

THE WESTERN CALL

Vancouver City, Mount Pleasant, South Vancouver and The Province

VOLUME I

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MARCH 25, 1910.

No. 46

HERE AND THERE

In another place in this issue we reprint the contents of a small pamphlet just issued by the Tourist Association of this city. We strongly commend the facts and the appeal included in it to the attention of our readers.

Nothing can exceed the importance of the establishing manufactures in our city, and in these days the city that leaves this matter to "natural development" will be distanced by communities whose citizens recognize the value of rustling for commercial as well as private interests.

The building up of the business interests of a city requires intelligent and vigorous action on the part of the city as a whole, in the same degree that such is necessary to the development of an individual enterprise. There are many things that can be done by a community, to encourage manufactures, and where these are attended to, the best results are achieved.

For example, a manufacturer looking for a satisfactory location, who wants information about Vancouver, will at the present time find it extremely difficult to obtain it. There is no official or other organization that is able to give such information for in no office in the city are the facts tabulated.

On the other hand a dozen Canadian cities could be named that maintain departments furnished with all data bearing upon the matter, and which can, as a consequence, send any enquirer a detailed report covering all the facts affecting the situation as related to his contemplated venture.

It is not hard to see that other things being equal, a city thus equipped is much more likely to get the factory than is Vancouver. It follows, too, that the lack of such an institution as that described, in Vancouver, counterbalances a very great proportion of the value of our favorable natural conditions, and puts us at a disadvantage as compared with other cities far less richly endowed, but that make full use of all they possess.

No city can afford to neglect its opportunities, for nothing is more certain than that in this day, if things are left to get themselves done without systematic and intelligent effort, the results will be unsatisfactory and unprofitable. Circumstances have done much for Vancouver, influences arising out of conditions lying outside the city and not created by effort of our citizens are responsible for a large share of the wonderful progress of the city. These factors, together with the natural advantages, are almost sufficient in themselves to account for the Vancouver of to-day.

These facts at once increase our obligation to advertise and justify expectation of remarkable results therefrom. "Vancouver" is a word to conjure with. Already it stands to many millions for all that is progressive, substantial and beautiful in a city. To thousands of these persons nothing could be more satisfactory than the information that they would find here conditions favorable to success in their lines of business.

We are quite satisfied that a vigorous and sane campaign of publicity, directed to the establishment of the manufactures in this city, would bring results of a magnitude few persons have any conception of.

But such a campaign must, of course, be directed with intelligence and marked by precision. Sweeping generalizations as to openings for factories that cannot be followed up by detailed information, will do little good. It would be worse than useless to invite investments in lines of industry that in the nature of things cannot be made profitable, or that are already well represented at the present time. We think steps should be taken to establish a thoroughly efficient bureau of industries to handle this matter. This should be put in charge of a man having experience in this particular kind of work—or at least a competent publicity man having business experience. It would be his duty to become familiar with all

the facts bearing upon the industrial situation here and thus competent to judge as to the industries likely to be successful, and to fully inform prospective investors as to investing conditions.

The organization of such a department by the Tourist Association is proposed in the folder above referred to, and the personnel of the Executive Committee of that association is sufficient guarantee that what it undertakes will be thoroughly well done.

In former days premiers of Canada made frequent pilgrimages to Washington seeking favorable tariff arrangements from the U. S. Government. To-day, however, things are different. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was too busy to accept President Taft's invitation to a conference at Albany last week and Hon. Com. Fielding went instead.

It is not at all likely that much has come of the conference. Canada has a trade agreement with France that gives certain goods from that country advantage in all markets over similar goods coming from the United States. According to recent U. S. legislation the President is empowered to enforce the maximum tariff against any country in the markets of which the goods of any other country get a preference over those of the U. S. Such action on the part of the U. S. as against Canadian goods would be surely followed by a surtax upon American imports to Canada, and thus a tariff war, from which our neighbors would suffer much greater injury than would we. Naturally, the U. S. does not relish the idea of overlooking our French preference, neither does it want to invite a war of tariffs with Canada, hence the request for a conference. Thanks to the repeated refusals of the U. S. to accept our requests for a reciprocity treaty, Canada has opened other avenues of trade and is now commercially independent and is not to be bullied or cajoled into any limitation of its enjoyment of the advantages thus secured.

Our cousins to the south of us had their chance to capture the trade of Canada, but they did not think it worth while going after, now they have changed their minds as to the value, but in the meantime other changes have occurred also, and among them the development of Canada into a nation that all countries are glad to bargain with on even terms.

A Victoria pastor proposes to introduce in his church the custom of having young ladies take up the collection. This, he explains, has been tried in several churches in the United States with the extremely satisfactory result of greatly increased collections. The explanation of this is said to be found in the fact that men are much less likely to "ignore a collection plate in the hands of a pretty girl than in the hands of one of their own sex."

If this is the theory it will, of course, be necessary to select for the work only good looking young ladies—and that in turn adds to the many present necessary qualifications for the ministry of the Gospel, the ability to be a competent judge of female loveliness—as to that particular class of it, too, which is most likely to make a man part with his money.

This is placing too heavy a burden upon the aspirant to clerical honors and cannot but add enormously to the difficulty now experienced in getting a sufficient supply of candidates for the ministry.

But this is too serious a matter to be treated lightly. If churches find it necessary, in order to secure their income, to resort to devices of the kind heretofore practiced only by vaudeville theatres, they should go out of business, for it is plain that they are doing no good, and in that case there is no reason for their existence. We think, too, that the pastor who finds himself driven to such extremities should conclude that he has no message that should be delivered in a building erected for sacred uses.

COMMENDS CITY COUNCIL

In making the announcements at the morning service at Wesley church on Sunday last, the pastor, Rev. R. Milliken, said that he felt it to be his duty on behalf of the congregation to express their appreciation of the action of the city council in unanimously resolving to request the police commissioners to try and bring about a better observance of Sunday in the city of Vancouver.

"I have no desire," said Mr. Milliken, "to be either fanatical or extreme on these questions of moral and social reform. That kind of spirit always provokes a reaction, and the latter end is worse than the first. We must respect other men's ideals and opinions and not hammer them simply because they happen to differ from us. But we must also recognize that there are certain great moral principles on the observance and incorporation of which are based the permanence and progress of all national and civic life. We must recognize also that these principles are seriously threatened at the present time both in this city and in this province, not only from the vicious and lawless, but also from interests and corporations, that are both strong and selfish. For this reason it is all the more creditable to the members of the city council that they should so unequivocally place themselves on record in this matter. It is the duty of every thoughtful citizen as well as every Christian institution to see that they are properly supported, and that they are clearly informed of that support. It will be the duty of every part of Wesley church, the younger organizations as well as the older, to see that resolutions reach the individual members of the council, assuring them of our hearty and undivided co-operation and support in all such helpful and elevating movements."

Similar action was taken at the First Baptist church in a prelude to his sermon on Sunday evening by Dr. H. Francis Perry, who spoke with enthusiastic approval of the recent action of the city council in asking the police commissioners to take measures to stop the unnecessary construction work on the power plant of the British Columbia Electric Railway company and Great Northern railway. It is time that British Columbia should fall in line with its sister provinces in the full observance of the Dominion Lord's Day Act.

Dr. Perry said he wished the commissioners would next issue the very modest request to Chief Chamberlain to enforce the same act, viz., the crying of Sunday papers by newsboys. The moral effect on the boys of giving the whole day to money-making and Sabbath-breaking is certainly bad. What kind of citizens will these boys make if they are permitted by Vancouver to go on in opposition to the great Canadian institution of the rest day and in contempt of Dominion law?

Dr. Perry urged that personal letters be sent to the police commissioners in support of the action of the council. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "The Sunday evening audience of the First Baptist church, Vancouver, on March 20, 1910, desires to express its hearty approval of the action of the city council in asking the police commissioners to instruct the chief of police to take measures to prevent unnecessary construction work from being carried on within the city limits on Sunday."

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NATIONAL DEGENERACY

At all times since mankind formed organizations for government and began the work of nation-building, there have been various elements of strength and weakness found contending for supremacy. And at no age, so far as history shows, was there a time when any community, or nation was governed by those elements that were conducive to steady and permanent success.

Nations have come and gone in comparatively rapid succession, and it is plain to the careful observer that the coming and early growth in real prosperity of past nations, were the result of predominating good, of the predominance of the elements that tended towards righteousness. And on the other hand the decadence of all nations which have gone from earth, was the direct result of the blighting, blasting influence, of moral impurity and national wrongdoing.

How about to-day? How about Canada? How about Britain? How about the United States? How about Europe and other countries? The answer would take many pages to furnish details of the present nations of this world.

I shall give at little attention to our own home, to Canada. Perhaps no nation is growing as rapidly in all sorts of material prosperity as is this great Dominion. Canadians are jubilant over our marvellous advancement, and the whole world looks on in amazement at a growth never at any time equaled in the history of the human family. I refer to the last quarter of a century.

Life, energy, growth, enterprise, prosperity, extension of industry, commerce, financial adventure, and all that adds outwardly to material enlargement and influence, are characteristic of Canada and Canadians. Our praises are sung in all the earth, and we may well pride ourselves at having come out of national oblivion into the full blaze of publicity and admiration. But we should look closely to our true state and see what is in our midst that is working against our success and towards final destruction. Let us be assured that we, in common with other nations, have our faults. If so, what are they?

A few danger points are the following: We have practically thrown the Bible and God out of our school system. About one hundred years ago France publicly threw out religion and set up a fool goddess of reason. Fraternity, liberty, equality, and a public prostitute, were put in the place of religion and the Saviour of mankind. From then until this hour, France has been going down in the scale of nations. We may praise her all we like, but the fact is she is not more than a third rate nation today.

Germany is growing by leaps and bounds, while France is withering and drying up, falling to decay. She is rotten in her civil, domestic, naval and military life. And why? Simply because she has no moral standard, no high religious ideal, no restraint on the individual conscience.

France murders her unborn babies, while Germany honors those with large families. Germany and Great Britain have been overhauling other nations by the rapid increase of children, always welcome in both nations until lately.

In this matter Canada is following the results of the increasing godless teaching of the age. The Bible is discarded. Since the bible is not officially and nationally respected and believed in, the inevitable outcome is a daily disregard for divine command. When the nation dares to officially cast the bible out from the guidance of the young, then the individual soon dares to throw God out of the home.

