumed office. He took charge of Provincial affairs following an era of extravagance if not of corruption on the part of his predecessors. The bank account was at zero and the Provincial credit 50 below. Government departments were in a state of chaos. Order had to be evolved and system inaugurated. The foundations of an era of economic efficiency had to be well and truly laid before a beginning could be made with the superstructure. The strict enforcement of existing statutes had to take precedence of the drafting of new ones. Whilst a serious breach in the ranks of the personnel of the Cabinet still further complicated the situation. With these facts in mind THE WEEK is not disposed to be hypercritical at the course of subsequent events, and urges upon all its readers the necessity for reasonable patience.

Nevertheless, some serious blunders have already been made for which no reasonable excuse can be found. Any tendency towards independent thought and action amongst the rank and file has been severely frowned upon; three constituencies have been denied representation in the House for political and partisan reasons; whilst a measure to place taxation on the poor because they are poor has so far failed to excite so much as one Liberal protest. They all, like sheep, have gone astray. Whilst Proportional Representation, a measure which more than any other would remove the causes of political corruption, raise the standard of public life, and enable democracy to realize its highest hopes and purest aspirations, has not been so much as mentioned, and that notwithstanding the conspicuous place it occupies in the Liberal platform. Therefore it is that THE WEEK enjoins upon its readers the Wilsonian policy of *watchful waiting*.

The Break-Down of the Jury System

IT is announced that the Manitoba Government has decided, reluctantly or otherwise, to proceed no further with the serious criminal charges preferred against ex-Premier Roblin and other former Cabinet ministers. The reason publicly announced for this extraordinary decision is not that the accused parties have satisfactorily established their innocence. By no means. The accused stood self-condemned long before court proceedings were commenced. The decision has been reached forsooth because the Government of the day despairs of finding twelve jurymen prepared to execute justice uninfluenced by unworthy political motives. This decision will bring comfort to the hearts of political grafters throughout the empire and beyond. Crimes against the state in violation of solemn oaths may henceforth be committed with impunity. Breach of trust will still be punishable by law—if committed by small men on a small scale. If the offenders be belted knights and cabinet crooks and their offences be on a wholesale scale and their victims be the common people, then they may conduct their nefarious operations without fear and in complete safety. In therefore discontinuing legal proceedings against these gentlemen, the Government of Manitoba is doing a serious injustice either to itself and the people on the one hand, or the accused ex-ministers on the other. If the accused are guilty—and it seems impossible to doubt it—the law should take its usual course, be the outcome what it may. If they are innocent they have the right to have their names cleared of the imputations cast upon them. If the jurymen neglect to do their duty and allow political partisanship to warp their judgment, the world will be quick to draw its own conclusions. The sworn testimony of witnesses will be public property and in the high court of public opinion a verdict will be rendered. But the question now to be seriously considered is *What shall be the future of our present jury system?* If the jury-system as we now know it stands between the guilty and the administration of justice, so much the worse for the jury system. If trial by jury has outlived its usefulness, trial by jury must come to an end. Or if the fault lies in requiring complete unanimity instead of accepting a majority decision, the sooner we decide to correct this requirement the better. Nothing must be allowed to clog the wheels of justice. There must be no respect of persons before the law. Political offenders and national freebooters must at all costs be brought within the pale. THE WEEK invites its readers to earnestly consider what practical steps should be taken to remedy a condition which as it stands constitutes a national scandal.

ASSISTANT EDITOR.

WHERE PROFITEERS FLOURISH

A dividend of 100 per cent was declared by the German-American Sugar Company at a meeting of its directors at Chicago on April 10.

THE LEAVEN WORKING

The Rhode Island State Senate passed on April 10 the bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors.

THE TWO Y'S.

To be invited to "fill a little space" in the columns of The Week with the above caption as a sort of finger-post indicative of the goal of our mental and verbal meanderings, is a temptation too strong to be resisted.

With some trepidation, lest through the very wideness of this most attractive field I should forget my real objective whilst lingering admiringly in parts not of first importance, I would desire to indicate my purpose as primarily to emphasize the presence and work of those great twin organizations, familiarly known the wide world over as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., abbreviations suggestive of two of the greatest factors in the development of full-orbed manhood and womanhood operative in the world today.

