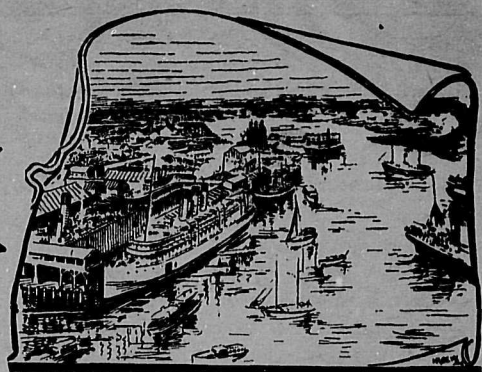




The Week

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The Bitter Fruits of Coercion in Ireland

THE British Government is learning to its cost something of the disastrous results of coercion. At the beginning of the war, John Redmond—one of the greatest of Ireland's patriots—led the Irish nation almost as one man to the support of the Imperial authorities. The sons of Ireland rallied with enthusiasm to the common cause of humanity in its fight against Prussianism. The magnificent Irish regiments marched to do their duty to a man. The recruiting figures in Ireland up to Easter, 1916, reveal that the Irish people had forgiven the British the wrongs of the past and were prepared to march with them side by side for the maintenance of the Empire. Then occurred the regrettable rising of a handful of Sein Feiners. They numbered but 1,200 men and exercised practically no influence over the hearts and minds of the people. Instead of showing patience and displaying statesmanlike tact, the British authorities commenced to administer justice untempered with mercy. Despite the warnings of John Redmond that their policy was conceived in ignorance and implemented by arrogance, the British military authorities proceeded to exact stern vengeance. Leaders were martyred, rights were suppressed and innocent men were shot without trial. Prussianism ran riot. With what results? Hundreds of thousands of Irishmen openly joined the Sein Fein Party. A movement which had claimed the support of but 1,200 men at once became dear to the hearts and souls of patriotic Irishmen. Recruiting at once ceased and from that day to this not a corporal's guard has been recruited in the country. The Sein Fein Party has captured every bye-election fought since Easter, 1916. During the last three months alone there have been three bye-elections. The Sein Feiners won in each case by majorities varying from fifty-five to seventy-one per cent. And worse than all from the military standpoint is the fact that whereas before Easter, 1916, the garrison of Ireland had been but 30,000 men, since that date it has been many times as great. Even at the present moment it is 70,000. It is also significant that Home Rule is now a dead issue in Ireland. The sane and sagacious John Redmond has completely lost his hold on the people—thanks to British incapacity—and the Irish now follow leaders who are openly and avowedly rebellious. They no longer want Home Rule. They now want Independence. Although Sein Feiners have the right to sit in the Imperial House, they absolutely refuse to take their seats. They want no dealings with the British. The loyal people of Spring, 1916, have been converted by British bungling and militarism into a nation of unashamed rebels. The only parliament they will recognize is an independent parliament sitting in Dublin. And according to the well informed correspondent of the New York Times, their majority is such in all constituencies that it is inevitable that they will get it. John Redmond had by magnificent patience won the Irish for the Empire. It took him thirty years of self-sacrificing devotion. Yet invincible British ignorance and ineptitude refused to listen to his warning voice and nullified this work in a fortnight. The question arises will Canadian holocausts and irresponsibilities be permitted to perpetrate a similar colossal blunder in Quebec? Canada is at the parting of the ways. The path of coercion leads to the disruption and dismemberment of empire. The path of conciliation means harmony and peace.

Tax Delinquency

THE problem of tax delinquency is a hardy perennial. It existed before the present Council assumed office and appears likely to persist long after they have taken their departure. Its existence and continuance are philosophically taken for granted. No concerted and sustained efforts have ever been made to find a solution. The problem is regarded with almost superstitious reverence. Like the riddle of the sphinx it seems to defy the wit of man. Mayor after Mayor and Council after Council have declined to accept the standing challenge. It does not seem to have dawned on "the practical and successful business men" who comprise our Councils that the problem is an ordinary financial and business one, and that in all probability it will yield to the application of ordinary business and financial principles. Nothing is more calculated to extend and perpetuate the evils of tax delinquency than the halting, hesitating policy which has hitherto been pursued. The aldermen seem to have more regard for the financial difficulties of private persons than for the financial difficulties of the municipality. Perchance they are allowing their own private difficulties and personal interests to interfere with the wholehearted discharge of public duties. The duty of the civic fathers is to forthwith take action to secure the collection of delinquent taxes. Such action is demanded, (1) By the pressing financial needs of the city; (2) By reason of the obvious fact that the greater the accumulation of tax arrears the greater will be the difficulty of collection; (3) By the call for increased production. Nothing is operating so powerfully at this moment to prevent the full utilization of vacant lots as the stranglehold of the speculators. Vacant lots against which there are arrears of taxes should certainly be made available to any one who will utilize them to the full and keep the taxes paid. Once the Council adopts a definite policy there will be no difficulty about collecting the vast sums in arrears. Many persons will never pay until they are compelled. The experience of Saanich and Esquimalt proves conclusively that hundreds of owners are holding back until their names are advertised as "delinquents" in the public press. Fully three-fourths of the lots against which there are arrears would never have to be offered by auction and the owners of the other one-fourth are not now and never will be in a position to save their original investment. In any case the fact that private persons have gambled disastrously in futures should not be allowed to indefinitely impede the progress and welfare of the city. Let the long

deferred tax sale be announced forthwith and aldermen will be surprised at the alacrity with which the great bulk of arrears are paid.

The Local Improvement Dilemma

THE principle underlying the whole local improvement system is totally wrong. It is wrong for a great many reasons. (1) It gives small sections of ratepayers the right to pledge the general credit of the city irrespective of the general wish; (2) It gives small sections of ratepayers the right to obstruct needed improvements to the general detriment; (3) It adopts an arbitrary and unscientific method of distributing the tax-burden. It is obviously wrong to allow the owners in a particular street to put in expensive improvements without the consent of the general body of ratepayers. It is true that the cost is charged in the first instance to the owners affected. It is, however, also true that the local improvement bonds have to be guaranteed by the full tax power of the city. If the owners concerned fail in their payments the general body of citizens have to make good the deficiency. The right of private persons to make improvements on the city's credit is responsible for the chaotic condition of Victoria today. Scores of streets with scarcely a resident are fully paved and boulevarded whilst scores of other streets with numerous residents are without these desirable facilities. Main roads, such as Cook Street from Hillside Avenue to the city limits, are for six months of the year is an almost impassable condition, whilst streets in new and little used subdivisions are fully modern. (2) It is also obviously wrong to allow sectional interests to obstruct the general welfare. Parts of the downtown business sections are kept in a deplorable condition because the city possesses no right or authority over the abutting owners. This is most regrettable. It prevents the city engineer from undertaking the great work of town-building in a thorough and efficient manner. Improvements are not dictated by the greatest good of the greatest number but by the personal whims of speculators. Legislation should be sought removing this standing menace to civic well-being and progress. (3) The system of distributing the cost of local improvements is wrong. At present the cost is divided amongst the owners alongside whereas the benefits are shared by owners whose properties may be blocks away and also by every citizen who makes use of them. Who shall say that the benefit of the Quadra-Finlayson paving is not shared by all residents in the northeast section of the city? Taxation should be levied according to value. Insofar as improvements benefit land, that benefit is reflected in its value. If the whole local improvement system were adopted and all improvements were made at the general expense and charged to general revenue, absolute justice would be done to all parties. Improvements in the northeast section would not affect values in Fairfield and no portion of the cost would therefore be borne by Fairfield owners. Only owners benefitted by the improvements would be compelled to pay inasmuch as their properties alone would be enhanced in value. The sooner, therefore, that the local improvement system is abolished the better. It is unfair to private citizens and it is equally unfair to the general body of ratepayers.

