Legislative Assembly
VICTORIA, B. C.

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NO! WHY?

The Western Call

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Vancouver City, Mount Pleasant, South Vancouver and The Province

VOLUME II | VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SEPT. 23 1910. | No. 20

KAISER WILLIAM

Interested in a Young German Count.—Young Nobleman Makes Success of Business

(Standard of Empire.)

The latest story of the German Emperor has a Greater British side to it, and reveals William II in the light of the paternal friend of three young German noblemen who started life without adequate means of keeping up the appearances essential to their rank in Germany. Ten years ago the Kaiser delivered to a private gathering at Neugatterleben Castle, Count Alvensleben's family seat, a speech which is now published for the rst time. After unveiling a memorial to the late countess, his Majesty called to him the three sons and gave them an address containing the following:—

"My dear boys: I should like, as the friend of your family, to give you a straight talk in memory of your mother, whom I respected so highly. Your late mother, I may say, was an angel. You are the descendants of an ancient and noble family from which many celebrated statesmen, brave generals, and other distinguished men have come, but I know all the members of your family have a careless vein in them. Remember, your father experienced misfortunes, so that your financial circumstances are not such that you can take life easily. You must make your own way in the world, and the motto 'Noblesse oblige' must be your guide. Give your fellow-noblement a proof that it is also possible to be noblemen in poverty. I need such men; my son, when he succeeds me, will need them still more. Do not live beyond your means. Give me your hand on it."

The three young counts thus admonished emigrated to Canada, where they have become highly successful business men. They are the proprietors of the firm of Alvon von Alvensleben, Ltd., established in Vancouver and Victoria. The Emperor takes a special interest in the firm and rejoices in the success that his proteges have achieved in business.

He would, doubtless, have been even better pleased if the young men could have achieved similar success in a German colony, rather than a British Dominion, but there are no countries under the German flag which offer the same opportunities to the enterprising as may be found in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand."

It is also reported that recently the German Emperor in a speech spoke feelingly and with evident pride of his enterprising young subjects, pointing to them as striking examples which young German noblemen could contemplate with profit.

When evidence concerning $1,000,000 frauds on the Illinois Central is thrown into the Chicago River and fished out by a house-boat preacher to confront the thieves, they must think that the ways of Providence are mysterious.—New York World.

PURE MILK.

Every citizen of Vancouver should interest himself in securing an adequate supply of pure milk for our city. This journal has repeatedly pointed out that the class of milk being used in Vancouver (in this we are no worse than other cities) is very inferior. It is impure and often adulterated.

If some fiend in human form were to kill an innocent and helpless infant, the whole city would be horrified and enraged at the perpetrator of the crime. But each month a number of these same helpless little creatures are sacrificed to **impure milk**. Why? Because the Provincial Government refuses to act, claiming that it is the business of the Dominion Government. And while these two bane, party-prejudiced administrations are squabbling about the abstract side of the question, the death roll increases. When is it going to stop? When will the **public** learn to protest against this prolonged inaction. This question has been urged before the Provincial Government many times, but there is nothing being done. It is imperative that some action should be taken at once, and it might be advisable for individual citizens to support the repeated requests of the civic officials for action on the part of the Government, by personal letters to their local representatives.

We want the power in Vancouver to inspect all milk coming into the city and to deal with the whole question, and further, we want the Provincial Government to inspect and regulate the dairies operating throughout the Province. The following is a clipping from an English paper, showing that this question is a live one in other parts of the world as well as here:

ADVANCES TO LAND SETTLERS.

"The Agricultural Bank, of Western Australia, which makes advances from Government funds to settlers on easy terms, reports that applications covering an amount of $1,882,125 have been approved during the year for the purchase of stock and implements, for effecting improvements, and for discharging old liabilities."

In last week's issue of the Call we suggested that the Government of B. C. could not do better than to formulate a scheme whereby advances could be made to bona fide settlers to enable them to get a reasonable start as farmers.

If Western Australia can afford to advance a sum almost equal to two millions of dollars, surely British Columbia could manage to advance a few hundred thousands, which would be a decided boom to settlers.

There is room here for a statesman to do some practical work, which would be of lasting benefit to his country.

A member of the famous African expedition declares that Colonel Roosevelt did not "slay wantonly" during his jungle trip. Possibly this will comfort the reactionaries, who are worrying about the present gunning expedition.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LAND SURVEYS.

One of the most imperative needs of British Columbia is to have the unoccupied lands surveyed and properly described, so that settlers will be enabled to select with some reasonable assurance of permanency. It is true that the Government has numerous land surveyors working in different parts of the Province, but their work is not systematically tabulated so as to be easily available to the public.

There is no place in Vancouver, for instance, where a person can get information regarding public lands. Such a situation is absurd. To get the information one is forced to go to Victoria. Vancouver has one-third of the total population of the Province, yet it is not, in the Government's eyes, of sufficient importance to have a land office. Not only should we have a land office here, but also a bureau of information carrying all the Government literature. This would be of distinct advantage to strangers.

LABOR UNIONS AND PICKETING

The recent decision of Justice Goff of the Supreme Court of New York State, is of far-reaching significance. Justice Goff has issued a permanent injunction restraining **peaceful** picketing. He characterizes picketing as a "common-law, civil conspiracy," and he claims that "what employers may not do, the workmen may not do. If a combination of one to refuse employment, except on condition of not joining a union, be against public policy, a combination of the others to cause a refusal of employment, except on condition of joining a union, is alike against public policy." This injunction is the results of action taken in connection with the now famous strike of the International Garment Workers' Union of New York. The proposition of the strikers was, "that the manufacturers should agree, in employing help in their various mechanical departments, that as between union men and non-union men, of equal ability to do the job, the manufacturers would employ union men as long as union men are obtainable, and the strikers themselves suggested that the employers might reserve the right to discharge for incompetency or misbehavior. The strikers asked merely that the employers take some binding pledge 'not to discharge any one for his or her affiliations with the union.'"

Surely no fair-minded man will say that this proposition is unfair or in "restraint of trade" or "inimical to public interests" or "against public policy." Nor will the average impartial observer claim that picketing, if peacefully carried out, comes under any of these headings.

Unions are a natural consequence of the remarkable growth of the past century. The introduction of machinery into every branch of the manufacturing trades, has resulted in large numbers of men being employed in similar capacities and as a natural sequence these men will have mutual interests, common grievances and corresponding difficulties. Again, the same rapid expansion of manufacturing industries has lent itself to the amalgamation of interests, where a single executive officer will control the actions and destines of hundreds or thousands of men. It is impossible for any individual, however willing he may be, to keep in touch with each employee and know his merits or his grievance. And in view of the fact that the interest of one is likely to be the interest of all, it is preferable to deal with the general conditions through a chosen committee than to deal with each case. So it will readily be recognised that a "union" is the best possible medium through which an employer may deal with his employees.

It is arrant nonsense to talk of abolishing the union. It is as unreasonable as to expect to have good government where each individual would follow his own desires.

There is only one possible explanation for the sometimes expressed desire on the part of employers to abolish "unions," and that is, that it is based upon a desire to reduce all workers to the position of subservient dependents, instead of intelligent, independent citizens. Some even openly contend for a state of society where a certain class shall control and all others eternally serve. Happily this sentiment is dying out and the spirit of democracy is taking its place.

It is true that the union will sometimes err. Have we ever seen or heard of an organization of men which did not make mistakes at times. But what we contend is that existing conditions make "unions" not only natural but highly desirable.

It might further be stated, that having admitted that a union is desirable, it is only reasonable to assume that there will arise disputes between the employer and his employees, the union, and where you allow the employer to replace his strikers if he can do so, it is certainly fair and reasonable that the striker should have the right to dissuade others from taking his place, providing that only reasonable persuasion is used, especially is this permissible where those who are taking the place of the strikers are brought from a distance, not knowing the conditions into which he is being introduced. Picketing is simply a system whereby the strikers are enabled to advise other workmen of the conditions and thus win their support.

As a matter of fact, we must confess that, while occasionally union men have been guilty of questionable practices, they are usually driven to it by the presence of troops of soldiers or other means of force, so often resorted to by employers.

No self-respecting man likes coercion, and yet this is the first cry of the employer, a request for troops, anticipating damage to his property. It is really simply "daring" or "challenging" the striker, and invariably results in violence.

A general recognition of the "union" and its proper control would go a long way towards industrial peace. This has been proven by experience in the past, and it is vain to suppress such movements, for their suppression will result in their greater activity, only perhaps under aggravated circumstances.

SIXTEENTH AVENUE TRAM.

"Recommended to Council that the B. C. Electric Railway Co. be requested to construct a double track line on Sixteenth avenue from Oak street to Main street; **and providing the company agree to construct said lines that the Council guarantee not to pave the street or ask for permanent tracks for a period of five years.**"

The latter part of the foregoing resolution called forth a bitter protest from Ald. Stevens at the special Council meeting last Monday. He thought such a proposal was preposterous, and roundly condemned the principle of binding future councils from making improvements. In his opinion the time for the B. C. Electric to object to paving was when it was proposed and not seek to prevent legitimate improvements. It was nothing less than a hold-up, and moved that the last clause be struck out. Ald. McPherson seconded it, claiming that the proposal was contrary to the agreement the B. C. Electric had with the City.

Ald. Whitesides strongly objected to binding the City in any such way. Ald. Hepburn supported the recommendation, claiming that the Company would not do it if we did not agree.

The mayor also favored the B. C. Electric, stating that Mr. Glover had told him that **the only chance of getting the London office to agree was to guarantee that no permanent work would be done for five years.** He stated that the desire of the committee was to protect the citizens and not to help the B. C. Electric. He suggested that it be allowed to pass.

Ald. Ramsay, as usual, wanted more time to consider the question and get solicitor's opinion. Ald. McPherson raised an objection that it was out of order as the meeting was a special one, and the matter went over for the next meeting.

TELEPHONE COM'Y

Meets with Opposition.—Company's Solicitor Produces "Big Stick".—Some History Related

At the special meeting of the Council called to consider Alderman Stevens' suggestion "that the B. C. Telephone Company be asked to construct conduits in section of City bounded by Granville, Hastings, Beatty and Pacific strets," the Company did not meet with quite as much support as it would have liked.

When the question was opened for discussion, Ald. Hepburn, the first speaker, stated that the Company was only seeking to comply with the wishes of the City by removing the poles off the streets and placing them in the lanes. He thought the permission should be given and no opposition made. The City was anxious to get the poles off the streets and now some of the aldermen were objecting. He thought the request reasonable and should be granted.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, ex-city solicitor, now the solicitor for the company, appeared for the company and stated that what Ald. Hepburn had said represented the position of the company very nicely. He would point out to the Council that there was an agreement with the City defining where conduits should go, and this section was not included. The B. C. Telephone Co. was willing to live up to the agreement, **but if the City insisted on the company installing conduits, then the poles would simply remain where they were, namely, on the streets.**

Ald. Stevens, who was responsible for the whole question being brought up, then spoke in suport of his motion. He pointed out that the recommendation of the Board of Works authorized the company to place new poles throughout that district bounded by Hastings and Pacific streets and Granville and Beatty street. He was opposed to this permission being granted for various reasons. The City was spending $1,000,000 on Cambie street bridge, and $500,000 on an overhead bridge from Georgia to Harris, or thereabouts. Large blocks were rapidly being built in this section and it was becoming a very congested centre, and in his opinion it was an opportune time to install a conduit system.

The company claimed that they had an agreement, and therefore the City should not ask for this. In reply to this, the Alderman from Ward Five pointed out that the company was making the change in any case, so it was no hardship to ask them to put in a modern system. Then, he further stated, that recently the City had been obliged to pay $1,500 to remove two poles off Granville street, and on the advice of Mr. McDonald, then city solicitor, but now appearing for the company, the reason the City was forced to pay was because the engineer and past councils had approved of the location. Now they proposed to authorize the installation of a thousand poles, not one of which could be moved six inches without the City being forced to pay the bill. Under no consideration would he agree to any proposal which authorized poles to be placed in that section.

Ald. McTaggart supported the proposal for conduits, but suggested that the agreement be amended to meet this.

Some History.

Ald. McPherson then took part in the discussion by relating some interesting history. He stated that many years ago when the B. C. Telephone was composed of a number of separate companies operating in different parts of the Province, they desired to consolidate their franchises, which was accomplished in a very adroit manner, demonstrating them to be past-masters in the art of of diplomacy. They waited until an election was over, and then engaged an ex-member, of high standing, to pilot their special bill through the house, which he accomplished with such success as to give the B. C. Telephone Co. a charter containing some of the most sweeping powers any company ever had. The company still had the same acute faculty of diplomacy in that they had chosen Mr. McDonald, the ex-city solicitor, to act for them in the present case.

Ald. McPherson pointed out that the present agreement with the company would end in another year, and he would therefore suggest that if the telephone company would not come to time, that the matter be allowed to remain for a year, pending the expiry of the agreement.

Mayor Supports Conduits.

Mayor Taylor, leaving the chair, said: "I agree with Ald. Stevens in this telephone question, even if I do not in the other case. I believe that this section should be served with conduits. I am in favor of the conduits now, if possible, but if the company do not agree now, then, I say, let it stand over for a year as suggested by Ald. McPherson."

