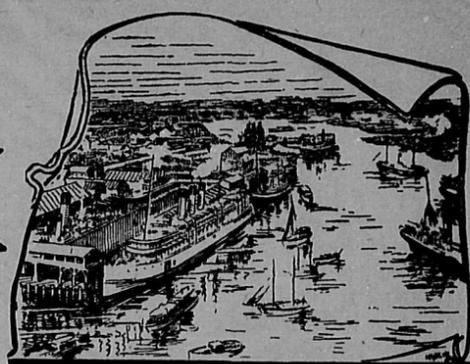




# The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review



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## Plainness of Speech

IN the late by-election THE WEEK stated its position in regard to the threatened electoral contest. The intimate relations of Dr. Hall with the paper made the task of endorsing Mr. Hart as the nominee of Mr. Brewster for Finance Minister a delicate and uninviting one. THE WEEK sincerely believed and acted upon the belief that the administration of Hon. H. C. Brewster was conducive to the welfare of the Province, and was not desirous of defeating his nominee for an important post in the Cabinet. Dr. Hall thought otherwise and acted in accordance with his view. In a former editorial THE WEEK expressed the view that "there was no great issue to be considered, no great principle to be contended for." It was also stated that the new Cabinet Minister had "no stain upon his public or private career." And these statements we re-state and re-assert. It does not, however, follow that as a result of the by-election, moral issues were not raised. Endorsement of any government or candidate should not create obliquity of vision. Friendship—personal or public—ought not to excuse intemperance of speech or condone doubtful transactions.

## CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

It was stated by Dr. Hall, and admitted by Hon. John Hart, that a sum of money had been contributed to the Liberal campaign fund by the B. C. E. L. & T. Company. Hon. H. C. Brewster acknowledged the truth of this statement, and defended the acceptance of the gift. The amount of the contribution is immaterial, although the amount stated by one candidate was \$5,000 and by the other \$2,500. It may be that the smaller amount was given to the Provincial fund, and a similar amount to the local campaign fund of Vancouver. In either case the principle is the same; much or little. THE WEEK regards the transaction as indefensible. It is necessary to use "plainness of speech," even though in doing so the risk is run of losing kindly friends. Contributions from corporations or individuals must never be accepted where the absolute independence of the candidate, party or government is imperilled. It is impossible to divest one's mind from the conviction that a corporation that requires legislative sanction or assistance coldly studies the political situation and makes its contributions so as to make friends of the "mammon of unrighteousness." That a contribution may be accepted "without strings"—to use a colloquialism—does not, by any means guard the situation. The implied intention and inexorable result is that the contributor has "cast his bread upon the waters," and expects to obtain a *quid pro quo* at some time or other, or in some way that may thereafter develop. Individuals make contributions with less sinister motives. Seldom at the time the gift is made is there any hope or expectation of personal advancement or benefit. Yet it must be admitted that when an occasion arises in which the good offices of the party or government are required, that the gift made is not altogether an irrelevant matter in the minds of those who may have the power to bestow the favor requested.

## REMEDIES

Is there any way out of the difficulties that hedge around the question of contributions of this character? Can nothing be devised—beyond the wholesome criticism and fiery crucible of electoral contests—to purify this aspect of public life? Incidentally, it may be remarked that contributions to campaign funds are neither illegal nor improper. It is probable that there is scarcely a public man in Canada who has not been assisted in some measure by his friends. If a candidate is wealthy enough to pay all necessary expenses, he will probably be the representative of capitalistic interests; if he cannot afford the expense and is consequently the representative of the poorer sections of the community, someone subscribes, and then comes the possibility of taint. There are also the funds required for general party expenses. The long tours undertaken by Messrs. Brewster and Bowser, accompanied by their coadjutors alone cost a considerable sum, besides discreet assistance to supposed "independent organs of public opinion." Consequently the remedies are not easy to devise. Publication of all contributions over \$5 might act as a deterrent; published statements of receipts and expenditures for campaigns might also assist; statutory prosecution of all persons concerned in improper practices and disfranchisement for a term of years or for life would help. Compulsory voting, proportional representation, cancellation of voting lists after a general election, the passage of an initiative, referendum and recall law would do much to purify public life. Over and above all is the necessity for an *awakened public conscience*; for an open and vigorous discussion and denunciation of all things that make for the degradation and defilement of the public mind and a stern resolve to punish with political oblivion the participants in wrongful acts. The reign of the political boss must end: the heeler must be relegated to the junk heap, and the hireling press—ofttimes the greatest offenders—must be ruthlessly cast out.

## BOUQUETS AND BUFFETS

The Government of Hon. H. C. Brewster must not, however, be condemned without cause. Though an admitted contribution of \$2,500 was accepted and used for party purposes, yet there is no proof nor warrant for believing that the contribution influenced any legislation. On the contrary, it can easily be shewn that when the City of Vancouver sought to free itself from the domination of the corporation that made the contribution, the present Attorney-General championed the rights of the city, and fought with unglued hands against the contentions of the company. Yet no special pleading nor sophistry can remove from the public mind the doubts engendered by the reception of the gift, and THE WEEK hopes that this

transaction will be only notable in the political annals of the Province as being the last of its kind.

## HON. JOHN HART

One of the great benefits obtained by the elevation of a person to an exalted position is the particularly candid expression of opinion by both friends and foes. If the new Finance Minister heard the opinions of his friends he would certainly blush: if he heard the views of his opponents he might require an opiate so as to induce sleep. THE WEEK wishes to arbitrate between the two, and suggests that like an unnamed person, the Hon. John Hart is "not as black as he may have been painted," nor is he yet ready to receive the halo that gathers around the brow of the saint. That he will prove to be a useful, honest and efficient Minister of Finance we have but little doubt, and are quite ready to await the development of financial affairs under his guidance.

## DR. ERNEST A. HALL

A striking personality, with sharp curves and angles and other indescribable characteristics; somewhat vitriolic in speech and often indiscreet in utterance; yet kindly withal, big-hearted, fiery and incisive. He has cultivated the "acid test" of things until vinegar often ceases to please the palate. Fearless to a degree, impulsive and uncalculating. From him one expects surprises, and his public speeches rarely fail in this respect. THE WEEK disapproves of much that was spoken by him during the campaign, yet much must be forgiven to a man who, in the heat of an election contest, is confronted with the whole of the speaking strength of a cabinet. Yet forcible arguments do not require personalities to support them, nor does intemperance of speech advance any good cause. Virility and strength must not descend to abuse.