The only means of escape from the local improvement dilemma is to remove the conditions which have created it. Legislative sanction must be obtained for the complete overthrow of the system. But even this remedy will not avail to solve the problem which now confronts the city. The evil has been done and its bitter fruits already exist. Private citizens have been allowed to promote their selfish interests by initiating unnecessary improvements and these private citizens must now be compelled to pay. Except in cases hereinafter mentioned the local improvement debt must be met by those individuals and by those properties which have benefited. On no account must this huge debt be dumped on to the general revenue of the city. There is no objection to an extension of time over which payments can be made but there is a decided objection against extending the time during which payments need not be made. Immediate and regular payments should be insisted on. A large accumulation of arrears will inevitably tend to transfer this burden to general revenue, whilst prompt and regular payments will tend to keep the burden where it belongs. Some relief from general revenue may properly be extended in certain cases. (1) Where owners were induced to vote for improvements on careless engineer's estimates. The difference between actual and estimated cost should be transferred. (2) Where the taxation charges exceed the full annual value of the land. In certain cases selling value has been entirely absorbed by taxation and what may be termed a minus-value created. In these cases general revenue should be charged with the difference between annual value and annual taxation, unless the difficulty can be met by extension of time. It is obvious that the maximum derivable from any property is its full value. With these concessions the Council should insist on the prompt payment of both general revenue and local improvement taxation. If the present owners will not or cannot pay, the properties should be promptly transferred to anyone who will. But it is opportune to warn the civic authorities that the greater the accumulation of arrears the greater the difficulty in finding new owners. The owner of a home in the residential districts might favorably consider the assumption of present and future taxation on lots surrounding his home, but he might be very unwilling to assume a load of arrears accumulated during years when he did not have the use of the property. The great objective before the civic fathers should be to get the revenue collected and the land of the city put to productive use. It is our contention that this can be best realized by forthwith making an equitable assessment of values and an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and by holding annual tax sales of delinquent properties.

The Assessment Problem

INsofar as tax-delinquency is caused by discontent with the present inequitable assessment of the land within the city limits, it could be promptly removed by adoption of the *Somers Unit System of Realty Valuation*. Those familiar with this system are unanimous as to its merits. It is vastly superior to any other system ever devised. In any given block it ascertains the value of the "unit-foot." Just as cloth is measured in yards, and sugar in pounds so does this system measure realty in terms of unit feet. A unit-foot is defined to be a frontage of ground one foot wide and a hundred feet deep located in the central section of a block removed from all influences which might affect its value other than that it obtains by reason of access to the life and business of the city through its own frontage. The value of the unit foot is decided by ascertaining the consensus of opinion of surrounding owners. All factors which enter into value are considered—first the constant factors, then the inconstant. By means of mathematical formulae and mechanical devices the laws governing value are utilized so that actual and relative values are accurately determined. The *Somers Unit System of Realty Valuation* would place Victoria in the enviable position of having an assessment which would satisfy ninety per cent of the owners and which would be upheld in any court of the land. It would be the first step to a fair distribution of the tax-burden amongst the owners of the city. With the abolition of inequalities and anomalies the task of future tax-collectors and future councils would be much simplified. This system is commended to the consideration of the Civic Retrenchment Association and other organizations of ratepayers.

The Win-the-War Meeting

THE zeal and sincerity of both speakers and audience at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Tuesday night were very impressive. It is clearly evident that the inefficiency and incapacity which have hitherto characterised the conduct of Canada's war operations have produced a strong feeling of revulsion through the country. Unless we quite mistake the temper of that meeting, public opinion will henceforth demand that the exigencies of party politics be subjected to the general welfare. Never again will commissions, involving the safety of invaluable lives, be granted to party hacks for political services rendered; never again will brave Canadian soldiers be sent to their death armed with inferior weapons and unsuitable ammunition; and never again will war contracts be granted to parasites at fabulous prices. The win-the-war meetings now being held throughout the Dominion may be safely interpreted as a notice to quit to those responsible for the deplorable conditions which have existed for the past three years. The conduct of the war must be placed in abler and nobler hands. Party politics must be temporarily, if not permanently, submerged. Henceforth statesmen and not politicians must bear the standard until glorious victory shall have crowned the high resolve and sublime sacrifices of the Canadian people. Turn-the-bunglers-out must be the motto of every man interested in winning the war.

Civil War in Canada

MOST of the speakers at the win-the-war meeting on Tuesday night showed a fine restraint and a deep sense of responsibility. The duty of all men at his critical time in the history of the Canadian people is to use only carefully selected words. The danger of Canada being plunged into internecine strife and the consequent crippling of her war efforts should indeed be sufficient to curb the exuberance of extreme enthusiasts. Unfortunately, however, two or three of the speakers did so far forget themselves as to use words calculated to create discord if not an open rupture with the people of Quebec. Surely no man whose mental powers and spiritual vision are normal could utter such glib words about the coercion of Quebec as fell from the lips of speakers from Vancouver and Comox. Do these gentlemen not appreciate the possible if not the probable results of attempting to coerce free peoples? Are they so ignorant of history—past and present—as to be unable to understand what civil strife may mean to thousands of good Canadian homes? Are they so devoid of soul that they can look without a shudder into the awful abyss of a Canada engaged in fratricidal strife? Would they rather see the fair Provinces of Canada ravished with fire and sword than put a brake on their irresponsible speech? If these men think for one moment that the war can be won by disrupting the Empire—at a moment when it is engaged in a sanguinary struggle for its very existence—then they show their utter unfitness for their self imposed task of acting as mentors to legislators at Ottawa.