Ald. Ramsay also agreed with the suggestion for conduits.

It was referred back again to the Board of Works for further discussion with the company.

THE GREATNESS OF THE MAN.

Early one Sunday morning at Battleford an eight-year-old French Canadian boy climbed the steps of the Premier's saloon car as it lay in the station siding, and knocked at the door. His knock brought an attendant to the door. "What is it, my little man?" he asked. "Please, sir," the lad replied, producing a miniature kodak, "will Mr. Laurier come outside and have his picture took?" The Premier was absent. The attendant took the boy in, regaled him with chocolates, and ascertained that his name was Pierre, and that he had got a camera for a birthday present, and wanted to take his first picture. Half an hour later the happy boy carefully poised the kodak, and snapped the tall, smiling gentleman, who stood patiently on the track for several minutes while the juvenile photographer "got it right." Little Pierre secured first hand what scores of correspondents and local photographers have been struggling for weeks to obtain.

ANGLO-SAXON COURAGE.

One of the most remarkable expeditions that have ever set out from England will leave in November next to attempt to carry the Union Jack by motor car all the way from Capetown to Cairo, a distance of more than 6,000 miles. The journey is expected to last four months. That they may be four months of almost incredible hardships and dangers is acknowledged by the members of the party. Hundreds of miles of unexplored country will have to be crossed, and the party will be exposed night and day to attacks from hostile natives. The party, if the bearer-boys exchanged from time to time be excepted, will travel alone. The members of the party will be only four in number, and each will carry his life in his hands. The two principal members of the party will be Mr. B. J. F. Bentley and Captain R. N. Kelsey.

Items of Wisdom

There are people who go about the world looking out for slights, and they are necessarily miserable, for they find them at every turn, especially the imaginary ones. One has the same pity for such men as for the very poor. They are morally illiterate. They have had no real education, for they have never learned how to live.—Henry Drummond.

* * *

"Gentleness" and "Cheerfulness," these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties. . . . If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. I do not say, "Give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

* * *

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above them.—Washington Irving.

* * *

The general of a large army may be defeated, but you cannot defeat the determined mind of a peasant.—Confucius,

* * *

Of all the numerous ills that hurt our peace,
That press the soul, or wrong the mind with anguish,
Beyond comparison the worst are those
That to our folly or our guilt we owe.
—Robt. Burns.

* * *

Better not be at all
Than not be noble.
—Tennyson.

* * *

The day belongs to you. Keep out of it such obstructions as fretfulness and anxiety. Exercise your right as master. Refuse to allow your success to be put in hazard by the intrusion of worry and its kind. Open the door of the day only to helpers.

* * *

Some men never succeed because they are afraid they will do more than their share.—Sentinel.

* * *

Be superior to your surroundings. Be bigger than the things that happen to you. If you can't keep your temper in the face of certain little mishaps, what a poor plaything of circumstances you acknowledge yourself to be! What a humiliating confession it is to own that your spirits are dependent on the weather, that you become down-hearted as soon as the sun goes under a cloud!

He is not worthy of the honeycomb that shuns the hive because the bees have stings.—Shakespeare.

* * *

Whatever people may think of you, do that which you believe to be right. Be alike indifferent to censure or praise.—Pythagoras.

* * *

Nature when she adds difficulties, adds brains.—Emerson.

* * *

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not who would be free themselves must strike the blow?—Byron.

* * *

Be noble: and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

* * *

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom. The integrity of the upright shall guide them; but the perverseness of transgressors shall destroy them.—Proverbs.

* * *

The thing that goes to the farthest
Toward making life worth while;
That costs the least and does the most,
Is just a friendly smile.
There is no room for sadness
When we see a cheery smile
It always has the same good look,—
It's never out of style.

* * *

No parent can do his child a greater service than to awaken in him an interest in things outside of the daily routine. There is many a boy whose horizon is bounded on the north by the stable chores, on the east by the field work, on the south by arising at five in the morning, and on the west by discontent. There ought to be more than this in the boy's environment. and the parent who studiously endeavor's to assist his boy to a broad grasp upon the world and its work generally is making good preparations for the future.—Nor'west Farmer.

* * *

Don't give so much attention to your faults that you have no time to cultivate the opposite virtues. Learn to love the truth so well that the temptation to falsehood will drop out of sight. Conquer pettiness by generosity. Get the better of prejudice and resentment by kindness. Keep before your thoughts the ideas of beauty and purity and magnanimity which shame that which is unworthy in yourself.

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IMPERIAL STAFF SCHEME.

The scheme of absorbing a certain number of officers from the Oversea States into the regular army at home, for training purposes, has been this week put into operation at Aldershot. This scheme is the outcome of the establishment of the Imperial general staff at the war office, by which it is sought to create a uniform system of military training throughout the entire defence forces of the empire. The present arrangement of the selection of Major-General Colin Mackenzie, commanding the Sixth Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, as chief of the general staff of the Canadian defence forces, was yesterday followed by the official announcement that General Mackenzie will be succeeded in his command by an Oversea officer, Colonel H. P. Davies, of the New Zealand defence forces. Colonel Davies is already in Aldershot getting a grip of the work which he will shortly be called upon to undertake. The appointment is the first of its kind bestowed on an officer of the Oversea States forces.—"London."

"FREE TRADE LITERATURE."

The time—just before the last election. The scene—a nice house in a nice suburb. At the door, a gentleman with papers, notebook, pencil. He knocks. Owner opens. "Ah, go away!" he exclaims peevishly at sight of the fat notebook. "You canvassing fellows are a nuisance. I will not vote for Tariff Reform. I am an unconvertible Free Trader. If you've got any Free Trade literature I'll read it, but I'm busy now, so—" "Here you are, sir," interpolates the unwelcome visitor with a tranquil smile. "Here's the Poor Rate. I'm the collector."—"The Commentator."

PROTECT OUR INNOCENT "COPS."

(Seattle Star)

Under the above caption the "Seattle Star" publishes the following editorial on the innocence of the police force:

"A strange fact that is awaiting scientific explanation is the innocence of the members of the police department of all infractions of the gambling laws.

"One would think that with their opportunities for observation, the police would be the first to discover the existence of open gambling. Experience, however, proves just the contrary; even as long serving a policeman as Capt. Powers is taken by surprise when the more astute sheriff makes a raid, he is speechless almost with wonder, and as he gazes on the truck load of gambling paraphernalia and notes the two-score of gamblers arrested, his innocent wonder grows.

"A guileless man, with no evil in him, is, of course, slow to see evil in others, and this doubtless accounts for the fact that a policeman passed the gambling den on Sixth avenue twice an hour for many weeks. Doubtless, he noted that there was an unusual number of persons gathered together there, but perhaps he thought they were learning tatting or engaged in some uplift work. The incongruous mixtures of white, black and yellow men would be to him explainable on the theory that the meeting had something to do with foreign missions, and this pardonable delusion would be heightened by observing that a certain man took a sack of money from the meeting place to the bank every day.

"To the worldly wise citizen on Capitol Hill this innocence may not be considered altogether desirable, but worldly wisdom is apt to breed a hardness of temperament that would ill fit the character and duty of our policemen. It is far better to have our policemen happily innocent as they stroll back and forth below the line, seeing no evil, hearing no evil, and speaking no evil.

"Let those who must, learn the disagreeable facts about life, but let us as fathers and mothers throw our protective influence around our cops and shield them from all knowledge of wickedness.

"In this world of iniquity there are all too few of the simple souls untarnished with worldly wisdom. Our policemen are our solace and our pride, and woe to him who sullies their innocence with the knowledge of vice. Let us keep them pure and sweet and undefiled, and leave to worldlings, like the sheriff, the raiding of gambling dens.

"And, besides, somebody higher up needs the gambling rake-off."

Immigration Humors.

Englishmen coming to Canada frequently object to the questions put to them by the immigration officials before they are permitted to land. Sometimes they square the account. A case in point happened the other day at Quebec. To the question if he had ever been in gaol the newcomer answered "Yes."

"How many times?" asked the official, who seemingly saw a case for deportation ahead of him.

"I can't remember; perhaps fifty times," was the next alarming answer.

The new arrival then explained that he had a brother who was a warder in Holloway Gaol, and that his visits to that institution were the outcome of brotherly affection and not of crime. The official saw the joke, and the rest of the inquisition is said to have been very easy for that particular "recidivist."

To the Stranger Within Your Gates.—In New England—"What do you know?"

In New York.—"How much y' got?"

In the South.—"Who are you?"

In the West.—"What can you do?"—Life.

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Pastor's Wife Takes His Place.

Mrs. Bowen, wife of Chas. A. Bowen, pastor of the Madison Street M. E. church, Seattle, will be in the pulpit Sunday morning, in the place of her husband, who is at a conference meeting. Mrs. Bowen will deliver an address in the morning. The subject will be "Conference in 1910, in China After the Boxer Trouble."

Seattle women are quite up-to-date, as well as the men. No need of a suffragette movement there.

Accerding to Mlle. Badet, the dancer who is appearing at the Palace, every word spoken by a woman "should be accompanied by a gesture and expression which reveal her soul." If this rule might be extended to embrace the other sex, we should be glad to see the appropriate gestures to accompany the remarks of a Liberal property-owner engaged in the attempt to fill up one of the Land-tax forms issued by his hero, Mr. Lloyd George.—"Punch."

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LAND ACT.

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

Commencing at a post planted at the North-west corner of District Lot 149 on the East shore of Howe Sound, thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North chains; thence West 20 chains, more less, to the shore line; thence Southwesterly, following the meander of shore line, 80 chains, more or less, point of commencement, containing 16 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM JOHN PASCOE.

February 4th, 1910.

Land Act

New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that Ida M. S. Debou, Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of T. L. 26256; then 40 chains, more or less, East; thence chains, more or less, North; thence chains, more or less, West; thence chains, more or less North; thence chains, more or less, West; thence chains, more or less, South; thence chains, more or less, East; thence chains, more or less, South; thence chains, more or less, West; thence chains, more or less, South; thence chains, more or less, East to point commencement containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

IDA M. S. DEBOU,
Name of Applicant
William John Pascoe, Age
Date, April 15th, 1910.

LAND ACT.

New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that Ella Deboo, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of T. L. 20021; then 80 chains, more or less, North; then 80 chains, more or less, West; thence chains, more or less, South; thence chains, more or less East, to point commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ELLA DEBOO,
Name of Applicant
William John Pascoe, Age
Date, April 15th, 1910.

LAND ACT

New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that I, Irving L. B. of Vancouver, B. C., occupation w dealer, intend to apply for permiss to purchase the following descri lands: Commencing at a post plan at the north-east corner of Lot thence north 20 chains, thence west chains, thence south 20 chains, the east 80 chains more or less to point commencement.

PROPERTY OFF THE MARKET

ersons now having listed prope as follows: Lots 28, 29:224, 526 t notice that the same is hereby w drawn. This property has been d cribed and is known as 214, 3rd W. A. S. GOARI

NOTICE.

On and after September 15th, 1 all deliveries of coal made by undersigned companies will be o cash basis only. Cash to accomp the order or to be paid to the te ster on delivery.

While we very much regret ha to take this action, especially the trade of our customers who h dealt with us on a credit basis years past, yet we find that on acc of the enormous growth of Vanco the expense of keeping credit acco for so many small items has bec prohibitive.

MACDONALD MARPOLE & CO.
H. P. HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
VANCOUVER COAL CO.
EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS, Lt

BE SURE AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, Etc.

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

One of the Most Up-to-Date Stocks On the Hill

Agents for
SHIRWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISH

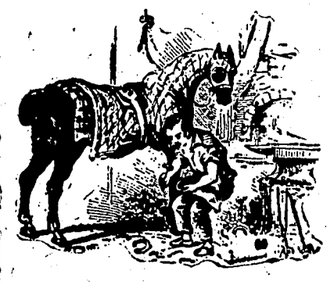
G. E. McBRIDE & CO.

Cor. 16th and Westminster Aves.

Oscar Kidd PRACTICAL HORSESHOER

Special attention given to Lame and Inerfering Horses.

Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues PRINCE EDWARD STREET



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Westminster R'd
MT. PLEASANT
VANCOUVER

RUBBER TIRE WORK A SPECIALTY

STEELE & MUIR

CARRIAGE WORK; GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
HORSE SHOEING, JOBBING

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PHONE 1360

We hear a good deal about this store being "Too Dear." We challenge comparison with any store in the city in staple lines of goods. Of course we hear now and again of "Snaps." There is no such thing as a snap in first class articles. All prices rule alike. Call and convince yourself.

Always a choice selection of fresh fruits and vegetables on hand.

LAMONT'S GROCERY
2243 Westminster Ave.
Near Corner 7th

TORONTO
FURNITURE STORE
3334 Westminster Avenue.

Beds, Bed Springs and Mattresses, Dressers and Stands, Extension and Kitchen Tables, Carpet Squares, Linoleums, Oil Cloth with leather seats, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Crockeryware, Japanese Spuares, all sizes, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Poles.

M. H. COWAN.

South Vancouver
BAKERY
Westminster Ave.