Then comfort, luxury, ease, wealth, freedom of movement from place to place, extravagance and pure selfishness become the guides of husband and wife. Then follow the murder of unborn children, domestic impurity, legal separation divorce, polygamy, unbridled libertinism and all the host of evils common to those who have broken loose from their religious and moral standards.

I honor the French of Quebec, the

(Continued on Page 4)

LESSONS FROM BROWNING

Principal Mackay, of Westminster Hall, lectured on Monday evening before a large number of the members of the Wesley Epworth League and visitors, on "Guidance in matters of Faith from Browning."

Principal Mackay classed Robert Browning among the great literary leaders in matters of religious faith and life. There is, he contended, no teacher who more fully meets the need of the people of the present day along these lines than this poet. Speaking of the things which have caused men to turn from the faith the speaker said that they were not only of an intellectual character but of all and every kind. In this connection "Bishop Bluegown's Apology" was quoted, it being characterized as one of the finest pieces of Christian apologist literature in existence.

Another phase of Browning's teaching is that he always put the true emphasis upon the value of the small things in life, which are the things which usually determine the formation and the changes of a man's life. This point was illustrated with selections from the poem "Pippa Passes," the beautiful story of "Pippa's" one day's holiday, and how it was spent in a walk through the country, she joyfully singing the while, "God's in His heaven; all's well with the world" and the remarkable results upon the lives of the various men and women who heard her song.

In speaking of Browning's belief in the power of Christian conversion Principal Mackay instanced "Ned Bratts and his wife." This he thought was one of the most striking of Browning's poems. Ned Bratt and his wife were a pair of foul murderers of the time of John Bunyan. While visiting the jail in which Bunyan was confined they heard the converted "tinker" preaching; were impressed by his words and became themselves converted. The enormity of their past crimes then became apparent to them and they went before the judges of the court, and made confession of their ill deeds and pleaded that they be permitted to expiate them upon the scaffold. This they eventually did, going to death with a testimony of their faith in their new found religion.

The problem of pain and suffering; the old, old query of why these things should be, finds answer in the writings of the poet Browning. He grapples with the problem and his answer is that it is a necessary part of a loving Father's discipline. God is the great potter in whose hand a clay has to be moulded. He teaches that in the life of every man and woman is something which the great Father of all men designs to bring out.

After Principal Mackay's address refreshments were served and some time was spent in social intercourse. The proceedings were also enlivened with a solo by Miss Elva Snider.

At last there is some movement in the overhauling that part of Westminster south of Ninth. This should, with some other necessary improvements, commence development of our part of the town. Its future is assured, but has been delayed for so long that it has almost paralyzed it. As soon as possible we would like to see Westminster road improved.

The agreement between the Alberta government and the Great Waterways Railway company still continues to occupy the attention of the legislature. A resolution introduced by J. R. Boyle censuring the government for withholding a portion of the documents dealing with the matter, was defeated on a division by a majority of three.

The Manitoba legislature rushed through many bills, the government exhibiting decided anxiety to end the session. Among the measures passed were the bill providing for the government ownership of elevators, workmen's compensation and stockyards.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will erect one of the finest bank buildings in Canada on the site of the present bank on Main street, Winnipeg, and property secured adjoining. The present structure is to be taken down and rebuilt in Regina.

VANCOUVER'S ENTERPRISE

Few cities of the age of Vancouver can show the title of progress and enterprise of this Canadian western city. One is inclined to make mention of many of the corporations of a financial and industrial sort which have sprung up into existence during the last dozen years. However this would take too much space and time.

Apart from the Canadian Pacific railway, in the early days, the industries were lumbering and fishing, the latter being handled chiefly from the City of Victoria.

The early hope of our young city was the enterprise and success of Canada's first and greatest transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific railway. No man could by any means set forth the immense value of this pioneer road and its branch lines. The beginning, the early success and vigorous continuance of Vancouver were distinctly dependent upon the C. P. railway and its splendid management. And this is true of scores and hundreds of villages, towns and cities in Canada stretching from shore to shore.

I well remember when our early citizens talked about starting an electric Tram Line. Many shook their heads and said failure would be the result. In part they were right, for the men of great venture and enterprise met failure in the dark days of the early nineties.

But the tramline went forward, and attained success unsurpassed in the Dominion. It equaled on the continent. This company from the first was in the hands of men of broad minds, moved by the best business instincts; and the spirit of the beginning has remained with the company to the present time. Few companies have treated their men so fairly and have so deservedly held the confidence of the employees.

Were all large corporations carried on in such a spirit there would be fewer strikes to trouble the various communities. Already the B. C. Electric Railway Company has inaugurated the very commendable system of sharing, in part, with their workmen the annual gains of their labors. And the results, so far as the men are concerned, have proved the wisdom of the plan adopted. The above two companies have been of inestimable value to the city and the people of Vancouver, from the view point of growth and convenience.

Our minds readily run to the Vancouver Sugar Refinery which has succeeded from the first. And no wonder. The causes are not far to seek. There was room for this enterprise which has no near competitor, and has therefore a wide territory to cater to and draw upon. In addition, the management has been of the highest order from the start. Some men attend strictly to business, year in and year out. They are seldom heard, and not often heard of; even though in their special fields of enterprise they are most wonderful specialists, and prove themselves to be the right men in the right places. Such has been the case with our Sugar Refinery. Perhaps not ten men, perhaps not two on the average would recognize him on the street. But the mills grind, the machines run, sugar of the best quality is turned out for the public, and regularly the dividends are paid to the shareholders. This then is another of the makers of Vancouver.

The sawmills, shinglemills, foundries, sash and door factories, candy and biscuit factories, soap works and other industrial concerns are doing their share for the general welfare, as truly as are the men known as aldermen, mayors, park-commissioners, school trustees, teachers, preachers, pressmen and tax-collectors.

However, I started out to say a word about another sort of a man who is quite numerous and enterprising in Vancouver. He is the company promoter, and is of two kinds. One kind is worthy of co-operation, but the other is better left alone. And as this is the case, I shall let him be, for the present at least.

The promoter of merit is one of the most valuable of our pushing citizens.

(Continued on Page 4)

He who runs may read



If his Eyesight is good

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H.H. STEVENS DELIVERS A STRONG ADDRESS

The large auditorium of the City Hall was well filled Sunday afternoon recently by a most enthusiastic audience to listen to an address by Alderman H. Stevens on the subject of modern treatment of criminals. Judging by the frequent applause which interrupted the speaker the address was much appreciated.

Ald. Stevens was in good form and treated his hearers to a most lucid exposition of his subject delivered in his usual forceful style. The following is a verbatim report of the speech and is worthy of consideration by the readers of the "C.A.L.L."

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I am quite well aware that I shall be the object of criticism for presuming to treat a subject which has always been considered as the peculiar fief of the legal and police fraternities. I shall never the less endeavor to talk frankly with you this afternoon, inspired by the hope that I shall be able to stimulate your minds sufficiently along the line of thought to result in some definite improvement in the treatment of this most important class of society.

I have, Sir, unbounded faith in humanity based upon a wide and diversified acquaintance with mankind in all walks of life from the lowest to the highest, and firmly believe that given a fair chance the average normal individual will make good.

The general conception of what constitutes a crime is, that all violations of the laws of the land as set forth in the criminal code is a crime, which code is simply a catalogue of offences against property and person. But unfortunately our Criminal Code does not completely cover the field and often we witness the perpetration of most reprehensible crimes such as those of the beef trust but because of our perverted conceptions of justice we do not recognize them as such and consequently they go unpunished and uncorrected.

According to modern Law a crime involves the elements of will and criminal intention. The law here infers that every man intends the necessary consequences of his own act. But the act must be performed before the law can interfere. The mere intention being no violation. For instance, a man makes up his mind to kill another man and confesses his intention to do so, yet the law is powerless to deal with him until he does some act.

At present we make no effort to eliminate the causes of crime but only to prevent the final act, which may be the culmination of a long series of primary causes; which it is possible to remedy.

The anomaly of this position will be recognized when we consider that the law excuses a person committing a crime, who is not a free agent in that he is forced by threats or otherwise to commit the crime, but fails to recog-

nize force of circumstances and conditions. Take for instance, vagrancy. The following are described as vagrants:

1. A person not having any visible means of support.
2. A person, who sleeps in an outboard car, barn, wagon etc.
3. Or being able to work refuses to do so.
4. Or begs in public places.
5. Or is disorderly or riotous on any public street.
6. Or is an inmate or keeper of bawdy house etc.

Or who supports herself and himself by crime, and numerous other offences.

These are subject to a fine of \$50.00 or 6 months in common jail or both. Think of the irony of the possibility a man arrested because he is broke and the penalty a fine of \$50.00 or six months in jail.

Then again if he is guilty of being without funds he is classed in exactly the same category as the one who lives off the life of shame of another. Here are two examples of vagrancy of our own police - court:

James Creighton, who, according to his own tale, had been hungry a very long time, was charged with begging in his profession as a vagrant. The aged offender, who is a sort of bi-weekly by - whiskey fixture of the police court, was sent to the meditation house for thirty days.

Wm. Blake was up on the charge of vagrancy last October and promised never to come back again as long as he lived, and he kept his word until a week ago when he arrived with something like \$100.00 in his pockets. He was arrested last night by Detective Perry, when the amount of his capital was 16 cents.

The crime these men are charged with is being without funds. They have stolen nothing, they have injured no one as far as the evidence shows. One man came to town a week previous with \$100.00. He no doubt fell under the paternal influence of one or more duly licensed congenial hotelkeepers on Water street, who systematically roll hundreds of just such characters as these. The victim is by our present system turned into a criminal, the keeper of these dives is patted on the back and familiarly called "Tomy" or "Pete" and lionized as one of our most desirable citizen.

The other case is simply the fully finished product. The police say: "O, he won't work, he is no good." But the history of the case would show this, that once convicted, for ever barred from getting a position again and what is there for it but to repeat the offence or starve.

Again, Burglary is classed as breaking into a house at night. House - breaking is breaking in it the day time.

Larceny is stealing without breaking in.

Robbery is stealing from a person. Thus the law carefully diagnoses the various forms of stealing and of course sets a certain term for each different offence. The first three are entirely offences against property and undoubtedly of a serious nature, but no effort is made to find out why the crime was committed, but simply that it was done, therefore the person is dangerous and must suffer punishment.

Murder is the most serious, perhaps of all crimes. But in the eyes of the law provocation may reduce the crime to that of manslaughter.

