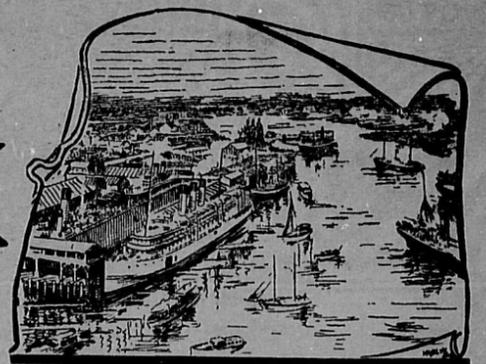




The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review



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VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, May 19th, 1917

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The Agricultural Bill

PROBABLY the Act which will have more far-reaching consequences of a provincial character than any Bill yet introduced, save and except the "Civil Service Act," is the Bill brought down by the Minister of Agriculture, and which is now under debate in the Legislature. This Bill, No. 37, known as an Act to Promote Increased Agricultural Production, is designed—as its title would indicate—to arrest the decay of interest in farming operations, to assist any bona-fide occupiers of land, and generally to stimulate production of agricultural products of all kinds in the Province. There is to be a Board of Directors, of not less than five persons, to be called the "Land Settlement Board." The members of this Board will devote the whole of their time to the business of carrying out the purposes of the Act, and will be under the control of the Minister of Agriculture, and be a part of the Department of Agriculture. The Agricultural Credit Commission, as such, will cease to be, but its powers and functions will be assumed by the "Land Settlement Board." In addition to the loaning of money upon the security of land, which was the sole business of the Agricultural Credit Commission, the new Board will turn its attention to the development of land and for this purpose the powers of the Board are of the widest and most varied description. They will have power: "(a) To take over from the Crown and to purchase from or obtain by exchange with private owners lands within the Province for agricultural purposes; (b) To survey, resurvey, subdivide, clear, fence, dyke, drain, irrigate, plant, cultivate, and otherwise improve, develop, and use any lands so acquired; (c) To erect suitable buildings on such lands; (d) To farm such lands when necessary or desirable, and generally to do all things necessary or incidental to such farming; (e) To build and maintain roads and bridges for the improvement of such lands; (f) To sell, lease, or exchange the said lands upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (g) To buy, sell, or exchange all kinds of live stock and every kind of merchandise which may be of use or benefit to the Board in any of its undertakings; (h) To enter into an agreement with any person obtaining a loan under the provisions of this Act whereby the Board may undertake to make and execute the improvements on the land for which such loan was made." In addition to these powers they may undertake draining, dyking and irrigation lands, assuming the functions and responsibilities of semi-public commissioners of draining and dyking, and also exercise the powers granted to a public irrigation corporation. In the discharge of its duties the Board may, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, survey, resurvey and subdivide any lands which may form part of streets or roads and register a new plan of the district. A special provision is made for *Returned Soldiers*, who are given rebates of five hundred dollars to be applied to the first purchase of any land from the Board.

With the general objects and purposes of the Act, THE WEEK is in hearty sympathy. The interests of farming and farms have been criminally neglected in the past. The basic industry of this or any country is the production and distribution of food. All other pursuits—THE WEEK uses the phrase advisedly—are subsidiary. It is true that British Columbians are not merely citizens of a Province, or even of a Confederation of Provinces. They are not even bounded by the Imperial outlook. They are part of a World-Federation. In different periods of the history of the Province the smaller or larger vision has controlled according as its local or imperial interests appeared to predominate. When trade questions arise, many citizens are intensely local; at other times the larger view prevails. The attention that has been paid to mining, fishing, lumbering, manufacturing and shipping is praiseworthy, and no government dare lay sacrilegious hands upon any of these great industries. The Governments of British Columbia have, however, in the past, shamefully ignored the just demands of farmers and treated as of no account the agricultural production of the Province. Millions of dollars have been poured out for the promotion of railways that had only a partial or local value, and served chiefly to enrich the promoters; vast sums of money have been used for various schemes of land speculation, advertising, abortive road building and vote-catching public buildings, but to the intelligent and serious requirements of clearing, cultivating and using undeveloped lands, successive Governments have turned a blind eye, or applied a deaf ear.

The present Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Oliver, being a practical farmer, has lost no time in submitting to the House a practicable and fairly well-devised Bill. It is more than probable that in the progress of the Bill through the Legislative Assembly, defects may be seen and amendments offered, and in the practical application of the Act difficulties and problems may be encountered. The main purport, the embodied ideas, the practical aims of the Bill are worthy of the highest commendation and in no grudging spirit THE WEEK tenders it loyal support.

One criticism is offered as to the rate of interest to be charged. Section 25 provides that "the rate shall be as nearly as practicable . . . not more than one and one-half of one per cent per annum than the rate actually paid by the Government of British Columbia on the net amount realized" from the sale of the securities issued for the purposes of the Act. In the name of common sense and justice, why is this provision made? Chiefly, it may be presumed, in order to pay for the costs of the operation of the Act. If this be true, why then should the farming interests be charged with this special provision? Is not the industry of Agriculture far more needed than all others at the present time? Are the Railway Acts charged in this way? Did Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann agree to pay one and one-half of one per cent profit for the use of money guaranteed by the Province? Did the malodorous P. G. E. promoters apply for

loans with this proviso attached? When the Minister of Mines brought down his Mining Bill, an Act framed in the interests of Mining Development, did he require that the mine-operators, prospectors and miners should bear the costs of the administration of the Act? Why, then, should farmers and farming be required to pay the costs of administration? THE WEEK considers that this Province needs the farmers more than any other kind of settler or immigrant. Others will be welcomed if they bring experience, skill and industry to the common treasury of the Province, but high over all, the land settler is required, and every facility should be given, every assistance granted to the man or woman settling upon land. The settler or farmer has no primrose path to tread. To him comes no vision of immediate wealth. He sees no prospect of speedy retirement from toil, or kid-gloved ease, or home replete with luxury or convenience. It is, therefore, imperative—as much for the Province as for the farmer-settler—that the user or occupier of land shall have loans granted at actual cost of the loan to the Province: the costs of administration should be charged to the people generally.