Cakes, Pastry Bread, Confectionery, Etc. Wedding and Birthday Cakes a specialty

South Vancouver Bakery
GEO. HERRING, Prop.
westminster Ave.

The best stock of ARMS, AMMUNITION, CUTLERY, and SPORTING GOODS can be found at the store of

Chas. E. Tisdall
618-620 Hastings St.

If it is
irst Class SHOEMAK-NG and SHOE REPAIR-ING
n want, go to
R. PETERS & CO.
2511 WESTMINSTER AVE.
(Near Broadway)
e guarantee our work to be as good as any in the city.

Dr. A. E. Wark
DENTIST
ill open an OFFICE in the ATHER BUILDING, Corner estminster Ave. and 8th Ave. about AUGUST 8th. '10

arge assortment of
JAPANESE BROOMS
Reg. 50c value for 25c.
URRAY'S GROCERY
rner 10th and Westminster Avenue

SUNDAY MEETINGS
Empress Theatre

Sunday, 11th
H. M. FITZGERALD
Subject—"Thrift"

Sunday, 18th
PARKER WILLIAMS, M.P.P.
Subject—Religion, Social Justice

Sunday, 25th
E. T. KINGSLEY
Subject—Class War

Sunday, Oct. 2nd
R. P. PETTIPIECE

NEW LINK WITH CANADA.

By the sailing of the Thomson liner Fortuna from Southampton for Canada a new departure was marked in the history of the port, and another link formed in its chain of communication with the Dominions beyond the seas. Hitherto there has been no direct service between Southampton and Canada. The Fortune only left the builders' yard six months ago. She has a tonnage of nearly 9000 and accommodation for over 1000 third-class passengers. The service will be a monthly one, but it will be made fortnightly if the experiment proves successful. The passage from London to Quebec occupies ten days.

PENSIONS FOR RAILWAYMEN.

The Hon. C. G. Wade, K.C., Premier of New South Wales, has secured the passage of his Bill establishing a superannuation fund for railway and tramway employees in the Government service. The maximum contribution, which is compulsory, is 1 1-2 per cent. of the wages or salaries of the beneficiaries. The pension is at the rate of 1-16 of the average salary for each completed year of service, and is payable at the age of sixty after ten years' service. In the event of death or voluntary retirement before the pension is due, the contributions are refunded. A special allowance will be made to officers nearing sixty without ten years' service. The Government iwll subsidize the fund annually to the extent of about 15,000 pounds sterling.—"Standard."

NEW ZEALAND LAND SETTLEMENT.

According to the annual report of the New Zealand Crown Lands Department, during the year ended March 31, 1910, no fewer than 2582 stetlers—making with their families a total of 8,000 souls—were placed in occupation of land in New Zealand. The total area opened for all classes of applicants was 2,326,037 acres, and the total area disposed of was 2,431,143. The area taken up by settlers was greater than in 1908-9, when, in turn, the figures showed an increase on the previous year. There are at present under survey 1,354,048 acres of Crown land and 156,837 acres of native land for settlement.

ROOSEVELT.

The political situation in the United States at the present time is a most interesting one to observe from the outside, but undoubtedly a very trying one to those who are in the midst of it.

Ex-President Roosevelt is the central figure. He is of much more importance than President Taft. In fact, President Taft's position is anything but an enviable one. He occupies the chair at the White House, but in reality is only holding a second place to the ex-President. It is almost amusing to note the efforts of Mr. Taft to maintain his position and authority with dignity. In the recent dispute regarding the temporary chairmanship of the New York Republican Convention, the committee had chosen Vice-President Sherman, but "Teddy" wanted it and immediately, with remarkable alacrity, the President disavows any connection whatever with the appointment of Sherman and asks that Roosevelt be appointed.

Roosevelt is touring the country in the interests of clean politics. He roundly denounces allthe modern tricks of finance which defrauds the people. He is, in fact, a better Democrat than 90 per cent. of the members of that party. Wherever he goes he receives a tremendous ovation and is always the centre of attraction.

Roosevelt's chief effort now is to introduce direct nomination in place of the present system of primaries, thus giving the highest form of representative government.

That ex-President Roosevelt is honest in his campaign cannot be doubted, and whatever may be one's opinion of him as an agtiator and self-advertiser, we are forced to admit that his influence is usually for what is in the best interest of the people as a whole, and not for any class privilege.

A WONDERFUL BIRD.

One day a wonderful bird tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's (wife of the famous Arctic explorer) home at Christiania, says "Truth." Instantly the window was opened, and in another moment she covered the little messenger with kisses and caresses. The carrier-pigeon had been away from the cottage thirty long months, but it had not forgotten the way home. It brought a note from Nansen, stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar region. Nansen had fastened a message to the bird, and turned it loose. The frail courier darted out into the blizzardy air. It flew like an arrow over a thousand miles of ocean and plains and forests, and one morning entered the window of the waiting mistress, and delivered the message which she had been waiting so anxiously.

THE GREAT CRUSADER.

Although moralists and historians have repeatedly told us that Richard Coeur de Lion was not a good king, that he left England to look after herself—and mighty badly she did it—yet there can be very few Englishmen who have not a soft place in their hearts for the memory of that most hereoic of the Plantagenets. Although so much romance still clings to his name, probably not one in ten thousand Englishmen could tell you where he lay buried—till the other day. For now some one has discovered in the crypt of the French Abbey of Fontevrault graves and bones that are conclusively proved to be those of Richard, Henry II., his father; Eleanor, his mother; and Joan, Queen of Sicily, his sister. There is something magnetic about the names of the Great Crusader and of his father, whose memory—despite the penances of flagellation—will be imperishably linked with the murder of Thomas a Becket, and many will regret that these remains of two of England's most famous kings must lie in alien soil, and not beneath the arches of Westminster, where so many of their feebler descendants lie.

The Smile Reminiscent.—"I see you are smiling at my jokes," said the waiting contributor, hopefully.

"Yes," replied the editor, "that courtesy is due when one meets old friends."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Waiting.—Aunt Anna asked her little nephew what he would like to give his cousin for his birthday.

"I know," he answered, "but I ain't big enough."—The Delineator.

SALT RIVER.

One of the strangest rivers in the world is the Salt River of Greece. Instead of the river flowing into the sea, it flows from the sea far inland and disappears in the limestone rocks and sinks into the earth. People have often wondered what becomes of the water constantly flowing inland and becoming lost to view, but it is probable that an underground channel carries the water back to the sea. So far as is known, there is no other place in the world where the waters of the sea flow inward through a regular channel.

NEW LINE TO AUSTRALIA.

An important development in the Australian passenger trade took place on Tuesday, when, at Belfast, the steamer Aeneas was launched. This vessel, of 10,000 tons gross, is the first of three similar steamers, and she has been built to the order of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company, of Liverpool (the "Blue Funnel Line"), and will inaugurate a new passenger service to and from Australia. A distinctive feature of the new service will be that one class of passengers will be carried, namely, first class, and provision of a very generous nature will be provided on the steamers for no fewer than 300 such passengers. Fishguard will be the embarking and disembarking port in England for the passengers.

Scientific Inquiry.—"I don't know what to make of my nephew George," remarked the elderly professor. "He has such queer contradictory tastes in music."

"Yes?"

"Yes; I came upon him a little while ago and he was whistling in a dreamy, rapt sort of way the wedding march from 'Lohengrin.' As soon as he saw me he looked confused and changed it at once to 'Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?' "—Chicako Tribune.

* * *

Held Up.—"Hands up!" exclaimed the Western train robber. "Gimme your money."

"Too late," replied the tourist. "I get off at the next station and I've already tipped the porter."—Philadelphia Record.

* * *

Fellow Feeling.—Knicker—"Does his auto smoke?"

Bocker—"Yes; but he hates to make it stop till after he is married."—Harper's Bazar.

DAIRY REFORM BY MOVING PICTURES.

—The milk problem is one which has commanded the attention of the governing authorities of almost all civilized communities. It is of vital importance in Vancouver. The Provincial Government has been urged and pleaded with to deal with the subject or to give power to the city to do so. Up to the present nothing definite has been done and in the meantime much "filthy" and "adulterated" milk is daily being delivered in our city and children are dying in numbers each month.

There are two main sources from which impure milk come; first, the dirty, unsanitary dairy, and secondly, there is the perfidious wretch who deliberately adulterates the milk. The former is the result of carelessness, the latter, malicious and criminal cupidity.

The former can be lessened and perhaps entirely overcome by education, and much could be done to facilitate this at comparatively small expense.

The Chicago "Journal of the American Medical Association," of August 13th, tells us that the moving picture fever is to be utilized for the purposes of education along this line. A playlet illustrative of the injuries resulting from impure milk is in preparation and will be exhibited throughout the country. The following is an excerpt:

"Camera men have been snapping unhygenic farms to this end. The first scene represents the son of an old-fashioned, bacteria-despising farmer returning to the old homestead with his wife and little boy. The filthy cow-barns, the open pails of milk receptive to dust and flies are depicted with unsparing realism. The son, who has imbibed wholesome education in hygiene protests passionately against the old order, but in vain, whereupon the young couple pack their trunks, leaving the old farmer in tears over the deserted baby-carriage of his grandson. The rural scene is then changed to an urban one. The formerly happy home of the old farmer's son is grievously distrest because of the baby's illness. The family doctor shakes his head and, pointing to the milk-bottle, indicates plainly the cause of the illness. The grief-stricken son writes to his father (letter flashed on the screen), who comes in haste, and finds, to his great anguish, that the bad milk has come from his own farm. Emotional climax! The play, however, ends happily: the farmer's barns are shown repainted and wonderfully refurbished, the cows washed, the dairymen in white suits presiding over now impeccably sanitary functions. The little patient? Evidently the family doctor has done something more than shake his head; for, miraculously restored to health, the little boy, held by his repentant grandparents, watches with interest the hygienic proceedings. Such a representation might amuse the highly intellectual, but it should certainly be of value in reaching that part of the community which would take it seriously and which would be impressed by the scientific lessons embodied in it."

A similar effort would not be out of place in and around Vancouver.

JUDGE MABEE.

We scarcely think that anyone will dispute us when we say that Judge Mabee, chairman of the Railway Commission, is the most respected and popular judge in Canada. And we also feel quite safe in saying, without fear of contradiction, that the Railway Commission is also the most potent and useful court in the Dominion. To attend a session of this tribunal is to be thoroughly convinced of these two facts.

The essential features of this court are, freedom from "red-tape" and promptness of action. The rustic farmer with his little complaint regarding rough usage of his milk cans by the railway employees or with a grievance for the loss of a pig or a cow, is accorded just as courteous and patient a hearing as are the great trans-continental railways with a retinue of K. C.'s and expert engineers. Formalities are brushed aside and the court sits as a committee to investigate complaints. All are permitted to speak who are directly interested and who have something to say, but any who talk for talking's sake receive scant courtesy.

The commission consists of two, sometimes three commissioners, who listen patiently to both sides of the question. Judge Mabee is, of course, the central figure, and with remarkable precision he arrives at the exact point which, perhaps, one of the applicants has been laboriously trying to explain, or it may be that it is an astute K. C. who is endeavoring, by skillful agrument, to so complicate the issue that a weak point in his case shall pass unnoticed, but rarely does any such ruse succeed. It is quite common to hear Judge Mabee ask, after listening patiently for fifteen or twenty minutes to a lengthy but obtuse discussion, "if so and so is not the point they really mean to state?" and then it is amusing to witness the apparent confusion of the lawyer. But the leagal fratrnity are learning it is useless to use the common subterfuges of the profession, and as a rule they come directly to the point, having a wholesome dislike to being "shown up" by those penetrating interrogations of the chairman.

As stated, there is no "red tape" at this court. The applicants usually gather around the desk of the Commissioners and spreading out their maps and plans enter into the discussion of the points at issue. Lawyers, farmers, engineers, merchants and all classes are often in the same crowd. If one wanders from the point or repeats information given before, he is soon brought to time with. "Well, we have heard all that once, we don't forget what we hear," or some expression of the kind from the chairman.

During the recent session two railway companies made an application for an order to confirm a certain agreement between them. "Have you agreed?" asked Judge Mabee. "Yes, my lord," replied a dignified K. C. "Where is your agreement?" comes quickly from the chairman. "Oh, it's just verbal and we are asking you to order accordingly," came the response from the K. C. "You cannot get an order here. Put your agreement in writing so that we may know exactly what it is," the judge replies. And the great railway lawyers retire, knowing that the remark of the Judge is "common sense."

In the application of the City of Vancouver for bridges over the Great Northern cut the Commissioners listened to the city solicitor, an alderman, the city engineer and two school trustees on behalf of the city and the railway solicitor and engineers in the interests of the railway, and without a remark pro o reon, Judge Mabee brusquely asked the railway solicitor, "How soon can you get those bridges built, for built they must be?" "By the end of 1911," came the reply. "What! By the end of 1911? They will have to go in sooner than that," remarks the chairman. Seeing that opposition was useless the company engineer said, "We will file the plans in thirty days and commence construction within six months." But Judge Mabee still has something to say and remarks as he writes the order: "Plans to be filed within thirty days and bridges to be **completed within six months,**" with emphasis on the "completed within," knowing that it was necessary to set a definite time. And so this tribunal proceeds, disposing of more intricate problems in two or three days than the average law court would take as many months to clear off, and the most gratifying feature of the whole thing is that everyone is apparently satisfied with the justice of the tribunal.