## HON. JOHN OLIVER

If any friend of "Honest John" can get near enough to clinch his buttonhole and whisper in his ear, he might casually remark: "Friend Oliver: don't attend public meetings as a spectator, unless you can 'grin and bear it.' Bear it, anyhow, even if you do not grin." It is not meet nor dignified for a Minister of the Crown to bandy words at a public gathering of citizens. The rough and tumble of a political meeting will surely ruffle somebody's temper, but a Cabinet Minister should divest himself of that inconvenience when listening to an opponent. Repartee is enlivening and retort is natural, but it is not wisdom.

## THE ELECTION

The result was in a measure surprising. That there was a general apathy was undoubtedly true, yet few expected such a small vote. Conjectures as to the why and wherefore are not profitable, and may be ignored. It is certain that few experienced politicians believed that in so short a campaign, with apparently no vital questions at issue, an opponent would poll nearly as many votes—153 only in the minority—as a popular Finance Minister. It is only necessary to say that the public took seriously to heart the contribution of the B. C. E. L. & T. Co., especially in the light of the plaintive plea of the corporation that they "could not afford to increase the wages of the men."

## APPENDIX

Finally, shake hands. Call a truce to battle. Business should be resumed at the old stand. Learn the lessons of the fight, and learn them well. Whether 'twas worth fighting for will be answered according to the viewpoint of each individual. What is worth while is that each shall join together in earnest purpose to work for the public weal.

## Prohibition Commission

NEWS has been received of the safe arrival of British Columbia's Prohibition Commission in London, England. So far: so good. THE WEEK will look with keen eyes at their work; the manner of it and the method of it, and will scrutinize their findings. Just now there is a kind of armed neutrality between the opposing forces on this question, but the Government will be foolish to imagine that "sleeping dogs" should be allowed to lie. "There is no truce in this war," and until the question is settled, and settled right, the warfare will continue. THE WEEK approves of the course the Government has taken, in so far as seeking to discover the facts, but an investigation must be only the prelude to action. What that action may be must be determined largely by the commission's findings.

## Another Aspect of Bye-Election

CAREFUL consideration of the recent political campaign will suggest at least one reason why political careers are so often shunned by those who by education and temperament are best fitted to guide the political destinies of the nation. It requires more than average courage and devotion to lead high-minded and sensitive men to expose themselves to such a tornado of reckless charges and violent epithets as swept over this city last week. Few men of honor and good repute can be found willing to undergo the ordeal of misrepresented actions and distorted motives which appear to be the price of political victory in this city. Love of home, of friends, and a fair name all combine to dissuade the best of our citizens from attempting to serve the community in a sphere where home and friends and character and religion are alike attacked with savage ruthlessness. A contest such as Victoria has just experienced will undoubtedly tend to perpetuate bad political conditions by keeping good men out of politics. It matters not that these reckless charges and violent epithets are oft-times flung in haste and repented at leisure. The harm once done cannot be undone. The thoughtless,

ill-considered sting of a moment injects a poison which remains indefinitely in the system and carries corruption through the body politic. Candidates are reminded that an ambition for a public career is praiseworthy only when its attainment is sought by right means and high ends. A seat in the legislature is not the goal but the means to a goal. The true aim of legislative endeavour is the material and moral uplift of the nation. This can only be accomplished by right men and right methods. The man who gratifies his ambition by basely distorting the motives and stealing the character of his opponents is dogged through life by the hoo-doo of auto-corruption and is impotent to accomplish any good thing. The cause of justice can under no combination of circumstances be advanced by deeds of injustice. The golden age to which men of all ages have looked with expectancy can only be ushered in by the practice of public and private virtue. Great reforms require men of great lives and great thoughts. Base charges and foul epithets argue a disordered mind and a corrupt heart. Except a man practice self-control, how shall he hope to successfully control the destiny of a nation. "He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city which is broken down and without walls." It should be possible for aspirants to political honors to differ without resort to poisoned darts and gas bombs. Unworthy insinuations, cunningly conceived innuendoes, and reckless charges, should be scrupulously avoided and only charges susceptible of incontrovertible proof should ever be made.

## Home Rule

THE title of this article is inseparably associated with the self-government of Ireland. When the great Conservative statesman, Lord Beaconsfield, was defeated in the general election of 1880, he uttered a prophetic forecast of the difficulties that awaited his successors. It was conveyed in one word: IRELAND. Shortly after the new Liberal Government was formed, a new spirit was breathed into the Home Rule movement. An entity had come to life: national consciousness and force had been evolved out of the struggles of the past: a new part had come to the birth. The Nationalist party of Ireland had heard the militant dominant note of Charles Stewart Parnell, and for them henceforth there were neither Liberals nor Conservatives, except only as tools to use or weapons to acquire for the furtherance of their own ends.

The story of the struggle of the Irish people for the supreme right to control the political destinies of Ireland is a sordid story of misgovernment, misapprehension, studied indifference, insolent might and political scheming. Racial and religious hatred, landlord oppression, educational neglect, partisan treatment of a constitutional question alike combined to keep open a festering wound in the body politic of the United Kingdom.

## OBJECT LESSONS

Yet there was not lacking an abundance of object lessons within the British Empire itself. The attempt to govern colonies against the wishes of the colonists had already cost the British Crown the thirteen States that first united on this continent for mutual defence and government. Canada blazed the way for a Federation of self-governing colonies under the suzerainty of the Imperial sway. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa quickly followed suit. Under these great units of government, smaller Provinces or States are gathered with limited constitutions, who in turn grant to municipalities the right of managing their own local affairs. In this decentralization of constitutional power, has anything but good arisen? Has it not made the "bounds of freedom wider yet"? Has it not given to the people governed, the sobering sense of responsibility? Has it not conserved freedom, liberty, justice and common right? Has it not given an added sense of security to property, to the individual, to life itself? There is not one just right of the Crown that has been abridged; there is not one iota of true constitutional authority of the Monarch curtailed by the extension of self-governing powers granted to the people of the British Empire.

## IRELAND AND INDIA

Two portions of the Empire present grave problems. In India might still rules, notwithstanding the effort of liberal-minded Viceroy to call to their councils the natural leaders of the native peoples of that vast Asiatic possession. Notwithstanding that great progress has been made, the pace must be accelerated.

Ireland still remains. It is still the football of contending parties, and—the saddest part of the story is—the contending parties have their most violent and uncompromising advocates in Ireland itself. The Nationalist contends still with the Orangeman: the Sinn Feinner is hostile to both. Through the pages of Irish history there are strewn wrecks of old associations, such as Feinners, Land Leagues, Whiteboys, and others, whose aim was to free Ireland from the hated British rule.