Were British Troops Engaged On August 1, 1914

MOST persons have been under the impression that Britain did not enter the war until August 4th, 1914, the day on which she declared war on Germany. Even then it would take her some days if not weeks to land a fully equipped fighting force on foreign soil. But in this, as in a great many other matters, the public has been kept in ignorance of the real facts. According to the story of an eye-witness—and he is a pro-ally—British troops were heavily engaged on Belgian soil on August 1st, 1914, or three days before the declaration of war. The name of the eye-witness is John Bayne MacLean, of *MacLean's Magazine*, and here are his words: *On August 1, 1914, I passed through the German army as it was moving into Belgium. Two hours later we saw the British artillery coming up to Liege. They gave the Germans the greatest surprise of the war and undoubtedly saved France and the British from prompt*

defeat. The fact that this item of news has been kept secret so successfully for three full years speaks well for the efficiency of at least one British department—that controlled by the Censor. Possibly there are a great many other vital points on which the people have been kept in blissful ignorance.

President Wilson Versus Premier Lloyd George

THE reply of President Wilson to the Pope's peace proposals is dignified and conciliatory in tone. As a literary effort it falls short of some of the previous efforts of the Doctor, but it nevertheless states the war-aims of America with admirable lucidity. A careful perusal discloses the fact that there is a wide discrepancy between the war-aims and peace-terms of America and those of her European Allies. President Wilson deliberately and expressly deprecates and repudiates such economic arrangements as those entered into by the British and French representatives at the Paris conference. His words on this point are worthy of special emphasis: "Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictive means to benefit some nations and cripple and embarrass others: upon vindictive action of any sort, or ANY KIND OF REVENGE or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people who themselves have suffered all things in this war which was not of their choosing. We believe in a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, and no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an ENDURING peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind." Neither does the President intend to stand behind Premier Lloyd George in the latter's attempts to reconstruct the map of Europe irrespective of the wishes of the people. Just as soon as the menace of Prussianism is removed, America intends to use her influence for peace. The territorial ambitions of France, Italy, Russia and the rest will receive no support from the great republic to the south. The President has no intention of shedding good American blood and treasure for anything less than the most sacred rights and privileges of humanity. If a people, however small, claim the right of self-government and independence they will receive every assistance which a democratic President of a great republic is able to afford them. Here again his words are worthy of reproduction: "The American people believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples, great and small, weak and powerful—their EQUAL right to freedom and security and self-government, and to a participation upon fair terms, in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people included." It is to be observed that Dr. Wilson makes no exception of the case of Ireland. If that passage means anything it means that Irishmen no less than others have the right to choose their own government even if their choice should be a republic independent of England. This doctrine will find a dubious reception in Great Britain but will not sound unreasonable to neutral peoples. It is also noteworthy that the President deprecates attempts to discriminate against Germans by objectional immigration restrictions and other measures of revenge so freely endorsed by the win-the-war orators on Tuesday night. He intends to give even-handed justice even to Germans and in this he will be supported by every enlightened democrat. The sooner racial hatreds are forgotten, the greater will be the security against another outbreak of armageddon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Week invites letters from its readers on all subjects of public interest. Letters need not be signed by the writer but a nominal name may be used for publication, and they must be accompanied in every case by the name and address of the writer as a guarantee of good faith. This will be treated by the Editor entirely in confidence. The Editor also reserves the right to withhold publication of any letter without having to give a reason for so doing.

Federal Representation

To the Editor:
Sir.—The people who had the pleasure of hearing the speeches at the mass meeting on Tuesday last, must have been deeply impressed, when, each one in turn, especially the returned soldiers, was emphatic in stating that "unanimity" must be our watchword, and that the country could only be saved from party strife and disorder by each and all doing their utmost, giving of their best and redoubling every effort to reach so desirable an end. This is most undoubtedly true, and we must not let the present deplorable state of affairs continue one moment longer than we can possibly help, so it is my purpose through this letter, to hope to go one better, and to reach a more complete state of unanimity than can be brought about through the agency of the party system now in vogue, and to set the pace for other communities to do the same.
In my last letter I recalled the fact of an absolutely unanimous meeting in Manchester where a very large number of big men of every shade of politics had risen above themselves and squashed their lifelong political convictions for the good of the great and glorious cause. Now it is possible for the few who hitherto have run the "machines" to act as full heartedly as they?
At the mass meeting the speakers begged of us to "get together." Well, sir, we, speaking for myself and hundreds similarly placed, want to "get together" but how in the world can we, when, if I am not mistaken, each "party" intends placing its own favorite candidate in the field at the coming election?

My contention is that the man who would be returned at the head of the poll under those circumstances would not be a true representative of the city as a whole but would only stand for that party and its followers who gave him the nomination. That is plain fact, there is no getting away from it, and to emphasize it more, the great movement which is now on foot in England and which is an accomplished fact in some counties, proportional representation seeks to remedy such an evil, for a real evil it undoubtedly is. But in spite of what we feel in the matter, we are still told to "get together" and do the right thing. We must always allow the "other man" to have his convictions and not think that we are always right; he is most likely animated by the same laudable desire as ourselves to serve his country in the way he thinks is the true one, so between the splittings and bickerings of the various groups we shall grope along to find in the end that the man who is sent to Ottawa is probably representing a minority of the voters and an even greater minority of the community. I well know that this inequality has been the custom in the past, but we are now at the parting of the ways, new times need new expedients as has been proven hundreds of times during the three years just gone.

I have already suggested the plan (the committee of 15) which will help us to bring about that united stand we are being asked to make, and I can assure you it is gaining ground and being strongly supported by the man in the street and non-politicians like myself, and I most sincerely urge the leaders of the associations in the city not to shelve or ignore the idea and say it is unworkable. I emphatically say it can be done if they will make the effort and deal honestly and honorably with themselves, and above all let Country come before Party.

FRANK BURRELL.

Mary had a little lamp,
Chockful of paraffin;
She went to light the fire with it,
And has not since benzine.

According to a French expert the chance of mistake in identification by finger prints is about one in 17,000,000,000.

THE HONORABLE BOB

Twinkle, twinkle, Robert R.
Pray don't let them blot your star
Lest some good folks wonder why
(With a contest drawing nigh
Just when you should have your way
If the Tories mean to stay
As is fair to think their wish is
Fat'ning on the loaves and fishes
Wallowing in the gov'ment swill
Made avail'ble by your skill),
You should take a lonely route
That's sure to leave us down and out.
Now, Borden, we could eas'ly spare
Nor lose a wink, nor shed a tear.
And White and all the rest could go
But part with you, Bob; oh, dear, no.
We said good-bye to Colonel Sam,
(The vain, conceited, great I AM).
And thanked our lucky stars that you
Would still remain to see us through.