Thus we see, that the law admits that it is impossible to set a fixed standard, but that the judge, if he links the party irresponsible or partly so, may reduce the punishment accordingly. This is not only an admission of the weakness of our whole system, but also exhibits a tendency on part of legislators and administrators to evade the responsibility of solving a very complex economic and social problem, the solution of which will not be of material benefit to the one who solves it.

"Extenuating circumstances" is an admission of the injustice of our code for a man is either guilty or not, he is either responsible or not. It should therefore be the duty of the prosecution to study the criminal and his environments and the causes which led up to his allegedly criminal act and not to merely diagnose his crime. In Medicine we seek to know the cause of an epidemic. No effort and no expense is spared to find out the origin of any outbreak of disease, and when located all the resources of science and authority of the state is used to stamp it out, but in dealing with this moral and mental disease we simply satisfy ourselves with punishing the victims as if it were their fault. They may be partly to blame but in the main it is their environment and surroundings.

Continued on page 3

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Branch of this Bank has been opened in Mount Pleasant. Temporary quarters have been secured in the Muir Block corner 8th Ave. & Westminister Road, where a general Banking business will be transacted.

R. J. Hopper,

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REV. S. EVERTON, B. A., Pastor.
224 Westminister Road.
Preaching Services—11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
B. Y. P. U.—Monday, 8 p. m.

Methodist

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH—
Corner Tenth Ave. and Ontario.
SERVICES—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.
REV. J. P. WESTMAN, Pastor.
*Parsonage 123 Eleventh Avenue, West. Tel. 3064.

Presbyterian

MT. PLEASANT Church—
Corner Ninth Ave. and Quebec St.
SUNDAY SERVICES—Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.; Monday—Christian Endeavor at 8:00 p. m. Wednesday—Prayer Meeting at 8:00 p. m. Friday—Choir practice.
REV. J. W. WOODSIDE, M. A.,
Res. 170 Ninth Ave. W. Tel. 3948. Pastor.

WESTMINSTER Church—
Cor. Weldon and 26th. One block east of Westminister Ave.
SERVICES—Sunday 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Wednesday—Prayer Meeting 8:00 p. m.
REV. J. H. CAMERON, B. A.,
Residence Cor. Quebec and 21st. Pastor.

Anglican

ST. MICHAELS—
Corner 9th Ave. and Prince Edward St.
SERVICES—Morning Prayer at 11 a. m. and Evening at 7:30 p. m. each Sunday. Holy Communion on first and third Sundays in each month after Morning Prayer, and on second and fourth Sundays at 5:00 p. m. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m.
REV. G. H. WILKS, Rector.
Rectory Corner 9th Ave. and Pst. Telephone 3170.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—
Corner Tenth Ave. and Laurel St.
SERVICES—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
REV. P. CLIFTON PARKER, M. A.,
11th Ave. W. Pastor.

Latter Day Saints

REORGANIZED Church of Christ—
837 Ninth Avenue East.
SERVICES—Every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.
J. S. RAINY, Elder.

LODGES

Independent Order of Oddfellows

MT. PLEASANT Lodge No. 19—
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the O. F. Hall Westminister Ave., Mt. Pleasant. Sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
A. Campbell, Noble Grand, Adela P. O. J. Douglas, Vice Grand, 26th & Westminister. Sec. 41 7th Ave. E.
T. G. SWELL, Rec. Sec. 41 7th Ave. E.

Loyal Orange Lodge

MT. PLEASANT L. O. L. No. 1849—
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. in the E. of P. Hall. All visiting Brethren cordially welcome.
JOHN COVILLE, W. M.
N. E. LOUGHEED, Secy
725 17th Ave. W.

Independent Order Foresters

COURT VANCOUVER No. 1828—
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p. m. in the Oddfellows' Hall, Mt. Pleasant. Visiting brethren always welcome.
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M. J. CHURCH, Rec. Sec.
337 Prince Street, City.
A. PENNELLY, Financial Secretary.
237 Eleventh Avenue East.

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Lawn Grass

Poultry Supplies &c.

We seem to view all our institutions as fixed and immutable, a permanent order of things, instead of simply being an expression of public opinion.

We class those who violate the tabulated standards of social behavior as "Criminals", who must be punished forthwith. This is possibly the result of an overestimation of the sacredness of property and we find it difficult to estimate the value of an individual apart from the material wealth which he may or may not possess.

The time is rapidly coming, though, when we shall study the criminal, when we will seek to know "what are the causes of crime". "And" remarked Mr. Stevens, "when this course is taken up seriously it will result in a complete transformation in human justice and in social standards."

Then in place of crying for vengeance, justice will demand that adequate remedies be applied to correct the conditions which led up to the crime. Those who are punished seldom become better or reformed but almost always become more vicious because of the contempt in which they are held by society and because of the repeated slights of their fellow-men.

Mr. Stevens then turned his attention to some of the causes of crime. Continuing he said, "When a grave offence is committed the ordinary man on the street asks 'Why did the fellow do such a thing.' But the official asks what is the class to which this crime belongs? Is it murder or manslaughter? Is it embezzlement or larceny? Is it robbery or simple stealing? Is it burglary or house-breaking? Can we give him one, two or a dozen years or can we hang him? Is he wealthy? If so, then go slowly. Is he poor, then a short shrift and a merry one for him." And woe to that official who fails to properly diagnose the case on these theories. No word is asked as to personality or cause of the crime, of his environment, or of his antecedents.

For instance in this City as in all great centers, there are every large number convicted annually of drunkenness, for which the penalty is \$2.50 or 30 days. Yet how often, asked the speaker, is there the slightest effort made to find out the cause of all these offences? There must be a reason somewhere and why should not the authorities enquire into these causes and then set to work to remedy them.

This class of offenders alone cost the city enormous sums each year, but no effort is made to neutralize these offences.

"The general classification of crime is Drunkenness, Vagrancy, Theft and kindred crimes against property, and crimes against person. The most of these are capable of being treated by removing the causes. A very great factor in crime is want. It has been demonstrated that crimes against property increase in cold weather, and crimes against person are more numerous in hot weather or warm climates.

"In England and other older countries there are millions of men unable to get the privilege to work who are willing and anxious to do so. Many of these have families depending on them.

"Then" asked the speaker with much warmth, "Is it not enough to make a man steal if he cannot get the absolute necessities of life in any other way? Is it not an injustice that a man should be refused the opportunity to earn his bread?"

"It is the sense of this injustice which drives many a man to commit his first criminal act, and as already pointed out, under our present system it is practically impossible for a man to get back to respectability once he is repressed aside from the beaten trail.

"Let a man make the first false step and all society almost, conspires to produce the finished criminal. The surprise to me is, not that there are so many criminals, but that there is not a great many more. Crimes against the person are of two classes, the malicious attack of the hardened criminal and the result of political revolution. The dangerous criminal is the product of generations of criminals and of environment and is perhaps the most difficult of all classes to handle. The political criminal on the other hand is often a misguided zealot, whose offence is often caused by altruistic motives.

"We must always utterly condemn violence, but that does not hinder us from seeking to know the reasons for its existence. Then again, wealth is often the cause of crime; and the type of crime which may be attributed to this cause is perhaps the more dangerous because largely it goes immune from punishment because of the ability to buy their way clear and on account of a certain glamor which surrounds the wealthy, because of the sacredness of property.

"The classes of crime most prevalent under this head is gambling and sportive forms, adultery, infanticide and race suicide.

Nature will not tolerate indolence. Leisure, lack of definite and productive employment are conditions under which virtue vanishes and vice thrives.

diversions and the raising of a family are out of the question. A woman has either to forego the excitement of the social round or else neglect the greatest privilege with which nature has endowed her, that is the custody and rearing of a family. Many will object to this, but it is an incontrovertible fact.

"Race suicide is one of the most invidious crimes of the age, and if practiced to any great extent will inevitably result in the passing of the race. France to-day has a greater death rate than birth rate. England comes next. Those who selfishly shirk this responsibility might well stop and ponder. It is not only murder in individual cases but is also murder in the sense that those who are guilty are actually murdering or extirpating the race from which they spring.

"Another form of crime peculiar to this class is the diverting of wealth to non-productive channels and wasting it in profligacy. Whether private ownership of property is right or wrong we will not presume to discuss here but I do state most emphatically that it is positively criminal to use wealth for any other than a productive use.

"In nearly every case a great deal could be done toward the lessening of crime by a careful and scientific study of causes and the application, fearlessly, of remedies.

"Let us now consider briefly, the possibilities in this line. A fundamental weakness of our present system is that we look upon each offender as the thief or the murderer, eliminating entirely personality and circumstances.

How often we hear a judge in charging a jury urge them to eliminate from their minds all thought of who the prisoner is and all sympathy which may be aroused and to weigh the case according to the evidence. This of course is right, as long as our duty is simply to punish on individual for an act irrespective of all other circumstances.

"Provision therefore, should be made whereby we might study the person as well as his act.

"This recalls another weakness, viz. we consider it our duty to 'Punish' not to 'Correct'. Not to cure, not to reform. Not to make a good citizen out of a bad one. Not to make a self-respecting man out of a vagrant, or an honest man out of a thief, but simply to punish.

"It is more simple, men say. Let the faddist take care of all innovations, we will deal only with the finished product. It is true that something is now being attempted along these lines but is rather by the sufferance of the government than as a recognized system of dealing with the question.

"In place of legislatures spending so much time in devising schemes of how to punish this criminal tendency or how to protect that interest, it would do well to seek for causes and cut the very root evil out. We have 1,000 sections in the Criminal Code, which describes what is the names and classification of various crimes and what their punishment shall be, but not a word as to remedies.

"The authorities of India have come to recognize that by simply muzzling the press they cannot stamp out anarchy and are about to appoint a commission to find out its source and cause. Crime is the effect of some underlying cause. This has been amply demonstrated by numerous examples which we have of crimes which have disappeared because of changed environment. Such as highway robbery largely disappeared as soon as steam railroads came into existence and the more perfect the system the less danger from this source. Steam navigation largely resulted in the abolition of Piracy.

"In place of imprisonment for crimes against property, I would substitute that of compulsory compensation. This principle is very old, but not practiced now. The greatest of all lawgivers, Moses, laid down this principle in Leviticus. 'If a man fails to return anything committed to him in trust, or if he findeth anything and hideth it, or if he taketh it violently or by deceit, he shall restore same in principal, plus one-fifth more.'