Prior to the outbreak of this great world war, the sign of the "Red Triangle" was to the man on the street merely the emblem of a more or less effeminate branch of the sporting fraternity, in its broadest sense, distinguished from all other clubs by the emphasis which it placed upon religious instruction and Christian practice, in order to it becoming persona grata with the church-going community.

This wholly erroneous idea was completely dissipated ere the first half year of the war had passed, for with the clarion call to arms in defence of the weak, of honor, and the claims of outraged humanity, there surged out from the Y. M. C. A. buildings of the empire, from Britain, Australia and Canada, tens of thousands of its trained members, strong, clean, sinewy, manly young men, fit and ready for anything which God would sanction; and these men became the "thin red line" against which the serried ranks of Prussia's great and magnificently trained army beat with unrelenting and well nigh irresistible force; but, for the teaching and training of these men of ours, the world's civilization today would be of the type "made in Germany," and while the character of the Y. M. C. A. has been in no way changed by the war, it has been afforded its supreme opportunity of demonstrating the practical character of its aims and ideals, and of its ability to realize them.

From the Victoria Association have gone forth to battle over five hundred and fifty of its active members, many have made the supreme sacrifice, some have been and are in hospitals, while by far the greater proportion are still on guard somewhere in the "far flung battleline," ever and anon sending home messages appreciative of the blessings of the Y at the front, and pleading that the Associations "Home fires be kept burning till the boys come home."

Thrilling, indeed, was the story told at the Metropolitan Church here on Tuesday last by Capt. H. A. Pearson, who has just returned on furlough, after two years of splendid service in the Y. M. C. A. huts near the firing line. He is a fine type of Association man whose inspiring message will whet the appetite of our citizens to see and hear Major Gerald W. Birks, Capt. Chas. W. Bishop and Capt. W. A. Cameron, three men, outstanding leaders in the military work overseas, who are due here on Sunday and Monday next.

R. G. HOWELL.

MUSICAL HAPPENINGS

Arion Club

Musical societies in Victoria, as in other places, have come and gone, some with things to their credit, but the Arion Club alone has the distinction of having completed its twenty-fifth season. Doubtless under happier conditions the club would have prepared an elaborate programme for the 25th ulto. But with nine members absent (fighting for all we hold dear), it would not have been in accord with our best instincts to have done so. Hence the committee wisely decided to compile a programme of numbers which had been sung with acceptance in past seasons, and the club patrons showed their appreciation by warmly applauding each number. The committee were fortunate in obtaining the services of Mrs. D. E. Campbell who gave a pleasing rendering of the songs she had selected. It is worthy of notice that four charter members were present, viz., Messrs. George Jay, Herbert Kent, Howard Russell and Percy Wollaston (two, Messrs. Kent and Wollaston, are still active members).

A graceful tribute was paid the former conductor, Mr. E. H. Russell, by inviting him to conduct one of the favorite numbers of the programme, the rendering of which testified to the good training of the choir; for while the members had given themselves unreservedly to the conception which the conductor, Mr. Frank Sehl, had formed of the various numbers, they were equally able to follow Mr. Russell's conception of the piece.

A society of this character is a great asset to the social life of the community and deserves the support of all interested in its welfare. It is also of value to the members; for when a number of persons co-operate in any good work they discover and enlarge each others good qualities. Long may the Arion Club flourish and exemplify their motto: "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity!"

-H. J. P.

SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That the report of the P. G. E. Committee is very interesting reading.

That the Premier will have general support in any measure which will bring the guilty parties to "face the music."

That small local grafters are just shaking themselves when they reflect upon their own moderation.

That the profession regretfully records the passing of Charlie Gregg.

That everybody liked him for his generous, kindly nature.

That The Week respectfully tenders condolences to his widow and children.

That Editor Lugin has been missed from The Colonist pages.

That the Hornet wishes him a speedy restoration to health and strength.

That his long connection with the morning paper displays his wonderful ability and staying powers.

That the weathercock tendencies of the City Council as to seed potatoes are remarkable.

That Chairman Dilworth's announcements are like the coy maiden's view of matrimony, "first she said she would, then she said she wouldn't; then she said perhaps she would."

That the "lot cultivation idea" is worth pushing.

That every idle or partly idle man in town should be growing "spuds" or any other vegetables, except weeds.