O twinkle, twinkle, Robert R.,
We pray that you won't leave us far
With a contest drawing nigh
We shall need your guiding eye.
You alone can wave the flag,
Poll the dead and swipe the swag.
Make fine patriotic speeches
Like a vet in khaki breeches;
Voice all trembling with emotion,
Copious tears to fill the ocean.
'Tis fine to note when you appear
How the crowds begin to cheer.
How the boys around you press,
The reason you can eas'ly guess.

Twinkle, twinkle, Robert R.,
We need your help to win-the-...
Yes, we simply mean election
By means that will not bear inspection.
You alone can do the trick,
Put it over neat and slick—
'Vide the Lib'rals on conscription,
Bust them with internal friction.
Win the war by windy speeches,
Do the will of party leeches
Rob the boys who at the front
Have borne the bloody battle's brunt.
With oily tongue you call them 'hero'
Yet let their widows freeze at zero.
O, speak the word, dear Robert R.,
O, twinkle, twinkle, fallen star.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANADA'S MAN-POWER

The final passing and enactment of the Military Service Act make opportune a careful examination of the available manpower of Canada. The figures have been compiled with care and may be relied upon as approximately correct.

Total Men Available	
Total number of males in Canada between the ages of 20 and 45, according to the 1911 census were....	1,583,549
Male immigration estimated	400,000
Natural male increase....	200,000
	2,183,549
Distribution of Man Power	
Enlistments	421,767
Manufacturer of war materials	397,421
Other necessary manufacturers	545,480
Agriculture	917,848
Increased production will require an addition of at least 20%.	
at least twenty per cent	193,000
Transportation	155,432
	2,630,948

In other words the requirements for the proper maintenance of necessary war-work at home exceed the number of men of military age by nearly a half million.

Let us now ascertain the number of men between the ages of 15 and 64, by referring to the 1911 census:

15 to 24.....	737,009
25 to 44.....	1,115,726
45 to 64.....	538,703

Thus the total man power of the Dominion in 1911 was 2,427,528. Probably today the total would reach about the 3,000,000 mark. If from this be deducted the medically unfit and those who can legally claim exemption the total will again be reduced to 2,500,000. We have already seen that the total required for carrying on the necessary industries exceeds this total by over 100,000. WHERE THEN ARE THE ADDITIONAL RECRUITS TO COME FROM?

Shall they be taken from those engaged in the manufacture of munitions? The idea is absurd.

Shall they be taken from those engaged in necessary manufacture. A hundred times, NO! The essential industries are already crippled for lack of men.

Shall they be taken from Agriculture? Once again, NO!

Already 25,000 men have been taken from agriculture and their places FILLED BY AMERICANS UNDER THE PLEDGE THAT THEY WOULD BE EXEMPT FROM COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE!

Shall we continue to kill off good Canadians and fill their places with Americans who themselves are trying to escape compulsory military service?

Shall they be taken from transportation and thus tie up the movement

of stores and munitions? Common sense again says NO!

Doubtless the Government will repeat the egregious blunders made by Britain in the early stages of the war. Thousands of skilled men had to be brought back from the trenches to carry on the necessary work of the country. This cost millions of pounds and much time. But the most deplorable feature was that thousands of skilled men were killed before the mistake was discovered. CANADA NEEDS A BUSINESS GOVERNMENT FREE FROM ANY TAIN OF PARTISANSHIP. SIR WILFRID LAURIER HAS OFFERED TO JOIN ANY GOVERNMENT FORMED TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO MOST EFFECTIVELY CARRY ON THE WAR. Will not Sir Robert Borden and his friends accept the offer and thus abolish partisanship from Canada's war administration?

CONSERVATION OF LIFE

DANGERS IN COOKING

In the course of an editorial discussion of the dangers of cooking rhubarb, The New York Medical Journal says.—

"... Later on we rebelled against being medicated willy nilly, but we partook for a long time of the family superstition which recommended the consumption of certain vegetables as being 'good for the blood.' Among these therapeutic treasures rhubarb held a high place. Whether stewed or prepared in other ways, this plant has been held in high esteem. Certainly no one would suspect that danger lurked beneath such an innocent exterior as that which rhubarb leaves present to the world, but this has been the case.

"A distressing instance occurred in England recently. A minister partook of rhubarb leaves cooked in water, to which had been added cooking soda for the purpose of neutralizing the acidity and rendering unnecessary the addition of sugar. This had evidently produced calcium and potassium oxalates in considerable quantities, as autopsy showed oxalic acid in the viscera and no other poison.

"The fatal dose is given in some textbooks as 60 grains, but is probably much lower than this; in fact, a case has been reported of serious symptoms from 1½ grains. Symptoms which were only checked by prompt treatment. The soluble oxalates, potassium and sodium, are just as poisonous. The best antidote is chalk, which forms an insoluble calcium oxalate. A pinch of powdered chalk added to the rhubarb leaves would have rendered them perfectly innocuous.

"Truly, nowadays, Death assumes protean forms. He creeps over the battlefield in a choking, nauseous stench; he bursts forth in liquid fire; he rains down from the clouds, and he lurks in rhubarb leaves. The chemistry of cooking is indeed sadly neglected. There is an old story of a Chinese cook who had only to see a dish prepared once and he was letter perfect. On one occasion the mistress of the house, while showing him how to prepare a certain dessert, found that the first egg she broke was bad and threw it away. Ever after when the Chinaman prepared this dish he broke an egg and threw it away.

"Many cooks who smile at this story are really not much more intelligent in their cooking than the Chinaman. They go ahead following the same routine in cooking year after year, never knowing what the chemical constituents of various food products are, never appreciating what changes heat produces in organic compounds, and attributing the gastrointestinal disturbances which occur from time to time in the household to the mysterious visitations of an inscrutable Providence. Let us by all means have more knowledge of what we are consuming day by day, especially at the present time when economy and public health are both indispensable.

Her Afternoon Out

Mrs. Jones rushed into her husband's office: "Oh, John, Norah made a mistake and tried to start the fire with gasoline!"
"Gasoline, eh?" said John, calmly.
"Did she get it started?"
"Get it started! Why, it blew her out of the window!"
"Oh, well, it was her afternoon out, anyway."

For purifying water as it is drawn from the pieps there has been invented an ozonizer into which the electric current is switched as the faucet is turned.

A new attachment for telephone receivers enables a person to hear messages with both ears at once and at the same time leaves his hands free to write.

Straw hats can be easily cleaned with dampened corn meal.

THROUGH THE WOMEN'S WINDOW

There is a world-wide British organization known as "The Imperial Daughters of the Empire."

That word "Imperial" has, to me, a very German sound, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, it is the VERY THING that the Entente nations are fighting to overthrow in Germany.

It may be that imperialism is a bad thing for the Germans, but is quite comme il faut for the British, as our imperialism is of a more democratic order.

The name "Imperialist" is sufficient to awaken in other nations, similarly inclined to the imperial order, a strong spirit of antagonism and distrust; more particularly when the nations are so closely related as the hereditary rulers of Germany and England.