"These old statutes of Moses are truly wonderful. Let me quote a few. Lev. 19, v. 13. 'The wages of thine hireling shall not abide with thee all night.' Thus protecting the worker. Lev. 19, v. 35. 'Ye shall do no unrighteousness in weight or measures. Just balances, just weights, just measures, shall thou have. Making honesty imperative.

Lev. 24, v. 17. 'He that killeth a man shall surely die.' 'He that killeth a beast shall surely make it good to the owner.' 'Ye shall have same law for the stranger as for your own country.' 'No man can be corrected but by the mouth of two or more witnesses.'

"This idea then of forced compensation is by no means a new one, but must recommend itself as an eminently

(Continued on Page 7)

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STARK'S RENOVATORY
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GOODS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
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Madam Humphreys

The well known Hair Dresser, is now located in her new home and will be pleased to welcome her late patrons, to her beauty parlors and a special inducement is offering this week a line of fine 36 inch **switches** at exceptionally low prices, good value at \$2.50.
Also a fine stock of Hair just received.

Fairfield Building,
723 PENDER ST., WEST

\$5

Bring or send this advertisement to us any time before March 28th, 1910, and \$5.00 in cash.

The same will be received as the full first payment of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) on any lot.

Official Notice No. 1

On April 15th, 1910, we guarantee to advance the selling price of any unsold lots

50 per cent.

EDSON

The Great Railway, Lumber, Manufacturing Mining and Agricultural Centre of Alberta.

Your opportunity for a wise Investment



\$5.00 Cash

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a Choice Lot

only divided from the Registered Townsite and the property which will contain the G. T. P. roundhouses, shops and yards, by a 66-foot street.

Come and select your lot. Do it. to-day. Choice locations still to be had.

This offer is extended to Mail Order Customers

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Read CAREFULLY THEN ACT

- The title to each of these lots is guaranteed by the Province of Alberta.
- Price of residential lots, \$50 to \$100; price of business lots, \$90 to \$190.
- Cash payments of only \$10 down and \$5 per month.
- NO INTEREST.
- Discount of 10 per cent. on all full cash payments.
- In the event of the death of any purchaser, his widow, children or legal representative, will receive clear title, without any further payment.
- In the event of sickness of any purchaser, no payment will be required during such sickness.
- Purchasers, upon payment of full purchase price, less discount, will immediately receive a clear transfer to their lot from the registered owners, this property being absolutely clear of all liens or encumbrances.

EDSON TOWNSITE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—Corner Hastings and Abbott. Phone 391.
Also for 608 Westminster Ave. Phone 6023.
Sale at 1061 Granville Street. Phone 4826.

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SECOND GREATEST CITY IN B. C.

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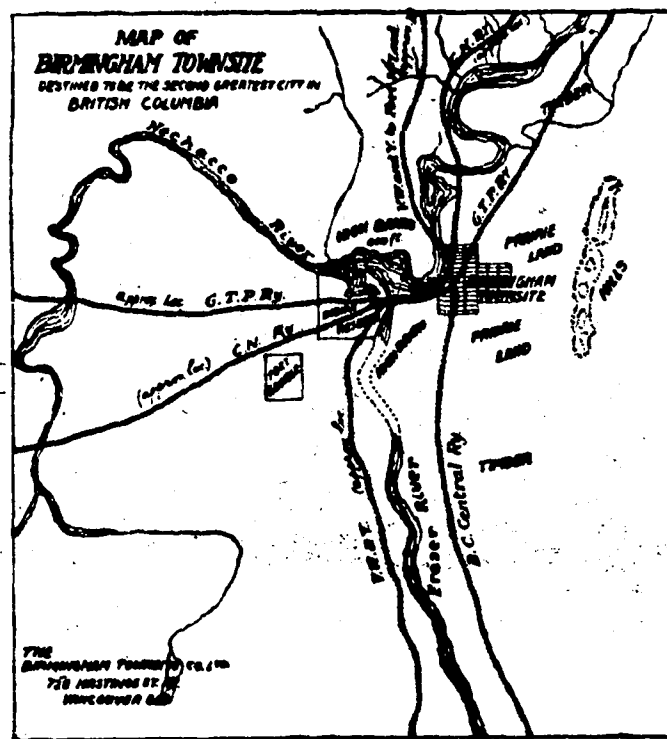
1. At the logical and geographical centre of British Columbia, the greatest and wealthiest province of the Dominion.

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Price of lots now

\$50. Cash \$25

On next Monday prices will be advanced to \$70. By May 16th these lots will be selling at from \$150 to \$500 each.



3. At the meeting point of six projected railways.

4. On the junction of the great Fraser and Nechaco Rivers — 1000 miles of navigable waterways.

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NATIONAL DEGENERACY.

fruitful Germans, and the large families of Old England of former days. But the home-building of the new school in Canada is most despicable. The Anglo-Saxon of Canada, the United States and Great Britain are sinking into moral decadence and are doomed to final national submergence if they continue as of late.

Were immigration to cease, so far as Canada is concerned, then in one hundred years French Quebec would be overwhelmed by numbers absolutely dominate Canada in every important respect. The breeding nations are in the ascendant while the child-killing nations are either on the rapid downgrade, or approaching that state.

We have too many homes in Canada like unto the average homes in decadent France. Is it not a striking fact that anti-religious France is degenerating while the Canadian pro-religious French are rapidly multiplying in numbers and increasing in influence in the councils of the nation?

Canada is not yet as bad as the United States, but is following fast in her wake. And both are going to the devil's gait in their mad material immoral, irreligious rush. Better go back to the bible and the God of the grand old book. It will take a hundred years to get back where the North American people were before they

threw the scriptures out of the public schools. No wonder that even our denominational colleges have become hotbeds of material philosophy, infidelity and atheistic teaching.

No wonder Canada, in common with the United States and Australia, has gone madly into all sorts of gambling. No wonder that might is right as never before in the history of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Our gambling practices are increasing as never before.

One of the saddest phases of modern, national and communal life is the disrespect so manifest towards that class of men known as clericals. And this is common to all classes of the Christian-ministry.

Of course there is very little need in a nation for these clericals when that nation throws down and out, the foundation of the very religion they are supposed to stand for. Another step in the downward career is disregard for the Sabbath day, and for Him who said "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

Our people have thrown off restraint in all directions, and no longer is home the most sacred place on earth. The young are growing up in our midst with all the elements that when in full dominance, will destroy the nation. The graft, corruption, public rottenness and merciless materialism, bad enough to-day in Canada and the States, will be far surpassed in a quarter of a century by those now coming up from our godless schools, irreligious homes, and desecrated sabbaths.

It is time to try and eradicate the causes of these debasing influences, teachings, non-teachings, and vicious practices. Let Canadians make as much of the moral and religious side of individual and national life as they do of material and educational success, and a glorious future awaits our Dominion.

E. ODLUM.

Sir Ernest H. Shackleton will visit Canada and lecture in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal in April.

ABOUT HALLEY'S COMET.

Professor E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard observatory, says: "Halley's comet is at present in the twilight region. It is in the line of the sun and its brightness is dimmed by the lustre of the great centre of the solar system. Besides it has not yet attained its maximum brilliancy. That will be May 18. It will be visible all through April, but at its brightest in May."

"At about that time, if clouds do not obscure it, it will be a dazzling sight. About a third of the heavens will be colored with a fiery gold, its great flashes of light will play from one part of the heavens to another, and the sight will be remembered for generations. Halley's comet has been noted for its brilliant displays."

Professor Turner's Review.

Professor Herbert Turner of Oxford writes: "Halley's comet appeals to us on historical and sentimental grounds rather than because of its grandeur. In predicting its return in 1758 or thereabouts, Halley gave a sensational illustration of the consequences following from the newly discovered law of gravitation, which he had elicited from Newton. 'When gracious Anne became our queen' Halley was appointed savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and it was then that he made his famous discovery about the return of comets. George I. made Halley astronomer-royal, and he died on January 14, 1742, in the reign of George II, at the ripe old age of 84. When he predicted that the comet would again return in another 75 or 76 years, say in 1758 or thereabouts, he hoped to see it himself, but died 17 years before it came, trusting posterity would credit an Englishman with the prediction. His calculations foreshadowed a greater delay than had been anticipated, and the comet did not return until 1759. But the delay, the causes of which Halley had so expressly recognized, really added fresh laurels to his success in prediction. The lecturer remarked upon the fact that, as the time drew near for the prophesied return, there was intense excitement, and the fulfilment of the

prediction was hailed as a great triumph. Moreover, it was suggested that the history of the comet might be carried backwards, and this had been done successfully as far as 240 B. C.

Visible to Naked Eye.

"After its appearance in 1759 the comet went round once again, and reappeared in 1835. It had come back to us once more. It had been photographed and seen in telescopes of moderate power. In May it was hoped it will be easily seen with the naked eye. Until recently the calculations of the circumstances of return had been chiefly made by foreign astronomers, but for the present return Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin, of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, had outdistanced all competitors and been awarded the prize of the Astronomische Gesellschaft for their most successful prediction. The problem of discovering the comet involved herculean computation, but Messrs. Cromwell and Crommelin obtained such accurate results that Dr. Marx Wolf, of Heidelberg, was enabled to pick up the tiny comet on one of his photographs on September 13, 1933, close to the place predicted."

Information from Fort Resolution, Athabasca, is to the effect that the Indians of the far north are suffering privations on account of the scarcity of caribou and other animals upon which they depend for food.

FOR SALE—A modern 7-roomed house on a corner on Eighth; below market price; near Bridge.—F7.

FOR SALE—A lot on Thirteenth; \$1900; terms.—F8.

FOR SALE—A corner on Twelfth avenue; 50x100; a snap; good this week.—F9.

SNAP—A lot near Jubilee station; \$275; \$100 cash.—F10.

FOR SALE—A chance for quick turn-over on a close-in lot; \$500 cash.—F11.

FOR SALE—The prettiest 6-room bungalow in Vancouver; \$4900; view, car, etc.—F12.

FOR SALE—I have 44 feet on Westminster avenue for \$11,000; a good investment.—F6.

A Modern 8 room
House on 8th Ave.
50 ft lot

6 room house

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South Vancouver, 66 ft. on Winchester Avenue, a few blocks off Fraser Avenue; \$1100; this is where the move is. We have exclusive on this. Nine Triple Corner, South Vancouver, District Lot 200, Block 30, on Knight Road; \$1500.