A second criticism is that there does not appear to be provision made for loans to the farmer or settler for live stock, with or without security. An essential thing in British Columbia farming is the raising of all kinds of animals for food. Cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, poultry, horses, mules are in great demand, exceedingly scarce, and are important factors in the maintenance of intensive cultivation as well as of profitable farming. The Board of Directors should be granted powers, under regulations approved by the Minister, to supply live stock to any applicants who may be willing and able to undertake the work of suitable development. It is well worth while to accept risks knowingly, to adventure for the purpose of food production, to take chances even of loss, than to put difficulties in the way of development, or to halt half way in seeking to solve the farm problems of the Province. Courage, faith, constancy, watchful and fostering care should be the guardian angels of the new organization, and if the Board of Directors are wisely chosen, and devote themselves whole-heartedly to the tasks appointed them, a new era in agricultural development will have dawned upon the Province, the sunshine and throb of which will be felt by all citizens to its farthest bounds.

Reform in Traffic Laws Needed

THE following clipping is from the *Toronto Saturday Night*. Besides the very pointed reference to the traffic laws of British Columbia, the magnificent resources, the scenic beauty, and the tourist possibilities of the Pacific Northwest are prominently displayed. It is well sometimes to see ourselves as others see us. We would recommend the small minds in our city, and particularly those that annually oppose the Victoria and Island Development Association grant, to read the article with a view to getting an idea of the power of publicity: "British Columbia and the States of Washington and Oregon are about to launch a huge campaign to counteract the general tendency of people in the Western States and Prairie Canada to think only of California during the severe winter months. . . . California, in their judgment, is simply profiting now through having been the first to appreciate the power of publicity, and, as the result of an expenditure of thousands, are now reaping millions every year. The two American States and British Columbia . . . have now entered the ring as strenuous competitors of California for the ever-increasing continental tourist traffic. Anyone familiar with British Columbia will appreciate the value of its great silent resources—made so much of in other countries, but which have been permitted to remain rather dormant in Canada. It is just as necessary to develop and encourage the tourist possibilities as the commercial and agricultural branches, for in the long run they all have an important interlinking relationship in the permanent building up of an immense country, particularly when three huge Prairie Provinces adjoin. Now that energy and a consistent good roads policy have been combined, and automobiles are in common use in all parts, it is merely a matter of a short time till the picturesque Rockies will become the chief recreation grounds for Western Canada and American tourists. With this in mind the advisability of British Columbia changing the present road laws of turning to the left instead of the right, at once suggests itself. The present system, out of gear with the rest of the West, is bound to be a handicap to motorists—and after all this class must be among the chief ones catered to. Visitors accustomed to turning to the right all their lives cannot be expected to change an inherent habit over night, and serious accidents are sure to occur which will re-act adversely on the Province. There may be certain advantages in turning to the left, but in this instance it would seem to be in the interests of the minority in the long run to submit to the law of the majority. In drawing attention to this fact recently, one writer pointed out that the city of Vancouver has more motor car accidents per 1,000 inhabitants than any other Canadian city. The reason given is that pedestrians turn to the right while street traffic turns to the left. The pedestrian is confused; the motorist usually tries to avoid hitting the pedestrian, and chooses any other object." The danger of our B. C. system is rendered more apparent in case a pedestrian desires to cross a double track tramway. When approaching the first track in almost all Canadian cities and anywhere in the United States, he looks towards the left for the approaching car and on the farther track looks to the right. The visitor from all around us, whether on foot or driving a motor, intuitively follows his home practice, and thus liable to overlook a danger. Our British Columbia system encourages accidents, and puts a premium on the business of the undertaker. It is even more startling when we go to Vancouver, and find that the interurban line from Vancouver to New Westminster via Central

Park passes to the left, while the Eburne line to the same city, by virtue of running under a Dominion charter, passes to the right. Is it not a wonder the list of accidents is not larger? Why not have uniformity in traffic laws throughout the Dominion, and by passing to the right, harmonize our system with our big neighbor to the south, and particularly with those with whom we have joined forces to promote and develop our great tourist possibilities.

Vancouver Charter Amendments

THE WEEK heartily congratulates the Legislature on its sense of fair play and justice to the citizens of Vancouver in voting down the report of the Municipal Committee, and giving the city the right to establish its power and light system in competition with the B. C. E. R. Company. It is refreshing in these days of "corporation lobby and control" to find men independent and courageous enough to say that the public have rights, inherent rights, that must not be taken away, and if taken away, must be returned. We wish, also, to commend the Hon. J. W. DeB. Ferris, now acting Attorney-General, on his very strong stand on this question when the Bill was up for its second reading. Citizens, possibly, have a right to give away what belongs to themselves, but they have no right to vote away what belongs to posterity, as any municipality or community does when it gives a charter to a corporation in perpetuity. It is a grave question whether a community has the right to even give an exclusive privilege for even a short period, for communities change, and impositions are made on citizens who have had no voice in the granting of the privilege. Yet if any community is allowed the right to vote an exclusive privilege to any person or corporation, it should be for no longer a period than twenty to twenty-five years, and further there should not be any compulsory purchase clauses attached to it. It is certainly vicious that a Legislature should arrogate to itself the right to grant privileges to companies or corporations without submitting the question to the people affected for their consent and judgment. Of course, a great hue and cry will be made on behalf of the investors in the stock of the privileged concern. The word "repudiation" will be hurled at the heads of men across the Bay. Our legislators can afford to ignore the jibes of that section of the community, and need not fear a dearth of funds for legitimate investment. Instead of wailing over the changed attitude towards corporations that deal in "water and blood," would it not be wiser for the London investors to authorize an investigation into the capital stock of the B. C. E. R. Company, the land purchases, the management during the fat years, and then make a survey of the whole system to find out its real cost, or what it should have cost, and by that means they might see that it was quite possible to squeeze enough water out of the stock to make the proposition a good paying investment even yet. THE WEEK welcomes the new attitude of the Legislature, and trusts that this move is only an earnest of good things to come.

EDITOR.