None so jealous of another's assumed superiority as one's own blood relations; it always arouses the evil spirit of hatred which slumbers in the human breast, and eventually leads to war when they feel sufficient power to vanquish another.

That is the reason why wars have always been more or less rampant in monarchial countries. The royal houses of Europe are more or less intimately connected, and while there remains a crowned head in Europe, the world will not be safe for democracy, for each royal ruler desires to have the greatest kingdom, and to be the most powerful king; and every loyal MUST share this ambition with him or be classed as a traitor to his king and country.

My king! My country! My empire! That's the talk we hear today, and that's the spirit that has led to every war which has devastated the face of the earth; and unless we cast out this selfish, egotistical spirit, wars will never cease. It certainly is not the true spirit of Christianity and should have no place in a professing Christian country.

This same imperial spirit of the monarchial nations is reaching to the democratic shores of the new world.

Our own beloved Canada will soon have a belted and knighted aristocracy of its very own, to whom the humble and patriotic citizen must bend the knee. Titled aristocracy is springing up mushroom like in our midst: the array of titled men published in the daily press these days is truly wonderful and awe-inspiring.

Perhaps the editor of The Week or some contemporary paper will kindly publish a full list of Canada's titled gentry. It should make interesting and instructive reading and perhaps incidentally be a stimulus to our patriotism and imperialism to learn why our sovereign has given titles to so many Canadian citizens.

After the war is won, Canada will be over-run with knights and baronets as well as with military and political heroes with handles to their name.

No truly democratic country hankers after a titled nobility in their midst, and no country can be truly democratic where there exists a hereditary aristocracy or a royal ruler by divine right.

An ancient philosopher wrote the following epigram:

"Let states that aim at greatness take heed how their nobility and gentility increase too fast."

Isn't it time that Canada awakened to the DANGER that threatens her FREEDOM and her natural greatness for titles are becoming as thick as black berries, and they are so many chains to national greatness or true progress.

ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

Bridget's mistress was severity itself on one point. She would not under any circumstances allow anything approaching finery in the dress of her servants. Therefore, when Bridget, after several warnings, appeared with a very large and vivid bunch of flowers in her hat, naturally her mistress was annoyed. "How many times have I told you that I do not allow my servants to wear artificial flowers?" she cried. "I gave you fair warning that the next time you disobeyed me you leave." "But I haven't disobeyed you, mum," said Bridget; "these ain't artificial flowers." "How dare you! Well, I never did! Have you the assurance to tell me I cannot believe my own eyes!" "Well, mum, they ain't artificial flowers. They're real 'uns. I got 'em out of master's greenhouse."

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremaine'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 Tremaine Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

On sale in Victoria at Dean & Macleod's Drug Store, 444-45 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

WATER NOTICE

Use and Storage

TAKE NOTICE that The Lumml Bay Packing Co., Ltd., whose address is 892 Pacific Building, Vancouver, will apply for a licence to take and use (all the water), 84 acre feet, and to store 84 acre feet of water out of Wyal Creek and Lake, which flows westerly and drains into Nitinat Lake, about 800 feet north-east of the southwest corner of lot 523, Renfrew District.

The storage-dam will be located at about 1,500 feet westerly from the outlet of Wyal Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 20 ac. 84 ac. ft., and it will flood about 13 acres of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 1,600 feet east of the southwest corner of lot 523, and will be used for Class A Domestic (Steam). Miscellaneous purpose upon the land, described as lot 523.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 4th day of June, 1917.

A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria.

Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The Lumml Bay Packing Co., Ltd., F. A. DEVERBUX, Agent.

The date of the first publication of this notice is June 16th, 1917.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of William Taylor Hardaker, 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 William Taylor Hardaker, who died on or about the 27th day of December, 1916, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitors herein for Arthur Richard Wolfenden, Executor under the will of the said William Taylor Hardaker, 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 the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the said Arthur Richard Wolfenden will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said Arthur Richard Wolfenden will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any persons of whom they shall not then have received notice. DATED at Victoria, B.C., this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1917.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEIST, ROBIN & TAIT, Tenth Floor, B.C. Permanent Loan Bldg., Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for the above-named Executor.

August 11 Sept 1

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same revested 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 for the sale of these 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 an acre. Not more than 2,560 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, and 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.



At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

O' we'd some power the giffie gie us,
Tae see corraels as ithers see us.

The summer is pretty well over, the harvest is almost ended, and would it not be well now if we had some tabulation of the results of the patriotism and productive campaign instituted by Mayor Todd in the spring? I have long wanted to congratulate the Mayor on the personal impetus he gave to the movement. I do not know Mayor Todd. I know I ought to. Someday, perhaps, I will. Meanwhile, I take this medium of recording my warm approval of the practical and enthusiastic way in which he fathered the vacant lot cultivation scheme. Now his action regarding a rebate on water bills is further proof of his interest and sympathy. What I would like to see besides a few telling statistics, is an exhibition of the food products raised by enterprising vacant lot cultivators, something like the splendid old-fashioned exhibitions we used to have before we grew tired of growing vegetables and made way for John Chinaman.

Of the results of the food production in a neighboring municipality I have today had cogent and convincing proofs. It has indeed been a great day. I had some notion of the good work that was going on, but I was not prepared for such thorough excellence in all departments of the gardening art. I visited in all some twenty-four cottage gardens. It seems that the owner of each is a member of a flourishing cottage gardeners' society which is doing much to stimulate production and to foster the spirit of friendly rivalry among amateur gardeners in the district. Many of the cultivators have found it uphill work, this summer, fighting against insect and other pests and menaced by the long drought. South Saanich ought to be one big smiling, fruitful garden, and no doubt when it gets that greatly-to-be-desired irrigation supply—or a flat water rate—it will be. It grieved me to see so much waste land lying contiguous to the city. This presents an economic problem which for the present seems unsolvable. However, the fact remains that there has been a very substantial increase in the acreage under cultivation, that the average man has had a better garden than usual, and that people are gardening who never gardened before.

I cannot get those four-and-twenty gardens out of my mind. Probably the most remarkable I saw was owned and worked by a woman well beyond middle age. She is a living example to us all and a reproach to a good many. From sunrise till dusk she labors in her vineyard, wrestling from it far more than mere sustenance and a living, and she wears not, for she brings to her work a great love of the soil ("the holy earth," as L. H. Bailey calls it), and of every growing thing. Every plant in her immense garden has a personality. She talks about them (and I believe to them) as if they were warm sentient beings, as if they were her friends, which indeed they are. I can picture her out communing with them in the cool dewy dawn (that sacramental hour which so few of us ever see), when the kiss of the sun is on them, and the garden bares its soul to those who understand.