ANOTHER SNAP. One lot in Block 7, District Lot 721; \$500. Get in on this.

We have some exclusive buys on 10th Ave. Don't miss these. Come in and talk these over with us.

On acre in Burnaby on Pole Line Road; \$900. The next acre beside is subdividing into 33 ft. lots and selling at \$275 each.

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MARKET CLERK

To the Farmers.

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FARMERS AGENCY - CITY MARKET

When in town don't forget that the Globe Hotel is the nearest Hotel to the Market. Thoroughly up-to-date and the terms are reasonable.

Duningham & Chapman

Dressed and Live Poultry
Fresh Eggs. Raspberries
Red Currants and Cherries
all direct from the farmer

The South Vancouver Gardens employ only White Labor. They are daily on the market with a choice display of vegetables. Free delivery. If you CAN'T CALL Telephone your orders.

COOK & ROSS
THE RELIABLE AUCTIONEERS
Sell all kinds of Live Stock on the City Market every Saturday at 10 a.m.

When we advertise Cream at 10c per can everyone thought we had struck Rock bottom. But look! we are now selling 3 Cans for 25c every Can guaranteed.

S. T. WALLACE & Co.

For LAYING FOWL and CHICKENS call
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City Market

Sprays, Pumps, Harvesting Machines, Buggies, in fact every tool required on the Farm can be purchased at the

Walworth Rolston Stores
WESTMINSTER AVENUE
NEAR THE MARKET

Choice Butter and fresh Eggs are all we handle. Ask any of the regular customers at the market. They will tell you our stock never varies and our sales keep on increasing.

VARS & MORRISON

The choicest display of Vegetables ever seen in Vancouver at less than Chinaman's prices and we employ only white labor.

South Vancouver Market Gardens
G. Clapp, Proprietor.

STEVENS

If you intend to Camp or go on a Vacation Trip, remember that the accurate and reliable STEVENS RIFLES, PISTOLS AND SHOTGUNS are made in Styles and Models suitable to every requirement of the shooter. Our RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS also possess the "Take-Down" feature, which means that the STEVENS can be carried in a Trunk, Grip or small Package.

Where not sold by Local Merchants, we ship direct, EXPRESS PREPAID, upon receipt of Catalogue Price.

Send for Latest Catalogue a 10c Page Book of Ready Reference for present and prospective shooters. Profusely illustrated and complete with STEVENS Fire Arms Information. Mailed for 6 cents in stamps.

"GUNS AND GUNNERS" By Dan Beard will be mailed to any address for 50 cents in stamps.

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CUT FLOWERS
AND POT PLANTS
in great variety.

F. FATKIN

The flowers that bloom in the Spring are only the forerunners of the gorgeous display that comes later. Make your home cheery by giving us an order on Saturday.

THE MARKET FLORISTS

Land Aot

Take notice that I, W. J. Pascoe, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Broker, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of District Lot 1455, on the East shore of Howe Sound, thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence West 20 chains; more or less, to the here line; thence South westerly, following the meander of said shore line, 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM JOHN PASCOE.
February 4th, 1910.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I, Wm. James Annand, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Broker, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at or near the North-east corner of Lot 2130; thence North 50 chains more or less, following the Western boundary of Lot 812; thence 40 chains, more or less, West, on the Southern boundary of Lot 1558; thence 30 chains, more or less, South, to North boundary of Lot 2130; thence 40 chains, more or less East to point of commencement, containing one hundred and eighty (180) acres, more or less.

WILLIAM JAMES ANNAND.
Dated this 18th day of February, 1910.

STEVENS

The Boys who KNOW, all say—
"You cannot aim, you cannot hit—
Without a STEVENS FAVORITE."

We hear from an army of live, wide-awake American Boys every morning, requesting our 160 Page, illustrated Fire Arms Catalog.

Why don't YOU send for a copy? Mailed for 6 cents in stamps. Learn all about the famous

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P. O. Box 5001
Chicago Falls, Mass.

HIGH-SPEED TELEGRAPHY LORD'S DAY

OBSERVANCE

Some very remarkable testimony has been elicited by the Joint Committee of the Legislature of the United States which is investigating the question of extending the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission to and over telephone and telegraph companies. It is remarkable as seeming to indicate that in spite of the large amount of thought, ingenuity, and mechanical skill which has been directed with marked success during the past few years to the improvement of the speed and lowering of the cost of telegraphy, practically the whole of the business of the big telegraph companies is to-day sent by the hand-operated Morse key, in much the same way, and at no greater speed than when Morse first made telegraphy a practical commercial art. Thus according to the testimony of Col. Clowry, president of the Western Union, the maximum speed of transmission is obtained in their service by two systems, the Wheatstone and the Barclay, the former having a capacity of 125 words per minute, and the latter of 90, with an average of about 50 in practical use, and these two forms of apparatus, it would seem, represent the only departure made by the Western Union Company from their almost universal practice of operating by hand by the Morse key.

Side by side with this evidence, testimony was given that rapid telegraphy systems have been developed here, and in Europe with capacities of from 500 to 1000 words a minute and over, one system, established in several centers in the United States, being now in daily use which is sending messages at a rate of 1,000 words per minute. The public will naturally ask, if such high speed be possible, why do not the telegraph companies make use of the system, and so increase their capacity and make the corresponding decrease in rates. In his testimony Col. Clowry explained that the Western Union's is a one-message business and that the company cannot hold messages until they get a sufficient number to send at a 1,000 word-a-minute rate. This is true as regards the single short sentence message; but in the case of the longer messages approaching the manuscript letter length—the type of business which would be certain of enormous development if it were offered to the public, throughout the whole twenty-four hours of the day, at the low rates which would then be possible—it would be practicable to set half a dozen operators at work simultaneously in punching, the sending tapes, and the message could be sent through in less than one-tenth the time that it would take by the present methods. The transmission of Peary's 8,000-word message from Indian Harbor to the New York Times was quoted as a great feat in telegraphy. It took a force of twenty operators three days to get the message through. By the rapid telegraphy system the same message, after being prepared on the tape could have been sent over a single line in about ten minutes' time.

The high speed methods, as worked out by Hughes, Murray, Pollak-Virag, and DeLany, claim to send at the rates respectively of 4,500, 16,000, 26,000, and 60,000 words per hour. The significance of these methods to the public is that by their use the telegraph could be extended, cheapened and popularized until it was available to the ordinary citizen as the far more highly developed telephone of the present day.

(Continued from page 1)

VANCOUVER'S ENTERPRISE

He is found in such financial institutions, as the Dominion Trust Company, The National Finance Company, The City of Vancouver, The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, the Vancouver Bank, the Trustee Company and a host of others too numerous to mention.

These and similar men are giving of their time and money to help the City along. I speak from knowledge of many such men. They have done well in Vancouver, and in turn try to show their appreciation by putting their shoulders to the wheel of progress, to ensure a greater urban success.

And besides they know that these financial institutions give aid and steadiness to those looking for employment. Among business men there is more sentiment than they usually get credit for. But it is a fact that the success of most of Vancouver's corporations, has, to a large extent, sprung out of an unselfish spirit of enterprise, and a laudable desire to help others along on their journey towards success.

The B. C. Refining Company, the Hygienic Dairing Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Coal Company, the Terminal Press Company, The Central City Mission, and host of other cor-

Rev. W. M. Rochester, B.A., western secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, gave a very able address at the men's meeting in Mt. Pleasant Methodist church on Sunday afternoon. The speaker showed how necessary morally and physically the day of rest was, and how lacking in foresight we would be to not help the upholding of same. He stated the act had been the means of securing Sunday rest for about 300,000 to date. The law was in force, and it was up to the local authorities to see that it was observed. The fact that one prosecution had taken place under the law in British Columbia had brought it into force. The speaker was asked if it would stop street cars and the Sunday trips of steamers, and the reply was that it would not if the people so wished. An excursion specially arranged for that day for gain would be stopped. In the discussion which followed, the opinions expressed were many and varied.

The act was shown to have been a dead failure in Saskatchewan, and a great success at Cobalt. Next Sunday the speaker will be announced, but for April 3rd, the Rev. Principal Mackay of Westminster Hall, will address the meeting; April 10th the Rev. P. Clifton Parker, and on April 24th, Professor Pidgeon will address the meeting. The meetings are always largely attended, and these afternoon sessions are believed to be one of the best movements in the interest of men in the city.

In the Emmett-McLean shooting case being heard at the Winnipeg assizes, George Emmett testified that Bertha McLean had confessed to him passages in her past life. He then told her he could not marry her after this he felt a stinging sensation in the back of his head and remembered no more till he regained consciousness. He also claims that Miss McLean confessed to having shot herself.

J. D. Pratt of the Manitoba Amateur Athletic association has written to Graham Drinkwater, of Montreal, trustee for the Allan hockey cup suggesting changes in the rules governing play for the trophy.

Nicholas Tyche is on trial at the Portage assizes on a charge of criminal assault. There is a heavy docket and it is expected that the session at which Chief Justice Howell is presiding, will be a long one.

A draft of the University bill has been sent by the Manitoba government to the University Council.

FOR SALE—1 lot on Scott Street, between 13th and 14th. Apply Mrs. Cleator, 2814 Sophia Street. 46-47

Corporations have undertaken certain things worthy the aid and co-operation of the general public.

Another sort of company is found in the Board of Trade, The Property Owners' Associations, the Central Executive of the Ratepayers' Associations, the Park Commissioners, Board of School Trustees, The Public Library Board and similar institutions, all of which are carried on freely by public spirited men in the interests of the whole community.

And the public does not fully appreciate the splendid results according to the city from the disinterested labors of the most busy men to be found amongst our citizens. Too often fault-finding and harshness are meted out to the men who give much of the best of their time, energy and experience to the general advantage. Let a public spirited man succeed steadily for ten years and he will not once, as a rule, have any manifestation of thankfulness; but let him err in judgment just once in some small matter, and a swarm of savage home's will be about his ears at short notice. He will be made to feel that he is a criminal, and is looked upon almost as if he were a highway robber.

But these men are amongst the most useful in the city, and are instant in season and out of season, doing their best for those around them.

At some other time I shall try and say something of other classes of active men who are too often overlooked, when kind words are being meted out to city-builders. I mean the workers in shops, on the streets and elsewhere. These men, when they faithfully do their work, each in his place, are as valuable to society and are as helpful in bringing about success as the more prominent and much talked about citizens. Time is up and so I now forbear.