Political Corruption

THE political house-cleaning which has occupied so much time this session is not, as some suppose, a sign that public men are getting more corrupt. On the contrary, it is a sign that things are on the mend. Most of the crimes against the people which have only recently been revealed were committed before the advent of the Brewster Government and during the placid régime of Sir Richard McBride. In the absence of an effective opposition the Government of those days was able to rob the people to enrich its friends and it made the fullest use of its opportunities. The investigations held this session show conclusively that millions of dollars were illegally paid away to scoundrels with fake railway schemes and that some portion of this money in turn found its way to the pockets of corrupt legislators. During all the years of the McBride régime no parliamentary committees were appointed to investigate the disposal of public monies nor the financial condition of the bubble companies which were enriching themselves at the expense of the Province. The record of the Brewster Government is in marked contrast. The C. N. R. freebooters were called upon to fulfil their contracts; and the P. G. & E. rascals were put on oath and forced to divulge something of their nefarious operations. So hot did they find the chase that they at last fled the country, realising, as they did, that they were inviting a spell of prison life by prolonging their residence in British Columbia. The Province has entered suit against this same gang and will use all the machinery of the law to secure justice for the common people. A further proof of the improved tone in public life is Mr. Brewster's handling of the Cowper-MacDonald case. No sooner was the charge made than an investigation was promised and no sooner was the charge proven than the axe fell. No such zeal in the public interest has ever before been known in the history of this Province, and now that the MacDonald-Wade-Kelly ring has lost its influence, the public may rest assured that the Province will be honestly, if not ably, governed. It is imperative, however, that measures be taken to ensure a continuance of honest government. The Liberal Government will sooner or later become just as corrupt as the late Conservative Government unless its actions are vigilantly watched and criticised by a strong opposition. Under our present system of representation, there is no guarantee whatever that there will be any opposition at all. A majority of one vote in each constituency would give the government of the day control of every seat in the House. In other words a bare majority of forty votes may under the present system of representation give to the government uncontrolled domination. Such a state of affairs constitutes a national danger. Fortunately such a danger can be absolutely avoided by adopting the Proportional Representation System. Under this system all parties are able to secure representation in Parliament in

proportion to their strength in the constituencies. Proportional Representation is not an untried system. It has been in operation for years in Belgium, Finland, Germany, Australia, Tasmania and South Africa. The Lloyd-George Government has already introduced a Bill which ensures its adoption throughout the United Kingdom in good time for the next election. All progressive thinkers realize that the present system is out-of-date and indefensible, and it is a safe prediction that within ten years Proportional Representation will have been adopted by every civilized country on earth.

Who Received the Money?

THE inquiry into the charges laid by Mr. Cowper against the late Attorney-General came to a conclusion just as things were getting interesting. The evidence showed (1) That Dr. MacKenzie became the medium for transmitting \$15,000 to the Liberal campaign fund; (2) That the money came from prominent Canadian Northern promoters for perfectly intelligible if absolutely improper purposes; (3) That M. A. MacDonald was selected as the recipient of the reptile fund for unstated but easily inferred reasons; (4) That M. A. MacDonald handed the packet containing the money unopened and intact to a "responsible Liberal"; (5) That Chas. Campbell, President of the Vancouver Liberal Association, knew nothing of the matter until after the election and then only by chance; (6) That although it was sworn the money had been expended for the purposes for which it was contributed, Mr. Campbell had no difficulty in forcing payment of \$6,000 to wipe off Vancouver election accounts; (7) That John Hart, Provincial Campaign Manager of the Liberal Party, had no knowledge of the matter until the opening of the inquiry; (8) That up-country Liberal members indignantly denied that any portion of the money was in reality expended in their constituencies; (9) That Mr. Cowper and his counsel freely exonerated Mr. MacDonald from any suspicion of having kept the money for himself, or from any suggestion of dishonesty; (10) That so anxious was M. A. MacDonald to shield the real recipient of the money that he preferred to resign his portfolio rather than divulge that party's identity. Who then actually received the money? That is the question! Why is it so imperatively necessary that his name be concealed? Why did not M. A. MacDonald avail himself of the opportunity offered by the Commissioner of entering the witness box to state specifically to whom he gave the money and for what purposes it was used? It is pertinent at this point to inquire why F. C. Wade—whose name was freely mentioned by Mr. Cowper's counsel—was not questioned a little more closely. He was able to enter a denial that any conversation with M. A. MacDonald or Mr. MacKenzie had taken place at his house prior to the payment of the money. Perchance he would also have been able to deny that he knew anything of the subsequent wanderings of that neat little wad. He should, in fairness to himself, have at least been given that opportunity. Certain it is that whoever had the handling of the MacKenzie campaign money, took the precaution of reserving some \$6,000 or so for incidental expenses. The rest may have been duly spent. Or it may not. Who can tell? But \$6,000 was handed on demand to the indignant President of the Vancouver Liberal Association long after the whole \$15,000 was supposed to have been spent. This would seem to indicate that M. A. MacDonald numbers amongst his near political associates a financial genius of the first water, and THE WEEK cannot but regret that the inquiry failed to give more than a hint as to the identity of that genius.

ASSISTANT EDITOR.

OUR INSTITUTIONAL LIFE

The Old Men's Home

Every community has a percentage of its population who, from one cause or another, are unable to maintain themselves. In a young province of such a character and history as ours, the wealth of today frequently depends upon the labors and adventures of men who in their later years are incapacitated for self-support. Gratitude to them, as well as common humanity for all who need, underlies the foundation of the Home for Aged and Infirm. By action of the City Council the home was established on July 1st, 1891, in the building that had formerly been used as the old French Hospital—the site of the present Home for Aged and Infirm Women on Collinson Street. After a short time it was transferred to a large dwelling at the corner of Lover's Lane and Fairfield Road, the residence of the former Attorney-General of the Province which, with its adjacent grounds, had been acquired by the city with a view to enlarging the area of the cemetery. The all too frequent solemnities in the adjoining lots furnished the chief relaxation of the inmates of the home of those days; flour, rolled oats, cheese, were all in and some of them are said to have resented the lack of sympathy shown by removing them to a place where this doleful recreation would be denied them. However, between the demands of the dead and the sense of fitness of the living, the old home had to be abandoned, and on June 1st, 1906, the present brick structure, so splendidly situated in spacious grounds, on Cadboro Bay Road, was opened.