That all bets are off about the weather, as the Hornet has lost his last nickel upon the event.

N.B.—Will any kind lady or gentleman make a small loan on doubtful security at a large rate of interest? Apply after business hours, The Hornet.

That Mayor Todd is filling the chair acceptably, and drawing his salary regularly. The latter is rather more certain than the former.

That his Tax Delinquencies tendencies appear to have cooled off since his election.

That he seems to be pretty careful of the "bawlers" of the city, for which he is to be commended. The Hornet wonders whether he is first cousin to a Scotchman.

That the tax bill will be about the same as last year, which reminds me

That a criminal once had his choice of death by shooting or hanging, and he meekly replied "neither."

That the assessor lowered the value of the lots, and the City Council raised the rate accordingly, and the poor taxpayer got killed anyhow.

That The Week has learned that another shipbuilding yard will soon be started in Victoria and then another and perhaps another after that.

SONONICA

The Rev. H. P. Thorpe resigned his ministerial charge, which he had held for four years in Victoria, June, 1915, and desiring to serve his country in some capacity, joined No. 5 Canadian General Hospital which was organized in this city.

The following account of his journey from England to Greece, and also of various days spent in Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, I have collected from his letters, thinking they would be of interest to the readers of The Week:—

The hospital ship Asturius, on which Mr. Thorpe spent five weeks, has since been torpedoed and sunk.

On November 15th, 1915, H. M. Hospital Ship Asturius proudly and slowly glided out of Southampton Harbor, with all our number on board,

and we waved our last "good-bye" to the shores of England with sad hearts for we could not but wonder if ever we should see those shores again.

But it is surprising how quickly one can adapt oneself to new surroundings and conditions, and this is never so apparent as in life on board ship. Everything is so different to what we have been accustomed. Every little occurrence is of interest to the ordinary passenger.

The health of your cabin companions becomes of great interest to you and you become anxious to see if your neighbor at the dining table is in his place also.

We experienced the proverbial rough weather in the Bay of Biscay, and very many of the passengers were conspicuous by their absence. During the night we passed the historic Rock of Gibraltar, and many of us left our berths and went on deck to see only the light and a great towering gloomy mass rising before us, and the lights from the city of Tangier, on the opposite coast.

Very soon we found ourselves in a stiff gale which did some damage to the ship, and caused some hour's delay.

As we steamed along we dimly saw in the hazy distance the cities of Algiers and Tunis, and passing the island of Crete we sailed in a northerly direction. We got quite interested in the schools of porpoises that play around the ship, coming quite close and sporting themselves in the water and evidently having a fine time for they follow the ship for a long distance. Whales and sharks also frequent these waters, and many showed themselves, no doubt in the hope of getting some dainty morsel for their dinner.

As we steamed up the coast of Greece, with its many inlets, and numerous islands, we saw a waterspout about ten miles distant. The day was very cloudy and the spout came out of a heavy cloud, and while some distance from the sea emitted water, just like a showerbath. After lasting about ten minutes it curled up and disappeared into the cloud.

Towards night the wind began to blow and in the distance we saw great flashes of forked and sheet lightning. We went right into the storm and the rain fell in torrents for about half an hour, and then we came into calmer water, leaving the storm behind us. We now experienced quite mild weather which we made the most of, and thoroughly enjoyed to the full, sleeping out on deck with the wonderful blue starlit sky for our roof.

The sky and the sea try to excel each other in the intensity of their coloring. Our ship presents a striking appearance at night, being brilliantly illuminated and having a row of specially constructed lights along the sides, on which several large red crosses are painted and which are plainly shown by having a cluster of lights shining on them from above. We learned that Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, was our destination, with its beautiful natural harbor very full of shipping of all description.

As the city rises to the north it presents a dazzling appearance, as the sun shines on its white buildings, and here and there a minaret or tower rising above the others, and in the far distance terraces of hills, making a fine background.

We were much disappointed in not landing, but took on some wounded and sick men, and after staying some nine days in harbor, turned again southward. For two days we sailed some 900 miles, experiencing warm weather which became quite hot, as we still went further south.

The water was of a very deep blue but became muddy as we approached Alexandria.

We saw large numbers of flying fish about the size of an herring, which flew about a foot above the water. Also numbers of porpoises, which seem to abound in all waters.