## GLADSTONE, CARNARVON, ASQUITH

In modern times the three great statesmen named above have been associated with genuine attempts to settle the Irish problem. The great Liberal statesman, Gladstone, made the first serious attempt to grapple with the difficulties involved. In 1886 he introduced a genuine, honest, Home Rule Bill. Unfortunately the bill aroused hostility amongst his own followers, chief of whom were Lord Hartington, afterwards the Duke of Devonshire, and Joseph Chamberlain, the leader of the Radical wing of the Cabinet, and the bill was defeated in the House of Commons. Upon the appeal to the country in 1886 the Government of Mr. Gladstone was defeated, although the popular vote was in his favor, and the Home Rule Bill was indefinitely postponed. Lord Carnarvon next essayed the task as a member of the Salisbury Government. He attempted com-

promises with the Parnell party, but was discountenanced by his own leader, and so failed. Mr. Gladstone in the closing days of his marvellous career once more carried a Bill for the better government of Ireland through the House of Commons, but the House of Privilege incontinently threw out the Bill.

Then Mr. Asquith, with rare skill, sagacity, diplomacy and statesmanship, succeeded in passing a good, wise and just measure. Hotheads and irresponsibles, like Sir Edward Carson, evoked the grim spectre of civil war, and in the hour of peaceful victory, dashed the cup of happiness from the lips of poor distracted Ireland, and again postponed a reasonable settlement of Irish grievances.

LLOYD GEORGE

The Man of Destiny has stepped upon the plane of British affairs. An obscure Welsh lawyer of but limited practice, Lloyd George, with rare popular talents, a democrat, a fervid orator, with passionate Celtic force and imagination, is elected to Parliament. He becomes a member of the outer ring of Cabinet ministers, passes to the position of Mr. Asquith's chief lieutenant as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and later attains to the highest position in the Empire, the Premier in the Imperial Cabinet.

WILL LLOYD GEORGE FAIL IRELAND?

The great statesman cannot belie his own past. He had stood in the forum of the people and passionately pleaded for justice for Ireland. Now, when he wields the sceptre of well-nigh uncontrolled power, he puts forth his hand to try and settle the problem of centuries of accumulated injustice.

The Public, a democratic paper of New York, editorially writes: "British statesmen can do no one thing at this time that will go farther to awaken the enthusiasm of the people of this country, and demonstrate to the world the good faith of their Government, than by instituting real Home Rule in Ireland."

THE PARABLE OF THE SCRAMBLE

It came to pass in the latter days that the Lord God sent great prosperity on the earth so that there was abundance, and to spare, of all good things to be desired by man—

Also knowledge was greatly increased, that men might travel by land, and sea, and air. The good things from one part of the earth were quickly transported to other parts and there was plenty for all.

But the eyes of men were full of greed, and they said "Let each take all he can, for we know not how long these good things may last, and peradventure, some day we may be in need."

So each man labored to accumulate for himself, regardless of how his neighbor fared, and as day by day the Lord showered good things around, so day by day all men scrambled to see who should gather the most.

So it came to pass that those who were weak and infirm were worsted in the scramble and could obtain but little; for wherever there was most to be found the strong men entrenched themselves so that the weak must needs be satisfied with the little that could be picked up on the outside.

So, also, little children were crowded and crushed and those few who tried to protect them also had but little of the good things of life.

And the struggle daily grew worse until very few thought of anything else than how to gain an advantage over others in the scramble.

men and women fell down and were trampled on in the scramble and many were killed daily.

Still the strong men continued to strengthen themselves so that the better they might scramble for more and more.

Also they hired those who were unable to scramble for themselves to work for them and said "You shall scramble for us and we will not fight against you, but the half of what you gather shall be ours."

And daily the condition of the weaker ones on the outside grew worse and worse so that very many perished and many more were in absolute want.

Then some of those who were able to obtain sufficient for themselves said: "We must do something for those on the outside. We will give them some of what we gather, for charity."

And they did so and were, therefore obliged to struggle the harder to obtain enough for both.

Seeing this, they appealed to the strong men who were able to gather so much, but they replied that the fault lay with those who had nothing, "For," said they, "If they did but scramble more and be content with less, they would then have sufficient."

So those on the outside tried more and more to gather from his neighbor, but because of the power of the strong men there was less and less to be got and the struggle only grew worse.

Then some few of the strong men said: "We will give part of the abundance that we have to the ones in need, but those who work for us must be content with less and must strive to gain even more so that we may still have plenty."

So the struggle waxed fiercer and fiercer in the center and many perished daily; while more were satisfied but each regarded his neighbor with suspicion.

Then those who suffered most cried unto the Lord in their trouble and said: "What have we done that these things should come upon us? Save us! We pray thee, or we perish."

And the voice of the Carpenter of Nazareth came to them saying: "Have I not told you to seek first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness and all these things that ye now fight for shall be added unto you?"

And they answered: "These two thousand years have we sought it in vain. What is the Kingdom of God?"

And once more the voice came to them saying: "The Kingdom of God is the Brotherhood of Man. Cease striving each one to gain for himself. Make no more yourselves into companies to fight one another; but join you all into one band and let each work for the good of all. So shall the Kingdom of God be with you and there shall be abundance for all."

And these things sounded good to them and they spoke thus to all the people.

But the strong man, and those in authority would not listen to them. "Sir," said they, "this thing has always been so. Our fathers scrambled as we do, and their fathers before them, so it must always be."

"Moreover," said they, "God is on our side, he has put power into our hands and we will keep it so."

Then the Lord God was angry with the people and rebuked them, saying: "With your own weapons will I destroy you; so shall ye see that I am God, and that these suffering ones are my people."

So he caused the struggle to become keener and fiercer and there was continual warfare and the strong men were obliged to organize great armies to defend themselves, and by day and night the bands fought one with each other and the earth was full of strife and trouble.

And so it came to pass that the scramble which at first was only between man and man became a struggle between nations, and the whole world was involved in war.

And the strong men, and those in authority said: "Let us organize all our bands and companies together and let those who have been alone in the scramble also come with us and together we will fight." And this appeared good to the people, and they did so, and all fought together, not with thought of personal gain, but with willingness to give and sacrifice.

And the spirit of Brotherhood was more in evidence in the time of war than it had been in times of peace.