E. ODLUM.

Clark's

Cash Grocery

326 and 328 CARRAL ST.
PHONES 5589-5590

Our "specials" are always picked from our choicest groceries, every item is guaranteed absolutely fresh and just as advertised, or money refunded.

CLARK'S BUTTER SPECIALS

—Choicest Creamery Butter, in 14-lb. boxes\$4.20
—Fancy Eastern Creamery Butter, in full 1-lb. bricks; 3 for\$1.00
—Good Cooking Butter, special price by the tub.....23c.

CLARK'S FAMOUS FRUIT SPECIALS

—Lawton Berries, plums or citrons, done up in heavy syrup; 2 full pound tins; best value on earth, 3 tins for.....25c
—Strawberries, pitted cherries or gooseberries; A1 quality, in heavy syrup; 2 full pound tins; 2 tins for.....25c

HALF PRICE FOR WORCESTER SAUCE.

—A delicious flavoring for hot or cold meats, fish, game, etc., specially made from an old country recipe; equal to the regular 25c bottles; full half pint bottles; Clark's Price, 3 bottles for25c

HAVE YOU TRIED "GOLD BOND" TEA OR COFFEE?

—Take a sample of the best 50c grades you know of, carefully infuse it; then take a smaller sample of "Gold Bond" and prepare it in the same careful manner and you'll be amazed at the result. "Gold Bond" Tea or Coffee will be your favorite, and with an additional saving in price. We would not boost "Gold Bond" if we did not know how really good it is. 3 lbs. for\$1.00

A SALMON BARGAIN THAT KEEPS DOWN YOUR MEAT BILL

—Choicest Fraser River Salmon; full half pound tins; Clark's price, 6 tins for.....25c
—Best Sockeye Salmon, full one pound tins; Clark's price, each10c.

"SIX-FOR-A-QUARTER" SPECIAL

—Best Sago, 6 lbs. for.....25c.
—Best Tapioca, 6 lbs. for.....25c
—Best Japanese Rice, 6 lbs. for.....25c

—Three tins of good Condensed Cream, 3 tins for25c
—Fine Crisp Soda Crackers, per tin.....25c.

BUY "ROYAL STANDARD" FLOUR AND YOU'LL GET THE BEST

—It's made in Vancouver, from the best No. 1 hard wheat. No better flour can be made. You run a good chance of getting one of their magnificent dinner sets "Free of charge." Boost Vancouver products; the price of Royal Standard Flour is same as the "outsiders" charge.

HAIDA'S DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES 30c lb.

—We recommend these delicious chocolates, because we know just how they are made and their high quality. You'll agree with us that they equal the over-advertised 50c foreign grades. Haida's are Vancouver chocolates and they are the best; per lb.....30c.

SOME OF CLARK'S CONVINCING PRICES

—Choice Picnic Hams at.....17c
—Pure Honey; 15-oz. glasses; each15c
—Comb Honey; each20c

Clark's Cash Grocery

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$3 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 W St., Washington, D. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT NEW GENERAL REPAIR SHOP

2525 Westminister Avenue.
Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Babr Carriages, Wringers, Guns, Keys, etc.
Lawnmowers and Saws sharpened.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
C. C. PILKY

LOUGHEED & COATES

GENERAL BROKERS
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
633 PENDEN STREET, WEST.
Phone 1506

Baths, Massage, Magnetic, Electric face and scalp treatments by Scientific Masseuse.

569 GRANVILLE ST.

We are always open to buy first class Hay and Oats and always pleased to quote prices. We buy the BEST for we only sell the BEST.

PAID HERE & CO. West Ave. Near Market

Lawnmowers sharpened and repaired—Average price 50c.

Pilky's Repair Shop
2525 Westminister Ave.

JNO. JACKSON Scientific Chiroprapist

Corns removed without pain.
Hours 9 to 6—Sundays and evenings by appointment.
Phone 3351
Office Suite 305 Loo Block.

THE Elite Realty COMPANY

2348 WESTMINSTER RD.

Mt. Pleasant - Vancouver

Westminster Road

First class restaurant doing good business; room for extension; six rooms for boarders \$1200; cash \$750.

South Vancouver Lots From \$300; Easy.

Lynden Park, N. Vancouver Near Second Narrows Bridge; \$275 for 1 acre blocks. Investigate.

Examine our Lists. Choice of Hundreds.
NOW IS THE TIME

The Elite Realty Co.
2348 Westminister Road

This Will Stand INVESTIGATION

CHILLIWACK

A number of five acre blocks adjoining City Limits. This land is absolutely first class, in grass and fenced. \$350 per acre; good terms; adjoining land selling for \$500 an acre

H. H. STEVENS & CO.
317 Pender Street West.

Read This Ad. Again

MORE PAY ROLLS

In five years Vancouver should become the greatest manufacturing centre in Western Canada and in the lifetime of many now living, one of the foremost on this continent.

But this will not come to pass without effort. Despite our unrivaled natural advantages, if the people of this generation want to see here "a forest of tall chimneys," in their time, they will have to get busy.

Other cities are not sleeping on their opportunities or making a secret of their advantages. The biggest and most prosperous, as well as the younger, among them are reaching out for the things that will do them good—and are getting them.

Vancouver should do the same—and do it now. Delay in this, as in most other matters, is dangerous. Cities could be named whose phenomenal early progress obscured the need of such action. But the need existed, none the less, and the cities in question reaped the harvest of their neglect of it in an abrupt cessation of growth and shrinkage of realty values and revenues that had nothing to justify them in what were practically non-producing communities.

Whatever may be thought as to the probability of such an experience in the case of Vancouver, it is within the power of our citizens to now provide the best possible guarantee against it by vigorous and intelligent action.

The circumstances are peculiarly favorable to success. No other city on the continent enjoys a better reputation than does Vancouver. Its natural advantages, beautiful situation and surroundings and its remarkable progress are widely known and appreciated. Confidence in its future greatness is practically universal—and there are literally thousands of people on this continent and in the Old Country who have money to invest in manufacturing, who would locate in Vancouver in preference to any other place offering equal opportunities in their particular lines of business. They want to live here if they can fit in and participate in the advancement that all are assured will mark Vancouver's future history.

Such men, however, are eagerly sought after by all progressive cities, and whether we get as many of them as we ought to, depends entirely upon the amount of wisely directed energy we devote to that end.

THE CONVENTION CITY

Every year thousands of people on this continent assemble in conventions of various religions, fraternal and industrial bodies, most of which are international in their scope.

The cities in which these conventions are held derive great benefit from their presence and the latter are, as a consequence, eagerly sought after by the most progressive cities of the continent, many of which send official representatives to them to secure the next gathering of the body for their city.

Toronto, for instance, covers these gatherings with printed matter especially prepared for each occasion and frequently sends an official, while Los Angeles is always represented by an official and Seattle has just recently provided for the organization of a Conventions Bureau to carry on this work, publicity that we should utilize. There are few cities which are of greater interest to outsiders than is Vancouver. The story of its attractions and

This provides a means of valuable its prospects has been widely published and it is doubtful, if in any gathering of people on this continent, there would not be a very considerable portion anxious to visit this city. If its charm and attractions were effectively presented to the convention many would be added to this number. In many cases the invitation would be accepted—and in all cases Vancouver would be brought to the attention of thousands of persons, under circumstances and in a manner likely to produce a most favorable impression.

This is work well worth doing, especially as our visitors invariably become boosters for the city—and the best possible advertisement for a city is the story of a visitor, who has been favorably impressed. Moreover, it accords with progressive character and reputation of the city, and if well done, would, to people not previously acquainted with the city, present it in that light.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Nothing known to human experience could destroy the natural beauties of Vancouver and its surroundings; at the same time nothing but civic pride expressed in industry directed by intelligence and good taste will ever make it as charming as it might and ought to be. The work necessary cannot be done by boards of aldermen for the reason that these gentlemen are necessarily occupied with what are regarded as the utilitarian features of civic affairs. This is true in an especial degree in a city of such phenomenal growth as Vancouver is experiencing. It has been, however, the universal ex-

perience that in matters of city beautifying, the best results follow upon the initiative of public spirited citizens. In most, if not all, large cities, there are voluntary organizations of citizens that undertake this work in co-operation with the official bodies.

There is much to be done here that would handsomely repay the effort and expenditure required. In the matter of boulevards alone there is scope for the energies of a most energetic league. Difficulties will be encountered, of course. Things presenting no difficulties generally get themselves done without effort and are not often worth more than they cost.

ACTION PROPOSED.

The Tourist Association has covered these matters as part of its regular work, and, as its records prove, not without good results. But present

The Association, therefore, has instructed its Executive Committee to so increase the number of members and its income as to enable it to adopt the measures most likely to obtain for Vancouver the full benefit of the remarkable opportunities that existing conditions demand and make practicable and will repay more comprehensive and varied efforts in these as well as in all other departments of its work, than the funds heretofore available to it have permitted.

To this end the Executive Committee has formulated plans which include among other things:

The extension of the scope of its general advertising through the publication of larger quantities of literature, a greatly increased use of advertising space in newspapers and periodicals and the sending out of a

weekly news letter to the newspapers in the East.

The establishment of an industrial Bureau which, as the name implies, will be engaged exclusively in promoting the development of manufacturing in the City. Its work will include the gathering and dissemination of information re industrial opportunities and the encouragement of existing enterprises by stimulating the local use of Vancouver-made goods through pamphlets, displays of local products, etc.

The operation of a Convention Bureau along the lines and for the purpose described in another part of this folder.

The formation of a league to promote measures for beautifying the City or active co-operation with any committee of citizens formed for that purpose.

The extent to which this programme can be effectively carried out will depend wholly upon the response given by the citizens of Vancouver to the Association's request for workers and funds for the campaign.

City Telephones 514
and 2855
Eburne Telephone 24

March Specials

AT
W. H. Walsh's
Eburne and
Vancouver
Stores

ASHCROFT POTATOES
Per sack\$1.90
These are not storage potatoes but have come direct from Ashcroft, where they have been in pits all winter and are the finest ever brought to Vancouver.

We have the storage ones at, per sack\$1.75

CANNED BLUEBERRIES
2 tins for25c

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED
Per package10c

OLD MISSION BRAND
RIPE OLIVES
Per tin30c

BEECH NUT BACON
In glass jars, per jar25c
and40c

CLOTHES PINS
2 dozen for5c

IMPERIAL MAPLE
FLAVOR SYRUP
Per bottle25c

A product of pure maple and cane syrup put up by the Imperial Syrup Co., Montreal, Canada. The next time you are ordering groceries, include a bottle, and you will always use it.