After entering the harbor, full of shipping, many hospital ships being among them, we discharged our burden of sick men, and found that we were to stay here for a short time.

H. P. THORPE.

TOO MUCH MONEY

Apropos of a recent decision of the French authorities to increase the pay of French soldiers serving in the trenches from twenty-five centimes to one franc a day, a story is recalled. In October, 1915, the French soldier's pay was raised from five centimes a day to twenty-five, and a poilu, on being asked how he liked his raise, replied simply, "I don't like it much; people will now call us mercenaries."

MONEY WILL WIN

With the entrance of the United States into the war, about two-thirds of the economic wealth of the world, or \$415,000,000,000, is arrayed against the Central Powers, whose wealth is estimated at \$113,000,000,000.

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"THE GIRL FROM AMSTERDAM"
With Roy Clair
A Rollicking Symposium of Music, Songs, Pretty Girls, Fun, Frolic
Daniel—...—James
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Late Hi Holler and Town Constable of W. A. Brady's "Way Down East" Company.
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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

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Best Prices Paid. We Will Collect.

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—as low as possible, when the best is given

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

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 440.
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, 1908, and 14th May, 1909, and numbered respectively 18484 C and 17885 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 (Total):

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 (128.38) 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 seventy-nine 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. April 21
Feb. 22

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 the harbor of Victoria, on the northerly part of Lot 10, part of Section 34, 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-Wester.
April 21 May 19

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 claims 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., solicitors for George E. Kidd of 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 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be stated 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 acre.

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.—Up to the date of publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
March 31.

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

“Wad but some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us.”

The reader is invited to pardon any inaccuracies in the foregoing quotation or any other lapsus linguae of which this deponent may be guilty and let him down gently in view of the fact that he has scarcely recovered from the shock of his life. Of whatever degree of sloth he may have been guilty in his purple past he at least flattered himself that in his maturer years he had acquired habits of fairly hard work.

His self-satisfaction, therefore, had a severe jolt when, on unsuspectingly answering the phone, he realised that the Editor was asking him to take the job of “Lounge” on his staff. A short answer to the effect that lounging was not in his line was checked on the tip of his tongue as Burns’ couplet came to mind—if that was what they really thought of him he had better at least try to be a good Lounge. In the dialect with which his elocutionary style acquired in distant climes has become enriched he promised to “take a crack at it”; so now here goes for the best sort of lounge he can manage.

✱

It is to be hoped that the “Made in Victoria Week” now drawing to a close will have had the desired effect on the buying public. The local manufacturer is not the greedy shark some of us would make him out to be and on the other hand is not in business for his health. What he is up against in many cases is dumping on the part of his eastern competitors. If the public fall for the bait they will have to pay in the long run when the foreigner has frozen out the home-made goods and has things all his own way. Besides this trouble, our manufacturing fellow-citizen has the usual difficulties of high cost of labor and material to face. This expenditure, at least as regards the labor end of it, comes back to his prospective customers and it is short-sighted policy to withhold support from him. If our city is to go ahead broad views must prevail on this subject. Where he gives the quality, back him to the limit and be sure that if his price is a few cents higher than the imported article, it is usually because it has to be. But don’t overlook that if. His price is not always higher for the same quality.

✱

It is a well founded article of belief with Lounge that there is not a pleasanter city in the world wherein to dwell than Victoria. Which is lucky for that large majority of its inhabitants who are not owners of automobiles, for a harder city to get away from for a few hours other than by road probably does not exist. Not to go far afield for comparisons, the resident of any of the neighboring mainland cities who feels that distance would temporarily lend enchantment to the view of his home, can choose one of a number of trips by boat or interurban any day of the week at fares from fifteen cents for the round trip, which will land him far in the country.

✱

What can he do in Victoria when he seeks a change from Mount Tolmie and Uplands? If he is of an enquiring turn of mind he may discover the existence of the Saanich Interurban (the B. C. Electric will not help him to find it) but a study of the fares charged will nip in the bud any ideas he may have had about treating his family to a day in the country in that direction. Goldstream may suggest itself until he reflects that should it be Sunday, as it probably is, the street cars will not take him to the station in time for the first train, while the other scarcely allows more than an hour before it is time to return. Neither are popular fares the rule in that direction or on the V. & S. So until paterfamilias can save the price of a Ford his children must study the difference between sheep and pigs in their picturebooks.