But still the awful struggle continued, and thousands—even millions—on either side laid down their lives and the end was not in sight.

Then the people of all nations cried in their agony to the Lord God and said: "What shall we do to end this evil that has come upon us?"

And the voice of the Lord came to them, saying: "This thing has come upon you because of your selfishness and foolishness. What ye would not learn in time of peace the war has taught you. Cease to scramble among one another, but organize for peace as ye have organized for war. So shall the cause of war be abolished and ye shall find the way to peace—and righteousness shall cover the earth as the waters the sea."

And the people hearkened to the word of the Lord God, and in humbleness and contrition sought to obey his word.

And it came to pass that as they labored long and earnestly to eliminate all strife from among themselves that the Lord God prospered them and peace came—first between man and man—ant finally between nation and nation.

And the blessing of God was on the whole world, for the scramble was over.

RED CROSS MEETING

"What do you women talk about," said he, "every afternoon, Over your Red Cross knitting? Work that is never done."

"We speak of many things," she said " 'Tis better than brooding alone, But words I hear, so often Are these, 'My boy, my son.'"

" 'Tis 'Thus he looked when he went away,' And 'Thus his rank was won,' Or 'This is his latest picture: My boy, my lad, my son.'"

"One day there came a message Which read, 'Your boy is gone,' And the mother cried ere she swooned and fell: 'My lad, oh God, my son!'"

He bowed his head o'er her knitting And prayed in reverent tone: "In every land may mothers all Soon cry 'He's home, my son!'"

Inability of the inhabitants of Ireland to agree on what they want seems to be the chief obstacle to the settlement of the Irish question. It has been suggested by a correspondent that this difficulty could be overcome by transporting all the Scotch people from the northern end of the island.

THROUGH THE WOMEN'S WINDOW

The Spiritual Call of the War

Conscription still hangs over our heads, suspended on a thread, or more correctly speaking, on the political situation at Ottawa.

One would imagine from the press that the fate of the Allies depended entirely upon the few thousand men that Canada has promised through Sir Robert Borden, and unless those few thousand men are forthcoming at once all will be lost.

The trouble is that those in authority imagine that Canada will be forever disgraced in the eyes of the world if she does not bring in Conscription as well as the United States. The great consideration is: the eyes of the world.

If this war is a crusade against autocracy and militarism, can we hope to cope with it successfully by inaugurating similar methods in our own dominions?

Might it not be right for us or for the Germans. Compulsory service is not God's way out of the difficulty for a Christian nation.

The scourge of war has always been the whip to awaken God's people to a sense of their national sins. That is the spiritual call of this world-war, but as yet the spiritual call has not touched the heart of the nation.

Nationally we must be born again, out of the material into the spiritual before victory crowns our efforts.

The British nation is slow to learn a lesson of repentance. It has always regarded itself as a righteous nation and thanked God that it is not as other nations. Therefore they have made no attempts to put away their abominations out of God's sight.

Outwardly we are a Christian nation. "We pay tithes of mint and cummin and anise, but have undone the weightier matter of the law, justice, mercy and faith."

We read that our soldiers are becoming superstitious, "they all carry some quaint carving or some simple goliwog upon which they place reliance for protection."

It looks as if we placed our faith in "goliwogs" instead of in Christ. In the arm of man rather than in the power of God.

The Gentile world of today has not travelled far spiritually since the days of the Pharisees. Naturally we are just as self-righteous and materialistic as they.

The civilization of which we boast might well be likened to a "whited sepulchre, outwardly beautiful, but inwardly full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness."

The governing authorities "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." In London and Victoria the fortune teller and the faith healer is under the ban; but the brewer and the war-profiteer is allowed to fatten on the life blood of the people. There is talk of coming famine, but the breweries must not be conscripted for fear the rich might perish of thirst.

The efficiency of our army is being undermined by drunkenness and venereal diseases and yet the brewery or the harlot have not been placed under a ban, but are permitted to fester at the heart of our civilization.

The nation needs to awaken to righteousness. Get right with God, that is the call of this war to the European nations, and our house will be left unto us desolate unless that call is heeded.

Let the authorities "execute justice and righteousness and deliver those that are robbed out of the hand of the oppressor. Let them make justice the line and righteousness the plummet and the covenant with death shall be annulled."

There will be a national awakening, and faith in God will be quickened when the authorities consider the poor and the oppressed and mete out justice to all.

Then men will rally to the colors for God and humanity, ready to fight for freedom against the rule of autocracy and militarism and all other unjust and unrighteous conditions which hinder the onward and upward march of humanity.

Through faith in God "kingdoms have been subdued, men have escaped the power of the sword, out of weakness have been made strong, have waxed valiant in fight, and turned to fight the armies of aliens."

ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

CONSERVATION OF LIFE

The Boy

The boy of today will be the citizen of tomorrow. It is a patriotic responsibility at the present time to lay well the foundation of Canada's future citizenship by training her 'teen age boys. The Young Men's Christian Association in co-operation with representatives of the Sunday School

Boards of the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches have organized the Canadian National Advisory Committee for co-operation in boys' work. Their plan is to enlist as many as possible of the 'teen age boys under the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests. Under this plan the boy is charted under four standards, intellectual, physical, religious and service. Each of these is subdivided into eight branches and so many points are allowed according to the boy's knowledge. In this way his weak points are discovered and an effort is made to develop him along these lines. If carefully followed out instead of lopsided men this will develop the four-square man, and this is the type Canada needs today as never before.

This scheme is gripping the boys where it has been tried as nothing has done in the past. A division of the Service Standard aims to enlist all the 'teen age boys of Canada as soldiers of the soil, either to work on farms or vacant lots, thus giving the boys an opportunity to do their bit for their country.

To carry this programme out effectively will require able leaders. A few classes have already been organized in Victoria. An effort is being made to secure more.

Here is a great opportunity for real patriotic service. It is to be hoped that a sufficient number of men in Victoria will devote some of their time and talents to this splendid work.

M. RAYNOR.

FLAG DAY FOR SAILORS

On July 6th, a Flag Day will be held in the streets of Victoria in aid of the work for sailors in our port, and it is to be hoped that every one will give liberally. Every thinking man knows, that under God, it is the unseen hand of the British Navy which has saved the Empire in this war, and not only the Empire, but the women and children of the British race from the unspeakable horrors prepared for them by order of the Prussians. Let us show our appreciation of these things and prepare a home for our brave Jacks in this, the most western port of the Empire.

Cakes will be considerably lightened if the whites of eggs are beaten up separately from the yolks.

