

ARE YOU ON OUR LIST?  
NO! WHY?

# The Western Call

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## MURDERERS AND ANARCHISTS NOT SOCIALISTS

Speaker Eberts Refuses Resolution.—The Danger of Impetuous Action Averted.

The Honourable Speaker Eberts showed good sense and sound statesmanship when he ruled Mr. Hawthornethwaite's proposed motion out of order.

Of course the proposer of the motion was consistent with himself in his course. He is not a Socialist. He is opposed to socialist government, and is a determined apostle of lawlessness and anarchy. Hence on this ground he could very consistently join his puny attempts with the twelve or twenty-four murderers of Japan.

(Continued on next page)

### RECIPROCITY.

It is not our intention to attempt a full discussion of this question at this time, but only to draw public attention to one or two points.

First, a suggestion as to "motive." Why do the American people want Reciprocity? Their motive is not philanthropic. They are essentially a selfish people. We say essentially advisedly. They are selfish because for many years they have concentrated their efforts on the development of gigantic commercial, financial and industrial concerns, and the viewpoint of the nation has been increasingly influenced by the effect of their actions along these particular lines.

It is certainly not with any intention to develop Canada that they seek it, because not one American citizen in one hundred cares two straw buttons for Canada.

There is only one reason, and that is because an open trade relationship with Canada will give the United States trusts and industrial corporations access to Canada's vast stores of natural resources. They have ruthlessly dissipated the natural resources of America by a policy of "get rich quick and let the future take care of itself," and unrepentant turn to our great natural storehouses. We repeat unrepentant—that is, they do not profess any change in policy in treating the wealth of nature, but simply seek new fields or sources of supply.

Let us instance one clause in the agreement, "the clause which provides that Canada remove the duty on manufactured paper and allow the free exportation of pulp and pulp wood." The paper interests of the United States are not alarmed for fear that this export duty will not be removed by Canada. Do our commons to the south think that we have taken entire leave of our senses? Could a more absurd reason be suggested possible than that we should allow our vast stores of raw material in pulp wood to go to the United States, there to be manufactured and sold back to us as a finished article, with positively all the profit remaining south of the line? Some contend that the "Provinces will never allow the exportation." Then all we have to say is that the person or persons representing Canada when this agreement was drawn were either cunning knaves or consummate fools. It was either a deliberate attempt to deceive the Americans or else a subtle move towards a further letting down of the bars.

Not long ago J. J. Hill, the great railway magnate, spoke in Vancouver and other points in favor of "better trade relations with the United States." The proper commentary for this remark is found in a map of J. J. Hill's railroad system, which shows a line connecting up such centres, lying south of the boundary, as Chicago, St. Paul, Spokane, Seattle, etc., and with scores of short feeders running north across the boundary and tapping Canada's strategic points. He never builds east and west in Canada, but north and south. His actions as a railroad builder speak much louder than his words as an after-dinner speaker.

This question is of vital importance to Canada and her relationship to the Empire, and our citizens would do well to study the situation carefully and to express themselves now in no uncertain tones. It would be wise if a few public meetings could be held in this and other centres, and the various aspects of the question presented by speakers who could handle the subject sanely. We throw this latter as a suggestion, possibly some organization would care to take it up.

### HI. GILL DEFEATED.

Seattle's profligate mayor has been recalled and disgraced. His high-handed defiance of decency and honesty has been utterly repudiated by the people. Civic righteousness has won a signal victory in the enterprising Sound city.

This recall of Mayor Gill of Seattle, will have a serious effect upon Vancouver unless we are very careful. They are determined to house clean thoroughly, and it will result in a general exodus of the habitat of the underworld. Many will attempt to domicile in Vancouver and no effort should be spared to secure this city from an intrusion of this kind. Every train and boat entering the city should be watched and all "undesirables" turned back. We want clean, healthy people and will welcome them in abundance, but for the parasite we have no room.

Then this action of the people of Seattle is indicative of the trend of the times, which is towards civic purity. Vancouver is not very bad, but we have in our midst all the elements which, if allowed any freedom, is capable of developing conditions exactly the same as existed in Seattle and which has called forth this mighty effort on their part.

We rejoice with the "Dillingites" of Seattle in their success, but we tremble for Vancouver if we relax our hold in the slightest degree.

**VANCOUVER**—The Mountain View Methodist Church, recently completed, was burned to the ground. The fire brigade was helpless.

**VICTORIA**, Feb. 8.—Argument in the case which Mr. B. J. Perry has brought to the supreme court with a view of having the election of Mayor Morley invalidated will be heard to-day by Mr. Justice Morrison.

**RICHMOND**, Cal., Feb. 8.—Five buildings, known as the acid plant, in the heart of the great Standard Oil refinery are in ruins to-day, with a loss estimated at \$750,000, as the result of an explosion. Four men were badly burned while fighting the flames, and at a time the whole fifteen acres of the works were imperilled.

**WASHINGTON**, Feb. 8.—Anticipating the formation of a multi-million dollar telephone trust, the United States department of justice to-day detailed special agents to investigate every step taken by representatives of the Independent Telephone Association which is meeting in Chicago this week.

**VICTORIA**, Feb. 8.—That Comox and Union Bay were ports where contraband could easily be landed without the knowledge of the customs was the statement made by Mr. P. W. Davey, Surveyor of Customs, at the Royal Commission's sitting this morning.

**WATFES**, Feb. 8.—Mr. D. Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his friends refuse to discuss the condition of his health, merely saying that he is taking a needed rest. The reports, however, are that he is suffering from nervous prostration and that his condition is not improving. He may eventually be forced to resign his portfolio, it is said.

**SEATTLE**, Feb. 8.—"The women did it." The part of Seattle women voting for the first time since they were granted suffrage by the state election of November, is frankly acknowledged by the Dillingham forces as one of the big factors in yesterday's recall election against Mayor Gill.

## QUEBEC ACT OF 1774

Whenever any proposal is made to assimilate Quebec with the other provinces of the dominion in law and administration it is met with the declaration that the proposal conflicts with the "guaranteed rights" of Quebec. In daily conversation from the platform, on the floor of parliament, from the judicial bench and from the pulpit changes have been declared not possible on this score, and the idea has been propagated that the French language, French laws, and the plenitude of power enjoyed by the church of Rome were pledged by a solemn treaty with which parliament dare not interfere. In our last article on "The Treaty of Paris" we examined into the truth of this statement, and proved conclusively, by quoting from the original documents, that the assertions of French and Roman Catholic speakers to the effect that their special privileges were obtained by treaty rights are absolute and unqualified falsehoods. Having proven that these special privileges were not obtained by treaty, it now becomes our duty to show the manner in which they were secured, and this leads us to an examination of the Quebec Act of 1774.

For four years after Canada had come into Britain's possession it was under martial law. The conclusion of the treaty of peace and the issuing of the royal proclamation of 1763 ended military rule by giving a governor and council to the province. This state of affairs continued until the Quebec Act came into force. In the beginning of May, 1774, the British government, without previous notice, laid before the house of lords a bill to provide for the better government of the province of Quebec. It met with no opposition, and in a fortnight was adopted and transmitted to the house of commons. Here it met with strenuous opposition, but was carried through by a good majority, although on the second reading, out of a house of 588 members, only 134 were present. It is interesting to note some of the statements of the members who opposed the bill, especially in view of the developments that have since taken place. Mr. Townshend said: "This bill, if carried into execution, will tend more to rivet in the Canadians prejudices in favor of French rule than it will attach them to the government of England." Lord Cavanish held that the true policy was to assimilate the new subjects, and said that to give them their old laws and customs, as the government proposed to do by the Quebec Act, would always keep them a distinct people. Edmund Burke said: "In order to make Canada a secure possession of the British government, you have only to bind the people to you by giving them your laws. Give them English liberty—give them an English constitution—and then, whether they speak French or English, whether they go to mass or attend our own communion, you will render them valuable and useful subjects of Great Britain." William Burke denounced the bill as the worst that ever engaged the attention of parliament. "There will come a day," he foretold, "when it will be necessary to testify that there was some opposition entered against this mad proceeding."

### THE CITY POLICE FORCE.

Trained Detective Force Required—Citizens Should Supply Adequate Funds.

Last week we touched in general terms on some of the pressing needs of our city police force in order to bring it up to the high point of efficiency commensurate with the importance of the city.

One thing is certain that we must have funds sufficient to place our force in this condition. It takes men and equipment, and both must be forth-coming this year. We should compliment the chief on the marked improvement of the appearance and discipline of the patrolmen. These men are a credit to the city and are giving excellent service in their particular sphere. They are generally courteous and considerate of the public and show splendid judgment in handling the traffic in the congested centers.

We wish however to give some slight attention to the "secret service" department or as it is generally called the "Detective" department.

In Montreal Chief Detective Carpenter has full charge of this branch of the work, and ranks as one of the most capable police authorities in the Dominion. In Toronto, W. Duncan holds a similar position. These men are first class men and in ability second to none in the Canadian police circles.

In Vancouver we have some excellent "plain clothes" men, but we have no "trained detectives." There is a vast difference between the two. A plain clothes man usually looks into the cases to see if they require special attention, and if so then a trained detective is detailed on the case. These detectives must be men of special ability—alert, intellectual and fearless. They are usually recruited from the ranks of the plain clothes men, who in turn are frequently taken from among the patrol men. A man may make an excellent patrolman or ordinary police officer, but would not be suited for special secret service work.

Our first and greatest need then is a "Chief Detective" to organize the department. He should be a specially trained man and should not be available to the public on trivial matters. He should have under him an "Inspector" or working head of the department, a first-class "records" man. In Officer Anderson, the city has an excellent "records" man but his facilities are limited. Inspector Jackson is also a hard working and most painstaking officer, but has hardly had either the training or experience to fit him to be head of the detective force of this city.

We require in addition to the above a number of plain clothes men who will be available for ordinary duty as at present.

Given a detective force of this character we would be in a position to deal with all classes of crime, and backed up by British laws, Vancouver would soon be known as a good place for the thug and criminal to keep away from, instead of having the reputation of being an "easy mark."

We are quite aware that the last clause of the foregoing paragraph will be condemned as, "just the sort of thing which will knock our city, etc." and some of our citizens, chiefly those who are hit, will squeal and condemn the writer. We wish to say that we have no sympathy with the sentiment. Every one knows that there is a weakness in our police system and we might as well face the situation squarely, as to be continually uttering specious flattery publicly and then criticising behind the backs of those affected.

It is up to the Police Commission and the City Council to give Chief Chamberlain the material to work with and then authorize him to produce results.

## NEW ELECTION FOR ALDERMAN FOR WARD FIVE

Williamson Must Again Appeal to Electors—Technical Point Disqualifies Him.

Justice Gregory decided that the election of Geo. E. Williamson as an Alderman for Ward V was irregular and ordered a new election. The point was a trivial one and really unworthy of notice, but when the appeal to the courts was made the judge could hardly do otherwise than order as he did, especially in view of the fact that judicial courts are not run on a common-sense basis, but upon technical interpretation of obscure meanings of legal phraseology.

The "point" causing all this absurd disturbance was that Mr. Williamson was last year a license commissioner. The conglomeration of legal buncum known as the City Charter, provides that a license commissioner cannot sit as an alderman. The term of license commissioner did not expire until January 10th, this year and Mr. Williamson was nominated for alderman January 5th, and elected with a good majority over Davis on January 12th. The precious "legal point" which we have been looking for is found in the fact that January 10th is later than January 5, therefore Mr. Williamson is disqualified. The ridiculous part of the whole thing is that there was no intent to hold both offices, and before the election really took place the difficulty was entirely removed.

It is also expensive, costing those affected several hundreds of dollars, besides a great deal of lost time. However, our foolish, quibbling law systems must have a right-of-way over reason, economy, time and space, so we bow to the inevitable and address ourselves to the issue—a new election.

The people at the general election chose Williamson. He took office and already has won the respect and goodwill of his fellow aldermen. All whom we have interviewed express the hope that he may be successful. He has also shown good, practical sense in the manner in which he has taken hold of the public interests and for these reasons we are firmly convinced that he should be returned without any opposition. We are opposed to election by acclamation under ordinary circumstances, but in this case the situation is so simple and plain that we see no reason for opposition. In fact, we are not sure there is to be any, except from rumor, which states that Mr. Wm. Davis will again run.