It is a great tonic to meet an old woman like that. As I talked with her and gathered something of her philosophy of life (what time she regaled me with the most noble blackberries in Saanich) I thought and thought of a certain pitiful failure of a man living not more than a stone's throw away, whose deplorable life consists of one incessant grouse against humanity, who cannot hold down a job for any length of time, who has no use for Victoria or for Canada, who is eternally pitying himself and imagining that fate is against him in the battle of life. I would like to take him to this dear old lady's garden and leave him for a week. If he did not learn his lesson, if the old lady did not shame him into action, I should give him up. SHE who is twice his age has the spirit and contagious enthusiasm of a sixteen-year-old. Her optimism is reflected in everything she does, and she is full of the most astonishing plans for the future. Apart altogether from the blackberry refreshment I felt the better for meeting her. Whitman, had he seen her, would

have immortalized her: "Her life itself is an epic of labor."

Not until a bishop or the editor of some local newspaper (preferably The Week) falls and breaks his neck will anything be done. A poor woman did fall and break her nose the other day, but she was only a woman and a nobody, and nothing was done. The loose board that did it is still loose, like the woman's nose. If I had the time and a hammer and spikes I would soon fix, not all the cracked heads and broken noses in the city, for that would be impossible, but all the crazy, rickety sidewalks that are responsible for so many sudden and inelegant capers on the part of ordinarily dignified citizens when they go for a walk. I do not like to think that the city is so hard up that it cannot spare a man to remedy this evil in our midst. We hear so much of the conservation of human life these days, even from the lips of certain aldermen, that the humblest means to conserve it should not be ignored. It would be no remedy for the unfortunate victim to sue the city. As well might she sue the Sultan of Zanzibar. Even if she won her case, which is unthinkable, it would not help her to recover the classic outline of her once lovely nose, which I fear is lost to her forever. If she had been poking her nose into other people's business you would have had no sympathy for her, but as far as I can learn she was engaged in the perfectly legitimate operation of hurrying home with sausages for supper when she put her foot in it. Not only were the sausages rendered unfit for consumption (except by a lucky Airedale which was on the spot in a moment) but her dress and one shoe were absolutely ruined, and a retired old gentleman, walking on the middle of the road for safety, got so excited that he nearly had an apopleptic fit, and it was several minutes before he was able to recover his breath sufficiently to say: "God bless my soul! I must see the Mayor. I knew this would happen!" So you never know where these things are going to end.

Lounger.

NOTES BY A BOOSTER

I hear a good deal of talk in the streets these days about the approaching Home Products Fair which is to be held in the Hudson's Bay Company's building on Douglas St., during the last week of this month. There is no doubt that the committee in charge were wise in setting the dates a week earlier than was the case last year. The likelihood of warm weather is greater and that is a considerable consideration from the point of view of the public as well as of those whose duty it will be to man the guns of the various exhibits hour by hour. The Fair was a splendid success last year and from what I have been shown of the preparations for this year's effort I should predict one even more interesting and more successful. The Week has always stood for the support of home industry and has, in the past, done no small amount of missionary work in favor of that gospel. The Home Products Fair renders a duty easy for us all. It is our duty as good citizens to encourage, whenever possible, home industry. To do this we must familiarize ourselves with home-made goods. Therefore, if we attend the Fair, we are able to accomplish the latter duty and at the same time derive no end of entertainment and pleasure. Obviously it is up to us all to be "among those present."

A very estimable citizen met me in the street yesterday and he was quite irate. He had just learned, he said, that friends of that energetic institution, The Victoria and Island Development Association, (which is now in charge of a well-known Victoria newspaperman and a returned soldier, by the way), proposed to have erected a small building at one end of the James Bay Causeway as a home for the association.

My friend the estimable citizen declared that such a building would kill the whole effect of the Causeway and prove an utter eyesore. He wanted

me to hie me straight to my cubby-hole and dip my pen in vitriol preparatory to "going for" the idea. I assured him that if the project proved to be as bad as he stated I should surely do my humble bit to oppose it; but, having, at times in the past, been guilty of the human error of jumping at conclusions, I decided to profit by experience so I dropped in on the new Commissioner, who is always affable and pleased to have any of us citizens give him our views. He seemed delighted to have an opportunity of giving me all the facts. Not only did he describe the proposal in detail but he took me down on the Causeway and showed me the exact spot where the proposed building would stand. I must say that the idea appealed to me very forcibly. I could not see any reasonable grounds for objection. Certainly the building, if carried out as planned, would be the reverse of an eyesore for it would improve the existing rather scrappy appearance of the city end of the Causeway.

The rough plans outlined by Mr. McClure, whose reputation for artistic feeling would alone reassure me, contemplate a very small rustic building, the walls of ship-lap covered with fir slabs with the bark on, surmounted by an artistic, fire-proof roof. The proposed site is a small triangle of ground between Wharf Street and the upper edge of the Public Comfort Station. The height of the building would be insufficient to interfere with the view and its nature would be such as to fit in admirably with its surroundings as it would have the appearance of an artistic summer house. Its location, on the main route of travel for visitors arriving either by C. P. R. or G. T. P. lines would render it ideal for the work of the association and enable that institution to increase its already high efficiency. After noting with pleasure the splendid results of the present season, the much-increased tourist travel and the hundreds of inquiries from all parts of the world that are skilfully and carefully handled by the Association, I venture my opinion that the proposed building is an excellent idea and should be supported generally.

I had rather an unusual, and sad, experience one day recently. A friend who served with the Western Scots arrived in Victoria, one whom I remember very vividly as he marched down Government Street that March day when the Scots departed. As he waved to those who shouted good-byes his face was a-smile and his eyes bright with excitement, his step was springy with the vitality of perfect health. Yesterday I met him for the first time since and together we walked up Government Street again. This time he labored along on crutches for one leg is severed well above the knee, the other is weakened by the loss of much bone and one hand is partially shot away—a souvenir of the awful Somme. Yet his voice is cheery still and his eyes smile. What is to be done for such of our soldier friends as he? I wonder!

I. McA.

BOOK AND BOOK-MAKERS

Rupert Brooke: An Appreciation
The Soldier

If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field, That is for ever England. There shall be In that rich earth a richer dust concealed; A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware, Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam. A body of England's, breathing English air, Washed by the rivers blest by suns of home.

And think this heart, all evil shed away, A pulse in the eternal mind, no less, Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given, Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day; And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness, In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

The above is one of five sonnets written by Rupert Brooke. If he had never written anything else, one would remember him for this, which has probably brought comfort to many thousands of weary souls whose loved ones have met death on the battlefield.

But fate did not decree for the poet that he meet his death in action on the battlefield. He sailed with the British expeditionary force in February, 1915, and died in the Aegean in April, 1915, at the age of twenty-seven years.

There are two volumes of his

poems; one contains the five sonnets grouped together under the title "1914"; the other is a book of letters written while on a tour of this continent, called "Letters from America."