DEAF PEOPLE

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

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

Scores of other equally good reports. Try one box today, which can be forwarded securely packed and postpaid to any address upon the receipt of postal order for \$1. There is nothing better at any price. Address: "ORLENE" CO., H. T. RICHARDS, WATLING STREET, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND. Please mention this paper.

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PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA DREDGING FLEET

REPAIRS TO DREDGE "MASTODON"

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th of July, for repairs and general overhaul of the Departmental Dredge "Mastodon" No. 306.

Each tender must be sent in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Dredge 'Mastodon'."

Specifications can be seen at the office of A. F. Mitchell, Esq., Acting District Engineer, Victoria, B.C., and at the Office of C. C. Worsfold, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B.C., and at the office of the undersigned, 614-18 Birks Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the sum of \$800.00 (Eight Hundred Dollars), which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail 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, Vancouver, B.C., June 19th, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if the insert, it without authority from the Department.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

Pursuant to Section 33 of the Local Improvement Act, public notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision will be held on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1917, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., at 3 p. m. for the hearing of complaints against the Special Assessment of lots abutting on the following work of local improvement, namely, Grading and paving with a light asphaltic pavement, Davis Street between Fort Street and Leighton Road, and constructing curbs and boulevards on both sides of said street, also surface drain and necessary lateral connections to sewer surface drain and water mains. The Special Assessor, Roll in respect of the said work of local improvement will be kept open for inspection at the office of the City Clerk at City Hall, Victoria, B.C., for at least ten days next before the day appointed for the sitting of the Court of Revision herein advertised.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., May 28, 1917.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Edgar Rayner, late of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the late Edgar Rayner, who died on or about the 28th day of March, 1917, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors herein for Robert Hemington Swinerton, Executor under the will of the said Edgar Rayner, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claim, and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration. And take notice that at expiration of one month from the date hereof, the said Robert Hemington Swinerton, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Robert Hemington Swinerton will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any persons not of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 19th day of May, 1917. BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT, Tenth Floor, B. C. Permanent Loan Bldg., Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the above named Executor. May 19 June 9

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same re-vested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best timber in United States. Now in the open market. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid, One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewable for a further term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only. For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. April 2nd. "Would you call for help if I attempted to kiss you?" "Not unless you needed it."

# At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

O' w'd some power the griffie gie us,  
Tae see oursel as thair see us.

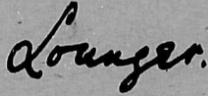
There seems to be a general impression among the ladies that the fellows round at the club are all bright, witty, and entertaining conversationalists. Truth to tell, I find from bitter experience that this is by no means true. Only last week I was invited to join a bunch of the boys over a social glass, and, to my chagrin ever since, I accepted the invitation. It happened that several of the boys were suffering from the attacks of the "art" bug and were freely expressing their contempt for those who go through life without a proper cultivation of their artistic natures. To be quite frank, I don't care a snap of the fingers for all the works of art contained in all the galleries of the world. Of art I know nothing and care less. All the painters I have ever known have been long-haired effeminate chaps with queer ideas. They go into ecstasies over the works of the masters, and sit for hours before what appears to be nothing but meaningless daub. They speak of the artist's wonderful "conception." I have often wondered whether their admiration was not put on just for effect. The desire has often possessed me to substitute a copy for the original and see whether these expert critics would know the difference. You can imagine my pleasure therefore on learning that some of the critics and self-constituted authorities on the subject have just been engaged in a big lawsuit. One of those American chaps who acquired a million or two of dollars and a fine artistic taste at about the same time bought a picture in London for \$100,000 and seemed to be well pleased for a time with his purchase. His admiration for the skill of its immortal author knew no bounds. He found in it soul satisfaction and spiritual joy. In a laudible desire to share his joys with others he sent the picture to an exhibition in the City of New York and waited anxiously for the press notices which would enthuse over America's new art connoisseur. Alas for the millionaire art enthusiast, the trick missed fire. Someone threw doubts on the genuineness of the picture. In a moment the picture lost its magical influence over the dear fellow's soul and became a thing of loathing for ever.

He sued for the return of his \$100,000 and spent another \$50,000 in legal expenses. A wonderful array of art critics was engaged on either side and the public was treated to some decidedly interesting art criticism. Sir William Richmond, who is supposed to know something on the subject, stated emphatically that the picture was a "Romney" and that if God Almighty told him otherwise he wouldn't change his opinion. His testimony was supported by Mr. Humphrey Ward and Mr. W. Roberts, the authors of a well known work on Romney. The latter declared that the picture was a portrait of Mrs. Siddons by Romney. On the other hand, Sir Walter Armstrong was equally certain that the picture was not a Romney but a picture by a lesser light named Ozias Humphrey, and eventually the Court held this view and ruled accordingly.

But the point which seems to have been overlooked by both sides is the one raised at the beginning of this article. I cannot readily understand why the picture should not be judged on its merit regardless of the name of the painter. If the picture is wonderful, elevating, entrancing, inspiring, etc., what does it matter by whom it was painted. If it is so difficult to distinguish between the work of the master and the work of the lesser known man, why should there be such a big difference in the value? If the picture was well nigh priceless in the one case, why should it be worth but a few dollars in the other? I do not pretend to be able to answer these questions. I prefer to lounge around and take life easy. But I intend to get my own from those artist chaps next time they try to bluff me at the club.

I notice that some enthusiastic poultry keepers have been rushing into print on the subject of records. Mr. Neal, who lives at Harley Park, seemed to think that he had the record nicely tucked away by virtue of the performance of pullets of his. Then came Mr. G. E. Bonner, of the Cobble Hill Poultry Association, who claimed the record on behalf of Mr. G. Marchant, one of his members. Mr. Marchant has some pullets which laid at the age of four months and two days. In a spirit of exemplary enthusiasm Mr. Bonner finished his letter "Come to Cobble Hill for poultry records." But Mr. Bonner must keep his enthusiasm within bounds or his disappointment will be all the keener when he learns that the coveted record still rests securely in beautiful Vic-

toria. If Mr. Bonner will turn to the Victoria papers of July 3rd or thereabouts in the year 1915, he will find that Victoria pullets were then reported to be laying at the age of three months and three weeks. To ask Victoria to go to Cobble Hill for poultry records is like asking them to go to Cobble Hill for shipbuilding yards. Victoria leads the procession. The rest may fall in line how they will.