We have a very high opinion of Mr. Davis' personal worth and of his own good sense, and feel sure that were he to follow his best judgment he would not enter the field, but sufficient persuasion may be brought to bear to induce him to do so.

There is no doubt that if Mr. Davis would refrain now and seek the honor at some future general election, his chances would be better, aldermen are continually dropping out, and further, it is intended to reconstruct the wards and the system, so the opportunity will be much better than now. Public sentiment is with Mr. Williamson, his election was straight and clearly pronounced, and there is no reason to change.

### CITY ENGINEER.

This subject is receiving considerable attention from the public and much is being said that is very wide of the work.

One would think from some of the remarks made that the City Council had deliberately set out to persecute Mr. Clement, and that Ald. MacPherson and Cameron were in the east peddling the engineer's position. This is not so. The only persons who have suggested discharging Mr. Clement are those who are most solicitous for his interests. The Engineer's Association stepped entirely out of their prerogative when they presumed to interfere in the administration of Civic affairs. They took it for granted that Mr. Clement was to be discharged before the Council had even discussed the matter. The Engineers Association is a scientific body and not a labor union and have no machinery to handle any such case. When Mr. Kennedy went east with his grievance he was told by older and saner members that it was unwise to interfere with the administration of civic affairs.

Then again certain newspapers, who have been sending up pitiful howls regarding the condition of our city works, have suddenly become infused with a most ardent sympathy for Mr. Clement and a tender solicitation for his temporal and spiritual welfare. And as a result have been circulating unfair reports of the council proceedings. It is well for the public to get the facts, once in a while, in order that they may be in a position to judge equitably as to the merits of the case. The charge of incompetency was made against Mr. Clement over two years ago. A public investigation was held and owing to the reluctance on the part of the public to give direct evidence against an official it fell through, there being insufficient evidence to prove the statements, and in many cases certain allegations were entirely refuted.

But matters did not mend, as far as results were concerned, and the council of last year were elected, with but few exceptions, to reorganize the department. This they failed to do, but on the contrary the Board of Works entirely exonerated the Engineers and gave him full and absolute control of the civic work of his department, instructing him to organize his work so as to get better results. He secured one additional assistant for sewers, but at the close of the year, according to the published statements of those papers who were most in his favor, the work of the city was never in a worse condition. This fact was corroborated by the representatives of the British Columbia Engineers' Association before the city council. Now then the situation narrows itself down to this, the city work is, in a wholly unsatisfactory condition, the engineer had full charge last year, his fellow engineers admit that it is unsatisfactory, therefore the only sane thing to do is to get a man to supervise the work who is capable, this the council committee recommended to the full council and were sustained. They did not suggest that Clement should be discharged, but on the contrary are desirous that he remain, providing he will work harmoniously with a Supervising Engineer.

Now in order to get the best man available it was necessary for a committee to personally investigate the qualifications of various applicants. It is a most important matter and one which demands most careful attention and the committee determined to take no chances but to personally investigate, in this they were wise.

Some contend that we should advertise and then go over the applications and choose the best; any one who has had the slightest experience knows full well that the best men will not reply to an advertisement in that way, but prefer to be approached. There is an old saying that "a fool can criticize superbly, where it takes a wise man to do a thing even indifferently."

We simply suggest that the public wait until the committee have had time to report, before passing judgement, and that the expression of sympathy for Mr. Clement for being discharged without cause, etc., be withheld until at least an intimation of such a course is made by the council.



## Murderers & Anarchists not Socialists

(Continued from page 1)

These creatures are not Socialists any more than a hog's snout is an Irish harp. With them our anarchist member of the legislature at Victoria would be quite at home if he had his way.

I am not saying what is untrue, or unjust. In the city of Vancouver, on the public platform, in the city hall he openly announced himself as opposed to every kind of government including that of a Socialistic sort.

As he announced himself in opposition to the various forms of government, he was loudly applauded, until he came to the social form. When he so announced himself, a few did applaud, for there were some present as ignorant or as dishonest as the speaker, our B. C. champion of the Japanese would-be murderers.

A word here, in passing.—The Japanese people and legislators are as highly civilised and as well advanced as are the people of France, Germany, the United States or Canada. And the common laborers of that land even the coolies, are more sound on all important public matters than our so-called Socialist at Victoria.

We heartily congratulate the Hon. Speaker and the government for the neat manner by which they shut up a man, always fond of talking to the gods he worships, viz. the lawless supporters who so readily gulp down all he says, as are ready to vote for him as long as he talks plenty of rubbish at Victoria or elsewhere.

True Socialists are numerous and rapidly increasing not only in Canada, but all over this earth. Their methods are improving as rapidly as are their numbers increasing. It is their deep purpose to avoid foolish strikes, and all mob-law. Their plan is to educate the people to see the true and natural, as well as the necessary, brotherhood of man.

They are determined to make steady headway in politics so as to attain their purposes by legislation. In addition another feature or characteristic is becoming more and more manifest as time passes, and as the wiser men rule.

This is the most important fact that Socialists are more clearly perceiving the necessity of taking into their ranks and brotherhood the greatest of all Social Reformers, viz. Jesus Christ. They see more clearly than ever that He, the Man of Nazareth, is pre-eminently necessary to solid and final success. From long study and close observation I see that large numbers of the wisest and most devoted Christian men are at heart one with socialism; true, mainly socialism.

The man who feels the need of giving aid, by every possible means, to his fellowman, is not far removed from the ideal Socialist. No man can be a follower of the "Man of Sorrows," who always hastened to the relief of the needy, and not try to imitate Him. And the man or woman who imitates the Nazarine will be ready to help the poor and needy. And as he becomes enlightened, and grows in experience, he will try by all means, including legislation, to aid the workers.

I rejoice to learn that many splendid men are joining the ranks of Socialism, because they see therein and thereby a means by which they can do better work in the world.

The rich as well as the poor, who are honest in heart, and enlightened in head are coming to this cause. And in proportion as they do come, just in that proportion will the noisy, blatant, dishonest, lawless crowd be forced into secondary place or outside the ranks altogether.

It is time for our business men to examine into this matter more closely than many of them have done in the past. They may as well learn now as later, that this modern, evolving Socialism, becoming more and more regenerated, will yet sweep aside all other forms of human legislative combination. Eighteen years ago, when I first began to write on behalf of this movement, I scarcely expected to see so great an advance in a time so short. But the momentum is already enormous, and it behoves the Christian Socialists to see to it that the best, purest, noblest and wisest men be put into the responsible positions and kept there.

Let all who sincerely desire to better the condition of their fellows get a little nearer to the Social Saviour of mankind. His life and character are an inspiration, and must bless all who honestly study Christ, the most loving and capable of all reformers.

E. ODLUM

Vancouver, B. C., February 4, 1911.

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### QUEBEC OF 1774 Continued from page 1

The ministry showed no concern over the opposition the bill evoked. Secure in his servile following Lord North, when blocked by the opposition, called for a division, and the opposition was outvoted. So slightly did the premier think of the bill that he once adjourned the debate a day in order that he might attend a private entertainment. When bill came again before the house of lords for concurrence in the amendments, Pitt, who had been unable to attend when the bill was being considered, arose from a sick bed to enter a protest against it as subversive of liberty and opening the door to fresh dangers. The warning of the statesman who had won Canada, who had rescued England from danger and disgrace, and led her, wherever her flag floated, triumphant over the forces of the combined Catholic powers of Europe, was unheeded. Only six peers voted with him, and the bill was declared carried by the votes of twenty-six.

What were the changes made by this Act which caused so much discussion? The first and second sections define boundaries, the third confirms titles granted for lands, the fourth repeals any provisions in previous ordinances and the proclamation of 1763 in so far as they may conflict with the Act; the fifth is the vital section, and reads as follows: "And for the more perfect security and ease of the minds of the inhabitants of the said province, it is hereby declared that his majesty's subjects, professing the religion of the Church of Rome, of and in the said province of Quebec, may have, hold and enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome, subject to the king's supremacy, declared and established by an Act made in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth over all the dominions and countries, which then did, or thereafter should belong, to the imperial crown of this realm; and that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion."

The sixth section provides for the establishment and maintenance of a Protestant clergy; the seventh dispenses with the oath of the days of Elizabeth, in which the claims of the papacy are renounced, and substitutes one which simply promises true allegiance. The eighth reads as follows: "That all his majesty's Canadian subjects within the province of Quebec, the religious orders and communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their property and possessions, together with all customs and usages thereto, and all other civil rights as may consist with their allegiance to his majesty and subjection to the crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that in the matters of controversy, relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the laws of Canada as the rule for the decision of the same." Section ten extends this by including all movables which may be given or bequeathed either according to the laws of Canada or of England. Eleven establishes English criminal law. The remaining sections provide for the constituting of a council to assist in governing the province, levying taxes and other executive matters.

The two important sections are five and eight. On analyzing five it will be seen that it gives the power to the priests to compel their people to pay tithes and taxes to build and maintain churches, and nothing more. The section does not recognize the Roman Catholic church as an established church, nor confer upon it any of the attributes of an established church beyond giving it the help of the law to secure support from its own members. Section eight is peculiar in its wording. Literally interpreted, it placed the province under the law then in existence in Canada, which were those of England. The phrase, "laws of Canada," was dictated by pride to avoid specifying the laws of France. The intention of the framers of the Act was the guide to those who administered it. It was made clear, however, that the restoration of French law was not to extend to all the province, but to be confined to the seigniorial. Section nine reads: "Provided, always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any lands that have been granted by his majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by his majesty, his heirs and successors, to be holden in free and common socage."

The importance has not been attached to this section that it deserves, for it confines the application of sections five and eight to an extremely limited area. When the bill was passed the only land in the province that had not been granted in free and common socage was the seigniories, which formed a fringe along the St. Lawrence and Richelieu, some ten miles deep. Outside that narrow fringe sections five and eight did not apply.

The Quebec Act of 1774 amounted then to this, that in the seigniories French civil law was restored, and the priests could collect tithes and dues. Outside the seigniories the law remained as fixed by the proclamation of 1763. The Quebec Act is invariably spoken of by French commentators as applying to the entire province of Quebec. Section nine places beyond controversy the fact that its re-enactment of French law was confined solely to the parishes then in existence, an insignificant portion of the province. Of the practical effect of the changes made, we have an official and authentic estimate by the ministry who framed the Act. It received the royal sanction on June 22nd, 1774. Six months afterwards Sir Guy Carleton was appointed governor of Quebec. His instructions as to religion shatter the pretense that the Quebec Act made the Roman Catholic church an established church. Governor Carleton is enjoined to recognize no such pretension, but to hold its bishop and priests under his control, preventing their exercising their clerical functions until they had received his license. Here are a few extracts from the instructions given to Governor Carleton January 3rd, 1775:

"The establishment of proper regulations in matters of ecclesiastical concern is an object of very great importance, and it will be your duty to lose no time in making such arrangements as may give full satisfaction to our new subjects in every point, in which they have a right to any indulgence on that head; always remembering that it is a toleration of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome only to which they are entitled, and not to the powers and privileges of it as an established church, for that is a preference which belongs only to the Protestant Church of England."

"All appeals to, or correspondence with, any foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, of what nature and kind soever, must be absolutely forbidden under very severe penalties."

"No episcopal or vicarial powers shall be exercised within our said province by any person professing the religion of the Church of Rome, but such

only as are essentially and indispensably necessary to the free exercise of the Romish religion; and in those cases not without a license and permission from you under the seal of our said province."

"That all incumbents of parishes shall hold their respective benefices during good behavior, subject, however, in cases of any conviction for criminal offenses, or upon due proof of seditious attempts to disturb the peace and tranquility of our government, to be deprived or suspended by you with the advice and consent of our said council."

"Such ecclesiastics as may think fit to enter into the holy state of matrimony shall be released from all penalties to which they may have been subjected in such cases by any authority of the See of Rome."

"Freedom of burial of the dead in churches and church yards shall be allowed indiscriminately to every Christian persuasion."

"All missionaries amongst the Indians appointed by the authority of the Roman church shall be withdrawn by degrees, and Protestant missionaries appointed in their places."

And in conclusion Governor Carleton is instructed: "At all times and upon all occasions to give every countenance and protection in your power to such Protestant ministers and schoolmasters as are already established within our said province, or may hereafter be sent thither."