Here, at the present time, about 50 men of various nationalities, trades, callings, creeds, tastes and temperaments, are comfortably housed and cared for. Such of them as are physically fit take a pleasure in helping to do the work of the home, in the kitchen, the dining room, the laundry and in the garden which, from the rear, presents a very attractive appearance. From the kitchen garden the rear, a good supply of vegetables are obtained. Eggs are supplied by a flock of 150 chickens, which are also looked after by the inmates.

Since the home was opened, 223 men have enjoyed its comfort—the average age being about 70 years. At present there are 50 inmates, all in

good health, save for such ailments as naturally gather about the three-score years and ten.

After being shown over the building by the manager and seeing no one who appeared to be an assistant, I asked my Cicero, "What staff have you?" "I am the staff," was the reply. "You have no assistance in the work of the home?" I asked, in surprise. "None but what the inmates give." I began to think, "Fifty inmates—averaging 70 years of age—a staff of one." Out of my thinking grew another question, "What is the cost per day, per inmate?" "Covering everything, 68½ cents."

With that figure in mind I took another look over the dining room where the tables were being set for the mid-day meal. The dishes were not of the finest clay; the table covering was of spotless white oil cloth; bread and butter and meat sauces were already in place. In the kitchen the covers were lifted from huge pots on the range. In one corner pork was boiling; in another, beans; in a third, potatoes. Thence we passed into the pantry and store rooms where stood rows of canned fruits and vegetables, sides of bacon, boxes of eggs, tea, flour, rolled oats, cheese, were all in evidence. A medicine chest stood on one side and a cupboard contained a good supply of tobacco; all for 68½ cents a day!"

Perhaps one need not be surprised that the present manager, Mr. J. McIntosh, has filled that responsible position for more than fourteen years, and one cannot but hope that his tenure of office will be long continued. But this hope is no appeal for parsimonious treatment by our civic authorities.

The manager informed me that donations of clothing, magazines, etc., have for some unaccountable reason fallen off during the past two years. Perhaps the generous thoughts of our people have been engrossed elsewhere during that time; but the need at the home for such things is today very great, and becomes greater the longer it is unmet. Here private liberality may supplement public economy.

The conditions of admission to the home are that the applicant must be fifty years of age, a resident of the city for fifteen years prior to the date of his application, incapable of earning his livelihood and free from infectious or loathsome disease.



A Pleasant Discovery

After your tires have been running for a while, you'll discover that you get from Dunlop Tires what you cannot get to the same degree from other tires—the safety and mileage you paid for in the first place. ❁ ❁

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

BRANCHES:
Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg
London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.

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

A. 66

"SPECIAL" DUNLOP "TRACTION"

PHONE 2190

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

853 YATES ST., - VICTORIA

The Grand Jury in its recent presentment, referred to the inadequacy of the reading and recreation room. It seems to me that not only could that defect be remedied without serious outlay, but at the same time the adjoining dining room might be extended towards the laundry, and thus afford a comfortable and spacious room where concerts or entertainments might be given.

The heating apparatus is said to be insufficient and expensive. While thinking of improvements, this should not be overlooked.

Both the manager and the inmates are emphatic in their appreciation of those who from time to time visit the home to give an evening's entertainment. This work of love is done chiefly by the young people's societies of the various city churches and to them the thanks of their beneficiaries are thus passed on.

W. LESLIE CLAY.

FOR MARRIED MEN ONLY

For the married man who cannot get along without drink, the following is suggested as a means of freedom from bondage to saloons: Start a saloon in your own home. Be the only customer—you'll have no license to pay. Go to your wife and give her two dollars to buy a gallon of whiskey, and remember, there are sixty-nine drinks in a gallon. Buy your drinks from no one but your wife, and by the time that the first gallon is gone she will have eight dollars to put into the bank and two dollars to start business again. Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her, and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have enough money to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, and marry a decent man, and quit

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

thinking about you entirely.—Anonymous.

Abridged Postoffice Facilities

"Have you got any letters for Mike Howe?" asked the farmer.

"For whom?" snapped the perspiring official.

"Mike Howe, I said!" bawled the farmer, louder than ever. "Don't you know your job, or can't you talk English? Have you any letters for Mike Howe? Now do you understand?"

The postmaster took off his glasses. "No, I have not," he snorted.

"Neither for your cow nor any one else's."—Sacred Heart Review.

Suspicious Certainly!!

A police magistrate in Cleveland was disposing of cases at the rate of about two a minute, with great exactness and dignity, being judge, jury and attorney, all in one.

"Then you are sure you recognize this linen coat as the one stolen from you?" he said to a complainant.

"Yes, your Honor."

"How do you know it is yours?"

"You can see that it is of a peculiar make, your Honor," replied the witness. "That is the way I know it."

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 among the persons entitled thereto, 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 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 1917

COAL MINING RIGHTS 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 3,500 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 surveyor territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an 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.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
March 31.

BOOT REPAIRING

By
HIBBS
607 Yates Street

The Best of Workmanship
Guaranteed

STOP Breaking Those Empty
BOTTLES
Best Prices Paid. We Will Collect.

The RETURNED SOLDIERS' AGENCY
Haerle & Tomlinson
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are famous for their flavour
and their freshness

PUBLIC MARKET
STALL 9

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LIMITED

"QUALITY LAUNDERERS"

1015-1017 North Park Street
Phone 2300.

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 land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid, One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

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

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

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

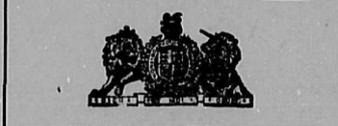
SIDNEY CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED, by its Solicitors,
Bass & Bullock-Webster,
April 21 1917

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 23 1917



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 3,500 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 surveyor territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an 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.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
March 31.

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

O' wa'd some power the griffo gie us,
Tae see counsels as thers see us.

Now that some eight thousand of the women of Victoria, to say nothing of the rest of the Province, have asserted their political equality with their male relatives by registering themselves as voters, one would doubtless be written an ass who should propose that most of them be forthwith suspended from using their votes until they can give evidence of a working knowledge of national and provincial business. Think it over all the same. Oh, yes Madam, the same suggestion should apply to men.