## MUSICAL GOSSIP

### THE VICAR AND THE ORGANIST

Readers of the *Musical Times* during the nineties of the last century, will remember the interesting articles by Mr. Joseph Bennett, the critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, especially "Some Recollections." The subject of one of the earliest was: "A Trap for the Vicar."

The vicar was the Rev. John Seton Karr who had just graduated from Cambridge, and was presented to the living of Berkeley Parish Church by the patron, the Earl of Berkeley. The man who laid the trap was Mr. Samuel Partridge, the organist of the church, who for a long time had set his mind on replacing the old and dilapidated MS. psalm books by a new "Psalmist" (words and music). Thinking the advent of the new vicar a propitious time to advance his scheme, the organist interviewed him on the subject; but failed to secure his consent. He further intimated that if at any future time a change was considered advisable he would initiate it himself.

Though snubbed and discomfited, Mr. Partridge was not the man to lightly abandon a scheme upon which he had set his heart; but his frontal attack having failed he at once reconnoitred the enemy's position and resolved to attack him on his flank. How he succeeded is here told in Mr. Bennett's own words: "Mr. Karr's taste in music was shrewdly suspected to be somewhat light. As a rule he made no comment upon what was done by the choir, but sometimes dropped a word of approval after the rendering of a 'pretty' anthem, the more secular and catching the better. Upon that revelation of weakness our organist acted, and in pursuance of his plan we were called upon to 'get up' a new anthem of a particularly frivolous description. . . . In Berkeley Church, at that time, the organist was permitted full control of the musical part of the service; choosing metrical Psalms (there were no hymns) and anthems as seemed to him to be good. Thus it came to pass that on a particular Sunday our new anthem figured in the order of service, without question, or thought of question, in any quarter. I have the clearest recollection of the performance, which was safe and spirited; also of the unusual attention paid by the congregation. The vicar was distinctly seen to nod his head to the lilting rhythm—an absolutely unheard-of occurrence, in the history of the parish, I should say. As for the organist, he turned upon his seat, after the final "Amen," with an expansive smile. He also nodded his head equally with gratification; perhaps, also with some hope, as to which, however, we knew nothing at the time.

"The result was soon proclaimed, and the choir being kept back for practice, we were all witnesses. Mr. Partridge, good man, stood in the centre of the West gallery, fronting the vicar as he came down the noble nave to go out at the north door, and so home. The reverend gentleman rarely showed bad form, and he could not pass without a word. The following dialogue, as a matter of fact ensued:—

"Vicar (looking up). 'Partridge!'  
"Organist (looking down). 'Sir!'  
"Vicar. 'That was a very pretty anthem you sang this morning—a very pretty anthem indeed, and very well rendered.'

"Organist. 'We are extremely obliged to you, sir.'

"(Vicar moves a few steps towards the door. Organist's face falls. Vicar again stops.)

"Vicar. 'Oh, Partridge!'

"Organist. 'Sir!'

"Vicar. 'You—yes—you can get those books.'

"(Exit Vicar. Organist looks triumphantly round upon the grinning faces of his choir.)

"Those books' were in their places a fortnight later, the MS. volumes being then consigned to dust and oblivion for ever and ever. The moral is that a thing may be done in more ways than one and that the way which is the most direct is not always the shortest."

H. J. P.

## OPEN LETTER TO PREMIER BREWSTER

Victoria, B.C.

Dear Mr. Brewster:—

The obscurity which surrounds the result of the overseas soldiers vote on the prohibition question only increases your responsibility to find a prompt solution of the liquor evil. The uncertainty must not for one moment be allowed to hamper your efforts to free this country of an enemy which is alike destructive of food, health and efficiency. For the period of the war at least it is your duty to suppress anything which hinders our maximum contribution to the Imperial cause. If needs be you must forsake old paths and blaze new trails. In war stricken Europe less reliance than formerly is placed on dusty theories, old customs and stereotyped methods. Constitutional usage, legal quibbles and interminable delays are on the discard. Democracy is putting forth its best. Old evils are brushed aside with fine scorn and cool disdain. If vested interests oppose the national will, so much the worse for vested interests. Transportation magnates, beef barons, landlords, and whiskey kings must bow before autocrats selected by and representative of the common people.

You are called by stern necessity to take drastic action in British Columbia. You already have a mandate from the nation's manhood. You will surely receive an even more emphatic mandate from the nation's newly enfranchised womanhood. Imperial and Federal authorities are urging that waste be eliminated, production stimulated and energy conserved. Yet here in our midst is a traffic which promotes waste, hinders production and impairs efficiency. It is the one traffic which puts its selfish interests before national safety. It is for you to say whether the vat shall be full and the larder empty; whether the toiler shall till and the brewer destroy; and whether our boys shall bleed while the selfish soak. Strong drink is the ally of the German Hun. Submarine and distillery are alike engaged in destruction of vital food supplies. Why should the national protective agencies confine their attention to the foe without and allow the more insidious enemy to operate within? And echo answers, "WHY?"

J. McE.

## NEWS NOTES

### LAST OF COMPANY TOWNS

The announcement is made that the Brewster Government has decided to wipe out all "company-towns" throughout the Province. Action is taken under the Act which requires the owners of townships to give a fourth interest to the people of the Province. This will have the effect of throwing the towns open to everyone for the purposes of business and will forever deprive the companies concerned of the power to exercise autocratic authority. Instances are on record of labor leaders and others being denied the right to set foot in these places even for perfectly legitimate purposes. The companies claimed the right to say who should and who should not tread on "their" property, and rigidly suppressed the right of free speech to so-called "agitators." Henceforth the public may transact business, hold meetings, organize into municipalities, seek incorporation and fulfill the ordinary functions of modern social life. The government is to be commended for so promptly wiping out a long standing grievance and for thus implementing one of its pre-election pledges.

### Censorship Blunders

The following remarks of Lord Northcliffe, the head of the British Mission to the United States, should be carefully considered by those who are forever desirous of suppressing the right of free speech in those from whom they may happen to differ. His lordship claims that the work of the censors in England resulted in colossal blunders and much loss of life. The right of free speech is a safety valve at all times and under all circumstances and its denial is certain to end disastrously. The attention of all who like ourselves believe in compulsory service should be especially called to the necessity of bearing patiently with conscientious objectors, socialists, nationalists and others who do not share the general view on the subject of the war. Let them be allowed to speak freely. Meet argument with argument but do not deny the right of public meeting and the liberty of the press. Suppression must inevitably drive dissatisfaction into secret and insidious channels. It is

for this reason that The Week finds space for the views of those who do not agree with its editorial policy. Lord Northcliffe's remarks were as follows:—

"America can and will do a tremendous part in this war, first because she is fresh, and second, because she undoubtedly will profit by the mistakes of nations who have been fighting since August, 1914," said Lord Northcliffe. "What the war needs more than anything else is brains and speed."