As for a day on the water, it can’t be done unless you make a night of it, too, and spend several dollars a head.

It is now up to the Canadian Northerners to see if they cannot make cheap trips pay on their Patricia Bay line. Which we are prepared to be told they would love to do if they were not bound by some hand and foot agreement with their neighbors.

✱

“Why should I grow spuds? They will be down to 50 cents a sack and I can buy them.” Or, “Why should I? If there is a real famine my stock will be confiscated and they will be no use to me.” Thus run two arguments which Lounge has often heard seri-

ously advanced lately, representing two opposite but both thoroughly selfish points of view. Probably both are conscious excuses for laziness as there must be few persons of average grown-up intelligence who do not realize that what is now urgently needed is that each and every one of us should do his utmost, be it big or little, to increase the total of the world’s food supply regardless of his own little domestic needs. Get in now and do your bit before it is too late—if you don’t want the crop yourself next autumn there will be lots of people in the world who do. Take this scribe’s advice and don’t be a

BISHOP DE PENCIER PUZZLED

Whose little boy was that, was the question subconsciously running through the bishop’s mind.

A number of his old parishoners of St. Paul’s were no the platform. He wondered vaguely to which of them the child belonged.

For some reason the boy—he was about seven or eight years of age—was in the forefront of the little crowd on the depot platform into the midst of which the bishop descended from the train.

Curiously enough, too, it seemed all at once as if the bishop and the boy had quite a little cleared space to themselves.

The bishop looked down at the boy. The boy looked up at the tall figure in khaki—for this was Vancouver’s khaki bishop who went overseas a year ago with the 62nd battalion, the only Canadian bishop at the front. Very fit and well he looked, too, with the color of a man who had been much in the open.

The boy seemed expectant, the bishop puzzled. What did the child want?

Suddenly a great light dawned on the bishop. Swooping down on the little fellow he gave him a great hug and kissed him.

“Bless me, I didn’t know my own son,” he exclaimed.—The World.

OUR INSTITUTIONAL LIFE

The complex life of a modern community seeks many and varied forms of expression. One of these forms might be designated, for want of a better name, its “Institutional Life.” By this is meant the various organizations, societies, clubs, other than those of the church and the state, in which a number of persons have agreed to unite and co-operate for the general good. In this form of life Victoria seems to be unusually rich. Perhaps even he who thinks he knows all that is to be known of our fair city will be astonished when he quietly jots down the names of all such institutions that contribute to our life. We have our various professional associations and commercial boards, our trades unions, our social clubs for men and for women, our hospitals and libraries, our musical and dramatic organizations, our fraternal orders, our patriotic and imperial societies, and all our organizations of a distinctively philanthropic character. Among these last

Madame Watts

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THE CONSERVATION OF LIFE

Owing to the fearful toll of life on the battlefields of Europe the importance of the conservation of life is becoming more urgent to us as Canadians, if we would take our place in the van of human progress. That Canada is destined to become one of the greatest pillars in the British Empire no one doubts for a moment. In order to fulfil her highest destiny, however, it is imperative that she husband to the fullest extent the lives of her people.

The greatest asset of any nation is the health of its citizens, and the people who secure this in the highest degree will dominate the earth. Canada has no desire to dominate the earth by acquiring other territory or by making other people submit to her will but she should, and I believe does, desire to set an example in all that makes for the uplift and advancement of mankind. As evidence of this desire her men have given ample proof at Ypres and Vimy Ridge and are prepared to do even greater things than these! Her women have made a noble sacrifice in letting their husbands, sons and brothers respond to duty's call and in doing splendid work for the Red Cross and Patriotic Societies, etc. But if Canada is to continue her magnificent work, her boys and girls, her men and women, must have healthy bodies and clear minds. That they may have these in the highest degree necessitates the putting away of all those things which dwarf the body and mind and lead to degeneracy and weakness.

In subsequent letters I propose to deal with a number of things which are sapping the energy of our people. The first of these will be “Alcohol.”

DR. M. RAYNOR.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT

The war has brought world-wide changes in political and economic conditions, and the citizens of most countries have found it absolutely necessary to adapt themselves to these constantly changing conditions in order to live, while the very process of such adaptation often imposes great hardship on those who find this course necessary.