The value of the Act of 1774 to the Church of Rome in Quebec lies not so much in what it conceded as in making an opening for further demands. Once granted that it should have exceptional privileges, demand was piled upon demand as opportunity presented itself, each concession forming an excuse for asking more, and urged as a reason for legislators giving what was asked. It is the old fable of first a finger, then an arm, and eventually the whole body.

It will be seen that any privileges secured so far have been secured wholly by legislation. Privileges granted by legislation stand upon a different base from those secured by an international treaty. When by treaty they can only be withdrawn with the consent of the contracting nation. If granted by legislation they can be dealt with like any other statute. Were the consent of France needed to strip the Church of Rome in Quebec of the immunities and powers that it enjoys its present government would exultingly give it. That consent is not required; for these immunities and powers are not of treaty, but of legislation, and what legislation gave legislation can take away. The dominion parliament is competent to deal with the Quebec Act, or any other statute that affects the interests of the people it represents. To the priests the Act of Parliament of 1774 gave them power to collect tithes and fabrique taxes in the 82 parishes then in existence, and nothing more. Outside those parishes they were given no exceptional rights. The instructions to the governor, who was to administer the Act, inform him that the Church of Rome is not an established church, and he is forbidden to recognize its episcopal powers. Finally, the Act, while restoring French law and usage, does not do so in the province at large, but only to that small portion of it held under seigniorial tenure.

The French-Canadian has no treaty rights, but he has what is higher than any privilege the king of his forefathers would have demanded for him—the rights of a British subject, and these alone. The Church of Rome in Quebec and throughout the dominion has no treaty rights, and nothing beyond what statutes have bestowed. Her peculiar privileges, so injurious to those outside her pale, and so threatening to the peace of the dominion, were obtained piecemeal, and at wide intervals, by legislation. At any time, by the will of the majority of the electors of the dominion, whatever is contrary to the public weal in the laws of the province of Quebec, or of the dominion, can be annulled by legislation. In our next article we will deal with the myth, which represents the saving of Canada to the British crown during the American revolution as due to the devotion of the priests and the loyalty of the habitants. We will also take up the Constitutional Act of 1791 and show its bearing on the question of special privileges.

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**Chas. E. Tisdall**

618-620 Hastings St.

If it is  
**First Class SHOEMAK-  
ING and SHOE REPAIR-  
ING**

you want, go to

**PETERS & CO.**

2511 WESTMINSTER AVE.

(Near Broadway)

We guarantee our work to be as good as any in the city.

### WANTED

Household Goods of  
all description.

**The Peoples' Store**  
Cor. 9th & Westminster R.

### KEELER'S NURSERY

For the next 30 days will sell POT PLANTS for HALF PRICE. A large assortment to choose from. All in good condition—Thousands of them. NOW is the time to buy.

Cor 15th Ave. & Main St.  
PHONE R.2196

### Dressmaking

and anykind of  
**PLAIN SEWING**

done on **SHORTEST NOTICE.**  
RATES MODERATE.

**MISS McWATT**  
570 20th Avenue  
Near Fraser Ave.

## OUR Witch Hazel Cream

Does not leave the the skin 'STICKY' but RUBS IN so that a glove may be worn after applying. It Cures chaps and all irritations of the skin caused by cold winds, etc.

25 cents per Bottle



## INDEPENDENT DRUG STORE

(LEPATOUREL &amp; McRAE, PROPS.)

Cor. 7th and Main St. Phone 2236

The Store where your Prescriptions are dispensed by MEN WHO KNOW



# The Western Call

Issued every Friday at 2408 West'r. Rd.  
Phone 1405

Editor: H. H. STEVENS.

## WHY NOT?

The verse you write  
You say is written;  
All rules despite,  
But not despitted.  
The gas you light  
Is never litten.

The things you drank  
Were doubtless drunk;  
The boy you spank  
Is never spunk.  
A friend you thank  
But never thunk.

Suppose you speak,  
Then you have spoken;  
But if you sneak  
You have not snoken;  
The shoes that squeak  
Have never squoken.

A dog will bite.  
Likewise has bitten  
With all his might,  
But not his mitten.  
oYu fly your kite  
But not your kiten.

## THE FUMIGATED BAND.

An antiseptic Baby and a Prophylactic Pup.  
Were playing in a garden, when a  
Bunny gamboled up,  
They looked upon the creature with a  
loathing undisputed,  
For he wasn't disinfected, and he  
wasn't Pasteurized.

They said he was a Microbe, and a  
Hotbed of Disease,  
They steamed him in a vapor bath of a  
thousand-odd degrees,  
They froze him in a freezer that was  
cold as banished hope,  
They scrubbed him with permanganate  
and carbolated soap.

With sulphuretted hydrogen they bath-  
ed his wiggly ears,  
They clipped his frisky whiskers with  
a pair of hard-bolled shears,  
They donned their rubber mittens when  
they took him by the hand,  
And elected him a member of the Fum-  
igated Band.

Nowdays there are no Microbes in that  
garden where they play,  
For they bathe in pure formaldehyde  
a dozen times a day;  
They take their daily ration from a  
hygienic cup,  
The Baby, and the Bunny, and the  
Prophylactic Pup.

## NOTICE.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Plumbing business carried on by  
Messrs. Kipp & Montgomery, of 3030  
Westminster Road, has been dissolved  
by mutual consent. Mr. Montgomery  
will continue the business in the old  
stand.  
Mr. Kipp is opening up business on  
the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and  
Humphrey Street, near Westminster  
Road.  
All unfinished work, and any outstand-  
ing accounts, is assumed by Mr. Kipp.  
Mr. Kipp's address is Hillcrest post  
office.  
(Signed) WM. D. KIPP.  
(Signed) S. S. MONTGOMERY.

### TREE PRUNING

Fruit shade and ornamental by  
one who knows how.

S M I T H  
550 Seventh ave. East

## IMPERIAL SOLIDARITY

### Sir Joseph Ward Will Raise Question at Imperial Conference.

The following points from the questions which Sir Joseph Ward  
will raise at the Imperial Conference should be of the deepest in-  
terest to Britons all over the empire as well as to New Zealanders.  
Regarding Imperial representation of the overseas dominions with a  
view to furthering Imperial sentiment, solidarity and interest, the  
prime minister suggests that a stage of Imperial development has  
now been reached which renders it expedient that there should be  
an Imperial council of state. It would consist of representatives  
from all the constituent parts of the empire, whether self-governing  
or not, in theory and in fact advisory to the Imperial government on  
all questions affecting the interests of his majesty's dominions over-  
sea.

He further suggests that the high commissioners for the domin-  
ions in London should be invited to attend meetings of the commit-  
tee of defence when questions on naval or military imperial defense  
affecting the overseas dominions are under discussion. High com-  
missioners should be invited to consult with the foreign ministers  
on matters of foreign industrial, commercial and social affairs in  
which the overseas dominions are interested, and inform their re-  
spective governments. High commissioners should also become the  
sole channel of communication between imperial and dominion gov-  
ernments, governors-general and governors on all occasions, being  
give identical and simultaneous information.

He considers, too, that it is in the interests of the imperial gov-  
ernment and also of the overseas dominions that an interchange of  
selected officers of the respective civil services should take place  
from time to time.

### LIBRARY ESTIMATES.

The estimates for 1911 for the library board are an indication  
of the continually increasing demands upon the public in a grow-  
ing city like Vancouver.

Last year the board spent about \$17,000; this year it will require  
\$21,300 to meet the actual needs of the board. Of this sum \$12,620  
will be spent in salaries for the staff, \$4,000 for new books, and the  
balance divided between purchase of newspapers, magazines, station-  
ery, repairs, printing, fuel, insurance and contingencies.

The item for new books is a very important one, and upon the  
wise expenditure of this sum will largely depend the success or  
otherwise of the institution.

The new librarian will assume his new office about the end of  
this month, and it is expected that he will add materially to the  
efficacy of the library.

### REV. MERTON SMITH AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

There can be little doubt that the Reverend Merton Smith is  
standing on a strong platform in attacking the school board for its  
course in relation to dancing.

School buildings are not built for dance halls. Public money  
is not given, either by the government or people, for such a pur-  
pose. And the members of the board have made a mistake in letting  
the building to those carrying on dancing as a regular amusement  
or business, if it be such. When a large portion of any community  
are religiously opposed to dancing, and often rightly so, then it  
would be the part of good taste and wisdom on the part of the school  
board to refrain from such a course as has been taken. Perhaps  
the matter has been ended. If so, I wish this letter to be cut out,  
or rather thrown into the waste paper basket. But if the erring  
members still persist, then it cannot be out of place to say to them  
that they would do well to turn into the path of wisdom, good taste  
and fair play.

A good many parents allow their children to attend dances at  
times that are a disgrace to all good society. Lately the dancing  
carried on in one of the public halls became so rank, rotten and  
degrading that those in authority had to stop the whole business.  
Many young and inexperienced girls date their downfall from just  
such places. When dancing is carried on, and young girls and boys  
are permitted to attend, then the parents should make sure that the  
conditions and all the environments are of the best and safest char-  
acter.

However, in the meantime no trustee board can act prudently  
in arraying themselves against a large portion of the public by  
following a course such as that referred to by the Rev. Merton Smith.

E. ODEUM.

Vancouver, B. C., February 4th, 1911.

### Kitsilano Methodist Church "OUR CHURCH"

The following list of Subjects is  
announced for the month of  
FEBRUARY

For the Evening Services, a series of  
Three Sermons on  
THE GREATEST SENTENCE IN  
ALL LITERATURE.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 5  
"The Infinite God."

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 19  
"And Finite Man."

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 26  
"In Constant Communion."

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 12,  
will be Children's Service, and  
the Subject "Valentines."

### For the EVENING SERVICES A SERIES OF FOUR SER- MONS ON BIBLE CHARACTERS

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 5  
NAAMAN—A Great Soldier  
but a Helpless Leper.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 12  
BARZILLAI—An Old Man's  
Message to Young Men.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 19  
PILATE'S WIFE—An unex-  
pected Witness.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 26  
ELIJAH'S Great Challenge

REV. R. NEWTON POWELL,  
Pastor.

Church is at the corner of  
Larch Street and 2nd Ave., West

## 2648 Main St. E. O. GRANT Main & 11th

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

We wish to thank the people of Mount Pleasant and vicinity for their patronage  
at our opening.

We wish to state to those who have not visited our store will be pleased to have  
you call and get acquainted. We pay special attention to

Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

### TIRED MOTHERS

A little elbow leans upon your knee,  
Your tired knee that has so much  
to bear;  
A child's dear eyes are looking lov-  
ingly  
From underneath a thatch of tangled  
hair,  
You feel the loving, trustful, tender  
touch  
Of warm, moist fingers holding yours  
so tight,  
You do not prize this blessing over-  
much,  
You are almost too tired to pray  
tonight.

I wonder now that mothers ever fret  
At little children clinging to their  
gown;  
Or that the footprints, when the days  
are wet,  
Are ever black enough to make them  
frown.

If I could find a little muddy boot  
Or cap or jacket on my chamber  
floor,  
If I could kiss a rosy restless foot,  
And hear it patter in my home once  
more;

If I could mend a broken cart today,  
Tomorrow make a kite to reach the  
sky,

There's no woman in God's world could  
say  
She was more blissfully content  
than I.

But, oh! the dainty pillow next my  
own  
Is never rumpled by a shining head;  
My singing birdling from its nest has  
 flown;

My little boy I used to kiss is dead.

### A COLORED VERSION OF "THE NINETY AND NINE."

Po' lil' brack sheep dat strayed away,  
Done los' in de win' an' de rain—  
An' de Shepherd he say, "O, hirelin',  
Go fin' my sheep again."  
An' de hirelin' say, "O, Shepherd,  
Dat sheep am brack an' bad."  
But de Shepherd he smile, like dat lil'  
brack sheep  
Wuz de onliest lamb he had.

An' he say, "O, hirelin', hasten,  
For de win' an' de rain am col',  
An' dat lil' brack sheep am lonesome  
Out dere, so far f'm de fol'.  
But de hirelin' frown; "O, Shepherd,  
Dat sheep am ol' an' grey!"  
But de Shepherd he smile, like dat lil'  
brack sheep  
Wuz fair as de break ob day.