"I trust that the United States will not make the censorship blunder that England made, and which is just becoming an evil of the past. England was kept dark for nearly three years. The people were blinded by the fatuous optimism of soldiers and politicians, who while efficient in peace, were incompetent in war. The people were not permitted to know the truth, and when the truth finally emerged out of costly blunders and sacrifices they were loath to accept it."

"I hope that America may permit her newspaper and magazine writers to be absolutely frank about what is going on. It is as important for the nation to know the worst as it is for the nation to know the best. For one thing—and we have found it out from actual experience—it is a great stimulus for men in the field to know that they are being written about at home and that the country they are fighting for knows precisely what they are doing. Every man with a pen in hand and a printing press nearby can do a patriotic service to his country by awakening his people to the fact that this war is just beginning, and that every ounce of energy, every revolution of America's vast industrial machine, will be needed to bring it to a successful end."

"For He Sits 'Round All Day"  
The lieutenant was instructing the squad in visual training.

"Tell me, Number One," he said, "how many men are there in that trench-digging party over there?"

"Thirty men and one officer," was the prompt reply.

"Quite right," observed the lieutenant, after a pause, "but how do you know one is an officer at this distance?"

"'Cos he's the only one not working, sir."

Appreciated Somewhere  
"What would your mother say, little boy," demanded the passer-by, virtuously, "if she could hear you swear like that?"

"She's be tickled to death if she could hear it," answered the bad little boy. "She's stone deaf."

"Good morning, Mrs. O'Flaherty! And has yer husband been called up yet?"

"Not yit, Mrs. Maclagan, thanks be! He's got six months' expension because he's doing work of rational deportment. They've put him into semitary duty abroad; but when I thinks of the trouble I has to get him up every morning and off to work, it's a fair puzzle to me how the Government'll be able to call him up. If his own wife can't call him, who in the wurld can?"

Evidently Some Complexion!

They had had the first quarrel of their married life, and, to make matters worse, Mrs. Newlywed realized that she was entirely to blame. Presently she determined to sue for peace.

Sitting coyly on the arm of the chair on which her hubby was seated, she said, coaxingly:

"Come, Clarence, kiss my cheek and make it up!"

But Clarence was still feeling very sore.

"I'll kiss it, if you like," he said, "but I cannot understand why it wants any more making up."

Especially "The Day After"

"What a desirable thing it is to have a friend you can trust!" said R.

"Yes," replied S., "or one that will trust you."

## GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price \$1.00, post-paid. Write Tremain Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

On sale in Victoria at Dean & Hiscock's Drug Store, corner Yates and Broad Sts.

### ANNUAL

## FLAG DAY

For our BRAVE SAILORS who saved our British Empire from the cruel and despicable Huns

FRIDAY, JULY 6, '17

Please do your best for Jack

# DUNLOP TIRES

"Special Tread" - "Traction Tread"

## Service Begets Supremacy

Dunlop—"The Automobile

Tire you see the most of

and hear the most about."

Most Mileage



Most Safety

Phone 2190

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.,

Limited

853 Yates St., - Victoria

## White Lunch Rooms

642 Yates Street, 1009 Government Street  
556 Johnson Street

Best of Food and Service

Economical, Absolutely Sanitary

## Collegiate School

PHONE 62

1157 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Private Day and Boarding School For Boys

SMALL CLASSES—INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION

Summer Term Commences Monday, April 23rd

PRINCIPAL

A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ.

For Prospectus, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal

# THE PLEASURE OF TRAVEL

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

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

1102 Government Street

Victoria B. C.

## 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

## MADRONA NEW-LAID EGGS

are famous for their flavour and their freshness

PUBLIC MARKET

STALL 9

## NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

LIMITED

"QUALITY LAUNDRESS"

1015-1017 North Park Street  
Phone 2300.



**SOTTO VOCE**  
BY THE HORNET

THAT the Wasca print broom pictures by Miss M. Kitto, are gems and one of the best advertisements Victoria has had for a long time.

THAT the atmosphere was particularly foul in Victoria last week.

THAT some persons blamed the Chemical Works.

THAT others blamed the saw-mills.

THAT still others blamed the politicians.

THAT the University of British Columbia is about to institute a new degree.

THAT graduates will be known as "Doctors of vivid English."

THAT Victoria politicians will rank high.

THAT they have Billy Sunday done to a frazzle.

THAT Billy is coming to Victoria to take some lessons.

THAT Billy is envious of the politician who fired "You're a damned dirty mean contemptible skunk" without reloading.

THAT Billy thinks he can convert men by strong language.

THAT some local politicians think they can improve public morals by vulgarity.

THAT good causes are never advanced by bad methods.

THAT campaign funds are still the chief subject of debate among politicians.

THAT so long as there are campaign expenses, there will of necessity be campaign funds.

THAT so long as there are campaign funds, fat donations will be offered and ACCEPTED.

THAT campaign expenses can be reduced to the vanishing point by a simple legislative enactment.

THAT this simple enactment is "Compulsory Registration and Compulsory Voting."

THAT this measure would eliminate the heavy expense to candidates of registering supporters, tracing absentees, and bringing voters to the polls.

THAT the Sanitary Officer should inspect the buildings at the rear of 1283 Walnut Street.

THAT the Johnston Street Bridge negotiations have taken a new turn.

THAT the Hudson's Bay Company is taking a keen interest.

THAT they are anxious to secure the bridge for Herald Street.

THAT other interests are working hard for Yates Street.

THAT Johnson Street looks like getting the double-cross.

THAT in any case the City's interests are in good hands.

THAT the B. C. Electric and the City Council are about to get together for a friendly chat.

THAT "Hornet" is to be invited to preside.

THAT he will hold the balances even.

THAT the jitney-men should be represented.

THAT such a conference should result in a better understanding all round.

THAT conscientious objectors are receiving much publicity of late.

THAT they seem to be more numerous than was generally supposed.

THAT the letters of W. E. Peirce have done much to change public opinion.

THAT he writes with marked restraint and ability.

THAT he has been elected President of the Canadian Freedom League, whatever that may be.

THAT this League seems to have caused quite a stir in editorial circles.