One of the many explanations of our difficulties, aside from the effect of the war, is that while we live in a country of great agricultural resources, yet the tendency of our young men has been to crowd to the cities where competition is keen, with the result that many an acre of productive land suffers and fails to produce from lack of attention and labor.

A further explanation of this trend towards the city is undoubtedly found in our whole school system. Is it not time for us to recognize the wisdom and the necessity of training our boys and girls to become real partakers in the development of our land along agricultural lines which is, after all, the only true basis for national progress and happiness? Our cultural school system barely touches upon even the rudimentary principles of agricultural science but rather directs the student to the professions and to other non-producing occupations.

Surely, we need a little less of the theoretical and more of the practical, and the needs of the present may be doubly accentuated in the post-war days which for a considerable time are likely to be strenuous indeed. The wise student will say, “Give us less

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MUNICIPAL COMMENT

I have been requested to comment on civic government from week to week, and it is the intention of the writer, over the signature of "The Civic Monocle," to discuss the doings of the City Council, School Board, or that of any other body related to the government of the city. A fair criticism of our administration, and institutions with a view to the better conduct of public business, and to the creating of a more active interest in our own affairs shall be our aim. I do not expect the readers to always agree with my viewpoint, but before rendering judgment I trust they will examine the subject under review from all sides. If the reader does that, then the aim of this column will have been accomplished.

The Tax Sale

The City Council is not yet decided on the tax sale. Under the conditions now obtaining, is it wise to hold a tax sale even for the delinquencies of the year 1913? What is the object of a tax sale? Is it not to secure funds to carry in the business of the corporation, and to compel property owners to contribute their due proportion to the civic exchequer? Will a sale just now accomplish these ends? I venture a decided "No." What are the facts? The arrears for 1913 are about \$65,000, and the annual deficit now runs about \$300,000. Hold a tax sale and not more than \$15,000 will be realized after a very large expense has been incurred. City property is not saleable, and cash is not available for such investment, consequently the corporation will be saddled with a lot of unproductive land. Then you cannot compel people to pay if the pocket-book is empty. It is urged that if a sale is not held, those who are able will not pay. Is that likely in view of the loss they will sustain? Arrears will not be forgiven; they will lose the very substantial discount for prompt payment; and then interest at eight per cent per annum will increase the indebtedness to the city. It is sheer nonsense to say that the taxpayers who are able will not pay when the punishment is so severe. Under normal conditions it is a good rule to have a tax sale regularly. But when conditions are abnormal other means then confiscation must be resorted to, to carry on the business of the city. Civic business is not suffering. If necessary the Council can finance some other way. One more year of grace. The security is good.

The Tax Delinquency Committee

What has happened to our Tax Delinquency Committee? I believe the Mayor is responsible for its creation. Is it dead or has it just been stabbed in the house of its friends and still lingering from its wounds? The writer was of the opinion from the beginning that this committee was doomed to failure. The end it sought to accomplish was selfish. The ratepayers generally may always be trusted not to transfer obligations to one set of citizens to relieve another set who were responsible for the creation of the debt. Because a committee has failed is no reason for inaction by the City Council. Something must be done to encourage property owners to pay their local improvement tax and prevent a lot of property from falling into the hands of the city. Pandora and Douglas streets are not the only cases of grave injustice and hardship on owners. There are many others. So it is a case not for a committee, but one for experts. I would suggest that the Council appoint an engineer and a financial expert to report on the whole local improvement situation, and to make such recommendations as they conclude to be in the interests of the whole people. From such report the Council could then formulate a policy, and if it were necessary amendments to the act might be secured at the next session of the Legislature, so that the whole question might be submitted to the ratepayers for their approval. Relief must surely come to many ratepayers, but that relief must be fair to the citizens as a whole. The writer is of the opinion that no committee of citizens, personally interested, can come to a conclusion that shall be acceptable to the citizens generally. That is why we favor experts to deal with the situation.