An' he say, "O, hirelin', hasten,  
Lo! here is de ninety an' nine,  
But dere, way off f'm de sheepfol',  
Is dat lil' brack sheep of Mine!"  
An' de hirelin' frown; "O, Shepherd,  
De res' ob de sheep am here!"  
But de Shepherd he smile, like dat lil'  
brack sheep  
He hol' it de mostes' dear.

An' de Shepherd go out in de darkness  
Where re night wuz col' an' bleak,  
An' dat lil' brack sheep, he fin' it,  
An' lay it agains' his cheek.  
An' de hirelin' frown; "O, Shepherd,  
Don' bring dat sheep to me!"  
But de Shepherd he smile, on' he hol'  
it close,  
An'—dat lil' brack sheep—wuz me!  
—London Christian.

## NOTICE

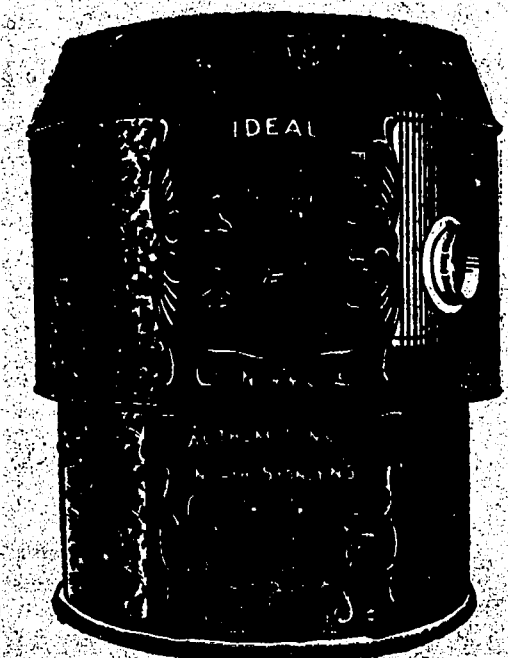
WE ARE  
MOVING OUR  
BUSINESS  
ACROSS  
THE STREET  
FROM OUR OLD STAND  
15th Ave & Westminster Rd  
To 3024  
Westminster  
Road

We CORDIALLY INVITE YOU  
NO ATTEND OUR OPENING  
IN OUR NEW STORE.

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK  
FOR SPECIALS

Phone Orders Receive Prompt Personal  
Attention. Your Trade Solicited.

PHONE 7451  
H. E. CUBON  
15th & WESTMINSTER RD



This is the  
**FURNACE**  
we install.

Come and see us  
or call

Phone 6643

Oakley Heating & Sheet Metal Co.  
105 BROADWAY, EAST.

## WALDEN

25th AVE.

## BREAD

Full weight  
One & one-quarter  
pound loaf for . . .

5c

Confectionery,  
Fruits, Etc., a Specialty



2410  
Westminster Rd  
MT. PLEASANT  
VANCOUVER



RUBBER TIRE WORK A SPECIALTY

STEELE & MUIR

CARRIAGE WORK; GENERAL BLACKSMITHING  
HORSE SHOEING, JOBBING

Oscar Kidd PRACTICAL HORSESHOER  
Special attention given to Lame  
and Injuring Horses.  
PRINCE EDWARD STREET



# Broadway Table Supply

H. HARFORD, PROP.

518 BROADWAY, EAST  
Phone .....HEAD QUARTERS For  
TABLE And DELICATES-  
SEN SUPPLIESOur home made pork sausage  
and head cheese are Leaders  
made from the very best, are  
pure and Wholesome.For slicing we have Boiled Ham  
Jellied Veal, Jellied Tongue, Jel-  
lied Corned Beef. We can supply  
your needs in Staples & Fancy  
Groceries, we have the goods,  
and our prices will compare.We are fitted up to give you  
good service.If We Have It, It's Good.  
If It's Good, We Have It.

## NEWS AND VIEWS OF STENO- GRAPHERS

The death of Benn Pitman, brother of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, while not entirely unexpected, comes as a distinct loss to the stenographic fraternity. He was born in England in 1822 and came to the United States in 1853. He founded the Phonographic Institute at Cincinnati, and in addition to publishing numerous phonographic works, was the author of a biography of his distinguished brother. The system of shorthand which bore his name in the United States differed but slightly from the Isaac Pitman system and has a large following. Bitter controversies are continually waged in the United States concerning the respective systems of shorthand in use, but prejudice and animosity disappear in contemplation of the life long devotion which Benn Pitman gave to the cause of shorthand. Whatever the merits of his system may have been, no one questions the sterling integrity and disinterestedness of the author. Benn Pitman has faded away from the stenographic arena, but he has erected his own monument in the band of faithful students he has left behind, and one which time will not easily obliterate.

The Phonographic Magazine, organ of the Benn Pitman system, announces that, beginning with the January issue, the representation of w and y in the shorthand pages will be modified in certain respects. This change will be noted in future editions of the Phonographic Amanuensis. Teachers, however, may secure copies of the revised lesson on application to the Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati.

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the New York State Stenographers association was held at the New York Press club, New York, Dec. 28 and 29, 1910.

Slowness in writing is due chiefly to the inability of the brain to supply quickly enough the proper outlines for the hand to write. It is the brain and not the hand that lags. Complete familiarity with word outlines and precision in writing the shorthand characters, are the two requisites for rapid shorthand writing. The best way to gain familiarity with shorthand outlines is by reading printed shorthand diligently and attentively. In that way, the best forms for writing words and phrases may be most easily learned.—Gregg Writer.

The death occurred recently at Jersey City of John A. Nugent, a member of the national shorthand reporters' association and one of the pioneer shorthand reporters. He owned the first typewriter in New Jersey and was the first court stenographer in that state, being appointed to the supreme court in 1869. It seems hardly credible that at that time considerable opposition existed to the use of shorthand in the courts.

The compositors on a Hungarian daily, according to Pitman's Journal, recently went on strike. The proprietor, having several typewriter machines equipped with Hungarian characters, had the balance of the paper type-written in regular column form, photographed and stereotyped, and was able to issue his paper on time. This was done for two weeks, until a settlement was made with the compositors.

Senator Landry's question in the Senate concerning American spies at Quebec during the Tercentenary has caused no end of talk, especially in military circles. It has also recalled the fact that Canada, with the exception of her Corps of Guides, has no secret service of any account. The Dominion Police, of course, in times of peace, do all the Government sleuthing, but they are not numerically strong enough, have not the time and are not properly trained to obtain military intelligence. It is interesting to note that, in this respect, during the German war scare which has become so acute in 1907-08, officers of the Corps of Guides received instruc-

tions from headquarters at Ottawa to keep their eyes open for Germans who might be nosing around trying to get information about the Dominion. As far as can be recalled only one man was under suspicion and he turned out to be an agent for a patent electric lamp.

## NEW LIGHT ON GOLDSMITH

It is refreshing, after hearing a great many convincing arguments, on one side of a case, to have the other view presented concisely and simply, in a manner to indicate that after all it does not do to follow too closely the dictates of others, even though they be enforced by popularity and dignified by antiquity. We have heard so often that Oliver Goldsmith was a great simpleton and a sluggish minded dullard that many of us have come to accept it for truth, failing to inquire into the origin of the charge. The very picture of Goldsmith might have made us sceptical, and it appears now that if we had been interested enough to inquire closely we would have found that Boswell's Life of Johnson is the inspiration of the criticism which has been so unsparingly directed against Goldsmith.

All this is made the text of a most excellent book upon Oliver Goldsmith, written by Richard Ashe King, and published by Methun & Company, London. Mr. King's theory carries conviction and makes us feel that a great injustice has been done to Goldsmith and that in our blind acceptance of the importance of Boswell's Life of Johnson we have unfortunately believed his slanders against a man the superior in many ways of even Johnson, and whose friendship with Johnson was the cause of Boswell's spiteful jealousy. Boswell, in fact, seems to have gone far out of his way to vilify the kindly and brilliant Irishman, and to have succeeded in his vilification largely because Goldsmith was a man of uncommon sensitiveness, who had two distinct personalities, one that of an intense sympathy, and the other, the vulnerable one, that of exceptional self-distrust in the presence of people of a critical or domineering nature.

It is not unreasonable to believe that Mr. King's book will do much to place Goldsmith's name more properly where it belongs—among those of the kindest, brightest, most versatile, most maligned and most to be pitied of the great men of English literature. No writer was ever more deserving of the appreciation with which Mr. King concludes his book:

All the mortifications to his child-like vanity, all the provocations of his childlike petulance, all the anger or the

anguish of his sensitive soul, writhing under the iron heel of some brutal taskmaster, all melt like morning mists when his sweet and sunny nature has had time to break through. By the time he has reached his wretched home, climbed his garret stairs, sat at his lonely desk and taken up his weary pen, all are gone, forgiven and forgotten forever. Hence it is the disembodied and purified spirit of Goldsmith, with all that is of the earth earthy fallen from him and only the divine remaining—which looks out at you through his works—guileless as a child's, playful as a boy, tender as a woman, wearing his man's wisdom lightly like the fruit which in our winter woodland looks a flower, surely one of

"the sweetest souls  
That ever looked with human eyes."

## OPINIONS DIFFER ON RECIPRO- CITY PROPOSALS.

Millers Angry—Fish Interests Pleased  
—Asbestos Not Affected—Confidence  
In Canada.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
Montreal, Feb. 6.—The industrial and commercial world has had ample time to digest the reciprocity announcement, and it is much easier now to get a clear and concise view from those vitally interested in the way the affairs of the country are shaping, than it was directly after the proposed agreement had been made known. Much to the surprise of many, Montreal, the centre of manufacturing in the Dominion, is not as heavily hit as might have been expected.

The millers are angry, at least most of them are, and are preparing for battle. They declare that the proposed facilities for shipping Canadian wheat to American mills will have a detrimental effect on the milling industry which will result in substantial loss to the Dominion.

The fish trade is delighted with the prospect of the free handling of fish between this country and the United States, which it is declared, will be a boon to consumers and fishermen alike.

The asbestos interests, who were as apprehensive as anybody because Canada turns out over eighty per cent. of the asbestos of the world, are breathing sighs of relief. Mr. Thomas McDougall, President of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation says: "I do not find any ground for complaint. The United States has never, and never will be able to compete with us in asbestos. Asbestos is of more than usual interest these days owing to the announcement that the Amalgamated Asbestos has partially reorganized and appointed Mr. J. D. Sharpe, late mine manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company where he had charge of 32 mines in which over 7,500 men were employed to the general management of the corporation. Since the asbestos merger was effected, it has been felt that the full saying in operating costs has not been attained, but plans are already under way whereby at least \$40,000 a year in administration expenses alone will be saved.

Although opinions differ amongst the lumber men, the feeling seems to be that Canada is not giving away anything which will hurt her although fear is expressed that Americans may build so many mills on this side of the border that over production will result. Local manufacturers are not affected to any great extent, although Mr. George E. Drummond says that if the bounties on steel rods are withdrawn on account of reciprocity or on any other account, the results will be disastrous to the industry.

## Confidence in Canada.

The confidence of Europe in Canada's growth, her natural resources, her developments and her activities in many spheres, is becoming stronger every day, and it is likely that this spring the influx of foreign money, of foreign investors, and of foreign settlers to this country will surpass all records. Montreal capitalists are just

ly proud of this reputation, and are very anxious to have it kept absolutely spotless. To this end a group of well-known business men have put a plan into operation which, with the co-operation of the people, should prove of immense advantage to the country in continuing to obtain the capital required to finance new industries and undertakings. Briefly, it is to be a statistical bureau, operated by Corporation Agencies, Limited, whose duty it will be to collect accurate statistics concerning all financial institutions. In this way a man who has money to invest, but who does not personally have the knowledge necessary to discriminate, may get all the expert knowledge he requires before parting with his money. It is a safety valve on promoters and will keep Canada's name clean.

# A CAR LOAD

## Sherwin-Williams Paints & Varnishes

just arrived, no matter what you want to paint or varnish, the Sherwin Williams paints and varnishes are made for that purpose and will prove the best you can buy.

For building outside and inside and Roofing use Sherwin Williams paint.

For Chairs Tables Decorating Woodwork etc use S. W. Enamel.

For Staining Shingles use S. W. Preservation Shingle Stain.

For Buggies Boats etc use S. W. Buggy Paint.

For Barns Roofs Fences Etc use S. W. Creosote Paint.