THAT the League will doubtless conduct its affairs along correct lines, otherwise it will be suppressed.

THAT no good is accomplished by driving socialist movements into secrecy.

THAT so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others it is better to let them enjoy freedom.

THAT so long as the few are rich and the many poor, so long will conscription be necessary to COMPEL patriotism.

**NEW ORGANIZATION AGAINST CONSCRIPTION**

Under the title of "Canadian Freedom League, Branch No. 1, Victoria, B. C.," an organization has sprung into being here, with W. E. Peirce as president and Phil R. Smith as secretary-treasurer. At its last meeting a resolution was passed and a copy of its terms has already been sent to G. H. Barnard, M.P., the sitting member for Victoria in the Dominion House.

The accompanying letter points out to Mr. Barnard the fact that pressure is being brought to bear on members of the House by Boards of Trade, Financial Institutions, Patriotic Societies, and Administrative Bodies to secure the passing of the conscription measure introduced by Sir Robert Borden.

It goes on to quote the resolution, the clauses of which Mr. Barnard has been asked particularly to observe when a vote is called on the measure in its present form. The following observations are included in the resolution:

**Should Be Rejected**  
"1st. That in almost every instance the call for 'conscription of men' is coupled with a call for the 'conscription of wealth.'

"As there is not the slightest indication in the bill of any intention of any such combination of conscription, it should be rejected.

"2nd. In the resolutions being sent you favoring conscription of manpower, there is one or two things plainly evident:

"Either the men forwarding them are not of military age or fitness, or being of military age they do not care to take advantage of the opportunity of voluntary service, which would obviate the need of conscription. In either case their attitude is, 'send the other fellow first.'

"3rd. That the petitions favoring conscription do not represent a very large proportion of the general public who, owing to the position taken by the press and military authorities find difficulty in voicing their views on the matter.

"4th. That the organized workers of Victoria and the whole of British Columbia are absolutely opposed to this act and thoroughly determined to prevent it being operative."

Mr. Barnard is further asked to record his disapproval of the bill at the proper stage and to insist upon the measure being placed before the electorate for their approval.

**Objects of League**  
The objects of the Canadian Freedom League according to a leaflet just issued are three and are quoted hereunder:

1. To secure and maintain the rights and liberties of citizens against all encroachments of military or other authorities who shall seek to compel them to follow any course of action which may be repulsive to their sentiments of justice and brotherhood or to their economic, moral or religious principles.

2. To render assistance to persons who, through adhering to the foregoing principle shall at any time be called before any civil or military tribunal, created to enforce such act of compulsion as aforementioned.

3. To further the cause of civil and religious liberty by means of education, public meetings, lectures, the distribution of literature or by any other method which may from time to time appear desirable.

**SOCIAL JUSTICE**

**Absolute Conscription or None**

The resistance to conscription which is manifesting itself throughout Canada is not a matter to be lightly considered. The average working man, be he mechanic, clerk or laborer whose stock in trade is his hands or his brain, may well ask, why do you take my all, when you ask but a part from others? Is life of less value than material wealth? The burden of responsibility and the sacrifice which this war struggle has placed upon us should, so far as possible, be placed equitably and no government has any just right to ask my gardener to give his all until it makes the same demand of me or my wealthy neighbor. Any legislative act containing a less measure of justice may meet with strong and well deserving resistance.

But do the present indications point in this direction? When the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association stated last week that the manufacturers who had made money out of munitions earned it, what may we conclude? If the opinion exists among the manufacturers who to a great extent control all Federal governments, Tory or Grit, if they still brazenly assert that the blood money of six hundred per cent and upwards of dividends made by their munition companies is "earned," where may we look for any indication of the economic conscience that some of our hopefuls fancied they saw developing about the rising tide of selfishness. The sympathies of all honest citizens should be with those who demand absolute conscription or NONE.

I add a quotation from the official organ of the Methodist Church upon the question of Conscription that brings refreshing support to the above expressed sentiments:

"We cannot get away from the fact that if the country has a right to bid its sons give up their business, sunder their dearest home ties, and face mutilation, disablement and death upon the battle-field, it has an infinitely greater right to take from any man 25 per cent, or 50 per cent, or even 100 per cent of his accumulated wealth.

So far we have touched only excess war profits, we have not even touched income, and, above all, we have not touched capital; but there is no escaping from the reasoning that the country which claims the right to order its sons to the battle-field has a very much greater right, if need be, to take over a portion of the wealth of its citizens. This means much. It means the right to take over part, or all, of the capital of our banks, our railways, and our great manufacturing corporations, as well as the capital of our wealthy individual citizens. Such a thing has never been done, but the logic is inescapable, and capital is surely a much less sacred thing than life.

"This is what conscription of wealth means. Are we prepared for it? There is a general impression abroad that while our poor men freely give themselves or their sons, our rich men would never consent to surrender their property. We cannot agree with this view. We believe that patriotism runs through all ranks alike, and we believe that if tomorrow the Canadian Government found it necessary to conscript the wealth of our people, with few exceptions we should find men willing to surrender houses and lands, stocks and bonds, and all the treasures which constitute our wealth, and to surrender them just as freely and gladly as our brave boys have surrendered their noble young lives."

**The High Price of Coal and the Remedy**

Why is coal sold cheaper in San Francisco than in British Columbia? Why should the employees of the mines at Cumberland get coal for \$2 per ton, when employees in any industry in Victoria pay nearly four times that amount? For whom are the resources of B. C., for the native sons of California or for our own people? What obstacle stands between our coal and our people?

We roll in wealth while our people starve. We live above endless class measures while our people shiver. Nature has been prodigal in her lavishness but we have allowed selfishness and monopoly to come between nature's gifts and our people. Are you going to stand it?

New Zealand stood it for a while and then woke up to the realization of a well-organized scheme of wholesale robbery, and took the coal business by the throat. Why can't we do the same thing? What greater benefit could we confer on our working class population than by giving them a limitless supply of coal at one-half the price they pay at present. Charity often begins with coal, continues with

**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**

**DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.**

*39th July Sale*

*Will Commence*

**TUESDAY NEXT JULY 3rd**

*For full details of Opening Day Bargains see our full-page announcements in Saturday night's Times and Sunday morning's Colonist*

**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY TRANSCONTINENTAL**



**THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PASSENGER FARES**

TO

**EASTERN DESTINATIONS**

Modern Equipment—Courteous Attendance  
Travel Comfort

Consult Our Nearest Agent or Write

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, 605 HASTINGS W.,

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