Kendrick Sharp Award

It came as a great surprise to the City Council and to the citizens who knew anything of the merits of the case, that Mr. Kendrick Sharp should be awarded two thousand dollars for alleged damages to his lot on Pandora street extension. In opening up this street last year, the grading operations were such that it was necessary to fill in the street for about two-thirds of the width of this lot. It is

true that a portion of this property was on an average, probably, thrown about eighteen inches below the level of the street. But how the arbitrators concluded that the lot was damaged to the extent of two thousand dollars, the public, I am sure, will fail to understand. Would any one of these gentlemen give that amount for the lot? Would the lot bring that amount in the open market either last year or this year? According to what other properties can be purchased for, I am sure it would not. The public generally will condemn such expenditure. If the law is bad, then it can not be removed from the statute books too soon. These arbitration proceedings have been a heart-burning to the city for the last number of years. Is it any wonder that Alderman Walker waxed so indignant when the report was received? Away with such a law! The funny side to the whole matter was the Mayor's attempt to blame last year's Council, and each in turn repudiating the charge. So far as settling the claim by arbitration, what difference did it make whether it was this year's or last? None. It is whispered among the "knows" that if it were not for the Mayor the claim would have been settled for \$1,000 or less, instead of \$2,853.00. It is a fine thing to have a goat. Blame the other fellow if you can.

THE CIVIC MONOCLE.

THROUGH THE WOMEN'S WINDOW

There are some good people who believe that the only way to purify the political world is for the women to form a party of their own, nominating candidates of their own sex for office; but such a course would only add to the existing parties another great division, which would create dissension and competition between the sexes rather than co-operation for the public welfare.

No faction, whether it be masculine or a purely feminine party could have a monopoly of right thoughts or good actions. We all carry within us the power that works for righteousness, and women of character could do much to quicken that germ which dwells in the heart of every man, by using their influence within the fold of the existing parties, and in this way act as a leaven to leaven the mass, and could do much to purify the political atmosphere.

The entrance of women into the political life of the nation should not mean competition with men for place and power, but co-operation with them for the betterment of human conditions.

Men and women have been divided into two distinct parties quite long enough: the time has come for men and women to work unitedly and harmoniously together for the common good.

Men have made idols of silver and gold, and because of this spirit, materialism has flourished like the green bay tree. If women hope to purify public life they must learn to think in different terms than dollars and cents. They must lift up a spiritual standard.

Humanity must now begin to learn its needs spiritually as well as materially, for the human race cannot take its next step in evolution until materialism has been overcome and the spiritual life of mankind has been revived into new life.

God has given the key to the solution by opening the door to women into the larger life of the community, and much depends upon the way the mass of women take up their new responsibilities, and upon the spirit which animates the women who enter public life. If women enter their new sphere of action in the right spirit—not the party spirit—but the spirit of service to humanity, we can hope to see a revival of national righteousness where the Fatherland of God and the brotherhood of man will be more fully realized and lived in our community life.

Our outlook must be the welfare of the race—the good of the community, rather than the success of the party, and in this way we will do a wider work and a better work than if we become partisans of the party whether right or wrong.

What Canada needs today is an electorate which thinks spiritually, clear visioned and unafraid. This is the basis for the solution of our problems as citizens, and of any participation which we as a class may hope to have in the affairs of the country.

ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

When one looks over the list of the great people of this earth it seems to be a privilege to be born in poverty.

THE CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

"And the land shall not be sold forever."—Lev. 25:23.

Is it not a fair question to ask, why should the twentieth chapter of Exodus be recognized as authoritative, while the twenty-fifth chapter, of Leviticus is read only to forget or to ridicule? Were not the parties to the conversations the same in both cases, and the principles enunciated of equal import? If the Levitical law was based upon the fundamental principles of truth and justice, that is, if it was the expression of natural order and sequence, then disaster must necessarily follow the breaking of the Levitical law, as pain, sickness, and death follow the violation of the laws governing our physical system. This truth we have not yet fully grasped. Nature is orderly and logical in all her departments, socially and nationally, as well as physically and mentally. She teaches by killing in the latter spheres, and in the former by destitution, poverty and disaster. These results are apparent around us and from these results may we not trace the causes of national disaster, as from the results of typhoid fever we trace the cause, and not only apply the remedy, but develop preventative measures which have practically obliterated the disease among our troops, so we must proceed throughout all departments of human activity, and starting from poverty, destitution and disaster, trace through successive stages from effect to cause, until these social diseases shall also fall before the application, not of curative measures, but by the application of the principles of sanity and economic justice, which will make such conditions as infrequent as typhoid fever is among our troops today.