These letters form a record of his impressions of the United States and Canada; there are charming pieces of description and amusing anecdotes. New York impressed him with the number and magnitude of the electric signs; one of which, a woman's head, "beautiful, passionless, in its simplicity and conventional representation, queerly like an archaic Greek or early Egyptian figure" lit up the evening sky, "queen of the night behind, and of the gods around and of the city below."

The wilds of Canada he finds almost appalling in their loneliness; their grandeur is almost terrifying. Unlike England, which even at her wildest is yet a place full of memories of the generations of people who have lived there before, Canada is a new country and many of her most beautiful haunts are scarcely trodden by the foot of man.

Rupert Brooke had great joy in living; all the little trivial things of everyday life pleased him. Here are some of his "loves":—

White plates and cups, clean-gleaming, Ringed with blue lines; and feathery fairy dust;

Wet roofs beneath the lamplight; the strong crust

Of friendly bread; and many-tasting food;

Rainbows; and the blue bitter smoke of wood;

And radiant raindrops crouching in cool flowers;

And flowers themselves that sway through sunny hours,

Dreaming of moths that drink them under the moon;

Then, the cool kindness of sheets, that soon

Smooth away trouble; and the rough male kiss

Of blankets; grainy wood; live hair that is

Shining and free; blue-massing clouds; the keen

Unpassioned beauty of a great machine;

The benison of hot water; furs to touch;

The good smell of old clothes; and other such—

The comfortable smell of friendly fingers,

Hair's fragrance, and the musty reek that lingers

About dead leaves and last year's ferns. . . .

LONDON TABLET FINDS
POPE'S PLAN DEFENSIBLE

"The Tablet," of London, Eng., in an article on the Papal note, points out that fundamentally the objects for which the Allies are at war are precisely those which Pope Benedict has most nearly at heart, and then says:—

"The Allies are heartily at one in their earnest wish to see a speedy realization of the Pontiff's splendid dream of a league of nations enforcing universal peace. If such a league could be established everything else would be easy, and all talk about strategic frontiers and naval bases would become tedious irrelevancy."

But when we turn from the aims to the methods the agreement disappears. The Allies believe that the military defeat of the Central Powers is a necessary preliminary to a permanent peace, and are confident of their ability to win the war, but no echo of the roar of exultant welcome which greeted the American troops as they marched through the streets of London on Wednesday has reached the Vatican, and clearly it is the Pope's profound and settled conviction that THE WAR, HOWEVER LONG IT MAY DRAG ON, MUST END INCONCLUSIVELY. No other interpretation of his statement that the war is becoming 'more and more a useless massacre' seems possible. Those words show us the standpoint from which the whole document must be judged.

If that view of the Pope's estimate of the military situation is correct, one of the many difficulties which his appeal to the powers seemed to present disappears, and certainly there could be no foundation for the suggestion that the proposals betray German or Austrian bias. . . . If there were no prospect of a military decision in the field then surely we might agree that the ransom of France was cheaply bought by the return of the German colonies. In the same way those who believe that at the best the war must end in a draw may well point to the Pope's proposals as to Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and Armenia as unduly weighing the scales against Germany. The mere suggestion that the restoration of Poland, with the surrender of Cracow, Danzig and Posen, should be thrown into the melting pot of an international negotiation might well make the bones of Bismarck turn in his grave."

New Wellington Coal

We Have a Large Supply of Our Celebrated

WASHED NUT COAL, per ton, delivered. \$7.50

LUMP COAL and SACK LUMP COAL, per ton, del'd, \$8.50

J. KINGHAM & CO., Limited

PEMBERTON BLOCK, 1004 BROAD ST.

PHONE 647

Our Method: 20 sacks to ton and 100 lbs. of coal in each sack

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

Christmas Term Commences Wednesday, September 5th

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

A happy heart makes a blooming visage.

LAND ACT

Form No. 11

Form of Notice

Renfrew Land District, District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd., of 602 Pacific Building, Vancouver, Cannery and Sawmill Operators, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore lands covered at high water level.

Commencing at a post planted the southwest corner of lot 528, thence true north a distance of 1,200 feet, more or less, to high water mark on the eastern shore of Nitinat Lake, thence southeasterly and southwesterly following the said high water mark of the said Nitinat Lake to the point of commencement and containing 6 acres more or less.

The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd., F. A. DEVEREUX, B.C.L.S., Agent, July 7, Sept 7

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Section 24.

IN THE MATTER of part (1 acre) of Suburban Lot 53, Esquimalt District. Proof having been filed of the loss of Certificate of Title No. 10524C, issued to the British Columbia Foundry and Engine Works Company Limited, on the 2nd day of November, 1904, I hereby give notice of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue to the said The British Columbia Foundry & Engine Works Company Limited, a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu thereof.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of June, 1917.

J. C. GWYNN,
Registrar-General of Titles,
August 11

NEW METHOD
LAUNDRY

LIMITED

"QUALITY LAUNDRIES"

1015-1017 North Park Street
Phone 2300.

MADRONA
NEW-LAID EGGS

are famous for their flavour
and their freshness

PUBLIC MARKET

STALL 9

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Section 24.

IN THE MATTER of Lot 10, of Sections 23 and 24, Beckley Farm, Victoria City, Map 247.

Proof having been filed of the loss of Certificate of Title No. 3259A, issued to James Dempster on the 21st day of November, 1889.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu thereof.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 25th day of June, 1917.

J. C. GWYNN,
Registrar-General of Titles,
September 8



SOTTO VOCE BY THE HORNET

That the war is still being won by resoluting.

That there was much enthusiasm and little opposition at the win-the-war meeting.

That most of the speakers urged unity.

That some of the speakers urged discord and civil strife.

That those who talk glibly of coercion should themselves do the coercing.

That they prefer the other fellow to take the risks.

That they prefer to keep troops coercing Canadians rather than fighting Germans.

That this is no time for sectionalism in Canada.

That right thinking persons will strive for unity and co-operation.

That the vexed question of conscription should be put to a vote of the people.

That if the people don't want it, they won't have it, despite the hotheads.

That we are facing a serious condition, not a theory.

That the situation in Russia looks none too favorable.

That the military critic of the London Times predicted some such trouble.

That a local editorial writer predicted the very reverse.

That most people have made some bad guesses during this war.

That, therefore, most people have ceased guessing.

That the local editorial writer continues to try his luck.

That the Sockeye salmon problem is looking very grave.

That steps should be taken to place the fishing industry on a sure and permanent basis.

That proper conservation has not been practised.

That Sir Robert Borden has offered to resign.

That his resignation SHOULD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED.

That he must bear the chief responsibility for Canada's shame.

That he must bear chief responsibility for sending the boys to their death with defective arms and ammunition.