The people of Canada could well afford to forgive th epresent Dominion authorities for their many sins if for no other reason than that they had established this most commendable medium of adjudicating disputes between railways and the public, and in appointing a man as chairman of such eminent abilities as Judge Mabee.

TRUE CULTURE.

The Bishop of Carlisle when preaching to the Manitoba teachers, said: "People go to the theatre to see over-dressed, bedizened people in bad paint, but they never stop to look at a daffodil in the valley. Any sort of pigmy-trained creature can see an aeroplane fly or a farce on the music-hall stage; but the test of greatness is the comprehension of little things."

THIS IS FOR YOU

When you can buy your Groceries on Mt. Pleasant as reasonably as you can in the city, and get a more prompt delivery, don't you think it to your advantage to buy here?

See Our Windows for Prices

THE TICKETS TELL THE TALE

Butter Our Special Brand of Butter is the best value in the city - - 3 lbs. for **$1.00**

Eggs Good Fresh Eggs. Every one guaranteed. - - - - - 3 dozen for **$1.00**

Tea Kelly's Special Blend - - 3 lbs. **$1.00**

Baking Powder Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin **40c**

Flour Royal Standard Flour - per sack **$1.95**

And one package of Wheat Flakes FREE with every sack.

Lard Absolutely Pure Lard in bulk, per pound **20c**

Apples All kinds of Fancy Apples at per box **$1.25**

Come in and get acquainted. You will be surprised to know how reasonable we are.

G. S. KELLY

MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEADING GROCER

2333 Main St. = = = Phone 938

Matters Mercenary

Vancouver Bank Clearings break all Records.—Amount for Week Ending September 22nd, $10,188,404 Corresponding week last year $6,899,658

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following week the figures for the Canadian Clearing House for the weeks ending September 16th, 1909; September 8th and September 15th,

A week,

	Sept. 16, '09.	Sept. 15, '10
Montreal	$34,664,072	$38,547,883
Toronto	26,384,095	31,018,925
Winnipeg	13,404,082	17,665,367
Vancouver	6,911,622	9,222,577
Ottawa	3,583,864	3,667,321
Quebec	2,205,604	2,155,000
Calgary	1,870,234	2,580,426
Halifax	1,661,277	1,661,419
Hamilton	1,640,837	2,088,678
St. John	1,594,776	1,698,434
Victoria	1,346,816	2,255,293
London	1,174,253	1,233,390
Edmonton	1,137,580	1,797,527

* * *

WINNIPEG LEADS IN WHEAT.

Figures are Official.

The figures for Winnipeg are taken from the Dominion Government grain inspectors' records filed daily with the Winnipeg Board of Trade under Dominion law, and are an exhibit of Western Canada wheat actually received in the railroad yards in Winnipeg.

The following is the table referred to: Winnipeg 88,269,330 bushels, Minneapolis 81,111,410 bushels, Buffalo 61,084,797 bushels, Duluth 56,084,971 bushels, Kansas City 35,354,000 bushels, Montreal 30,081,779 bushels, Chicago 26,985,112 bushels, New York 23,304,300 bushels, St. Louis 21,432,317 bushels, Philadelphia 10,331,854 bushels, Omaha 9,979,200 bushels, Milwaukee 8,871,026 bushels, Baltimore 5,821,809 bushels, Cleveland 4,874,871 bushels.

* * *

LARGE WORLD'S SHIPMENTS WHEAT.

There is no material change in the world's wheat situation. World shipments continue heavy. Russia and the Danube being large contributors, and of the 17,000,000 bushels of shipments estimated for this week, it is expected that almost 12,000,000 bushels will come from these points. The great bulk of the Russian exports are going to Great Britain, which does not yet display any active interest in Canada's new crop. Wheat on passage amounts to close upon 39 million bushels as compared with 29 millions a year ago, while the U. S. visibly increased 1,455,000 bushels, and now stands at 26,452,000 bushels as against 9,166,000 last year. Canadian visibly decreased from 2,640,000 on the week to 1,983,930, and there was a slight decrease also in stocks at Fort William. The United States Government report for August places the final condition of spring wheat at 62, this being considered as satisfactory from a financial point of view and tends to remove some of the uncertainties surrounding the commercial and financial atmosphere.

* * *

Toronto Wants Harbor Commission.

Monetary Times.

If Toronto desires to remain among the first four cities in Canada it should attend immediately to its waterfront problem, and suitable harbor facilities must be provided. If the Queen City wishes to possess a valuable volume of water traffic, it is necessary to do much and now. Mr. F. C. Spence has suggested the establishment of a harbor commission by Dominion legislation, three members to be appointed by the City Council, one by the Dominion Government on the nomination of the board of trade, and one by the Dominion Government direct. The term of office recommended is three years, with liability to recall and eligibility for reappointment. Toronto might then follow Montreal's example. The powers of the progressive Montreal Harbor Commission include the expropriation of adjacent property, the building and leasing of docks, the control of adjacent railways, and the general supervision of harbor construction and traffic. It is also suggested that the power to issue debentures be secured, that there may be no obstacle in the way of needed expropriation and construction. This matter should not remain on paper to be buffeted by civic committees. Men of action are needed at once.

The following cities and towns are opposed to the unreasonable bonus system:

Berlin, Ontario; Calgary, Alberta; Edmonton, Alberta; Lethbridge, Alberta; Peterborough, Ontario; Toronto, Ontario; Welland, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Interesting Facts.

During the first six months of the present year £26,000,000 of British money has been invested in Canada.

Out of a gross revenue of £5,119,258 for the past financial year the Queensland, Australia, Treasurer has been indebted to the State Railways for no less than £2,318,622, or upward of 45 per cent.

QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

A return prepared by the Lands Department, Brisban, shows that between January 1 and June 30 of the present year 2,757,271 acres were selected. There was a great increase in agricultural farm selections, 771 portions of 321,519 acres being taken up as compared with 659 portions of 214,774 acres in the same period of 1909.

Grazing homesteads show a great increase, the area being 1,271,209 acres, as compared with 684,207 acres in the same period of 1909.

The figures for the month of June alone give 751,464 acres selected, as compared with 271,695 acres selected in June last year.

The Lands Department, in Brisbane, has received an inquiry on behalf of a number of families residing in Oklahoma, U.S.A., for land in Queensland, on which they may settle in a group.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for July were $1,225,100, an increase of $381,000 over the corresponding month of last year, and the mileage in operation was 3297, an increase of 203 miles.

The earnings of the British Columbia Electric Railway in July were $283,535, an increase of $62,870.

The earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Railway in July were $252,014, an increase of $37,927.

The Canadian Western Lumber Company sold 6,612,000ft. in July, at an average price of $18 11 per 1000ft.

The Canadian Mineral Rubber Company earned $150,561 in July.

Canadian dividends to be paid in September include B. C. Electric Railway Company Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent., and the Canadian Northern Railway Company Three per Cent.

Toronto Street Railway earnings, 1909, were $3,903,257.00 gross, $2,000,000.00 net, of which the city received as its share $507,821.

STOCKS, BONDS AND FINANCE.

The stock market has been somewhat stronger this week. Portland Canal stocks are still weak but show signs of strengthening. Nugget is active around 90, with a tendency to rise. Oils are active again and gained a point or two, on favorable reports. B. C. Amalgamated Coal has sold as low as 1 1-8, several large sales occurring at that figure.

The fruit market is very active. Peaches have reached their maximum in quantity and minimum in price, excellent samples selling at 75 cents per crate. Apples are very plentiful and of good quality. Prunes, plums and pears are all coming in good quantities.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 14, 1910.

To the Editor of the Western Call,
Vancouver B. C.

Sir,—

The following letter was handed to the three daily papers and was partially published in the Province. The Advertiser has promised continually to do so, but has failed up to the present. The World refuses to do so.

C .M. W.

Re Telephones.

Telephone discussion in Vancouver is now popular. The people are interested to know what is best, and whether my Company gets the franchise or not, I can make this solemn pledge to the people that the discussion will not end until so far as possible they know the defects of the present system and the merits of the system we propose to install. I court no controversy with the Mayor or President of the Board of Trade, but I certainly will not refrain from conflict if by that I can secure full and fair discussion of the telephone question.

Despite what has been said to the contrary, the people are anxious for better service, a better system and cheaper rates. It does not take a man of any great training to see that the service is not good at the present time. The most casual comparison shows that the rates charged by the present service is away above what is proposed by us. The people seem opposed to a dual system.

First, as to rates. Within a one and a half mile radius from the central station, even with the reduction for prompt payment, the rates which the B. C. Telephone Company charge are:—

For single business telephones....$48 per year
For party business telephones....$40 per year
For single residence telephones....$36 per year
For party residence telephones....$24 per year

For each quarter of a mile beyond the one and one-half mile redius they increase their rates 25c per month, or $3 per year, so that at the five-mile radius their rates for single business telephones is $96 per year, and for two-party residence telephones $66 per year.

Our offer for all within a five-mile radius from our central office is:—

For single business telephones....$42 per year
For party business telephones....$34 per year
For single residence telephones....$30 per year
For party residence telephones....$24 per year

The following table shows the comparison:—

Rates within radius from Central.	Business and single residence phones per year cheaper.	Two-party residence phones per year cheaper.
1½ miles	$6	$0
1½—1¾ miles	$9	$31
1¾—2 miles	$12	$61
2—2¼ miles	$15	$9
2¼—2½ miles	$18	$12
2½—2¾ miles	$21	$15
2¾—3 miles	$24	$18
3—3¼ miles	$27	$21
3¼—3½ miles	$30	$24
3½—3¾ miles	$33	$27
3¾—4 miles	$36	$30
4—4¼ miles	$39	$33
4¼—4½ miles	$42	$36
4½—4¾ miles	$45	$39
4¾—5 miles	$48	$42

It is urged that the necessities of a dual system will counteract this reduction in price. As a result of our experience in Los Angeles, Columbus and Butte, we can say that at the end of the first year after our installation the number of duplications between the two systems will be 8 per cent, after that it grows less. If at the end of the first year the number of duplications within a one and one-half mile radius amounted to 15 per cent. then taking the proposed reduction and comparing it with the duplication, the average price per telephone within that one and a half mile radius would remain exactly the same as it now is. Outside the one and one-half mile radius there will be very few duplications and the gain to the people is shown by the above table. Now, we cannot control the rates of the B. C. Telephone Company without competition; their charter privileges make this impossible.

How, then, shall we obtain cheaper rates and get a first-class service? Some say by government ownership. On March 15th of this year Premier McBride, after receiving petitions from the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and other places and also from the organized labor organizations, announced that the government did not intend to go into the telephone business and gave his reasons. Others favor government or municipal control. I think that any well informed lawyer will give his opinion that this is not very practicable with the present charter of the B. C. Telephone Company.

A third set, including the Mayor of Vancouver, favor municipal ownership. A more direct way of playing into the hands of the B. C. Telephone Company could hardly be imagined. It would be the very first instance of record where a government or city went into a competing business of this sort. Monopolies have been owned by the government—not competing systems. Moreover, a moment's reflection shows us that a telephone service confined to Vancouver city alone would hardly be serviceable. It would force the people into a dual system more than any other project, because you would have to retain the old B. C. Telephone Company for communication with all the outlying municipalities as well as for all other long distance work. With a competing system in the field, the B. C. Telephone Company would not be so indispensable to all subscribers.

The city have made overtures to the B. C. Telephone Company requesting them to submit to civic control rates and service and to install such system as a committee of the Council may find as up-to-date. That is all that is before the Council at present, except an indication that if that is not granted, a competing system will be allowed.

Now as this competing system would involve a dual system until the new company has the mastery, we wish to investigate whether the alleged faults of a dual system are greater than the benefits we would receive. In Butte, Los Angeles and Sioux City they had before the automatic telephone was installed, a single system, and the single system was giving a far better service than the B. C. Telephone Company is giving in the city of Vancouver. Yet here are the letters from the mayor of Butte to Smith & Wo

(Continued on next page)

Mining Investment

TEXADA ISLAND COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL, $250,000.00, in shares of par value of $1.00.

LOCATION.

On Texada Island, 2½ miles from the Town of Van Anda, and only 35 miles from the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith. Further it is within 70 miles of Vancouver.
Good Harbor and first class wagon road.

DEVELOPMENT.

"A" shaft, 85 feet.
"B" cross-cut, 27 feet.
"C" drift, 25 feet.
"D" drift, 8 feet.
Lead 8 feet wide, traced on the surface for 700 feet. This showing is unsurpassed in this district.

ASSAYS.

	Gold, Oz.	Silver, Oz.	Copper, %	Value per ton.
July 7, 1909	0.06	2.80	9.60	$28.29
July 13, 1909	0.16	1.26	6.87	18.13
July 17, 1909	0.56	2.00	18.60	57.12
July 17, 1909	0.10	0.60	6.85	17.23
Aug. 30, 1909	0.05	0.88	7.00	17.06
Sept. 4, 1909	0.44	0.60	5.70	21.33

INVESTMENT.