Congratulations to our City Fathers and their Health Officer on their determination to enforce the purity of milk. Alderman Peden is doing one man's work in his efforts to promote the conservation of life and especially of child life. No consideration should be allowed for a moment to stand in the way of any measure designed to promote health and happiness of the children. So long as ignorance, carelessness and selfishness exist among parents and while so many are not fit to have the uncontrolled care of their children, it is the duty of public authorities to "mind the baby." Perhaps we may yet see if the indictable offence it should be to take or admit a child of under six years to a theatre. A by-law to which effect would need to be supplemented by another forbidding the leaving of young children at home alone. Such legislation might be grandmotherly but the knowledge of its existence would serve to educate some parents as no other propaganda could.

The sight of a very neat little automobile collision on Fort Street near the Jubilee Hospital last Sunday set Lounger reflecting on the habitual carelessness with which cars are driven about the city and suburbs. The foregoing use of the word "neat" is explained by the fact that he was for some years in the trade and views such occurrences with the eye of the repairs estimator to whom they are the breath of life. The neatness of the garden fence and flower bed amongst the remains of which one of the cars had come to rest was considerably impaired. To get back to the point, some of the worst offenders are the drivers of delivery rigs whose meteoric flight about the roads of Oak Bay and other outlying districts where often there are no sidewalks is a terror to parents and if not checked, as

surely as this is written, will some day be the cause of an easily avoidable tragedy.

By the terms of the Provincial Automobile Act the paid driver or the one who plies for hire are the only ones who are subject to the penalty of being deprived of the right to drive for misconduct while in charge of a car; for that would be the effect of the forfeiture of a license. Even in this case, if Lounger's memory serves him, the license cannot be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction and the penalty can only operate by the refusal of the police to renew the license on its annual expiration. The private owner can do all the damage he pleases, pay his fine or serve his term of imprisonment, (should anything so disagreeable befall him), and is then free to repeat the performance.

In the Old Country the law is more drastic, not to say democratic. Before any person, be he rich or poor, is allowed to drive a mechanically propelled vehicle a single yard on the highroad for any purpose whatever, he must provide himself at a nominal cost with an annually renewable license entitling him to do so. In case of proceedings for offences under the Motor Acts or the common law, the court can and often does order the forfeiture of defendant's license either for a stated term or in toto, thus rendering him incapable of further mischief. Reforms come better from within than from without and it is not too much to expect that the various motoring organizations of the Province should take action to have some such legislation enacted for B. C. And while they are about it they might move to have drivers of horses subjected to the same control.

The baby-show to be held on Victoria Day deserves all the support it can get as a means of encouraging emulation amongst mothers in the interests of child welfare. Such events properly organized might well be held oftener. It is to be hoped that the promoters of this one will arrange matters better than was done at the Willows four years ago. The events of that afternoon are still a horrid memory with parents who awaited their offspring's turn for five long hot hours . . . but why recall it?

Lounger.

THROUGH THE WOMEN'S WINDOW

The reputation of our fair Dominion has been somewhat tarnished of late by the frequent disclosures of graft and greed by men entrusted with public office in high places. Not only in our own Province, but throughout the whole of Canada have exposures of graft by men in authority been taking place.

But these exposures are a healthy sign of an awakening public conscience. The evils of greed and graft, bribe and corruption have always flourished in our midst, but the great mass of the electorate were apathetic; they looked upon such disgraceful conditions as part of the political game. So why investigate when they all did it? No use. So matters political were allowed to take their own course, and the man who reaped the biggest harvest was the man who received the most homage from the world at large.

Political honors have been responsible for lowering the ethical standard of many a good man, particularly when he obtains a position of power. He is a strong man indeed who can withstand the temptations which beset him in his political career, and remain true to his early ideals of honor and right.

The world has always applauded and honored the financially successful man. "Nothing succeeds like success." If the public servant can successfully get away with a few millions, he may be knighted, or receive some other coveted public position, and all the world will do him honor. But if he happens to be exposed and found out before he gets a good substantial rake-off, there is none to do him reverence. That is the way of the world. So, it is not the politicians alone who are responsible for the corrupt practices in the body politic. The electorate is equally culpable and guilty.

When the electorate rises to higher ideals of public service, then we shall have cleaner politics and better men in public life. The politics of the fu-

ture will be cleaner if the majority will be courageous enough to demand uprightness and honor from men and women in public life.

Today the forces which are to redeem public life are beginning to awaken in the heart of humanity. These first quickenings may be aroused by what the politicians call the "muckrakers," but even the despised muckrakers have their uses. They often open the eyes of the blind to conditions which ought to be exposed so that purifying influences may help to blot out the cancerous spots which defile the body politic.

The quickest way to inaugurate reform is through an aroused public conscience, and this is gradually being accomplished by the exposures of the political secrets of both parties.

A Bible quotation from II Chron. 15:5 very aptly expresses conditions in the Legislature across the Bay: "And in these times there was no peace to him that was out, or to him that came in; but great vexations were upon all the inhabitants of the earth."

The "Outs" and the "Ins" are both passing through troublesome times. May they emerge purified of all that worketh abominations and maketh a lie, and may all those that are left, be converted to ideals of Christian citizenship, where "He that is greatest shall be the servant of all."

ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

THE TWO Y'S.

Why do we hear so much about the Young MEN'S Christian Association, and so little concerning the Young WOMEN'S Association of the same character? was a question which came to me the other day from a kindly disposed critic of "The Two Y's."

The question is both pertinent and timely, and might be answered in many ways, and at some length did space but permit. It must serve my purpose just now to observe that we certainly do hear a great deal about the Men's Association, and rightly so, for "there's a reason," and, by the same token, altogether too little is heard said and done in giving that prominence and stimulus to the sister organization which by its very genius

and mission it should be receiving. To adversely criticize the basic principles of education for young men and boys as expressed by the sign of the Red Triangle, would be puerile. Nobody today would think of so doing. If then, such a goal, by means of such training, is both desirable and necessary for these, can it possibly be one whit less so in the case of tens of thousands of young women who are today, and will be tomorrow, out on the great ocean of life, battling heroically towards precisely the same objective, yet handicapped by disabilities which for the other sex, through the agency of the Y. M. C. A., have either been eliminated or made easily surmountable.