That he must bear chief responsibility for the war graft and the food profiteering.

That politics should be eliminated.

That men should be chosen only on the ground of efficiency.

That what the Borden-Rogers crowd don't know about efficiency would fill a large volume.

That fifty divisions of British troops have been sent to their death through defective ammunition.

That the authority for this statement is Sam Hughes.

That if the statement is true someone should receive condign punishment.

That it's no wonder recruiting lags.

That men don't relish having their arms tied when fighting an unscrupulous foe.

That Sir Samuel's statement should be investigated and, if possible, refuted.

That everyone should try to make conscription workable.

That this includes those charged with its administration.

That Canada's Shame should be removed forthwith.

That Alderman Dilworth enjoys baiting the late medical health officer.

That some of his attacks are scarcely in good taste.

That Dr. Hall has given the city good service.

That men in uniform should not be needlessly subjected to insult, even by soreheaded and disgruntled politicians.

That the men at the Post Office are agitating for a living wage.

That some of them are at present receiving the most beggarly pittance.

That the Postmaster should use his influence to secure redress.

That a baker in England has been fined ten shillings for selling war-bread overweight.

That he thereby endangered the lives of his customers.

That cigars in Germany are now being made of cabbage flavored with strawberry leaves.

That Punch remarks that British makers still cling obstinately to the superstition that a slight flavor of tobacco is necessary.

That Lord Robert Cecil has made the startling announcement that henceforth the diplomatic service will be supplied with men of talent.

That seems a little hard on the hawks who have done duty up till now.

That a chaplain is wanted up-country.

That he is promised plenty of stalking, shooting, fishing and motoring.

That no mention is made of the opportunity for restoring men's spiritual health.

That advertisements mention only the essentials.

That Premier Borden had to resort to Rule 17 this week.

That Rule 17 is commonly known as the gag.

That previous to the Borden administration, there was no closure rule.

That discussion was shut off by brute force this week.

That it is evident that the Borden administration doesn't want the country to know too much about the iniquitous C. N. R. bill.

That on August 7th, the Premier promised full discussion on this bill.

That the Premier's promises are not always kept.

That MILLIONS of dollars are to be given to the Mackenzie & Mann interests for worthless stocks.

That the Drayton-Ackworth Commission is authority for the fact that the common stock of the C. N. R. is worthless.

That the Borden Government appointed this Commission to investigate the C. N. R.

That disregarding the Commission's report, the Borden Administration forced through their infamous bill to present the M. & M. Interests with MILLIONS!

That the P. G. & E. Interests donated approximately \$500,000 to friends for political purposes.

That HORNER it interested to know what percentage of their latest haul the C. N. R. Interests will present to their political friends for favors given.

That the Daughters of the Empire claim the pensions of war windows and orphans are NOT SUFFICIENT to keep body and soul together.

That the closure was not resorted to this week to provide higher pensions for them.

That the pension bill was tabled till the next session.

That the Government is now billboarding Canada with the slogan that Money is Power!

That it is evident the Premier is trying to make Bill and Dan as powerful as Rockefeller.

That it is also evident he does not want the widows and orphans and returned soldiers to become powerful

That the win-the-war meeting this week had not a word to say against giving MILLIONS to the Mackenzie & Mann Interests at a time when money is needed so badly by the war-sufferers.

That the slogan on a billboard on Douglas Street is enough to condemn any Government responsible for it.

That the Independent Press for three years have been contending that the Tory Government was dominated by MONEY.

That now they confess to it.

That if ever a Government was damned by its own words, this one is.

MUSICAL GOSSIP

Sir John Goss and the Income Tax Commissioners

Sir John Goss was a very methodical man. One result of which was a well kept diary, that at least one one occasion saved him considerable trouble.

The Income Tax Commissioners had increased his assessment; against this Goss appealed. What happened at the hearing is best told in Sir Frederick Bridge's version; he had the story from his old master:—

Goss presented himself before the Commissioners, some of whom knew him personally—and, of course, all knew who he was. Bowing politely to the row of gentlemen, Goss approached the table, carrying in his arms a large number of small neat-looking books. These he spread out carefully in front of himself, and arranged in some special order. His proceedings took some little time (for he was not a man to hurry) and excited the curiosity of the Commissioners.

"Well, Mr. Goss," said the chairman; "you are here to appeal against the assessment of your income as being too high?"

"Certainly, sir, with your permission," was the answer.

"Can you give us any idea of the number of lessons you usually give, and the amount you earn?"

"I can give you exact information, sir."

"Oh, that's capital; we shall soon settle it," said Mr. Commissioner.

"I hope so, sir," said Goss, with a bow.

"Well, now, Mr. Goss, go on."

At this request Goss hunted about among his numerous books (which were dairies kept with great accuracy which he wrote up regularly), and, after some time, to the relief of the anxious Commissioners (who had many other applicants to attend to), found the right book. After clearing his throat and wiping his spectacles, Goss proceeded to read out every entry from the beginning of the year which had any relation to his teaching. These, and casual earnings, comprised many entries about "Miss So-and-So's school," and the number of lessons given at so much an hour. Then came the deduction for travelling expenses—three pence for a 'bus, or two shillings for a cab (being wet!) profit on music supplied, etc.

Another entry referred to his journey to act as judge in an organ competition, when his profits were reduced by a donation of a shilling he gave to the blower. There were many other interesting items which the applicant read out, and having finished one book, he hunted for the proper one to follow. This was too much for the Commissioners.

"Do you propose to read us the whole of the entries in those books, Mr. Goss?"

"I propose to prove you have assessed me too highly," was the reply; and on he went with full particulars of the profit he derived from selecting a piano, which (being a second-hand one) were somewhat complicated!

The Commissioners looked blank, and the other applicants outside were furious at being kept. The situation was unbearable, and at last one gentleman said: "Will you kindly step outside for a moment, Mr. Goss?"

"Certainly, sir," was the reply; and after carefully gathering up his books and sorting them, Goss bowed, smiled, and retired.

In a few minutes he was re-admitted and informed that the Commissioners were quite satisfied and would not trouble him to read the rest of his diaries, neither would they increase the amount upon which he had formerly paid.

"Thank you, gentlemen," was the courteous rejoinder, and Goss retired triumphant.

Moral: Always keep a diary.

—H. J. P.

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LAND REGISTRY ACT (Section 24)

IN THE MATTER of Lots 4 and 5, of Section 10, Esquimalt District, Map 1248.

Proof having been filed of the loss of Certificate of Indefeasible Title No. 24257 I, issued to Walter H. G. Davenport on the 18th day of October, 1915, I hereby give notice of my intention, at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue to the said Walter H. G. Davenport a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu thereof.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 18th day of August, 1917.

J. C. GWYNN,
Registrar-General of Titles.

aug 25—Sept 22.

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