This is an investment, not a gamble. The property has been proven and not a share was offered to the public until this was done. The Company are in a position to commence shipping at once. We are offering to the public

50,000 SHARES,

the proceeds of which are to be spent in installing suitable machinery. These shares are being offered at 25 cents per share. Already shares have been applied for out of this issue. The payments are easy—One-half on application and the balance in two and four months.

For further particulars apply to the Fiscal Agents,

H. H. STEVENS & CO.

317 PENDER STREET, W., - - - - - - - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Please mention "Western Call" when applying for shares

(Continued from page 4)

worth; from the mayor of Sioux City to Smith & Woodworth, and from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to the Vancouver Board of Trade:

* * *

The Mayor's Office,
Butte, Montana.
Charles P. Nevin, Mayor.
Butte, Mon., August 1, 1910.
Smith & Woodworth,
Vancouver, B. C.:
Gentlemen,—

Replying to your letter of recent date, with reference to the success of the Independent Telephone Company in this community, would say that the company here has given the very best of satisfaction, and has been successful in securing three to one more subscribers than the Rocky Mountain Bell Company, which is also operating an exchange in this city.

Prior to the entry of the Independent Telephone Company, the telephone service in this city was very unsatisfactory, and while the entry of the new company made an additional expense on our citizens, they are nevertheless satisfied because of the excellent service they are receiving at the present time.

The city of Butte did not hesitate in giving the Independent Company a franchise and have not thus far had any reason to regret their action.

Yours truly,
CHAS. P. NEVIN,
Mayor.

City of Sioux City,
Iowa.
Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1910.
Messrs. Smith & Woodworth,
3036 Crown Building.
Vancouver, B. C.:
Gentlemen,—

Replying to your letter of recent date concerning the telephone systems in this city, will say that we have had the Bell system here for over twenty years and the Automatic system since 1902. The latter company has now, I understand, something over 5,000 phones and the service is excellent. There is, of course, some objection to the competing systems, such as business houses requiring both, but this is more than offset, in my opinion, by the fact that the competition has lowered the cost of the service and has improved it. Both companies do their best to give good service, and the competition is quite a spur.

In this state, franchises are granted by vote of the people, the question being submitted at an election by the city council. The franchise was granted to the Sioux City Telephone Company (Automatic) by a very large majority and our people have had no cause to regret it. Sioux City has a population of about 50,000 and covers an area of over 44 square miles. It seems to me that Vancouver should have no hesitancy in granting a franchise to a company operating the Automatic system. You will find, as we have, that the competition brings good results which far outweigh the few objections and annoyances arising from the use of the two systems.

We have had the Automatic system here in Sioux City long enough to give it the severest tests in winter and summer, and in all kinds of weather, and the fact that the number of phones of this system has steadily increased is the best testimonial to its worth that could be desired.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you wish.

Yours very truly,
A. A. SMITH,
Mayor.

* * *

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.
Los Angeles, Feb. 2, 1910.
Mr. William Skene,
Secretary Vancouver Board of Trade,
Vancouver, B. C.:

Dear Sir,—

Responding to yours of the 19th, will say that we find the introduction of two telephone systems to great advantage in our work, and most of the institutions of the city report favorably on the proposition. I am confident no well regulated establishment would do without two systems; it facilitates work and enables rapid communication that one system does not supply.

In many instances the same poles are used by both companies. We are endeavoring to have all wires put in the ground in the thickly settled parts of the city. This obviates the use of poles entirely.

Yours truly,
FRANK WIGGINS,
Secretary.

* * *

These men have had experience. To give the Council the same experience we have asked for a fair committee to go to these and other places and investigate. We will not pay the expenses of any committee who have pre-judged the matter and determined not to be convinced, but we will pay the expenses of any committee embracing all shapes of opinion or those entirely unprejudiced. The immediate proposition, therefore, before the Council and before the people of Vancouver, is investigation, and no matter what steps are taken by others, that investigation will keep up until the people are satisfied and enlightened on the matter.

I also enclose you a copy of our proposed agreement with the City of Vancouver. That agreement can, of course, be amended in some parts, notably in regard to conduict work. In fact, any fair proposal of the Council will be very courteously looked into by my backers.

Yours truly,
C. M. WOODWORTH.

Council Have Opportunity to Investigate.

Chicago, Ills.,
Sep. 3, 1910.

Smith & Woodworth,
615 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

"You are authorized to make the following proposition to Council. We will guarantee and secure the same by an enforcible agreement and bond if necessary that our automatic equipment will work just as satisfactorily with one hundred thousand lines as with ten thousand or one thousand lines. We now have numerous exchanges operating more than ten thousand telephones all of them operating on a one hundred thousand line basis to the entire satisfaction of the public and the investor. If the efficiency or popularity of the service is doubted by council we will pay the expense of a committee to investigate automatic exchanges operating more than ten thousand telephones including the Pacific Coast and other large plants in this section of the country, we reimbursing you for the expenditures."

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO.
H. D. CRITCHFIELD.

What Experts Say.

"Last summer I visited the Pacific coast, and there for the first time since my experience in Chicago some seventeen years ago, I had the opportunity of examining the automatic system in operation in Portland, Oregon. It was rather a novel experience to be or rather hear them, being made in that exchange of about eight thousand lines and to see the connections, throughout the room, with practically no one in attendance at all, and another thing I learned there in Portland, from our own members, who were simply subscribers to the automatic system, was that from their experience they preferred the automatic system to the manual system, on account of its certainty of conveying the signals, and not giving the wrong numbers. Another point, which was new to me, and which was first made known to me by a subscriber who was an electrical man and had an automatic exchange system connected with his residence, was that occasionally a lineman came looking for trouble on the circuit before the subscriber knew that there was any trouble. It appears that in the exchange, instead of waiting for trouble to be reported from the outside, they locate the trouble on the line from the exchange and remove it promptly before the subscriber is aware that there is any trouble.

Another interesting device connected with the system, which was called to my attention, was the meter for registering the calls. It appears that in some of the cities on the coast the franchise requires that the telephone system must be on a meter basis, that is, that the subscriber must pay by the number of calls. The result is that the companies are obliged to meter the system, and the meter not only registers completed calls, but it discards "service" calls and discards calls that are not completed, so that the meter actually registers only the calls that are to be paid for.

From Portland, Oregon, I went to San Francisco, and there the Home Telephone Company's system was in process of construction. I visited the main exchange and several of the branches, and it is quite certain and evident that the people who are building that system have faith in the automatic telephone exchange, for the reason that it is one of the best and most expensively constructed systems that I have ever visited."

"In the large majority of cases the defects are discovered and rectified before the subscribers concerned are aware that such trouble have existed.

"The advantages rightly claimed for automatic telephones are numerous. Of course the most important one is that of dispensing with the need of operators at the exchange, not only in effecting a large saving in operating expenses, but also by solving the 'girl' problems in the exchanges, which involve training the girls, their leaving the service abruptly when trained, operators suitable for the work in the necessity for resting rooms in the exchanges, etc. These problems, together with the difficulty in obtaining certain localities, have frequently been the deciding factors in determining the adoption of an automatic exchange. There is also the further important advantage that, in the aggregate, much time is saved in the automatic method of connecting, and more especially of disconnecting, subscribers, which admits, among other things of the use of a lower percentage basis of apparatus and of trunking circuits.

It is also evident that the percentage of 'wrong number' calls is, in the nature of things, much higher in manual than in automatic exchanges, the difficulty in hearing numerals by telephone, and the repitition from voice to voice accounting for much of this confusion. There is perhaps no greater single cause of annoyance to subscribers, and of loss of valuable time in effecting connections to a telephone company, than this matter of 'wrong number' calls. The claim for secrecy in the automatic system does not have much weight with me although it appears to do so with the general public. It is my experience that the operator in a busy manual exchange has little time and less inclination to listen to the subscribers conversation.

* * *

As a result of a wide investigation of automatic telephony in the United States and Canada, I can confirm the claims made for automatic telephony by its advocates as to its popularity with the general public where it is established, especially that basic feature of the age which enables the subscriber to make his own calls without the intervention of an operator."

This is concurred in by all engineers present. See proceedings, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York, February 11th, 1910.

Their Favorite Poets.

For a dyspetic.....Chaucer
For a religious one.....Pope
For a jouster.....Shakespeare
For a cook.....Burns
For a paperhanger.....Longfellow
For a diver.....Dryden
For a philologist.....Wordsworth
For a conchologist.....Shelley
—Life.

Obedient Child.—The curly-haired little sprite of the house came running to her father in the study and, throwing her arms about his neck, whispered confidentially in his ear:

"Oh, papa, it's raining!"

Papa was writing on a subject that occupied his mind to the exclusion of matters aside, so he said, rather sharply, "Well, let it rain."

"Yes, papa; I was going to," was her quick response.—Harper's.

Anniversay Service in St. Michaels' Church Sunday evening. Speaker, Rev. A. H. Sovereign. Special Music

IN THE ESTATE OF MARIE ESTHER SWITZER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other having claims against the estate of the late Maria Esther Switzer, who died on or about the 10th day of June, A.D. 1910, are required on or before the 10th day of October, A. D. 1910, to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, statement of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the above mentioned date the administratrix of the above mentioned estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled threto, having regard only to the claims with which she shall then have notice. And the administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated Vancouver, B. C., this 8th day of September, A. D. 1910.

MacGILL & GRANT.
Solicitors for Hannah Sophia Curtis, Administratrix.

FRIDAY SATURDAY BARGAIN DAYS H. Macartneys

FANCY WEALTHY APPLES
Snap per Box $1.25

Try ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR
This Flour is made in Vancouver. Those who do their own baking will find it the Queen of all flours
Sold at sack $1.95

TOASTED CORN FLAKES
3 pkgs for 25c

LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP
Only for 3 tins 25c

CHIVERS FAMOUS MARMALADE
jar 15c

SOVEREIGN CREAMERY BUTTER
3 pounds for $1.00

PURE GOLD JELLY POWDER
Only per pkge 5c

SAPOLIO
3 cakes for 25c

SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP
8 bars for 25c

CRAB APPLES
per box $1.00
These are nice red stock

PRESERVING PEARS
Bartlette pr box $1.25

FINEST WHITE POTATOES
per sack $1.00

GET YOUR GREEN TOMATOES
Now; these are scarce
12 lb for 25c

We have just received a large shipment of Pure Maple Syrup from the East. This syrup is absolutely pure and is guaranteed. We are selling it at a reduced price. Embrace this opportunity qt 45c

TRY OUR TEA
3 lb for $1.00

and you will be convinced it is only foolishness paying any more

PHONE 6126
Send us your address and we will be only too glad to call on you
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Keeler's Nursery

For Choice Pot Plants
ALSO BASKETS AND TUBS AT A SACRIFICE
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ARCHBISHOP BOURNE'S INSIGHT.

I shall touch upon only one point in the Archbishop's letter, so ably referred to and criticized by Mr. D .A. McRae in the News-Advertiser of September 10, A. D. 1910.

The statement is this: "I believe that to the Catholic Church has been committed the full revelation of Jesus Christ; and to her, and to her alone, has been given authority to speak in the name of God Himself, and to tell mankind what they are to believe and what they are to do." * * * * "At the root of all this apostolic work, as far as we can see, lies the return of England to the Catholic faith, and to the allegiance she so readily gave to the apostolic see, prior to her apostacy of the sixteenth century."

Of the above quotation I wish to refer closely to the statement in following words selected from the above:

"At the root of all this apostolic work lies the return of England to the Catholic faith." This infers, or states point blank that England once was in the Catholic faith and that she got out of that faith, and that she is out of the Catholic faith today.

The first of these statements is not historically true, in anything like a complete sense. But I readily agree that England is not in the Roman Catholic faith today. And this is the one item of the above which makes the Archbishop's statement important. England is out, and the Roman Catholic Church wishes to have her in its faith.

I believe that he speaks truth at this point. Now, why does the reverend gentleman wish England within the Church of Rome? It is so plain that on answer is needed. But why does His Grace use the words :

"At the root of all this apostolic work lies the return of England to the Catholic faith?" By the words "all this apostolic work" he means the work of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the whole world, as is plainly seen by a perusal of his letter.

And in his opinion that part of this world's work, the very "root" of the whole matter, is the conversion of England to Rome.

Now, why did he name England? Why not name Russia, or Turkey, or Persia, or Germany? Why is England the Root of Resistance, **the root of the whole enterprise?** Is the Archbishop right in his statement; in his diagnosis of the immense value of England's conversion to the Roman Catholic church?

He speaks the truth in this statement. He sees very accurately. His insight is perfect in this problem and its relation to "all the apostolic work" throughout the world. And as he sees the exact status of England as the "root" of resistance to the endeavors of his church, so he requires his people to join with him in converting this very England from its apostasy to a belief **that he and his Roman Catholic co-workers from the Pope down are the only authorized preachers of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.** He singles out England, because this nation has pre-eminently from the beginning been the adamantine stone of resistance to the false pretensions of the Roman Catholic church.