Yes, certainly, we have a local branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, and too much cannot be said in praise of what is being done there with the means available, but the building is not by any means modern and in almost all the pre-essentials for successful work is sadly lacking, notably in swimming pool, gymnasium, suitable dormitory accommodation, and an adequate trained staff of workers.

What an incentive, the use of such helps would become to many girls, who with the necessary ambition to qualify for larger spheres, are deterred by their environment, and the absence of that something which among our fighting armies is called "morale," but in Y. M. C. A. parlance goes as "pep."

The social and industrial revolution already well under way in many parts of the world will doubtless become universal after that peace shall have been secured upon the blood soaked battlefields of Europe. Woman will then play her full part, a part hitherto unthinkable. Already in the realm of industry she stands the peer of man, working in shops and factory, in office and laboratory, demonstrating conclusively by her technical skill, business acumen, and powers of endurance, that she should not, and must not, be unfairly discriminated against as in the past.

Just where the scope of her powers will find their limit remains yet to be seen. Certainly today all doors seem to stand invitingly open to her; into a few only has she not yet entered, but, if her record thus far is any criterion of future success, we may safely opine that never more will the wisdom of the wise consider her as "best fitted for silence and sewing." With woman educated and enfranchised, her place will doubtless be with those who fill our legislatures, halls of science, on the judiciary and in the forefront of the learned professions. This being the case, ought we not to see to it that her three-fold nature shall receive the same careful attention and help so freely and ungrudgingly bestowed upon "our boys"?

If my reasoning is sound, it follows naturally that as good citizens we will help make the sign of the Y. W. C. A. in conjunction with that of its twin brother the Y. M. C. A., the noblest of all existing agencies of the home and the Church of God.

THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY

While enjoying a brief holiday, I had the privilege of addressing meetings of women in several Vancouver Island towns. To one who has closely followed the attitude of the women of this Province towards the enfranchisement of women and the consequent responsibility, it was no surprise to see the degree of activity manifested by the women in their desire to first become voters, and second to be intelligent voters.

The fact that the need of education in the principles of government, and on the problems on which as citizens the women will be called upon to take their share of responsibility, is agitating the minds of the women and is a healthy sign.

Domestic legislation appeals to our women everywhere. During recent years, into women's organizations of all kinds, has been creeping the influence of the "Woman Movement," and with that the desire for better domestic legislation. Great satisfaction was expressed at the amendment to the act relating to guardianship recently passed by the Legislature, whereby the mother has equal recognition with the father in the guardianship of minor children.

At Nanaimo, two hundred women gathered in the Presbyterian Church. The downpour of rain during the evening had no "wet blanket" effect on the enthusiasm of the audience. When the speaker left the church some ninety women stood there in line waiting to be registered by the lady commissioner.

In Ladysmith, equally enthusiastic meetings were held and preliminary steps were taken to organize a citizens educational league, to which several leading men volunteered their support and co-operation. In Cumberland, also, a good degree of interest was manifested by the meeting for more advanced legislation on

some of the questions affecting the well-being of the women.

At Chemainus a most enthusiastic and largely attended meeting was held in the Athletic Club, the women of the community showing an earnest conviction of the need of women being interested in public affairs. The same may be said of the earnest groups of women met at Sidney, South Saanich and Royal Oak. At all these gatherings the women declared themselves most emphatically in favor of Prohibition as a war measure for the Province. While the speaker talked the women were not less attentive because they plied their knitting needles or continued their Red Cross sewing. It seemed to the speaker to vindicate the projection of the homely virtues as well as homely influence into the communal life of the people.

(MRS.) C. SPOFFORD.

REGISTRATION IRREGULARITIES

The attention of the authorities should be directed to the very slipshod manner in which the work of registration was conducted by the appointed commissioners. The system of letting loose a large number of imperfectly instructed and ill-informed commissioners to do such important work is a bad one and should be abolished without further delay. Instances have been drawn to our attention where registration papers were left at houses by commissioners and picked up subsequently without the proper administration of either an affirmation or an oath. In other instances forms were signed in blank by applicants and filled in subsequently by commissioners. This matter should be looked into without delay.

The only satisfactory system is for the Government to keep the work of registration under its own control. Duly qualified civil servants alone should be employed. All applicants should be required to attend in person, and the oath should be administered by those who realise its solemnity.

The Government is to be commended for opening registration offices on Government Street. This was a step in the right direction. But the work of the courteous officials in that office would have been much facilitated had they been duly empowered to take affidavits from applicants in Saanich and Esquimalt. Hundreds were turned away from the Government street offices because of the limited authority enjoyed by the officers in charge.

GRAY HAIR

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

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

AN UP-TO-DATE CAFE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

TIGHE & WHEELER CAFE

Lunch Counter and Bakery

The House That QUALITY BUILT

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

DOROTHY TEA ROOMS

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

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The Port of Vancouver Island, British Columbia,

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Madame Watts

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PHONE 1623

Expert Ladies' Tailor

Day and Evening Gowns, Wraps, Etc.

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

White Lunch Rooms

642 Yates Street, 1009 Government Street 556 Johnson Street

Best of Food and Service

Economical, Absolutely Sanitary

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

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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BRENTWOOD BEACH HOTEL

MOST ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Ten Miles by the B. C. Electric

Frequent Trains Both Ways

Good roads for motorists, by West Road, 12 miles; East Road, 14 miles. Good Boating, Bathing, Fishing Tennis, etc. Free Rowboats to guests staying in hotel except on Sundays. :-: Bar, Billiards.

Special Winter Rates: Write or Telephone Manager

Price of Meals: Lunch, 75 cents; Dinner, \$1.00 Private Dances and Dinners Catered for

Phone 21L, Keatings, or write H. CHANCELLOR, Manager

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DOMINION ACADEMY OF MUSIC

1146 Fort Street (Near Linden Ave.)

Instruction in Singing (Italian method), Voice production, Pianoforte, Theory of Music. Preparation for the Assoc. Board, R.A.M. and R.C.M. exams., London, Eng. Madame Webb offers a Singing Scholarship (one year's free tuition). For particulars apply personally at the Academy. RES. PHONE, 3060.

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734 Broughton Street

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Established 1867

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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

SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That M. A. MacDonald is a sadder if not wiser man.