It is an old saying that we have as much poverty, disease, crime and insanity as we desire, as much as our laziness and ignorance and indifference encourages. These social conditions which induce certain vices are with befogged views to interpret falsely "the poor ye have always with you," forgetting that it is not His will "that any of these my little ones should perish." Social disease, social unrest, poverty and suffering are the direct and logical result of abnormal conditions, they are caused largely by special privilege, and human selfishness which must be checked and eliminated as we would bubonic plague or typhoid fever.

The statement that side by side with increasing wealth travels ever increasing poverty does not require any additional demonstration today. Especially is the truth of the statement apparent when we see that such increase of wealth is largely on account of the private control of natural resources, and the deprivation of the rights of many that nature intended they should enjoy. The population of London pays sixteen million pounds per year for the use of the land to those who contribute little or nothing towards making that land valuable,—to the parasitic landlord. This amount is wrong largely from the poor wage earner who too often is forced below the life line in order to secure a bare existence. Add to this its logical sequence of disease, and its associate drink with its deadening of initiative and debilitating consequences, and you have a condition that the "goody" individual in spectacles says is deserving of charitable consideration—away with your charity. Charity is society's morphine and cocaine draught which has but one effect,—that of deadening more completely any effort towards improvement and making these people more content with their lot. Charity and charitable institutions are monuments of social injustice—where justice exists, charity disappears.

The teachings of the Hebrew law are very definite upon the question of concentrated ownership. It is evident that the framer of these laws clearly saw that unlimited private ownership would engraft injustice and poverty into the organization of the state, and that social justice and economic freedom were incompatible with the seizure of the land by the strong. Those who joined house to house and land to land were denounced because in this act their hands were red with the blood of those they had dispossessed. The denunciation of monopolists, usurers, loan and mortgage sharks by the reformed preacher of Galilee was an indication of the recognition of the principles stated by the early Hebrew leaders who saw in the denial of inherent individual right the beginnings of social cleavage and the formation of two groups, the one rich and powerful, the other poor and dependent, encouraging social strife and hatred and the development of conditions contrary to the ideal of

brotherhood. "History confirms the prophets and justifies Jesus."

Extreme concentration of wealth has always been inimical to any system of government. Rome collapsed where the common rights in land were abolished. In the development of private ownership as against communal rights the results feared by the Hebrew writers and by the early Christian teachers have followed, and this struggle for private ownership of natural resources has resulted in corruption, hatred, strife, and P. G. E. scandals. Today the institution of free government is jeopardized because of the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few. And those of us who, while we read the past, stand with our faces towards the future, can read in the rays of the rising sun of the new democracy these prophetic words—"the nationalization of the land."

How can we begin? one naturally asks—if out of the garbage can of the P. G. E. scandal can come the punishment of thieves, the degradation of corrupt politicians, and the public ownership of a railway, is there not hope left? Even if there be but one "honest John" left in B. C., should we not take courage while we keep our hands close upon the Provincial pocket book and turn the searchlight upon those whose stock in trade are "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

ERNEST A. HALL, M.D.

"Are you going to the fancy dress ball tomorrow night, Gladys?" "I'd love to, but I haven't a thing to wear." "All the better; that will prevent you from being conspicuous."

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DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Orlene." This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the trouble, and effects a complete and lasting cure in a few days. One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."

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

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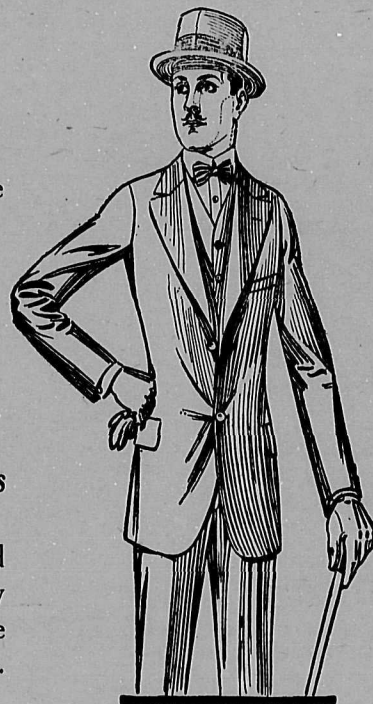
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