Now, why is England the bulwark of resistance to the Archbishop and his church? It is in his way, and has been in his church's way from the very beginning. This is true today, and he would have it otherwise. Can he? Can the archbishops, the cardinals, the Pope and the entire church bring England into the fold of the papacy? Can they?

I answer no. Not now. Not ever. "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. World without end. Amen." They all must fail.

In the beginning Rome did not Christianize Britain. At no time in the history of the past 1900 years did Rome Christianize Britain. She never did, and never will.

Now I come to the reason of the trouble of the Archbishop on this rock of religious resistance, this "root" of permanent opposition, which he places in the forefront of success or failure, in the missionary attempts of his church to Romanise the whole world.

The chief reason is the following, set out in short, pithy statements of fact:—

England, representing Britain, is officially the Ten-Tribed Nation of ancient Israel. This fact has been proved beyond a peradventure by scores of unanswerable cited facts.

Ephraim, in the days of the Ten-Tribed nation, represented the "House of Israel," as differing from the House of Judah. And of Ephraim-Israel it was foretold that in the latter days he would rule the world, that he would push the nations to the ends of the earth, and that he would be the light carrier to the human family.

Britain is Ephraim-Israel, and therefore the divinely appointed light carrier to the whole world. England has from the beginning of the Christian era to this hour been the leader in the true evangelization of the world. Now the Archbishop knows that in the way of his church stands the true missioner, Old England. Rome is not, **and never was appointed the evangel carrier to mankind.**

This was, and is God's only reason for calling out of Chaldea, the Abrahamic part of the Hebrew race. He called out that family to raise up "a royal priesthood" for the eventual salvation of the world.

When His chosen children wandered away from the path of duty, they were punished. And yet the Almighty, in numerous ways, set forth in the promises to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, David, Solomon, the prophets, and even to Israel in exile, that **in the Israelites** He would save the world, and bless the human family. In them all the nations were to be blessed.

This is where England, in her broad sense, stands today. She is the light carrier to the human family, and the Roman church is not. Hence the Archbishop finds this Israel-England in the way of his pretensions. He tells us that his church is the only missioner. I answer him, and say that God affirms that "His covenant people," the House of Israel, are His true and divinely appointed missioners. No wonder then that Archbishop Bourne is worried over the attitude of Israel-England.

Before the death of Christ, under pagan Roman sway, many Hebrews of ancient Israel had established themselves in Ireland, Wales, England and Scotland. That these people were a part of the scattered houses of Israel, referred to by Christ and his apostles, **is today a well known fact;** well known to those who have carefully studied the matter.

When Christ was crucified by pagan Rome, the persecutions of the early Christians became very fierce. For two reasons these early Christians went away from the centres of persecution to other lands and regions outside of Jerusalem, and afterwards from Rome, that ancient pagan city on the banks of the Tiber. One reason was that they fled for safety. Another was that Christ commanded His followers to seek out the "lost sheep of the House of Israel." Hence several of these noble Israelite followers of Christ went to Britain, to where Israel was officially gathering at that time.

They were gathering to the "Isles of the sea afar off," to the land in which they were to grow into a multitude to fill the whole earth, and from which to go out and "push the nations as with horns of unicorns."

If the Archbishop could win England to worship according to the teachings of ancient and modern Rome, then England once more would be severely punished for apostasy, as was the case in 721 B. C., for sin, her forefathers, under the name of the House of Israel, were exiled among their enemies.

Gildas, the British historian, says: "that Christianity was introduced into Britain five years after the Crucifixion."

Baronius, a Roman Catholic, says "that the British church was founded ten years before the Roman church."

Eusebius, in 320 A. D., says: "The apostles passed beyond the ocean to the isles called the Brittanic isles."

Origen, 240 A. D., says: "Britain holds the religion of Christ."

Dr. Lingard, a Romanist, says: "It was about the year 43 that the Roman power obtained a permanent footing in Britain, from which period there must have been a constant communication between the provincial government and the imperial court; and an annual influx of strangers into the land (of Britain), increasing in proportion as the Romans extended their conquest. From some of these already proselytes to the new faith, it is probable that Christian doctrines were silently disseminated among the natives."

Sabellius Enno says: "Christianity was privately professed elsewhere, but the first nation that proclaimed it as their religion, and called its Christian, after the name of Christ, was Britain."

Polydore Vergil, and Cardinal Pole, both loyal Roman Catholics, said that "Britain was the first of countries to receive the Christian faith."

Genebrard remarks: "The glory of Britain consisted not only in this, that she was the first country which in a national capacity publicly professed herself Christian, but she made this confession when the Roman Empire itself was pagan, and a cruel persecutor of Christianity."

This priority of antiquity was questioned on political grounds by the ambassadors of France and Spain, at the Council of Pisa, A. D. 1417. The council, however, affirmed it. The ambassadors appealed to the Council of Constance, A. D. 1419, which confirmed the decision of Pisa.

This was again confirmed by the Council of Sena, and then acquiesced in. This decision laid down that the churches of France and Spain were bound to give way in the points of antiquity and precedency to the Church of Britain, which was **founded by Joseph of Arimathea,** "immediately after the passion of Christ."

So then, long before Rome sent Augustine and his monks to Britain, the Gospel had been carried over to this Ephriam-Israel land, but Paul and other Israelites carried the Gospel to their brethren in Britain, just after the crucifixion.

Britain is Israel. Israel is the divinely appointed missioner from the days of Jacob to his father Isaac. Britain will not bow to Rome. Her mission is to carry the gospel to all lands, and to eventually rule the nations of the earth.

Those who hold the views, herein enunciated by me, are a great multitude, including many thousands of literary men and women in Britain, Canada, United States, the entire British Empire, and the continent of Europe, especially in the north.

Continental Europe, swayed by Rome, is jealous of Britain, and hates her for the very reason that the older people hated Jesus Christ.

Even though Archbishop Bourne used the word "England," he knows well that this word in effect includes the whole Empire, United States, Scandinavia, Denmark and Holland. Because he means to say that the principal resistance to his church is represented by the **Protestantism of England,** which is fairly characteristic of the above nations.

Anglo-Saxondom never did and never will give up personal freedom for spiritual and intellectual bondage. Anglo-Saxon, Briton, British, Dane and Tute, all Hebrew names or words, are a confederate band in the world, so strong and fearless, under the inspiring word and spirit of God, that they are doing, and will do the work of the true missionary, because divinely appointed thousands of years ago.

Cardinal Manning holding the same view as Archbishop Bourne concerning England, has a plan to force this British-Israel antagonism to the papacy into subjection. Hear the Cardinal as to the only possible, but awful, plan:—

"There is only one solution of the difficulty, and that is the terrible scourge of continental war, a war that will exceed the horrors of any of the wars of the Empire. In spite of all obstacles, the Vicar of Jesus Christ will be put again in his own rightful place. But that day will not be until his adversaries have crushed each other with mutual destruction." Thus then the chief adversary (England) to Rome is to be crushed into submission.

E. ODLUM.

Vancouver, B.C., September 13, 1910.

THE WONDERFUL WORLD BENEATH YOUR FEET.

Many a boy living on a farm or in what he thinks a humdrum village, reads of snowcapped mountains and great gorges hollowed out of solid rock by the constant action of a flowing stream. He hears perhaps of railroads whose beds are cut through bowlders and ledges, showing in the cutting the different formations of the rocky walls. If he is interested in geology, he sighs for a glimpse of these wonders, and thinks a bit enviously of the boy who lives where he can study these things at first hand, never dreaming that just as wonderful things are lying close beside his own doorstep.

How about these stones out in the south meadow that must be laboriously hauled away before the plowing can be done? Where do you suppose they came from? Who put them there? Why are they rounded and smooth? And where in your neighborhood is there any bed of rock from which they could have been broken?

These stones which are impatiently tossed away as nuisances, have a history quite as wonderful as that of the canons and granite masses of which you have been reading. Suppose you pick up one of these cobblestones and try to learn its story. Boulders, we are told, are lost rocks which in by gone days have broken loose from some parent ledge and been carried by the action of the slow moving glacier or running water from its melting or other sources, and left stranded in some distant spot. That stone from the field has the same history; it was broken from some far distant ledge centuries ago, and, tossed and borne along, rounded smooth by the action of the water, it has come to rest at last in your field, so far from its original rocky ledge that you could probably never find where it had first belonged.

The little stream in the meadow is going through the same processes of hollowing out a pathway that the mountain torrent has taken. The hills, the woods, valleys and level land are all carrying out nature's laws; every leaf and blossom holds a romance. You need not go far afield to learn the story of the earth; it is being told all about you, on every side. If you do not hear its voice it is only because you do not understand, and have not learned to use your eyes and your thoughts in considering the common things of the everyday world that lies beneath your very feet.

"'Allo, Bill! You do look pale an' thin, Bill. Wot's wrong, Bill? Been ill, Bill?"

Thus one jovial frequenter of the gutter to a friend he had not seen for weeks.

Bill passed a horny hand across his wear yrow.

"No," he answered, "I ain't been ill—it's work! Work from ten in the mornin' till nine at night, and only one hour's rest. Tink of it, mate—jest

LIGNO-CONCRETE: AN EARLY FORM OF REINFORCED CONSTRUCTION.

By Thomas Parker.

Recently a report on reinforced construction work has been prepared by the engineer in chief of the harbor board at Rockhampton, Australia, speaking very favorably of the durable nature of the structure. This is a river wharf and was designed and carried out seventeen years ago by the writer. At that time no other reinforced concrete work of that type was known, and it was regarded as a pioneer in that kind of construction. The substantial nature of the work, after seventeen years' test, and the opinion of the inspecting engineer, that it will probaby be as sound at the end of one hundred years as it is now, will give interest to the following description of the work.

For several years the timber wharves belonging to the city of Rockhampton, although built of the most durable hardwoods of Australia, with Muntz-metal overing to the piles, had been subject to the ravages of the teredo. One costly wharf literally collapsed and fell into the Fitzroy River, having been undermined by the well-known marine scourge which had honeycombed the supporting piles. As a protective measure, the device was adopted of driving piles on the front line of the wharf, and inclosing these piles in monolithic cement concrete. The rock forming the bed of the river was excavated to form two grooves into which the concrete is tied. This concrete front wall is also tied to the land by piles driven into the river bank behind connected with wrought-iron rods 1¾ inches in diameter. The main piles are in couples at 10 feet distance longitudinally, on which are bolted upper and lower walling timbers to stiffen the initial timber structure before inclosing it with the cement concrete. The latter was composed of 6 parts of stone gravel, and sand to 1 part of Portland cement, and laid successfully within a sheet-piled and canvas curtain. The concrete was mixed and filled into a canvas bag, and lowered down to the bottom, with the mouth of the bag downward, loosely secured by a cord, one end of which reached to the workman above water. When each bag of concrete reached the bottom, or surface of concrete work in progress, by pulling on the cord, the concrete was gently discharged while the bag was slowly hoisted from its resting place. By this method the mixed concrete was laid 18 feet below low water without washing out the cement. A return wall at each end was constructed in a similar manner, of reduced dimensions, to carry the wall to the land and shut out the tidal water from the back of the work. The space behind was then filled up with earth and gravel, and a timber decking laid on top to carry the traffic. Cast-iron fender pieces were fixed to the front of the wall, which thus presents a surface of indestructible materials to the river front.

The advantages of this new method of wharf building were claimed to be the following: Entire protection against the teredo, a substantial structure with a minimum thickness of concrete wall, secured by the hold of the driven piles in the rock and the tie rods to the solid land at the back. Also the avoidance of the objectionable spaces under the old form of timber wharves which harbor rats and filth; and a premanent structure at little more than the cost of timber structures.

TUBERCULOSIS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Tuberculosis costs the United Kingdom 90,000 lives and $40,000,000 every year. These are the two most startling facts emphasized in a special appeal to the public issued by the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. The terrible point about the whole thing is that this deadly scourge is not hereditary, but infectious, and could be stamped out in a generation if only the public would realize the awful death roll and the heavy loss the diseases means to them. Although these facts have been placed before the British public again and again they have been slow to move, and apparently regard the ravages of the disease with Oriental-like indifference. "It is the will of Allah," might well be the explanation of their attitude, and while it is so there seems little chance of ridding the country of the "white scourge." The association are appealing for funds to educate the nation out of its indifference into action. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in their object, and that rapidly. As matters stand, every year 90,000 lives and $40,000,000 are lost solely through the inaction and indifference of the people.

Generosity.

The Backer—Go it, Billy, yer ain't half licked yet.

The Fighter—Well, you come and 'ave the other 'arf. I ain't greedy!"—Tit-Bits.

If You Never

Have had a good picture of yourself you need not feel discouraged. All the more reason to try a really skilled artist, one who has made a life study of the human face and who stands second none in photographic ability.