That he is now a firm believer in the paternal warning BE SURE YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

That his counsel's pathetic whine before Commissioner Gregory contrasts strongly with the brazen denial made in the House.

That in future his denials will be taken as confessions.

That he had better have owned up to paying Gosden that \$50.

That the \$15,000 is still unaccounted for.

That those in the know are the first to admit that M. A. MacDonald did not keep it himself.

That a certain sleepy-looking lawyer could explain if he would.

That this lawyer is a reversion to type and the type is none of the best.

That Brewster has come out of the ordeal with flying colors.

That he stands stronger now than ever before.

That he will be well advised to give the MacDonald-cum-Wade-cum-Kelly ring a wide berth.

That the Vancouver Daily Cloud has followed the advice to "wade" in muddy waters and has been "weighed" in the balance and found wanting.

That certain brands of "near-beer" are much too near to be tolerated.

That the brewers are already preparing ways and means to evade the coming prohibition law.

That the police are to be commended for taking prompt action.

That these beer substitutes contain more alcohol than beer itself.

That John Oliver spent the whole of one evening in the House perusing THE WEEK.

That he beamed at our praise and frowned at our frank criticism.

That THE WEEK intends to continue to give each his due—praise to whom praise and blame to whom blame is due.

That the B. C. Electric are preparing to adopt saner methods in Vancouver at least.

That the concern will be well advised to cease to do evil and learn to do well even in Victoria.

That the twenty cents monthly charged for meter rent should be abolished and a cut made in the rate for "juice."

That R. D. Thomas, the honored guest at Parliament Buildings, has been too well fed.

That he has been removed to his home suffering from a bad attack of over nourishment.

That all play and no work would undermine the constitutions of most men.

That he should have been hitched to a lawn-mower or a lawn-roller and utilized on the Parliament green.

That his scruples might have become more elastic under some such treatment.

That the money spent on pampering this screen for crooks should have been given to the Red Cross.

That the member for Esquimalt has become known as "Pooley the Paltry."

That his antics in the House have made him a joke.

That it would insult the Honorable Gentleman to say that he does not represent his constituents.

That Hornet therefore will not say it.

That it would insult his constituents to say that he does.

That Hornet will therefore again keep silence.

CONSERVATION OF LIFE

Alcohol

"Alcohol is a poison, so is strychnine, so is arsenic, so is opium. It ranks with these agents. Health is always in some way or other injured by it." Thus declared the late Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., physician to H. M. Queen Victoria. Thus also declare all the leading scientists of the world today. Alcohol is a drug, which among others, is used by many nations as a beverage or as a medicine, very often without the least discrimination, and yet as a drug its effects are most marked and therefore skilled knowledge is required in its use. We require that the public be very carefully guarded in the administration of other poisons, but we allow alcoholic poisons to be purchased and drunk in almost any quantity with very little warning as to its baneful influence on the human body.

The human body is composed of millions of microscopic masses of protoplasm which are called cells. Many drugs, among which are alcohol, are classed as protoplasmic poisons. These poisons act primarily in interfering with the all-important oxygenation of protoplasmic tissues. In the case of alcohol, so great is the poisonous influence in this particular that the needed oxidation of the fats and starches taken into the body is interfered with in a most marked way, and with disastrous results in the shape of fatty degenerations and other maladies thus undermining the health of the individual and causing premature death.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents after a careful study of 2,000,000 lives covering a period of 25 years, issued the following statement: "The life time of men engaged in the liquor business is reduced four to seven years." In the United States it is estimated that there is a death from alcohol every eight minutes. Any other poison responsible for such a toll of human life would soon be most carefully restricted.

Is it not time that such a menace to public health was taken up by our Board of Health and legislation enacted controlling its sale the same as we have for other poisons?

M. RAYNOR.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT

It is a satisfaction to learn of the recommendation made by Principal Smith of the High School relative to the establishment of courses in Agriculture in the schools of the Province and to the assistance which the Education Department will give in aid of this much needed new departure. It is the inevitable result of new conditions and will appeal to the people of the Province generally.

It is to be noted also that Latin is to be eliminated from this technical course, and Mr. Smith is to be commended in making a start in the direction of more practical education. The Latin language contributing largely to the foundation of our English cannot be dispensed with entirely but in the light of present conditions and of what the future may hold for us, the first duty of mankind is to supply its material needs and thereby become fitted in all its physical strength to render the most efficient service possible and thereby to enter into and enjoy to the full the highest mental, moral and spiritual progress.

Many a young man finds himself in the unfortunate position of graduate of a university but with little or no practical skill to earn his living. At the age of twenty or more he may find himself beaten in the bread and butter struggle by those who are several years his junior and it begins to dawn upon him that his years of Latin are comparatively of little value. This experience is often a source of discouragement and the result is that many such young men have drifted through life as "Jack of all trades and master of none," because of lack of adjustment and balance in their early training.

Let us hope and work for still further curtailment of the non-essential frills of our educational system.

EDUCATIONAL EYEGLASS.

MUSICAL HAPPENINGS

The Retirement of Dr. Vogt

A year ago an advertisement appeared in the "Musical Times" inviting applications for the position of organist at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. Presumably, some difficulty was experienced in making the selection; for it was not until February last that the authorities offered the appointment to Mr. H. A. Fricke, Mus. Bac., organist of the Leeds Town Hall.

no reason was assigned for the retirement of Dr. Vogt. Since then he has made known that his decision was not made in haste, but it had been

maturing for sometime past. He is the principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, one of the largest on this continent, the work of which is continually expanding and he feels he must devote all his energies to it. Early in 1914 arrangements had been made to take the choir on a tour to Europe, and he had resolved to resign at the close. But the war came and it had to be abandoned. Mr. Flicke has accepted the appointments and hopes to sail in July.

Mr. Herbert Austin Fricke is a musician of the first rank. Born in the historical city of Canterbury in 1868, he commenced his musical education in the choir of the Cathedral at the age of ten. When his voice broke he became a pupil of the veteran organist, Dr. W. H. Longhurst. At the age of sixteen he was appointed deputy organist of the Cathedral. Later he studied theory under Sir Frederick Bridge, and took further organ lessons from Mr. Edwin H. Lemare, then organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Music at the University of Durham in 1893. In March, 1898, he was appointed to succeed Dr. Spark (who had died the previous June) as organist to the Corporation of Leeds. If Mr. Fricke can adapt himself to the new conditions, a very successful future may safely be predicted for him and the Mendelssohn Choir.