For all kinds of Varnishing use Sherwin Williams Varnishes.

For Interiors Walls etc use Enameloid.

For removing old Paint and Varnish use S. W. Taxite.

For Floors use S. W. modern Method Floor Finishes.

A Full line of Builders Hardware. Stoves at greatly reduced prices.

# G. E. McBride & Co.

COR. 16th AVE and MAIN ST. Phone 2853

## THE MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT



# Hillcrest Hardware Store

Cor. 18th Ave. and Main Str.

We have received a large consignment of the celebrated Martin-Senour 100 per cent Pure Mixed Paints for which we are the selling agents for South Vancouver. In introducing these paints we do so with the confidence that the public will appreciate the advantages of an absolutely Pure Mixed Paint.

The Martin-Senour paints are thoroughly prepared by mill grinding and in this way are much superior over the old process of stirring by hand.

The difference between a 100 per cent Pure Paint and a cheap paint, is so marked that any one can tell as soon as they begin to use it which one is pure. One brushful of Martin-Senour 100 per cent Pure Paint will cover more surface than two or three brushfuls of cheap paint, and do it in a more thorough manner.

## Investigate before you buy.

In these days of sharp competition it is well to know that you get what you pay for. There are so many brands of house paints on the market now-a-days advertised as "pure," but are little better than "dope." Martin-Senour 100 per cent Pure Mixed Paint is the cheapest paint in the long run on the market, because one gallon covers more surface than any other so-called paint used. Remember we guarantee every gallon we sell.

A consignment of step ladders, wash tubs, wash boards, ironing boards and wringers just to hand. Also a full line of builders hardware direct from Eastern manufacturers. All orders entrusted to us will receive careful attention and as we now have our own delivery, customers may rely on prompt service.

... The ...  
**BURNHAM HARDWARE CO.**  
Cor. 18th Ave. and Main Str.  
PHONE 6932

You can now buy FLOWERS and PLANTS  
AT MOUNT PLEASANT

## The ROYAL FLORAL CO.

HAVE OPENED UP A STORE AT

Corner of Broadway & Westminster Road

Where they will carry a Full Line of CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, PLANTS, SEEDS and GARDEN TOOLS  
We take orders for NURSERY STOCK & FLORAL DECORATIONS Etc.

Dry Goods  
Fancy Goods

**S. ESTABROOKS**  
COR. 18th AVE. & MAIN ST.

Dry Goods  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

## ADVANCED SHOWINGS OF

English Ginghams, guaranteed fast colors pr yd. 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

## Special

New Embroideries -- per yard 5c, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c, 10c



# St. Valentine's Day

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th.

What more delightful way of remembering a friend than by sending a box of choice confectionery? You can obtain the freshest and purest confectionery at this store and we will be pleased to deliver it for you. Let us have your order.

Night bell  
PHONE 3489

Fisher's Drug Store Cor. Broadway  
and Scott Street

## NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

About the first of February Sir Louis Jette, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench will have completed thirty years of active public service. He is entitled to, and will, retire on full pension. The Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been mentioned for the position. So have several other leading Liberal lights. But it is understood that Sir Wilfred will not go outside of the recent judiciary for the appointment, and that Judge Lavergne, the oldest sitting member of Sir Louis' court, the father of the fiery Armand, the Nationalist leader will get the post.

## BATTLES AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Early this spring two campaigns are to be commenced. One is to be against "the worldliness of Montreal" and the other is to be against the liquor trade. The first will extend to the city only. The second will start in Montreal, then branch out to the provinces and eventually cover the whole of Canada. In spite of an increased police force, in spite of a morality squad, in spite

of the work of private individuals and societies, it is alleged that Montreal is becoming more immoral and less godly every day. The liquor crusade will be directed by the officers of the Dominion Alliance who, despite many setbacks, have been successful in closing up some of the resorts of the city.

## SHELDON AGAIN.

Sheldon is still a live issue. It will be remembered that Sheldon was the get-rich-quick gentleman who fleeced the public of a good round sum and then made his escape to parts unknown. Sir Lomer Gouin, speaking in the House at Quebec the other day, practically admitted that the authorities had been unable to locate him, and that although the detectives had been sleuthing him for weeks at the cost of some three thousand dollars, they had never brought in any results. A newspaper now makes the offer of a reward of a thousand dollars and all legitimate expenses to any newspaper reporter who will trace Sheldon and cause his capture for trial.

## NEW BOOKS

Canadian Books of 1910.

A survey of Canadian literature for 1910 is somewhat disappointing to one looking for outstanding works of imagination. It is perhaps too much to expect epic poetry along with leaping trade and immigration returns, or novels of world circling interest along with universal trading in town and mining shares. The fact is, the imagination of Canadians is wrapt up in nation building, in bridging rivers, in threading mountain passes, in furnishing new communities with the necessities of existence. In spite of this spirit of materialism there is a comforting quality about the books of the year. We miss many of the great names of the past. Where are the poets of yesterday? Roberts is writing animal stories; in La Thompson-Seton; Campbell is delving into history and recently gave us an engaging book on the great lakes; D. C. Scott is silent. Stringer is writing detective stories, Frederick George Scott and Bliss Carman are still producing, though in lessened quantity, and Carman has long since been an exile. Scott, recently issued his collected poems, which by their dignity and beauty of poetic feeling assure him a permanent place in the Canadian choir. Carman's "The Rough Rider," published early in the year, suggested the maturity of thought that naturally comes with advancing years with no loss of the old spontaneity and imaginative fervor. In place of the names of the older writers we have a new school of poets, who, though not publishing books, are familiar to us in the best periodicals on both sides of the line. Miss Pickthall and Mrs. MacKay are writing verses which, though different in character, worthily succeeds the work of the nature poets of a few years ago.

The fiction of the year furnished no sensations nor especially brilliant "dark horses." Miss Montgomery's "Kilmeny of the Orchard" buttressed her already high standing. Mrs. McClung's "Second Chance" was a marked improvement on the craftsmanship of "Danny." Robert E. Knowles in "The Handicap" struck a pace in writing of Ontario pioneer life that notably enhanced his reputation. At the close of the year Robert W. Service, the most popular poet Canada has had, bounded into the arena of fiction with "The Trail of Ninety-eight," a gruesome, nasty account of the first gold rush to Dawson, but withal powerful and compelling. A little earlier H. A. Cody gave in "The Frontiersman" an account of pioneering in the Yukon along lines made familiar by Ralph Connor's earlier works. Norman Duncan continued his successful description of Newfoundland fishing life for boys in "Billy Topsall & Co." while Arthur McFarlane, a new writer for boys, made a promising debut in "Redney McGaw," a story of circus life. Marion Keith's new novel, "Elizabeth of the Dale," is another careful, if not brilliant, interpretation of rural life in central Ontario.

The most marked advance was made in the less travelled fields of literature. Stephen Leacock burst into full flower as a humorist in "Literary Lapses," the best we have had since Judge Haliburton. Andrew Macphail won international recognition for his brilliance in "Essays in Fallacy." A new western writer, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, was no less successful in a series of racy sketches entitled "Jamey Canuck in the West." Prof. W. F. Osborne gave practically the only contribution to theology in "The Faith of a Lawman." Considering the first-hand sources of information at their disposal, our politicians do little writing for public enlightenment. The exception this year was C. A. Magrath, who wrote a thoughtful volume "Canada's Growth and Some Problems Affecting It."

Of history there was little and of biography still less. Dr. Arthur Wentworth Eaton's "History of King's County" was one of the few military productions of the Maritime Provinces. A. F. Hunter's "History of Simcoe County" was a painstaking record of a romantic portion of Ontario. Of anthologies Mr. L. J. Burpee gave us several in tabloid form, useful as far as they went and Mrs. C. M. White-Edgar's "A Wreath of Canadian Song" is valuable especially for its record of the earliest Canadian verse. Frank Yeigh's volume of travel and description, "Through the Heart of Canada," is an accurate and well written picture of this country, more especially intended for those who know comparatively little of it.

Last and in many respects most important of the year, is Go'dwin Smith's "Reminiscences," edited by Arnold Haultain. Goldwin Smith had been for years our greatest stylist, and the facts here related in entertaining vein will be a storehouse for the historian for years to come.

"Sure you're thoroughly competent?" "Well, I ran over thirteen persons in eleven months, and never was caught."

## DIFFERENT.

The Candidate (having quoted the words of an eminent statesman in support of an argument)—"And, mind you, merely my opinion. These are words these are not my words. This is not of a man who knows what he's talking about."

## THE WHY OF ORANGE BLOSSOMS

Like all familiar customs, whose origin is lost in antiquity the wearing of orange blossoms at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. It has been said by some that it was on account of the introduction of the orange branches at the wedding of Jupiter and Juno. By others that the custom originated among the Saracens, the orange in that country signifying abundance, and that it was introduced into Europe by the Crusaders.

Still another tradition comes from Spain, where it is said that one of the Spanish kings was presented with a beautiful orange tree by an African prince. The tree was planted in the royal gardens where it was the admiration of every one who saw it. One of the foreign ambassadors was desirous of introducing so great a curiosity into his own land, but as the court gardener had been forbidden under pain of death to allow even a single seed to escape his care, it seemed well nigh impossible.

One day, in passing the tree, the gardener broke off a spray of the blossoms and thoughtlessly handed it to his daughter, who placed it in her hair. The girl was beloved by a young artisan, but her portion was not as large as her family considered necessary. The ambassador, seeing the coveted prize in her hair, and knowing the story of her love affair, offered her a sum sufficient for her dowry if she would give him the spray and say nothing about it. The marriage soon took place, and as a token that she remembered the source of her happiness, she secretly obtained another spray of the orange flowers with which to adorn her hair for her wedding.

Whether her father lost his head or not the story does not tell, but from that time orange blossoms were considered the proper adornment for a bride, and as in Spain orange trees became very plentiful and the fragrant blossoms could be obtained at any time of the year, it seemed very appropriate for a bridal flower. Its adoption in England and France was no doubt due to the subject of bridal decoration being made a special study by modistes. The traditions connected with it, as well as its significance in the floral language, makes the orange blossom a very suitable adornment for a bride.

In Crete the bride and bridegroom after the ceremony, were sprinkled with orange flower water, as now they are showered with rice, and in Sardinia it was the custom to fasten oranges to the horns of the oxen drawing the nuptial carriage.—Selected.

## SOMETHING NEW ABOUT VEILS

The meshes that are accepted by most women are the cobweb effects, so fine that the hair is kept in place, the general neatness of appearance improved and yet the features are plainly visible.

Shadow effects are also much in evidence. The pattern must not be obstructive, though occurring at irregular distances and perhaps twice in one length.

Russian nets are simply a woven dot of the silk thread. The intensity of the color at regular intervals gives the effect of chequed dots without the raised portions.

For cold weather or for motoring there are knitted veils of Shetland wool. The meshes are fine and plain and the comfort surprising. These are new and are being worn by many women.

The figured black veils of handloom lace have tried very hard to be reinstated in the favor of the well-dressed. But when you feel "like a parlor window," as one clever woman expressed it, the end is not difficult to understand.

Any freakish decoration on a veil is in bad style. When the question in the observer's mind is whether the wearer has a scar on her cheek or an obtrusive eruption, then indeed the veil had better be cast aside.

When any veil leaves the eyes overstrained or the head aching, change it for another type. An oculist once observed that he had built his house on veils. There's food for thought in that statement.

## SKIRT MODIFICATIONS

Fortunately, the extreme exploitations of a fashion die a quick and decided death on this side of the sea, and the hobble skirt has been hobbled as quickly as was compatible with its scanty lines, out of style. In its place the lower line has been widened and modified to give a delightful variety of line at the lower part of the skirt.

Some of the new models suggest other days, when the voluminous folds were looped up at the side by cords and jeweled chains. Indeed, one skirt exploited by a daring designer has given a decidedly raised line at the front and side, with a long sweep toward the back. Shoes designed especially for the gown should be worn with a costume of this type. It is doubtful, however, as to whether this new idea will be accepted by us.

Trains are appearing on evening gowns. Woman, despite the fact that short, round-length dresses are very comfortable, still clings to a type of dress that gives her dignity and emphasizes her grace. A train undoubtedly does these things; therefore the makers have heeded the call and are giving us more modifications than ever. There is the square court train, made extra and hanging in a straight sweeping line from the waist or shoulders to any length on the floor.