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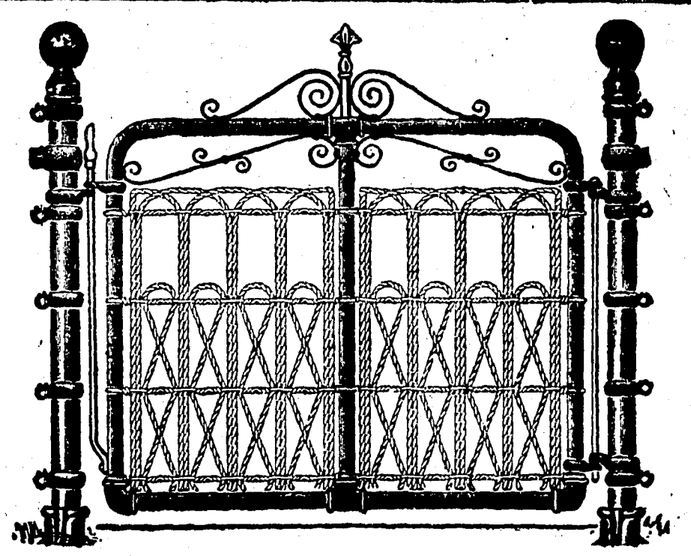

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CHURCHES

Baptist

MT. PLEASANT Baptist Church—
Cor. 10th Ave. and Quebec St.
S. EVERTON, B.A., Pastor.
250 13th Avenue, East.
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 CHRCH.—
Corner Tenth ave. and Ontario
SERVICES—Preaching at 11 a. m and at 7:00 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.
REV. W. LASHLEY HALL, B.A.B.D. Pastor.
Parsonage 123 Eleventh avenue, west. Telephone 3624.

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 8:00p. m WEDNESDAY—Prayer Meeting at 8:00 p. m. FRIDAY—Choir practice.
REV. J. W. WOODSIDE, M. A.,
Res. 170 Ninth ave. W. Tel. B3948. Pastor.

WESTMINSTER Church—
Cor. Welton and 26th. One block east of Westminster Ave.
SERVICES—Sunday 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:80.
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 Evensong 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 8:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
REV. G. H. WILSON, Rector.
Rectory, Cor. Ave. 8th and Prince Edward St. Telephone L3543.

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. RAINEY, Elder.

LODGES

Independent Order of Oddfellows

MT. PLEASANT Lodge No. 19.
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m in I. O. O. F. Hall Westminster ave. Mt. Pleasant. Sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
. Campbell, Noble Grand, Adela P. O
. Douglas, Vice Grand, 26th & Westr
HOS. SEWELL, Rec. Sec. 481 7th ave. E.

Loyal Orange Lodge

MT. PLEASANT L. O. L. No. 1842
Meets the 1st and 3d Thursday of each month at 8 p. m., in the K. of P Hall.
All visiting Brethren cordially welcome.
JOHN COVILLE, W. M
30 13th ave. W.
N. E. LOUGHEED, Secy
725 17th ave., W.

Independent Order Foresters

COURT VANCOUVER No. 1328
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p. m., in the Oddfellows Hall, Mt. Pleasant. Visiting brethern always welcome.
H. HANKINS, Chief Ranger
M. J. CREHAN, Rec. Sec
337 Princess street, City
A. PENGELLY, Financial Secretary.
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A BOX. 25c and 50c.
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The Right Way.

If I could live my whole life over
I'd take the sun to be my guide,
And daily shine on saint and sinner
And blessings give on every side.

I'd seek no more for selfish pleasures,
But work to help my fellow-men;
Each hour some little uplift giving
To raise the whole by deed or pen.

Far greater 'tis to give than garner,
For selfish ends, a godly store;
Far better help the needy neighbor
Than see thine own grow more and more.

Far better when the night comes darkling,
If I can say: "Throughout this day
I have made others brighter, happier,
Because my footsteps passed their way."

THE NEW RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The new Russo-Japanese treaty is generally accepted as an agreement in the interest of international peace. China, the country most affected, has expressed satisfaction over the mutual pledge of Russia and Japan to adhere to the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, and to maintain in Manchuria the status quo and the principle of the open door for commercial development.

Search for Armada Treasure.

The search for the sunken Armada treasure ship Florencia in Tobermory Bay began a few days ago under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie Foss, of London, has already been rewarded by some interesting discoveries. Working with the most modern equipment, the diver has recovered two gun barrels of small calibre, two powder flasks, several small cannon balls and what appears to be a scabbard, all encrusted with lime. Two coins were also picked up in a trawl, and these will be forwarded to the British Museum for examination. The galleon has, it is believed, been located within an area of 150 yards square, and the bottom will be systematically probed down to bedrock.

RICE ROLLS IN INDIA.

The most important of the agricultural industries of India is the cultivation of rice, of which a number of varieties are produced, differing in size, shape and color of grain, as well as in suitability for culinary purposes. More than 70,000,000 acres are annually put under rice in India, and samples of all the varieties produced have recently been analyzed by Mr. David Hooper. One of these is peculiar in that it is too glutinous to be boiled in the ordinary way. The difficulty is avoided by boiling it in bamboo tubes, and after being thus prepared, it is left in the tubes to be eaten cold, especially by travellers. When the rice is to be eaten, the bamboo is peeled off and a long roll of rice appears, which forms an excellent substitute for bread.

BURGLAR-PROOF GLASS.

A new glass has recently been produced by a famous firm of French glass-makers which is intended to be proof against the ordinary attacks of burglars. So many cases of burglary have been committed by the breaking of show-windows and snatching of valuables on exhibition that a special effort has been made to end this particular form of depredation. The glass now produced is made by a secret process, but the makers admit that thickness and care in its manufacture are the principal essentials. It is made about three-quarters of an inch thick, and, on test, has resisted the blow of a 10-pound iron disk, thrown against it from distances ranging from 10 to 20 feet. A hole four-tenths of an inch in diameter at the outer surface was made by the impact from the greater distance. The same blow would have shattered ordinary plate glass completely.

JAPAN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

The Japanese government has notified the European powers of the termination of its existing commercial treaties in 1911. This action marks the emergence of Japan upon a level of equality with the first-class powers. The treaties in question were agreed to by Japan eleven years ago, after the Western powers had abolished the special settlements and special foreign courts which were humiliating to Japanese pride. Under these treaties, which were a relic of the old condition of inferiority, Japan was limited to what have been known as "conventional" duties of not more than from 5 to 10 per cent. upon the most important imports. The effect was to make the Japanese statutory duties inoperative. The treaties ran for a period of twelve years. Japan now contemplates a highly protective tariff, with a large increase in rates, and will avail itself of the expiration of existing treaties to negotiate more favorable arrangements. The commercial treaty between Japan and the United States does not expire until 1912.

SEARCH FOR TREASURE.

Divers Seek for Armada Galleon on Floor of the Sea—Many Relics Found.

Argylshire, England—The treasure seekers are busy in Tobermory Bay hunting for the 30,000,000 "pieces of eight" which went down with the wrecked Armada galleon Florencia. After three days' diving a number of articles which belonged to the sunken Spaniard have been brought up, including a small sword and an ancient carpenter's caulking tool. Pieces of the hull have also been brought up, and it has been proved by experiment that the galleon can not be sunk more than sixteen feet below the bottom of the bay.

AFRICAN ART.

A remarkable collection of specimens of native African art, gathered in the southern Belgian Congo region, is now being arranged and classified in the British Museum. Its importance is largely due to the fact that it was made before the almost complete disappearance of native art in that part of Africa, due to the importation of cheap European productions. The collection is regarded as throwing a new light on savage art in Africa, especially by its assemblage of portrait statues of past native rulers carved out of wood. There is a beautiful carved throne, and there are wooden caskets and cups, as well as specimens of unique textile fabrics resembling velvet, made from the upper skin of the palmleaf.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH OUR FELLOWS.

Everything we gain for ourselves should make us more sympathetic and more helpful as far as our fellows are concerned. There are some young people who come back from college out of touch with their old friends, and even aloof from their fathers and mothers, who have sacrificed to give them their advantages. But the education that keeps us at a distance from our kind, has missed the vital thing. People who are so cultivated that they can see nothing good in one who is guilty of some trifling breach of etiquette, and who are as much repelled by the man who eats with his knife as if he were a thief, have more refinement than is good for them. It was George Eliot who said that the true end of culture is to make human beings love each other better. Whatever tends to diminish sympathy rather than increase it, to lessen understanding rather than enlarge it, is to be avoided.

THE REAL OWNER.

The real owner of a picture is not of necessity the one who pays so many thousand dollars for its possession, but he who is capable of seeing and enjoying its beauty. Sometimes people who are the nominal owners of fine libraries, in reality have no more right in them than the servant who dusts them morning by morning. And the boy who pours over his little dog-eared copy of Tennyson, by the light of a tallow candle, is really richer in books than the possessor of a thousand volumes who is incapable of understanding the contents of one of them.

Someone has said, "I would rather be able to appreciate things I do not have, than to have things I am not able to appreciate." That is the whole matter in a nutshell. The real possessor of beautiful and inspiring things is he who is able to appreciate their beauty and respond to their inspiration.

DISINFECTING RAILWAY CARS.

A German engineer has solved the difficult problem of sterilizing a railway-coach quickly, thoroughly and inexpensively, without taking out fittings and hangings. It is easily understood that cars may readily be carriers of disease-germs, and of more repulsive, if less dangerous vermin. The German coaches, returned from Russia, are often in filthy condition. By the newly devised plan, each is run into a specially constructed steel cylinder, at the Potsdam shops, sealed in, and heated by steam-coils to 140 degrees F. Air is then pumped out until such a vacuum is formed within the cylinder that water will boil in it at that temperature. Thus all moisture is evaporated from the car without injury from great heat. For special purposes of disinfection the cylinder is then filled with formaldehyde gas, which kills all insects and germ life in the car. In 24 hours the car is ready for service.

A New Twist.

Knicker—Bread is to be sold by weight.

Bocker—Then my wife can make us rich—New York Sun.

Nothing Else.

Friend—So you dined at a way station. What did you have for dinner?

Traveler—Twenty minutes.—Berkeley Blade.

A Near Neighbor.—"Was your husband kind to you during your illness?"

"Kind? Oh, indade, mum, Mike was more loike a neighbor than a husband."—Life.

SOBER BRITAIN.

Figures published in a Blue Book on the Licensing Laws show a gratifying decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales. A comparison between the years 1908 and 1909 gives the following result:—

Convictions—1908	187,803
1909	169,518
Decrease....	18,285

The decrease in England and Wales is thus 9.74 per cent. In Scotland it was 19 per cent., in Scottish towns 27 per cent., and in Ireland 8 per cent.

A MARVELLOUS PIECE OF TAPESTRY.

In the public library at Bayeux is a linen canvas two hundred and fourteen feet long by twenty inches broad, representing the invasion and sonquest of England by the Normans. Tradition says it was the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, or that she at least superintended the work and afterwards presented it to the cathedral of Bayeux. It contains figures of men, quadrupeds, birds, and sphinxes, buildings, ships and trees—one thousand five hundred and twelve in all. The picture has seventy-two divisions, a tree dividing each event, and it is a faithful representation of the customs and costumes of that time.—Exchange.

Waiting in Vain.—Disgusted Fisherman (emptying his bait into the stream)—"Hanged if I'll wait on you any longer. Here! Help yourselves."—Life.

CRIMINAL REFORM.

The Hon. J. G. Findlay, Attorney-General and Minister of Internal Affairs for New Zealand, has introduced in Parliament a measure of prison legislation which embraces some revolutionary provisions.

The Bill provides for the complete segregation of hardened criminals of the "habitual" type in circumstances which would prevent and possibility of communication with friends or fellow criminals. It also proposes the consexual perverts, and for the creation of separate reformatories for men, women and youths, with a system of rewards for good conduct, and opportunities for getting a fresh start in life on the expiration of the period of detention.

These reformatories would be used exclusively for minor offenders, the object being to prevent such misdemeanants from suffering from the prison taint.

New Zealand's present prison system has some extremely interesting features, which might be worth the study of the Home Secretary's advisors in England and other parts of the Empire. The indeterminate sentence for habitual offenders, and useful productive work on the land for prisoners have had notable results here already. One effect of the indeterminate sentence would seem to be that professional criminals are glad to get away from the country altogether, which, however, it may be for our neighbors, is an excellent thing for New Zealand.

A Hubby's Hobby.—A gentleman formerly attached to the American embassy at London tells how an old country sexton in a certain English town, in showing visitors around the churchyard, used to stop at one tombstone and say:

"This 'ere is the tomb of 'Enry 'Opper an' 'is eleven wolves."

"Eleven!" exclaimed a tourist, on one occasion. "Dear me! That's rather a lot, isn't it?"

Whereupon the sexton, looking gravely at his questioner, replied:

"Well, mum, yer see, it war an 'obby of 'is'n."—Harper's.

* * *

Captured.—Sandy was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun, he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed for home, with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step. "Quick! Quick! Jock!" he cried. "Open the door. I'm bringing him home alive."—Auckland Weekly News.

* * *

Round the Circle.—Chronic Old Growler (whose subject, as usual, is the country, and how quickly it is going to the dogs)—"And after all, it's you farmer chaps as is at the root of all the evil. You raise the corn, and the corn raises the whisky; whisky raises politicians, and politicians raise all the trouble we have in the country."—M. A. P.