BARRINGTON HALL
COFFEE
Per tin45c

MALTA VITA
Per package10c

SUGARED ALMONDS
Per pound25c

DAVIES' SWEET
PICKLE RELISH
2 bottles25c

PENDRAY'S TUB
READY BLUE
2 packages for5c

WAGSTAFF'S
PRESERVES
In heavy syrup, per bottle. 20c

CORNEO AND ROAST
BEEF
1-pound tins15c

ROBERTSON'S
MARMALADE
1-pound glass15c
2-pound tins25c

CANADA FIRST
CREAM
Two 20-ounce tins for25c

This cream is perfection prepared milk food. It is prepared in a modern sanitary factory from selected milk produced in the finest pasture section of Canada.

ORANGES
Large, juicy and sweet, per dozen25c

DIAMOND BRAND
PLUMS
Per tin10c

DAMSON PLUMS
2 tins for25c

SHARWOOD'S WHITE
LABEL SAUCE
Per bottle25c

COMB HONEY
Per comb20c

CANNED
PINEAPPLES
1½-lb. tins, 2 for25c

Bring your orders to us and we will save you money.

W. H. Walsh
GROCER
AND BUTCHER
Cor. Seymour
and Davie Sts

BRANCH AT EBURNE, B.C.

FORT GEORGE

Last great Metropolis of North America, on main line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Half way between Edmonton and Prince Rupert. Will be second largest city in British Columbia. Full information on request.

Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd.

401, 402, 403, WINCH BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.

EDSON

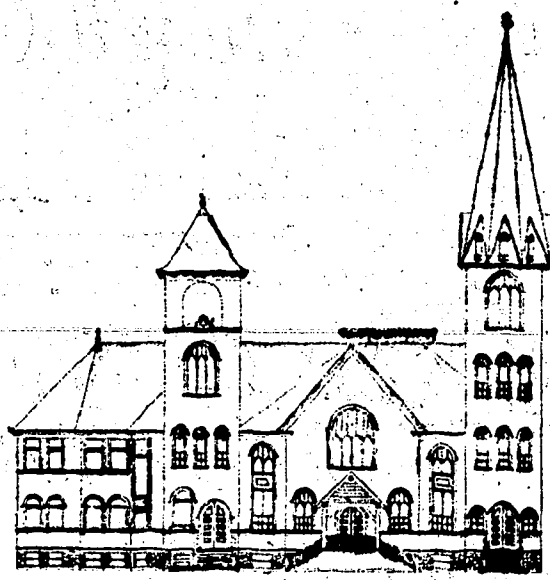
New Railway Centre of Alberta—Divisional Point on G. T. P., Which Has Just Reached It.

Edmonton, March 21 (Special)—The eyes of the prairie provinces are now turned toward Edson; the last divisional point on the great transcontinental, the Grand Trunk Pacific, on its way to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, before entering the mountains. Men have closely followed events in the West for many years are predicting that Edson will outstrip both Edmonton and Calgary, as it will have the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific as trunk lines, and in addition, railroads to the Brazeau coal fields, south to Calgary and north to the Grande Prairie and Peace River countries. The Grand Trunk Pacific are now erecting their roundhouses, shops and yards, and for the next few years Edson will be a scene of activity and many fortunes will be made there in real estate, as has been the case in all western railroad and manufacturing centres.

No other city has ever started with prospects as bright and with the natural resources and advantages that surround Edson. Surrounded by fine agricultural land, with the McLeod river to furnish an abundance of water, Edson has certainly been well selected as the spot for one of the great cities of the continent. Foley, Hinch and Stewart now have at Edson 5,000 men and 5,500 teams doing construction work on the G. T. P. It requires a special train each of 40 cars to carry supplies and for the various outfits.

is expected the greatest rush that ever taken place in Canada will be to Edson and the Peace river country, via Edson, this summer.

MOUNTAIN VIEW METHODIST CHURCH



The accompanying cut is a representation of the proposed Mountain View Methodist Church soon to be erected on the corner of Horn road and Welton street in South Vancouver. Excavation for a 14-foot basement, to be the full size of the church when finished, are well advanced and further contracts will be let at once for the foundations to be completed as soon as may be. It is proposed to proceed with the erection of the school room as soon as possible in order to provide the necessary accommodation for the congregation which has quite outgrown the Sunday school hall on Seacombe Road and is very much hampered in its work in consequence.

The school room and grounds will cost about \$11,000 and will be modern in all its appointments. The congregation is to be congratulated upon the courage and energy displayed in undertaking such an aggressive policy, and the public will wish the enterprise every success.

The Ladies' Aid of the church is

preparing a unique entertainment and sale of work in the form of a "Feast of Days" to be held in the hall on Seacombe road on Tuesday next, March 29th, in the interest of their funds.

It is most gratifying that while thus engaged with the business side of things, the spiritual side is not being overlooked, and a very interesting and successful series of special evangelistic services is in progress under the direction of Mr. Douglas, a lay evangelist of the city of Vancouver, whose ability and success in such work is recognized and appreciated from Toronto to the Pacific Coast.

In addition to the above a neat and commodious church is in course of construction on Ferris road, and will be ready for opening early in May. It is exceedingly desirable that these centres of moral and religious influence and work should be early provided in the history and growth of each community in order that the early comers should find their first call in their new homes a call to worship.

TO A MOTORMAN

Have you listened to the bumble bee, as it wends its way to 'um? Have you listened to the street cars after 'leven—on the bum? Have you tried to catch the owl car, missed it by a shade, Seen the motorman do his best, hitting the down grade? You may pray to be forgiven, as the motorman you bless, And choose his place of sojourn when he enters realms of rest; For it's awkward and it's funny, and its maddening, don't you know, You wave your arms, and hustle, while your temper, it does grow. He's a scamp, you know it, and his parents were the same; The way he beats your record, just a trifle, but a shame. It's well you cannot catch him with your temper at its height, For what's the use of pieces when the headpiece is so light.

H.H. STEVENS DELIVERS A STRONG ADDRESS

ently just provision. "Then again I would suggest that when a man is confined for any offence that he be forced to work at a healthy, useful and productive employment and that he be paid for his labor, so that when he is discharged, he will have sufficient to give him a decent start in life and not be compelled to return to a life of crime or starve. That while confined he be under the control of sympathetic and scientific care.

"That each jail or prison have a fully equipped gymnasium and baths under control of a properly qualified physical director who will be able to build up the physical body, because physical defects are often largely the cause of many crimes.

"Each prison or jail should have a skilled surgeon and psychologist who should study personally the cases under his care and when, as sometimes is the case, an operation may remove the cause of the abnormal actions of the offender, perform such operations. Here are two cases which happened recently:

Oakland, March 7.—Believing that Bernard Becker's tendency to steal is the result of an injury to his skull, surgeon here today are prepared to perform an operation which it is hoped will relieve pressure of the brain and restore him to normal condition.

Becker has been convicted of larceny. He is normal in every way except for a tendency to steal small articles of little value. It is believed that the injury he received recently is the direct cause of his abnormal condition.

Reno, Nev., March 10.—A case of singular surgical and criminological interest developed at the Georee hospital today when Frank Everett, a life term, who was brought over from the prison at Carson, to receive surgical aid, was found to have needle in his brain.

For nearly his entire life Everett suffered from what is termed Jacksonian epilepsy, during fits of which he acted in a strange manner, getting drunk one day and exhorting at a religious meeting the next. At times he

acted in an ordinary fashion and was a successful mining man. Four years ago without apparent provocation he shot and killed Foreman Malone of the Mina shops. Insanity was his defence at his trial but he was sentenced for life.

"Hitherto we have simply pronounced such cases as being incorrigible, and extra-vicious, whereas they were not in any sense guilty.

"I would also abolish that relic of barbarism, the chain-gang. If a man gets drunk at one of our licensed and legalized saloons, we put him in irons and parade the streets with him, and a score of others in that invidious waggon with the old black horse. Is that justice? as asked the speaker wrathfully. "No, it is putting the stamp of criminals on those who largely are the victims of circumstances of our own creation.

Another suggestion, not new by any means, only in practice, is that of the "Indeterminate Sentence." Some claim it is bad law. Well, for my part I do not care if it violates the exactness of legal science as at present conceived so long as it promotes justice. Is it not equally bad law or practice to turn loose a man who is not in any sense cured, simply because his offense measured up six months. Do we discharge a small-pox patient before he is cured? Then why should we not cure one who is afflicted with a criminal disease? Or is it justice to keep a man in twenty years when he is cured in ten years. We have shown that it is impossible to set a fixed standard, then let us treat these things scientifically. I would further advocate in place of the Governorship of Penitentiaries being a 'political sop' a soft job for some 'heeler.' Let us place in charge only properly qualified criminologists. A physician and Psychologist, who will be able to give scientific treatment as is given or should be given in an Insane Asylum.

"Abolish solitary confinement and mass imprisonment, but treat these unfortunate people as fellow-beings with comforts and consideration.

"Let us deal intelligently with the problems of want and poverty and seek for the remedy and fearlessly apply it. Remove or make impossible the conditions which obtain at present in these tenement houses which are veritable cesspools of crime and disease. Let our treatment be scientific, medical and social. Study the victim, seek for the cause and apply the remedy where it is determined it is needed.

STEVENS

The Boys who KNOW, all say— "You cannot aim, you cannot hit— Without a STEVENS FAVORITE."

We hear from an army of live, wide-awake American Boys every morning, requesting our 160 Page, Illustrated Firearm Catalog.

Why don't YOU send for a copy? Mailed for 6 cents in stamps. Learn all about the famous

STEVENS RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, PISTOLS, FIREARM ACCESSORIES, ETC.

If you cannot obtain STEVENS ARMS from your dealer, let us know, and we will ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of catalog price.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., P. O. Box 5001, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Local and Otherwise

What are you doing to advertise Mount Pleasant?

How about those locals—send them in.

A five days Y. M. C. A. campaign concluded this week at Lethbridge, \$50,000 towards a new building and equipment.

A new post office is to be erected at Greenwood on the site of the Pioneer Hotel, on Government street.

The National Paper company is negotiating for a factory site near the Fraser Mills, where it is proposed to establish an industry which will at the start, employ thirty men.