## SOCIAL PROGRESS.

"What is bric-a-brac?"  
"Junk that's got into society."

## THE MAYOR OF OLDHAM

Mrs. Lees, lately appointed mayor of Oldham, England, is the third English woman to be given this office. The reason why, in her case, is not far to seek, for all accounts of Mrs. Lees unite in unstinted praise of her. The newspaper accounts said of her installation: "The ceremony of her installation is a scene that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. A small room is usually all that is required on these occasions but this time it was the old town hall, and it was crowded long before the hour. Behind the people stood, packed like sardines, and they seemed to be clinging like flies around the walls. The nomination and election takes place before the future mayor enters, and a rather regrettable scene of party bickering and recrimination was witnessed. But it was almost worth it for the contrast, when, with the woman mayor, harmony seemed to enter—and abide. The tall, dignified figure entered with the calm, beautiful, humorous face, crowned with white hair, upon which the black velvet bonnet was a graceful substitute for the ugly, three-cornered hat which the mayor usually wears."

Her entrance was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. The robe and chains were donned, and Mrs. Lees rose to speak. Then she thanked her colleagues for the honor they had done her, with a little allusion to those who disapproved of the election of a woman: "They have a perfect right to their opinion, and they also have a perfect right to change that opinion." When her speech was ended the whole audience rose to their feet to cheer and applaud. There was a beauty in the spirit of the whole thing which must be felt to be understood. One can only say that she seemed like the mother of a great family, before whom her children rise up and call her blessed."

## A TEA PARTY.

The Connoisseur recommends:  
For lovers—propinquity-tea.  
For the wedded—fidelity-tea.  
For the scientist—curiosity-tea.  
For the American—liberty-tea.  
For the priest—austerity-tea.  
For the politician—capacities-tea.  
For the philanthropist—generosity-tea.  
For the business man—integrity-tea.  
For the maiden—modesty-tea.  
For the statesman—authority-tea.  
For the wit—brevity-tea.  
For the juggler—dexterity-tea.  
For the preacher—divinity-tea.  
For the newly-wed—felicity-tea.  
For the man in trouble—equanimity-tea.  
For the farmer—fertility-tea.  
For the extravagant—frugality-tea.  
For the sage—gravity-tea.  
For the jockey—celerity-tea.  
For the proud—humility-tea.  
For the sinner—morality-tea.  
For the guilty—immunity-tea.  
For the judge—impartiality-tea.  
For the servant—civility-tea.  
For the damaged—indemnity-tea.  
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For the wavering—stability-tea.  
For the solemn—jollity-tea.  
For the victor—magnanimity-tea.  
For the candidate—majority-tea.  
For the fictionist—probability-tea.  
For the bibliomaniac—rarity-tea.  
For the foolish—sagacity-tea.  
For the banker—security-tea.  
For the aeronaut—intrepidity-tea.

## ECONOMY.

A New England mother had come upon her eighty-year old son enjoying a feast whereof the component parts were jam, bread and butter.

"Son," said the mother, "don't you think it a bit extravagant to eat butter with that fine jam?"

"No, ma'am," was the response. It's economical; the same piece of bread does for both."

## LOVE OF THE RIGHT STAMP

A collector of postage-stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires, to contract a marriage with a young lady also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply.

## WELL RECOMMENDED.

Two negro men came up to the outskirts of a crowd where Senator Bailey was making a campaign speech. After listening to the speech for about ten minutes, one of them turned to his companion, and asked:

"Who am dat man, Sambo?"

"Ah don' know, what his name am,"

Sambo replied, "but he certainly do recommen' hisself mos' highly."

## THE WIND SHIFTED.

"How was it the fat aviator came to grief?"

"I suppose he gave out that horse sneeze of his."

## ALWAYS BEHIND.

"Is your son still pursuing his studies, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes, mut it seems to be a stern chase."

## A COMPROMISE.

Dominie—"Why don't you two brothers join the church?"

One of the Two—"We can't both join, for one of us has to weigh the coal."

## NO SECRET.

"Mrs. Chucksley, is your husband a member of any secret society?"

"He thinks he is—but he talks in his sleep."

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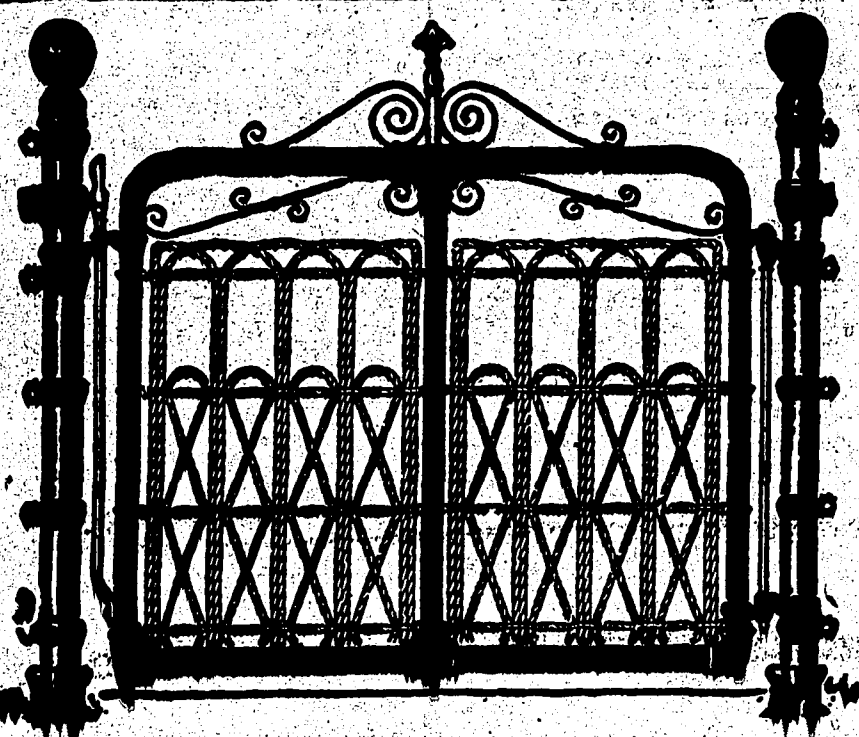
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## THE JUNGLE WE ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE UNTRUTHS WHICH LIE HERE.

### IT WAS UP TO THE BISHOP

A much travelled bishop happened one time to have as a fellow-passenger, while crossing the ocean, a small, meek little curate. The bishop was totally indifferent to the motion of the ship, and while enjoying the brisk winds he took out his cigar-case, and with a smile said to the curate:

"You don't mind my smoking, I suppose?"

The meek, pale little man nodded and answered humbly:

"Not if your lordship doesn't mind my being sick."

### A SIGN OF BAD WEATHER

A nervous woman on an ocean liner approached a deck-hand, during a season of "head seas," and asked:

"Have you ever seen any worse weather than this, Mr. Sailor?"

"Take a word from an old salt, mum," replied the deck-hand. "The weather's never very bad while there's any females on deck a making inquiries about it."

### OUR LANGUAGE IS SO EXPLICIT!

The tradesman had rendered his bill, waited a month and then wrote:

"Please, sir, I want my bill."

Back came the bill, with these words:

"Certainly; here it is."

The bill was returned, and in a month the tradesman again wrote:

"Kindly send me the amount of my bill."

And the answer came, promptly and politely:

"Certainly; it is \$104.26."

The third month the tradesman again wrote:

"Will you send me a check for the amount of my bill?"

The answer came, with a blank, unsigned check:

"Certainly; here is the check. I have kept the amount of your bill."

The fourth month the tradesman wrote:

"I want my bill paid."

And the answer came back:

"So do I."

Then the tradesman gave it up.

### SELF-HELP AT SEA

On the steamer the little bride was very much concerned about her husband, who was troubled with dyspepsia.

"My husband is peculiarly liable to seasickness, Captain," remarked the bride. "Could you tell him what to do in case of an attack?"

"That won't be necessary, Madam," replied the Captain; "he'll do it."

### HOW SHE PLEASED THE BISHOP

A well known Bishop, while visiting at a bride's new home for the first time, was awakened quite early by the soft tones of a soprano voice singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the Bishop lay in bed he meditated upon the piety which his young hostess must possess to enable her to begin her day's work in such a beautiful frame of mind.

At breakfast he spoke to her about it, and told her how pleased he was.

"Oh," she replied, "that's the hymn I boil the eggs by; three verses for soft and five for hard."

### ONE FOR LEAP YEAR

A shy young man had been calling on "the sweetest girl in the world" for many moons, but, being bashful, his suit progressed slowly. Finally she decided it was up to her to start something, so the next time he called she pointed to the rose in the button-hole of his coat and said:

"I'll give you a kiss for that rose."

A crimson flush spread over his countenance but the exchange was made after some hesitation on his part. Then he grabbed his hat and started to leave the room.

"Why, where are you going?" she asked in surprise.

"To the—er—florist for more roses," he called back from the front door.

### THEY WERE BEGINNING

IT RATHE EARLY

In a summer hotel, where the rooms on the first floor were lettered instead of numbered, a young bridal pair were given the suite including the rooms M. and L. A new call-boy, carrying a basket of fruit for them, had forgotten which rooms they occupied, and, coming upon their English maid in the hall, he called out:

"Where can I find Mr. and Mrs. Patrick?"

"You'll find Mr. Patrick in h'm," replied the maid, "and 'is wife is in h'l."

### THEN HE COLLAPSED

The first time a man speaks in public he probably suffers more agony in a shorter space of time than at any other part of his career. Young Frankington felt the truth of this very keenly the other day, when he found himself facing an audience of free and independent voters at an election. He had prepared a very fervid oration in support of his father's candidacy, but to the first few moments he could do nothing but gasp. Then, in response to an encouraging cheer, he began to speak.

"Mr.—Mr. Chairman," he stammered, "when I—when I left home this evening only two people on this earth—my father and myself—knew what I was going to say; but now—now—well, now, only father knows."—Tit-Bits.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The solemnity of the meeting was somewhat disturbed when the eloquent young theologian pictured in glowing words the selfishness of men who spend their evenings at the club, leaving their wives in loneliness at home at this happy season. "Think, my hearers," said he, "of a poor, neglected wife, all alone in the great, dreary house, rocking the cradle of her sleeping babe with one foot and wiping away her tears with the other!"

### PAT'S PASSING THOUGHT

It was ash-day. Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavy-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession Pat suddenly remarked: "Mike, I wish I knew where I was going to die. I'd give a thousand dollars to know the place where I'm going to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do I yez knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure I'd never go near that place."

### MULTIPLEX TELEPHONY

More than one telephone message may now be sent at the same time over a single wire, without interference, by an invention of Major George O. Squier, of the United States Signal Corps. Practically the same thing has been done with telegraphy for years, although four messages is the maximum so far sent with commercial success. Squier's method, we are told in an editorial in "The Electrical Review and Western Electrician" (Chicago, January 14), is based on the superposition of currents of different frequencies with the use of properly tuned transformers for isolating these at the receiving end. Curiously enough the rates of vibration chosen are so high that they can not be heard directly. The sounds heard at the receiver are due not to these rapid vibrations themselves but to the variation in what is called the "effective value" of the currents, which changes with audible frequency. We read:

"According to announcements made, not only may a number of telephone conversations be thus carried on upon the same line, but it is possible to send at the same time telegraph messages, that is to say, messages which are transmitted with the ordinary key and receiver upon the ordinary sounder. The principle of separation is here the same as with the telephone messages."

"The method involved in this new invention is so simple that like many others, after it is once explained one wonders why it has not been utilized

before. The operations are similar to the famous experiments of Helmholtz in analyzing sound waves into their various constituents by the use of apparatus which was tuned to pick out the various components of a complex sound. The secret of the success here lies in using for the various components employed frequencies which are themselves inaudible and therefore produce no appreciable effect in the telephone, for if these vibrations were taken up by the diaphragm and were audible they would so interfere with the sound of the useful vibrations as to disguise them beyond recognition.

"According to Mr. Frank L. Perry, this is not the first time that more than one telephone message has been sent over a single circuit. According to the claims of Mr. Perry, such a feat was performed in Chicago over two years ago, but without a knowledge that of the method used by Mr. Perry it is impossible to make any comparison between his accomplishment and that achieved in the Washington laboratory.