H. J. P.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

War Profits

Last year the Dominion Government imposed a 25 per cent tax on excess war profits, and collected \$10,000,000. This year the tax is considerably increased, amounting in some cases to 50 per cent.

This is excellent, as far as it goes. But look at the other side of the picture. Last year \$30,000,000 of war profits, admitted by the Government to be excessive, were paid by the Government to private individuals, generally to men already wealthy, for what? For permission to carry on the war. This money, for which no value was received, was raised or is to be raised by general taxation. These rich men have held up the country in her hour of need, saying, "First, my pound of flesh." They do not represent the lowest depth of national degradation. They are one degree above the liquor dealer who insists upon his profits while he knows that his business is diminishing the efficiency of the soldiers and directly aiding the enemy. These munition makers are willing to help, provided they get their price.

Public opinion now condemns all abnormal profits obtained as a result of the war. The dealers who are taking advantage of the war to make their millions out of wheat, flour, sugar, and other necessities, are public robbers, enemies of the country, who must be taken charge of by our Government unless it too is dominated by the robbers.

Only legitimate profits must be permitted. But what profits are legitimate? Where is the line to be drawn? Where do profits come from? In an address at Cleveland some time ago, Theodore Roosevelt said he was in favor of giving to every man the full returns of his own labor, and to the captains of industry three or four times as much as they earned, but not a hundred times as much. Do profits grow on trees, so that they may be distributed freely without depriving any person of what is rightfully his?

If a man borrows a million dollars and builds a munition plant, his returns, above what he has to pay out for materials, labor, power, and all other running expenses, are subject to an annual charge for depreciation of the plant, in order that at the end of a certain number of years (say five in this case) when the plant becomes worthless he may have its value in cash. He must also pay interest on the capital. What he has left is profits.

Capital invested\$1,000,000
Annual income distributed as follows:—

Depreciation	200,000
Interest at 6%	60,000
Legitimate profit, 8%	80,000
Excess profits, 50%	500,000

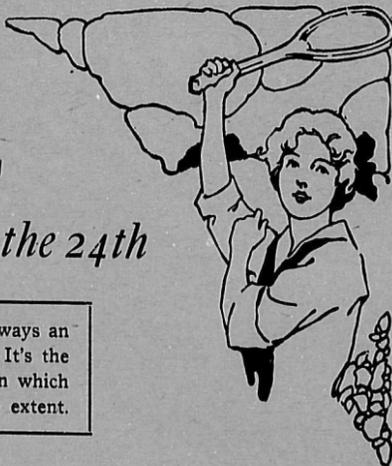
On which war tax is paid.

If the "legitimate profit" represents the productive skill of the builder of the plant, skill by which the product of the plant is increased to that degree, it is really wages to the organizer. But if it represents only skill in accumulation, in fleeing labor or in obtaining abnormal prices from the Government, the skill of robbery, it is certainly not legitimate. The excess profit belongs in part to the workers and in part to the nation. Its tax rate should be 100%.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

HOLIDAY APPAREL

You Will Need for the 24th



The Twenty-fourth of May is always an interesting holiday in Victoria. It's the first real holiday of the year on which Summer apparel is worn to any extent.

The provision which this big merchandising house has made to supply all demands for Outing Ready-to-Wear is extremely extensive. In the space at our disposal it's impossible to begin even to outline the many things we have. But you can rest assured that whatever you need it can be filled here. Make out your list and then come and investigate for yourself.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS WILL BE OF INTEREST TO YOU

WOMEN'S WHITE OUTING SKIRTS \$1.25 AND \$1.50

Of heavy white cotton rep, made in two popular styles. One to button part way down front and with pockets. The other to button all way down front. Splendid wearing and washing qualities.

GIRLS' AND MISSES' OUTING SKIRTS

Of white Lonsdale jean. Plain skirt, button part or all way down front, and with inverted pleat and straps over shoulder. Sizes 4 to 10 years. Special value at \$1.25.

Pleated Skirt, with straps over shoulder. Each, \$1.50.

Pleated Skirt with bodice attached. Sizes 4 to 12 years; \$1.75.

Pleated Skirt, with plain waist band. Sizes 12 to 16 years. Each, \$1.75.

GIRLS MIDDY DRESSES, \$1.50

Very popular, especially for outing wear. Made from strong quality jean, finished all white, also trimmed in contrasting shades. Splendid values.

CHILDREN'S WHITE "PIXIE" CANVASS SANDALS

With white rubber soles. Sizes 4 to 10, a pair, 90c. Sizes 11 to 2, a pair, \$1.00

BOYS' WASH SUITS

In thirty different styles and all smart new effects. Many entirely different to any shown in previous years. All sizes, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up to \$3.50.

MIDDY BLOUSES

A splendid range of all the newest novelties, in plain white, also with trimmings of plain colors, stripes, squares and Paisley effects. All sizes, Misses and Women's, \$1.00 to \$1.75. Children's sizes, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

The same cable conveyed the additional offer of the conductorship of the famous Mendelssohn Choir; but it is objected that if all the excess profits were taken by the nation the capitalists would refuse to conduct any war enterprise. If so, they would demonstrate that they are pure parasites and public enemies. Most of the capitalists have some manhood left. The United States copper kings have offered to supply their government with all the copper needed for war purposes at about half the present price. Henry Ford has offered the government the use of his automobile factory, which is capable of turning out a thousand submarines a day, absolutely without any profits for his company. Are Canadians behind these men in patriotism? The proper plan in any case is for the Government to take over all munition plants, and all other necessary implements, and use them for the nation.

T. P. HALL.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"ALL ABOUT VICTORIA," by Alfred Emberson. Price 25c, at all booksellers. The Week has already drawn attention to this excellent little guide. We know of nothing in small compass so useful to visitors and tourists. It contains a brief historical account of the city's progress; descriptive matter dealing with the chief public buildings, parks and institutions; and a useful chapter on street nomenclature. The illustrations are excellent and greatly enhance the value of the book.

DEAF PEOPLE

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