The British Columbia Telephone company are about to erect a four-story wing to their building on Seymour street.

The contract for the erection of the Canada Life Building, next to the Bank of Commerce on Hastings street has been awarded, and work will shortly be commenced. The price for the superstructure was about \$200,000.

W. J. Goard is moving to Seventh avenue west.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Noble of Victoria, Man., have arrived in Vancouver to make their home.

Mrs. R. J. Hopper of Tenth avenue returned recently after spending the winter in California.

Mr. John Hanbury, of the Hanbury Manufacturing company, who is erecting a new sawmill and sash and door factory in this city, stated in Brandon, at a farewell banquet given him on the occasion of leaving that city for Vancouver, that his new sawmill will have a daily capacity of 75,000 feet, and the factory will turn out 1,000 doors and 2,000 sashes per day. These will be shipped east.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Harris of Ontario street, are expected home from California on Saturday.

The civic authorities at Billings, Mont., recently wrote Mayor Taylor, asking for particulars of the Vancouver Fire department, stating that the Vancouver Brigade and Apparatus has an enviable reputation throughout the west, and is regarded as the best of any city of its size in the country.

The new Methodist church on the Ferris road will seat 500 people and will cost about \$20,000. (See page 7.)

Mr. T. Bonne Miller has booked his passage for the old land, but will not leave until the latter end of May.

The Dominion Stock and Bond Corporation are shortly to erect a 12-story office building, containing 12 stores on the ground floor and 312 offices. The cost will be \$600,000.

Mr. Maitland Shore of the C. P. R. prairie division has been transferred to Vancouver and will make his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Goard and Ruthie are vacating at White Rock.

Speaker Joe Cannon was the centre of a storm in Congress the end of last week. Although he managed to still retain his office, it has been shorn of its ancient prestige, and he is no longer even a member of the all-powerful committee on rules, of which he was chairman.

President Taft and Earl Grey met together as guests at a banquet at Albany, N. Y.

Master R. Mason, who has been in Burrard Sanitarium, has been removed to his home in Kerrisdale.

The Montreal Food Inspector, Dr. McGarry, recently reported that there were no less than two thousand carcasses of mutton which had been in cold storage in that city for over two years.

See Local and General on Page 5

If you wish to subscribe drop a card to the office.

Dr. Bolton was scheduled to address Mt. Pleasant Epworth League on Monday evening, but was unavoidably absent. Mr. Lacey and Rev. J. P. Westman took his place. Mr. Lacey reviewed the temperance cause and its advance in England during the past few years.

The Rev. Allan Simpson, formerly of Halifax, conducted both services in Chalmers church last Sunday.

W. J. Goard is covering his island appointments and reports business booming there.

Mr. H. H. Stevens visited White Rock this week.

Mr. F. C. Philp is spending a few days at White Rock.

Ten mounted policemen are shortly to be commissioned for duty in the city.

PAVEMENTS.

It is reported that a petition has been placed before the Board of Works for the paving of Granville street south of Ninth to the city limits. This is a good move if it does not delay work or use up appropriations that should be used elsewhere. If the petition is from residents, and we suppose these are the only persons who should figure in a petition of this nature, not merely property owners and non-residents, it would be easy for the resident out there to get up and sign such petition, there is no doubt it would be unanimous. If this petition comes from property owners and non-residents, it is entirely premature and ill-advised.

At the present time some of our older districts are being shamefully neglected. Take, for instance, Westminster road, one of our most traveled vehicle streets, and from Seventh avenue south it is a disgrace to the city. Other than this the streets intersecting Westminster road and avenue are developed to such a degree that it is necessary that these much-used streets be placed in a better state. It should be placed in a better state, but that Westminster road should be paved, there can be no question.

The car lines are installed except that place from Ninth to Seventh on the road. If our council would buy an alarm clock and get up to the need of these improvements around this, our oldest and most thickly settled part of our city, then will business become good and people will see and be willing to do their part in the development work. We cannot expect people to "institute and operate" the necessary class of businesses for city trade when our civic work is so neglected.

An enjoyable time was spent Tuesday night at a combined meeting of the C. E. society, choir and Bible class of Chalmers Presbyterian church. The meeting opened with devotional exercises and a discussion on "Is Money a Curse or a Blessing," after which Mr. B. Wallace spoke a few words on behalf of a number of members who are leaving the city, and read an address expressive of the congregation's appreciation of Miss F. Ione Wright's services as leading soprano in the choir, and earnest worker in the several societies of the church. Miss Wright was presented with a handsome silver-mounted toilet case. A social hour was then spent, consisting of music and games.

An interesting and somewhat unusual spectacle is to be seen just now at 872 Granville street, where Mr. T. West (who recently bought Mr. W. G. Harvey's stock of W. Cordova street at 50c on the dollar), has just opened a new and most attractive Dry Goods Store.

We refer to the novel and very unusual method of glass fixing to be noticed in the shop front, the plate glass of which is absolutely devoid of metal or wooden supports of any kind whatever, and yet it stands quite firm and secure, and appears to be quite weather-proof. This store will certainly be an acquisition to the neighborhood—the exceptional terms on which Mr. West secured this valuable stock, enabling him to offer values in staples which certainly appear to be appreciated by the ladies living in the vicinity of the LONDON CASH STORES.

MT. PLEASANT METHODIST CHURCH EASTER.

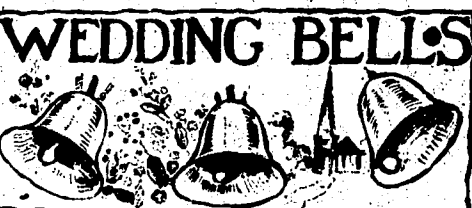
The musical service in Mount Pleasant Methodist church will be of a very special order. The choir is sparing no pains in making this year's Easter program better than any previous one. Mr. Miller will give his organ recital at 7 p.m., and this will be followed by special vocal selections.

1. Chorus—"Christ the Lord is Risen Today."
2. Anthem—"Come, Let Us Worship," tenor solo, Mr. J. Asson.
3. Anthem—"Christian, the Morn Breaks Sweetly O'er Thee."
4. Solo—"Hosanna," Granier, by Miss Rowantree.
5. Anthem—"Sing Unto the Lord," Maumder.
6. Solo—"The Dawn of Redemption," Mr. J. Hamilton.
7. Dismissal.

The church will be specially decorated for these services.

The ladies of Alexandra Hive, No. 7, L. O. T. M., held a whist party and box social on Tuesday evening, in the K. P. hall. Special prizes were awarded.

The members of the Helping Onward Bible class of the Central Methodist church, held their annual banquet Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance. Mr. Thirby Low acted as chairman and proposed the toast of King and Country. Our Class was proposed by Mr. D. Stewart and responded to by Mr. F. Johns. Miss Pearce then gave a recitation. Mr. F. Sugden proposed The Sunday School, after which a selection was rendered by the orchestra. The Church was proposed by Dr. W. M. Gallagher and responded to by the pastor, Rev. A. M. Sanford. The guests, by Mr. L. Benson, responded to by Mr. J. B. Jolly, and The Ladies, by Mr. P. S. Mead, responded to by Miss Ray. Mr. D. Stewart is leader of the class and Mr. F. Johns, president.



Stark-Galloway.

The marriage of Ernest W. Stark, secretary-treasurer of James Stark & Sons, Ltd., and Margaret Galloway, was quietly solemnized yesterday at one o'clock in the First Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. Perry officiating. The bride looked charming in a tailored suit of navy blue, and carried a large bouquet of white roses. Mrs. C. B. Quigley, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor, while Mr. Quigley was best man. None but the immediate relatives was present. The happy couple left en route to San Francisco, for an extended tour of two months.

Foot-Jelly.

Mr. Morris Jelly and Miss Edith Winnifred Foot were married on Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foot. The bridesmaid was Miss Myrtle Foot and the groom was supported by Mr. James E. King. After the wedding the company sat down to a wedding dinner. Mount Pleasant wishes Mr. and Mrs. Jelly their congratulations.

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Easter at Wesley.

The Easter services at Wesley church on Sunday next will be of a special character. The Rev. Dr. Temple, the leading Congregationalist of Seattle, a powerful and eloquent preacher, will have charge of the services both morning and evening. Special Easter music, consisting of solos and anthems will be rendered by the choir, under the capable leadership of Dr. Richardson.

Mrs. O'Lager and daughter, of Listowel, Ont., have arrived in town. Mr. and Miss Peoples, of Listowel, Ont., have arrived in the city and will make their home here.

Dr. Blow and wife, who have been visiting in California, called on Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman on their way home. They are delighted with the city and will return here for the summer.

CAR RULES.

It is to be regretted that the B. C. E. Ry. Co. do not enforce a rule forbidding the motormen from allowing persons to ride with them on the front platform. Car No. 147 at about 9:30 Wednesday came near causing an accident. No bell rang until the person was on the track and that in passing another car. Car No. 87 at 10:00 a.m. came near getting a man. The motorman rang no bell, if he saw, we are under the impression he was talking to a policeman. These are only incidents of one day noted by the same person, and while there are a fine lot of men on the service, there are some who are careless. Wake up, boys—be sorry now, not afterwards.

BIRMINGHAM.

This is the latest townsite to be placed on the market, and, judging from reports from the office of the Birmingham Townsite Co., it must be a very important one. The public of the west have had a very good education and do not readily give their money out unless they have some substantial reason to believe that the place they are putting it will return it with a very handsome interest. This townsite has been on the market only one week, but we understand something like nearly half the lots that are to be sold in Vancouver are already taken. Birmingham is situated at the junction of the Nechaco and Fraser rivers, having immediate access to over 1000 miles of navigable waterways, which pass through some of the finest timber areas in the province, and it is situated on the G. T. P. railway, where the new transcontinental line will make its divisional point. This makes this new townsite the most important city on the G. T. P. railway. The finest agricultural land in the great interior is directly subsidiary to it, and it is the gateway to the wealthiest and most prolific districts in Canada. Its geographical location make it the natural centre of all the projected railroads in British Columbia. Statements coming from the interior prove that the influx of people this year will surpass all expectations, and basing our conclusions on these facts we cannot help believing that the men who have secured lots at \$50 each have made a good investment. So rapidly are these lots being sold that we learn that the price is to be raised on March 28th, but in an estimation the public will have purchased the 1000 lots to be sold in Vancouver before that date.

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