"Major Squier is to be complimented not only upon his evolution of what promises to be a very useful invention, but also upon his action in giving the results of his time and labor to the public. While many persons regard this as the only proper thing to do in the case of one who is in the public service, it is not always that such obligations are recognized, so that the public receives the benefit."

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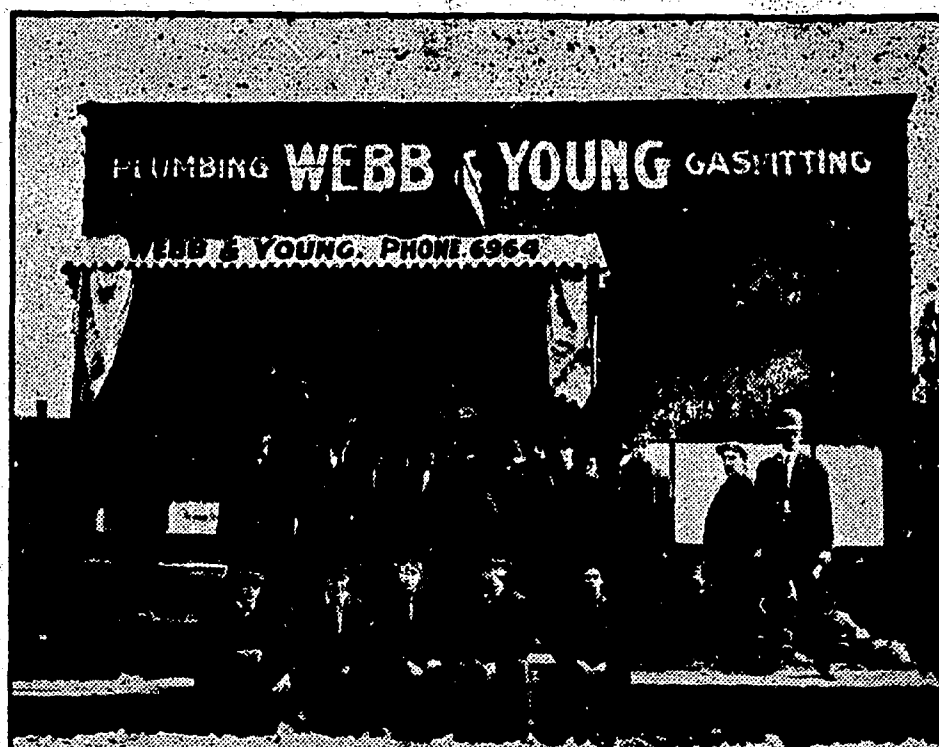
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Services—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.  
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Evensong at 7:30 p.m. each Sunday.

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Services—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. and Rev. G. H. Wilson, Rector  
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W. F. McKenzie, V. G., 452 10th Avenue St.  
S. Sewell, Rec. Secy., 481 7th Avenue St.

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COURT VANCOUVER NO. 1328  
Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. in the Oddfellows' Hall, Pleasant. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
H. Hankins, Chief Ranger.  
M. J. Crehan, Rec. Secy., 337 Princess City.  
A. Pengelly, Fin. Secy., 237 11th Av. E.

**LOYAL ORANGE LODGE**  
MT. PLEASANT L. O. L. NO 1842  
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. in the K. of P. Hall. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.  
John Coville, W. M., 30 13th Ave. W.  
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### HALL FOR RENT.

O. O. F., Mount Pleasant.—All applications for use of this Hall to be made to J. Haddon and all rents for me to be paid only to me.

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## COMMUNICATION

Hillcrest, Feb. 4, 1911.

Editor Western Call.

Dear Sir:—

I think there is a lot of inconsistency in the License Commission business, I take it for granted that a great majority of the men of Vancouver, want sound temperance men on the License Board, and to get them they have to get men who belong to the church, or at least under the influence of Christianity. The church thinks there is not a redeeming feature about the liquor traffic as a beverage, the general conferences of the Methodist churches of the United States and Canada declared that the traffic is vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy, and it cannot be legalized without sin, the Presbyterian and Baptists have spoken out nearly as strong on the subject as the Methodist, I am credible informed that the Catholic church will not allow their members to sell strong drink. I cannot see how any intelligent Christian man that is loyal to his church and his conscience, can give his name to legalize the business. If the law requires that he must

sign the license contrary to his own convictions, he is only a machine. Judas sold his master for thirty pieces of silver and they call him a mean man, but he had the redeeming feature, when his conscience was awakened he went and hanged himself (after he had brought back the money and threw it down at the feet of the authorities) and they did not know what to do with the money. They would not put it into the treasury because it was the price of blood, so they took the money and bought a potterfield to bury strangers in, but the authorities of Vancouver take the price of blood and put it into the treasury, and authorize men to create victims for the potterfield. If I understand the law, it is as much against the law to sell to a drunken man, as it is for the man to get drunk, yet the man who gets the license has a good moral character, yet the man who has created an appetite according to law, that he cannot control, is made drunk by these men of good moral character, according to law, and the police take hold of them according to law, and the magistrate fines them according to law, and takes his money (if the liquor seller has left him any), if not he is sent to jail, according to law, and these men of good moral character go free. The city is making money out of the poor drunkard, if the liquor sellers would obey the law, there would be no drunkards in the police courts. Ah, consistency Thou art a jewel. Mr. South the manager of the Childrens' Home informed me that 90 per cent of the children he had charge of were there on account of the drinking parents. Only think of the thousands of children who would be better off if they were taken away from their parents. Mr. Higenson, a lumber man who employs a number of men to work in the lumber woods also informed me that there was not 10 per cent of the men he employed that saved their money, the rest of them spent it for drink. I don't claim to be an authority on this subject, but my thoughts have run along these lines for some time and I thought I would put them on paper. If I have written anything that will not bear investigation let some of the wise ones show me where it is wrong. Truth will not lose anything by investigation.

Thanking you Mr. Editor in anticipation,

I remain yours truly

JAMES WELLS

Hillcrest

## WHISKEY and LOGGERS

The "Lumber-Jack" is often spoken of in terms which would infer that he was made of different material from the rest of the human family. Some think that any old thing will do for a "lumber-jack". To those, however, who know him, the logger is a man to be respected and often loved. Usually they are honest, whole-souled, hard working men. They are brave as lions and unselfish as a woman. They have rough exteriors but tender hearts, and when the occasion calls forth the softer side, they are as sympathetic as any other species of the human family.

The average citizen does not think that he is worth bothering about and is quite satisfied to allow the unscrupulous rumseller and his host of satellites to rob him of his money and of his manhood as well.

Wherever you have a logging camp, you will usually find some kind of a rum-selling joint. These saloons are not there because of the demand of the logger for their presence, but because some individual, who has parted with the last vestige of manliness, has sent out an opportunity for making a few dollars by preying on the weakness of his fellows. These creatures know that out in the loneliness of the "bush", men will crave for social life, and will flock to his place of business and inevitably drift into the habit of imbibing the vile stuff he pleases to call liquor.

These rum-sellers, are the lowest of their kind, despicable cowardly and wholly void of the elements of manliness. They care for nothing but the loggers money.

Throughout the lumbering districts of this province these human vultures have for years plied their nefarious trade. Owing to the strictness of the Provincial Government the evil effects have been somewhat lessened in the last few years, but it is still sufficient to warrant careful consideration. Not only should be pay attention to those who open up their rum-shops contiguous to the logging camps, but also to certain city Hotels (?) who cater specially to this class of trade. These city hotel keepers have a doctrine which if written down would read something like this: "When you see a logger coming into a bar sober, be sure he has some money. First, you should give him a couple of drinks and be very sociable, get him to give you his 'pile' for safe keeping (just at this point the vulture winks) then pour into him all the vile stuff you can, the washings of the bar, and drainings of dirty glasses or any other kind of 'home-brewed' forty rod. When he is paralyzed, keep him so for a period commensurate with the size of his pile. Charge him twenty-seven prices for his drinks and then after the required time has elapsed, sober him up by placing him to sleep on the floor of some suitably dirty room, basement, or any other place, always remembering that 'any thing is good enough for a lumber-jack.' When he awakens tell him that his money is all gone—To ease his feelings, and in order to assure him that you are in very truth his 'guardian angel', give him a 'free' drink of good liquor and tell him to get, if he objects or wants to know too much of how his money was expended, 'kick' him out, if he comes back, call the police, because you cannot risk the reputation of your house by having around a man who is intoxicated, that is of course, if his money is gone."

This is no imaginary case but what is happening in this city year in and year out. Certain houses along Water street and in that vicinity are veritable clearing houses where loggers come in with from \$50 to \$500 and upwards and are harboured until their money is gone, and then sent back to the bush in bunches. They are deliberately kept drunk in direct contravention of the law. If these loggers could save their earnings they could be independently rich in a few years, with the opportunity for investment there is in British Columbia. But they get into the hands of the "robbers" and are literally "skinned" of their earnings.

Something could be done to minimize this evil—first by a more strict enforcement of the law regarding selling liquor to intoxicated men. There is no doubt of the prevalence of this practice with certain so-called Hotels in this city. Any day one can watch men by the dozen stagger into bars and get their drink. One bartender, when testifying before a coroner's jury regarding a man who fell on the tile floor of his bar and was killed, stated "a man was considered sober as long as he could stand up to the bar."

Many hotel keepers will refuse to supply a man who is intoxicated and to such it is unfair to allow those other unscrupulous dealers to sell to all and sundry. A law on the books will not stop it, but a vigorous application of the law will. Secondly, the law forbids a bartender or hotel keeper to cash checks. This is also flagrantly abused. We frequently point with pride and satisfaction to the liquor laws, to this provision or to that feature, but how absurd to expect them to be effective if not enforced. Laws which are for the controlling or restricting of the sale of liquor are the only laws which we treat in this way. We never expect the law regarding stealing, or murder, or pick-pocketing etc., to be self applying, nor do we expect that the mere placing of a law on the statute books will prevent the abuse which it is aimed at, unless it is vigorously enforced. But with the liquor laws we take the absurd position that all that is necessary is to pass a law." Even the police seem to be imbued with this idea, for we have laws on our statute books now which if enforced for one day would place half of the hotel men in this city behind the bars.

There is a maudlin sentiment pervading society that a liquor seller is a species of sainthood and a much abused man who should be accorded privileges which are denied to men in other businesses, it is the sentiment which causes so much defiance of our laws and the innocent suffer.

In any case we desire to put in a word for the "lumber-jack", let us protect him at least as far as our laws demand and if possible to some other extent as well.

GREATER VANCOUVER.

A joint deputation from Vancouver City and South Vancouver waited upon the Provincial Government re the annexation of South Vancouver.

The joint committee who have had this matter in charge had drafted a bill, which they asked the Provincial Government to pass as a public measure. This bill provides for the annexation of the district of South Vancouver by a vote of two thirds of those polled. At present it requires a majority, both in value and in numbers, of the property owners of the municipality, which is prohibitive, as may be readily observed when we point out that there are 33,000 separate holdings in South Vancouver. It is a physical impossibility to get a poll of the requisite number of such a list.

The case is the more urgent because under the Municipal Clause Act, South Vancouver cannot raise money for sewers, etc., except by getting a petition as above, which again we say is impossible. The only objection was by our old friend, Robt. McBride of the River road, who is asking that his land shall not be taxed above a certain sum, being about one tenth of the regular rate. His claim was, however, so manifestly absurd that it is not thought the Government will take it seriously. A very laughable incident happened when Mr. McBride was presenting his case, he had handed to the Secretary of State a petition which he had been arguing was against the bill, it turned out, however, that the petition was over three years old and when it was offered back to him he remarked that "you had better keep it, it is no use to me" and he added "I gave Bowser, Reid and Walbridge \$25 to draw that petition." This produced great merriment among those present, at the expense of the Attorney General, whose firm were referred to.

Dr. Fagan, the Provincial Health officer has expressed himself as approving of the annexation measure as the only way to solve the sanitary problem.

## New Music

A Large Shipment of Music Now on Hand should have been delivered for Holiday Trade so to make entire Clearance we will sell at a Great Reduction

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Short Orders a Specialty.

The most up-to-date place to eat on the Hill.

All home cooking.

White help. Quick service.

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## South Vancouver Bakery

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Cakes, Pastry Bread, Confectionery  
Wedding & Birthday Cakes a Specialty

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SPECIALIST in all kinds of Interior and Decorative Work, Churches, Schools, etc.