* * *

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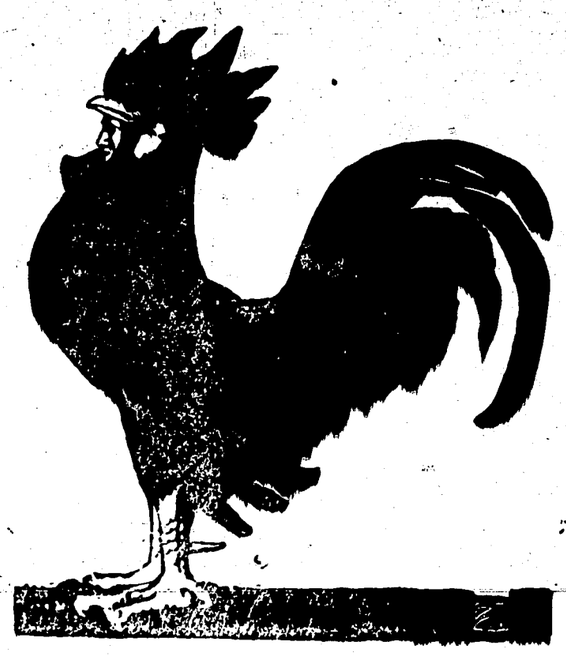
EDMOND ROSTAND'S wonderful "Chantecler" is the dramatic sensation of the world. In it Rostand proves himself to be one of the greatest dramatists of all times. "Chantecler" is not only the greatest play of the century,—it is the one great play of the last hundred years. It is an exquisite story, palpitating with human sympathy and interest. It warms the blood—stirs the emotions—arouses every commendable sentiment. "Chantecler" sparkles with wit—counsels with wise philosophy—entertains with fascinating idiom—while the tones of the hour bell of today, and today's problems, are heard through the medium of "Chantecler's" deliciously up-to-date slang. No language contains sufficient superlatives to describe it. Only reading and study will enable you to appreciate it. It has aroused all France—London has gone mad over it.



The Only English Translation

Rostand has chosen HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE as the medium through which to present "Chantecler" to the English-reading world. The publication will be in four instalments, one act to each instalment, beginning in the June number. The translator is the same who helped to make "Cyrano de Bergerac" so fascinating to American booklovers.

We have made special arrangements with the publishers of HAMPTON'S by which our readers may get "Chantecler" and the many other fine features published in HAMPTON'S in connection with our own paper, practically without cost. Read our offer below.

OTHER EXPENSIVE FEATURES

HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE every month contains the most costly, most important, and most interesting contents ever put between the covers of a general magazine. "Peary's Own Story" of the discovery of the North Pole, a $50,000 feature, is now in its most interesting stage, giving the positive "proofs" that Commander Peary and no other man discovered the North Pole. "The True History of the Southern Pacific Railroad" by Charles Edward Russell is one of the greatest magazine serials ever published. Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr's articles on the "Power of the Women's Clubs" are without an equal in their appeal to women everywhere. Fiction contributors include the foremost story-tellers of the world: Arthur Stringer has a new series called "The Adventures of an Insomniac;" James B. Connolly describes in several stories his Trip Around the World with the American Fleet; Frederick Palmer is contributing a series of airship stories of which Danbury Rodd is the central character. The only new idea in detective fiction since Sherlock Holmes is provided in the second series of stories about Luther Trant, the psychological detective, written by Edwin Balmer and William G. MacHarg. Other Short Stories are by such favorites as O. Henry, Gouverneur Morris, Charles Belmont Davis, Rupert Hughes, Josephine Daskam Bacon, Harris Merton Lyon and many others.

Special Offer to Readers of This Paper

By special arrangement with HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE, we are able to make the following remarkable offer to our readers. The publishers of HAMPTON'S advise us that the demand for "Chantecler" is tremendous. We therefore advise you to order on the attached coupon **now.** The only sure way of getting all of "Chantecler" is to send today.

The Western Call, 1 year -	$1.00
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SPECIAL IN DRESS GOODS

Diagonal Serges in all colors for 50c, 65c and 75c yard

The kind you pay $1.00 yd. elsewhere

Men's Underwear elastic rib, all wool, medium weight. Per suit $1.25 to - - - - - $2.50

Children's Underwear of all descriptions from 25c to - 90c per suit

Men's All Wool Sox in in all colors 3 pr. $1.00

Boys' Stockings, a large range in wool and cotton.

Women's Stockings, pure Lamma - - - 50c

A very large line of FANCY AND PLAIN FLANNELETTES

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN'S APPAREL.

You will find everything here for the little ones, in fact the most complete line in this section.

A FULL LINE OF D. & A. CORSETS.

SPECIAL--25c line of Neckwear, in latest colors

A big range of W. G. & R. Shirts in all sizes.

Local and Otherwise

Jelly's Baggage, 845.

* * *

Mr. W. P. Goard expects to rebuild at White Rock.

* * *

Mr. S. McCouat will make his home in Butte, Mont.

* * *

Acme Plumbing are moving nevt week.

* * *

WANTED—A few more pupils for piano. Apply 238 Fifteenth Av. East.

* * *

Miss Ruth Goard and Miss Marion Philip are attending school in town.

* * *

Look in next issue for Lowenthal's big Grocery advertisement.

Mrs. F. W. Delamater is expected home shortly.

* * *

Mr. Jos. A. McLean is opening a Real Estate and Brokerage office at 413 Granville St.

* * *

The Methodist church of Mount Pleasant will have a new soloist during Madame Yulisse's absence.

* * *

Mrs. S. Everton, Mount Plesant will receive to-day and afterward on the fourth Friday of each month.

* * *

Rev. Geo. Paul of the Apostolic Faith Mission on Tenth avenue is at present taking a well earned vacation at Ocean Park California.

* * *

Mr. C. P. Eastman, Broadway east, Mount Pleasant is confined to his home with a severe attack of pneumonia.

WANTED—

Two or three House Keeping Rooms. Phone 1405 or call at 2408 Westminster Road.

And still Main Street is blocked up.

* * *

The Independent Drug Co. are handling telegrams now.

* * *

Mr. James Simpson, of Langley, B. C. was in town last week.

* * *

Mr. A. S. Goard has been confined to bed for the past two weeks.

* * *

Mr. Steele has opened up a fine line of wheel goods in the Muir Block.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Goard is in the hospital with typhoid fever.

* * *

Mr. W. G. Stott, has arrived from Wainwright, Alta.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Philp of White Rock spent a few days in town.

* * *

Mr. E. W. Leeson is expected home from the north shortly.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Goard are in from White Rock, where they were burnt out.

First Class Laundress—Desires situation—either Institution or Private; excellent references. Apply this office.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Hamilton of 180 Eight avenue east is now in Calgary visiting with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Whimster.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Owens have returned from Victoria. Mr. Owens will take a position in Mount Pleasant's leading Hardware store.

* * *

Mr. C. E. Reed's small daughter was run over by an automobile. The driver had not the semblance of manhood as he left the little girl lying in the road.

* * *

The young people of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church purpose holding a Concert on October 13th. Look for further announcement later.

* * *

Mr. S. Woods, a progressive merchant tailor is opening up a complete line of gents' tailoring and he has a record behind him which should boost his business.

* * *

On Wednesday evening a number of Mt. Pleasant young people enjoyed a launch trip to Lake Bunsen. They spent a most enjoyable evening as the guests of the boys residing at the power station.

* * *

Just what Mount Pleasant wanted a waggon and vehicles of all description firm. Mr. Steele has branched out, his stock is coming in and you can get what you want in this line right at home. See his display in the Muir Block.

* * *

Mr. Phil. Coy, son of Dr. W. F. Coy, Eleventh and Main street left Wednesday for Montreal to continue his studies in Medicine and Surgery at McGill University. Messrs. L. Smith and G. Selman accompanied him, bound for the same place.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. Shepherd were in Vancouver on their wedding trip recently. Mr. Shepherd is a promising barrister of Lethbridge, Alta., and his bride was Miss Ethel Dixen of Maple Creek, Sask. Many old friends in Vancouver extend best wishes to the happy couple.

* * *

The following students leave to-morrow, (Saturday) for McGill University, Montreal—Misses McLeod, Smith, Patterson, Willet, and Mr. Thompson. Miss McKein and Miss Mathison are travelling with the party to Toronto. Miss McKein is going to the McMaster University.

* * *

The Hawaiian lecture in Mt Pleasant Methodist church by Francis King Hadlee in aid of the Jubilee Mission Circle on Monday evening last was a pronounced sucess. The picturcs were fine especially those of the Volcanoes which were very realistic. A good audience greeted the lecturer and the returns were satisfactory.

* * *

Mr. Lowenthal, Grocer, who recently purchased the Lamont business is certainly remodeling this store in the most up-to-date fashion. He is having the old shelving removed and replaced with glass shelving, with plate glass mirrors as a background. When Mr. Lowenthal is through with his intended improvements he will have not only one of the finest grocery stores on the hill but quite equal to any in the city.

* * *

On Wednesday afternoon the Guild of the Presbyterian church resumed work for the winter. The principal item on hand was the preparation for the sale of work that takes place on Thursday, Nov. 24th, and is in the aid of the Organ Fund. The ladies also arranged to hold a Thanksgiving Supper on Oct. 31st, Thanksgiving Day. The afternoon teas in aid of furnishing the Ladies Parlor will also be at once continued.

* * *

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Twenty-second avenue, Mount Pleasant, was the scene of a pleasant gathering last night in honor of Mr. G. E. Charters, who will leave Vancouver Thursday to enter McGill University as a medical student. Mr. Charters was presented by Mr. Joseph Brown with a number of gifts, including a handsome watch charm.

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On His Guard.—Teacher (to new pupil)—"Why did Hannibal cross the Alps, my little man?"

My Little Man—"For the same reason as the 'en crossed th' road. Yer don't catch me with no puzzles."—Sydney Bulletin.

No Cause for Worry.—Painter (to his servant)—"Now, carry this picture to the exhibition gallery. But be careful, for the paint is not quite dry yet."

Servant—"Oh, that's all right. I'll put on an old coat."—Fliegende Blaetter.

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SAVING THE CHILDREN.

Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, sta that, comparing the death-rate of infants having pasteurised m from the depot for which Nathan Straus gave the plant with t average death-rate of infants in Dublin, doctors report as follo Death-rate of milk depot children, 4.6 per cent.; average Dublin fantile death-rate, 14 per cent. Moreover, children sent to m depot by their doctors were all ailing and sickly, and therefore dinary chances were against them."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN CORNWALL.

The ruins of St. Piran's Oratory, near Perranporth, were scene of a public ceremony on Saturday in connection with the p tective work now being carried out. A body of trustees has b formed, and the ancient fabric which has been brought to view the removal of the surraunding sand, will be preserved by the er tion of an enclosing building. The place is being thronged w visitors just now, although it is situated miles from any to During the work of excavation many skeletons have been fou some of them human beings 7 feet in height. A cature of the sk is the perfect condition of the teeth. The remains have been c covered of a small building close to the oratory which is believed have been a priest's residence.

Swaffer.

The funeral of the late Thelma Swaffer, of 122 Eighth avenue west took place on Monday at 2 p.m. from the home of the deceased to the cemetary in South Vancouver. Rev. Hall dist church conducted the services. the pastor of Mount Pleasant Metho-

Sons of Ireland

A meeting of the Sons of Ireland held at the O'Brien Hall, on Thurs the 14th inst. The president, Mr R. Gordon was in the chair, and t was a large attendance of member discuss the question of forming a c mittee to advise and assist member other Irishmen in the province, a the investment of money. Mr. Ai in opening the discussion said that of the principles motives for forn such a committee was for the ben of loggers, railroad and other work men employed all through the P vince, who under existing circums ces have but little chance of put their savings to any practical use.

As a rule these men return to V couver without having a friend in city, or a home to go to, and con quently drift into some "down to house, and stay there until their earned pay cheque is squandered, ing back to work once more as b off as when they started. No profits by their work except the l proprietors, one of whom rece boasted that he had a thousand working for him in B. C.

Other members who spoke Messrs. Bond, Whittaker, Elliot, T lor, etc., and various suggestions made as to the working of the sch and the benefits members might d therefrom.

Before the meeting adjourned it decided to hold a social at the se meeting of the society, in October, the secretary announced that Mr. M Crehan had offered prizes of $20, and $5 for the best essay written members on the subject of Irish ers of Irish history.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM HURST, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late William Hurst who died on or about the 5th day of June, A. D. 1910, are required on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1910, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, statement of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that after the above mentioned date the executors of the above mentioned Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims with which they shall then have notice.

And the executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated, Vancouver, B. C., this 20th day of August, A. D. 1910.

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Solicitors for Justice Swanson and Herbert Lambert, Executors.

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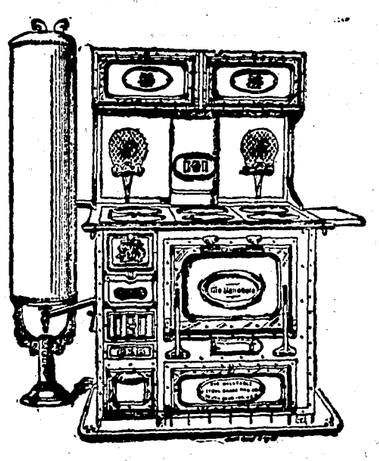

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