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DRESS SUITS a Specialty

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(The Obliging Drug Store.)

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### Local and Otherwise

The Great Northern engine, which was taken out of its bed in the mud of False Creek last week after a fall from the draw span of the railway bridge, is to be taken to Seattle for repairs. It is stated that the engine can be made about as good as new.

Over eighty people are said to have signed a desire to better their spiritual condition at the evangelistic service held in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Sunday night by Rev. Herbert Booth. Intense interest marked the service throughout.

Despite the fact that the month of January was not an altogether ideal month insofar as weather was concerned, the attendance at the Vancouver public schools exceeded all previous records. The total attendance during last month was 10,172, or 211 higher than the figure for last November when the attendance reached the high water mark of 9961.

The basketball committee of the Y. M. C. A. announced Monday that the provincial junior basketball championship tournament will be held at the Y. M. C. A. on March 17 and 18, and preliminary steps towards its complete success have already been taken, now that the dates have been set. The 110 to 125 pounders will begin speeding up as much as possible, and, keen though the competition was last year, an even greater number of teams may be expected in the tournament next March. Christ Church boys are at present holders of the championships at 110 and 125 pounds, and Columbia College, New Westminster, holds the title for the 135-pound class. The interior was represented by Rev. I. Stokke in the last tournament, and perhaps another interior point will essay their luck this winter, while Victoria can be relied upon for entries. The city athletic institutions will send their quota of juvenile basketballers. Full two days will be required to run off the series.

The Young People's Society of St. Michael's church gave a very enjoyable social which took the form of a guessing contest and old fashioned games on Thursday last.

This society which has but recently been organized is meeting with splendid success. Such evenings promote the social and intellectual welfare of all attending. The coming Thursday Feb. 16th, at 8 p. m., this society will have a musical and literary evening instead of the lantern lecture on Punch. Any young people interested are cordially invited.

Mr. Gilbert Hall is laid up.

Mr. H. T. Thrift, of White Rock, visited in Mt. Pleasant Thursday.

Don't forget to call on E. O. Grant, 2649 Main St., cor. Main and 11th. Boys' Clothing a specialty.

Gawne & Daly are doing the biggest furnace trade of their history.

Mr. Jas. Cathers of Carberry, Manitoba is visiting Mr. W. R. Owens.

Miss Curle has opened her parlors in the McAllister block and is greeting old friends.

Mr. Ralph Cummings has gone to Rochester to undergo an operation. His friends in Mt. Pleasant extend to him their best sympathy.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Young Men's Club Room of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church on Tuesday, 14th February, at 3 p. m., when Willard Day will be observed. All ladies cordially welcome.

Hamilton basketball team of Two Rivers, Wisconsin are booked to play a game with our local Y. M. C. A. team at the association on Friday, February 17, at 8 p. m. As the visiting team is very fast an extra fine contest may be expected.

The sneak thief has again commenced operations in the Cedar Cottage district. Mr. Frank Miller left his home on Stewart road at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon and on returning at 8 in the evening found that the front door had been unlocked, presumably

Mr. Gow has leased the new building going up near W. R. Owen's Hardware Store and is installing one of the most complete billiard and pool rooms in Vancouver. This, together with cigars, etc., and Mr. Gow's genial personality will make his parlors one of the popular recreation places of the city. Mr. Gow is to be complimented on his success.

The Liberal Association of D. L. 301 and South Vancouver met in their committee rooms at Hillcrest Tuesday night. Following the disposal of general business the association took up the question of better postal facilities for their ward and South Vancouver in general. Vice-President R. G. Simm moved that a committee interview Inspector Greenfield and secure such information that might help the association in their work. The motion was seconded by Mr. Frederickson. Mr. Thomas Dickie suggested that the association hold a smoker two weeks from date and that it be held every month hereafter. A committee consisting of Messrs. Prowse, Gale, Grimmett, Cavanaugh, Simm and Secretary Dickie was appointed to complete arrangements.

### Obituary

Freddie Joseph Starkweather.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Starkweather of Winchester street, South Vancouver, was again again Monday morning when the reaper took their second little boy, Freddie Joseph, aged two and one-half years, who passed away after a brief illness. The remains were laid to rest at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon beside those of his little four-year-old brother, Eugene Jesse, who died and was laid to rest last Saturday.

FLORIST AND SEED STORE OPENED ON MT. PLEASANT.

As evidence of the confidence of the public that Mt. Pleasant is destined to be a business centre of importance we note the opening of another new business. The Royal Floral Company. They have opened up their business at the corner of Westminister Road and Broadway with a splendid stock of cut flowers, seeds, hot plants and general nursery stock.

The location is a good one and this company, with their new stock should attract considerable attention. They will also carry a full line of garden tools and all the accessories necessary for the garden.

Floral designs will be a specialty with them and will be received fresh from the nursery daily, so the public may rest assured that they will get good fresh stock in every line.

### COMMUNICATION

Vancouver, B. C. Jan. 23, 1911.

The Editor,

"The Western Call,"

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

The public press of this province without distinction of party has always given this Department very efficient assistance; indeed, I have always held that without the co-operation of the Press we could never have enforced our Horticultural Regulations, which are proving of such immense advantage to the fruit-growing industry of British Columbia. I would, therefore, take the liberty of requesting you to grant me the use of your valuable columns to direct the attention of all importers of nursery stock to Section 4 of the Horticultural Regulations, which provides that certified invoices of all shipments of nursery stock, trees and plants, must be furnished to the Inspector of Fruit Pests, at Vancouver, at the time when such shipments are delivered for inspection.

The reason for this is that when a case of goods arrives, we know by the invoice what it should contain, and are prepared to check the contents over with the invoice. This greatly expedites the business of inspection and enables us to deal promptly with all importations.

It is clearly in the interests of the importers that we should be able to detect any mistakes that may have been made in shipping the goods. All this was carefully considered when the Horticultural Rules were adopted, but unfortunately many of the importers neglect to comply with this Regulation.

I would therefore urge that a general observance of this rule be adopted.

The importations of nursery stock are largely on the increase, and I am just completing additional facilities for inspection.

Our staff will be doubled this year, so that whatever delays have occurred in the past may be avoided in future, if the importers comply with the regulation above referred to.

Thanking you for assistance, I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,  
Inspector of Fruit Pests.

## Young & Thompson

Cash Grocers and Provision Merchants

Cor. 26th & Main

### FLOUR.

Our Best Flour, per sack.....\$1.65  
This is very good Bread Flour.  
Robin Hood Flour, per sack.. 1.90  
Purity Flour, per sack..... 1.80  
Pastry Flour, per sack of 10-lb.. 40

### ROLLED OATS.

20-lb. Sack Rolled Oats.....75c  
B. & K. Rolled Oats, per sack..35c  
7 lbs. Bulk Rolled Oats.....25c

### BREAKFAST FOODS.

Post Toasties, per pkt.....10c  
Corn Flakes, per pkt.....10c  
Malta Vita, 2 pkts. for.....25c  
Puffed Wheat, 2 pkts. for.....25c  
Puffed Rice, 2 pkts. for.....25c  
Cream of Wheat, per pkt.....20c

### TEA.

Young & Thompson's Old Country Blend, which for quality and flavor cannot be surpassed, per lb.....50c  
Blue Ribbon Tea, per lb.....40c  
Extra Special Tea, 3 lbs. for \$1.00  
Tea, in fancy tins, regular 60c value for.....50c  
COFFEES: Old Government Java and Mocha, per lb.....40c  
These Coffees are fresh roasted and ground. Try a pound with your next order.

### RICE.

Finest Japan Rice, 6 lbs. for..25c  
Ground, in 4-lb. sacks, each..25c  
Sago, 6 lbs. for.....25c  
Corn Starch, 3 lbs. for.....25c

### PRUNES.

Nice Fresh Prunes, 3 lbs. for..25c  
Evaporated Peaches, per lb.....10c  
Figs, 3 lbs. for.....25c

### RAISINS.

Nice Fresh Raisins, 4 pkts for..25c  
Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs.....25c

### APPLES.

Good Cooking Apples, 8 lbs.....25c  
Extra Fancy Apples, 4 lbs.....25c  
Apples, per box, \$1.15; \$1.25  
.....\$1.75 and \$2.00

### ORANGES.

Extra large Sunburst Navel Oranges, sweet and full of juice, per doz.....25c

### LODGE NUMBER 19, I. O. O. F.

Next Tuesday night the Grand Warden is to visit this lodge and will view some degree work which is to be put on. Oddfellows should make it a point to be in attendance. Visiting brothers are welcomed. Last Tuesday night a number of visitors from Manitoba were in attendance and enjoyed the work.

### THE MAPLE LEAF LACROSSE CLUB Ltd.

The above Club makes the following announcement:

To the lacrosse players of Vancouver and British Columbia the directors wish to intimate that if they, the players, desire to place themselves under the guidance of the Maple Leaf Lacrosse Club, Limited, if they have the firmness, sagacity and determination to uphold the cause of local players and local management, enlisted for fair-minded, clean lacrosse, then the said president, directors and officers of the Maple Leaf Lacrosse Club, Limited, will fight the battle for them right through to a finish, and furthermore they wish to say that all talk regarding franchises, etc., is absolute nonsense, that there is no such thing as a franchise in existence in B. C. lacrosse circles, and that any organization presenting a sufficient list of reputable players cannot, and we believe will not, be refused admission to the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association.

WINNIPEG—The Winnipeg civic property and works committee will study the traffic problem and report on means to overcome difficulties that are growing serious.

TORONTO—Hrd mfw hrd mfw hrdm VANCOUVER—The discussion of the reciprocity agreement in United States papers is giving Canada wider advertising than ever obtained from any other source.

TORONTO—Graduates of Queen's university, now in the west, at a banquet last evening, discussed the separation of the institution from the Presbyterian Church.

VICTORIA, Feb. 3.—At the opening of the House this afternoon Hon. Price Ellison rose on a question of privilege, and denied the statement of Mr. Brewster on the previous day to the effect that he (Mr. Ellison) had said that Mr. James J. Hill had given a few people in Winnipeg \$50,000 to assist them in their campaign for reciprocity with the United States. Hon. Mr. Ellison said that he had been correctly reported in the press as having said that "it was said," Mr. Hill had given the money in question. He had plainly stated that he was quoting a rumor.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Ten shop employees of the Missouri Pacific Railroad were torn to pieces and eleven others were injured today when an engine derailed.

MELBOURNE—The Postal workers of Australia threaten to strike. The dissatisfaction is widespread throughout Australian postal service and employees have issued ultimatum.

### YORKSHIREMEN ORGANIZE.

A most enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday last by the Yorkshiresmen of the City for the purpose of organizing a society here.

Judging from the hearty manner with which those present took the matter up there will be a very strong society. Already over 70 letters have been received by the secretary, Mr. Walsh, 1152 Seaton St., and everything is pointing to a good club being formed here.

The society will entertain the Sheffield choir sometime in May and for Tuesday next, the 14th of February, a smoker has been arranged to which all Yorkshiresmen are cordially invited and asked to assist in completing the organization work.



### DOES THE SMALL PRINT

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OUR SIGHT-TESTING METHODS ARE THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE

and the Lenses we give are Ground to Suit the Spherical Defects of the eye

Our Style of Mountings Consists of the Very Latest on The Market.

GEO. G. BIGGER OPTICIAN  
143 Hastings St., W.

## COQUITLAM

The C. P. R. has purchased three quarters of a million dollars worth of land and its plans call for the expenditure of several millions more. Now is the time to buy. We have for sale part of D. L. 386 for \$350 per acre, small cash payment. Balance over 2 years.

Here is another money maker, 132 ft. x 190 ft., in Point Grey facing on three 66 ft. streets. This will subdivide into six lots making two double corners and two inside lots. Price \$3300, terms to be arranged.

25 ft. on Keefer St. close to Main St., \$9500. Terms \$2500 cash, balance to be arranged. This is \$1000 below value.

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2343 Main St. Phone 7192



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THE MALLEABLE RANGE

Is riveted together just like a boiler. Were it not made of Malleable iron and steel, it would be impossible to do this. Cast iron ranges are put together with bolts. The nuts get loose and fall off. The joints leak. But once the rivet is driven home on our range it is there forever. Just think what that means—air-tight where it should be, perfect combustion, perfect baking.

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