

ARE YOU ON OUR LIST?  
NO! WHY?

# The Western Call

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VOLUME II

H. H. STEVENS, EDITOR.

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No. 43

## FALSE CREEK AGREEMENT

The following is the text of the speech of Attorney-General Bowser which was delivered when introducing to the house the "Bill" re False Creek agreement with the G. N. Railway Company.

It will be observed that the Government has protected the public interests in the very points most necessary, and has greatly strengthened the agreement made by the City Council last May by making clear many ambiguous clauses in the city agreement. In this respect the Government and the Attorney-General should receive the commendation of the electors of this city.

### False Creek Agreement.

HON. MR. BOWSER, in presenting by message to the House the bill ratifying certain agreements respecting False Creek, Vancouver, took advantage of the privilege of a minister of the crown to explain the contents of the bill in committee of the whole, prior to the introduction of the measure. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, this is a rather important bill, and perhaps I may be allowed to make a statement explanatory to it, going into its details now rather than waiting for the second reading. My reason for this is that the session is rapidly coming to a close, and while we want this bill to pass at the same time we do not want unnecessarily to rush it at second reading; and so in order that all the members of the House may have cognizance of the meaning of the bill itself, I will proceed to explain it now.

"It will be necessary for me to trespass on the patience of the House for a short time in explanation of the bill, particularly with regard to the False Creek foreshore transactions. In 1900 the Legislature passed an act giving the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power to deed the bed of the creek to the city on such terms as he saw fit. The bill originated with a former member of the House, a particular friend of mine, who had been formerly Mayor of Vancouver and a member of this House. I refer to Mr. Garden. In 1902 grants of the bed of the creek were given to the city, both by the Dominion and Provincial governments. Practically the same language was employed in both grants, that is, there was a prohibition against the alienation of the lands granted under the authority of the act passed in 1900. In the grant it was stated that the land should only be used for park, industrial or business purposes, and that it might be leased for a term not exceeding forty years to any person or corporation, to carry on industrial, manufacturing or business enterprises. In other words, the idea of the Dominion as well as that of the Provincial Government was that this grant was to be given to the city to be held by them in trust for industrial purposes, and in order not to disturb them in any enterprise they might undertake, it was decided to let them lease for forty years. So that a trust was given them, a trust that might be claimed by the humblest citizen, because it was given in that way.

"Two years later the city came to the Legislature and asked for an act known as the False Creek Foreshore Act, which was passed with the express intention of permitting the city to raise a large amount of money by by-laws for the purpose of utilizing the bed of False Creek in connection with a large harbor and dock scheme. Nothing was done by the city in connection with this, except to file with the Government plans showing such a scheme, but no by-law was ever submitted. This plan meant the spending of several million dollars, and in order to enable them to carry out the scheme, the False Creek Foreshore Act was amended several times. In 1907 the city entered into an agreement with the Vancouver-Westminster and Yukon Railway Company to utilize certain portions of the bed of False Creek for railway purposes. By this agreement they gave them; I think, sixty-nine acres on the south side of the Creek, in order to allow them and some other railway company, I believe the Northern Pacific, to come in and use it for railway purposes. Nothing was done by the railway company in connection with this agreement, though they were supposed to do certain reclamation works there; but later on the Victoria-Vancouver and Eastern Railway afterwards acquired all the rights of the V. W. & Y. Railway, including this agreement with the city of Vancouver, on which they spent over \$2,000,000 in buying lands bordering upon the Creek so as afterwards to assert riparian rights against the city's grant.

### Company Acquired Land.

"The officials of the Great Northern then apparently devised a scheme to obtain the whole of False Creek for the purposes of their company. Having already acquired the land to the south of the Creek, they proceeded to buy up all the lots surrounding False Creek, so as to get a right-of-way into the city, and also to control the situation and the entry to the tidelands by owning the major portion of the foreshore, and all riparian rights of access to water covering the Creek. They wanted to come into their present terminus on Dupont street, and in order to do that they proceeded to buy land along the waterfront on the south side of the Creek, and in this way they purchased about ninety per cent. of all the lots fronting on both the north and the south shores. This scheme was carried through by a celebrated real estate man, a Mr. Howard, who was loaned to the Great Northern by another company, I think it was the Burlington in the United States. He came and paid a large sum, I think about \$2,000,000. He secured the land, and therefore controlled the entrance to that body of water, and also the land under the water. I am informed by the Great Northern people that they spent over \$2,000,000 on that deal alone, but as to that we have no criticism to offer, as it was managed by shrewd railway operators who knew what they were doing.

"After that they entered into negotiations with the city council to amend the agreement of 1907, and they succeeded. On the 16th day, 1910, the city entered into an agreement, the one which this legislation is now amending and improving, and in June, 1910, a by-law was carried by the citizens by a large majority approving this agreement. As I have said before, the grant contained a provision against the alienation of this land, so that in my opinion there was no power at that stage to pass this by-law; but there was a great deal of real estate excitement, and certain people were anxious to keep it up. It was thought also it might add to the prosperity of the city, which had been very great; and others no doubt thought it would settle this vexed question of the reclamation of False Creek, which had been before the people since 1900. In my opinion, there was no authority for the people to pass this by-law. It was only a referendum, but it was passed, and those behind it thought that it would enable them to force this Government to give the concessions to the railway company contained in the original agreement. I take it, was a very shrewd move on the part of the promoters and the railway company. They thought they could bring such pressure to bear on this government. We would be forced (particularly those of us who occupy positions representative of the city of Vancouver in the Legislature and in the cabinet councils of this

## To Ward V Voters

The electors of Ward V. have a very important duty to perform on Saturday, March 4th. They are asked to choose a representative for the Ward to the City Council. We cannot impress too strongly upon the electors the necessity of recording their vote upon this occasion. It is a bye-election and many neglect to vote because of this. It is a gross mistake and often results disastrously for the Ward. Every elector should exercise his franchise and vote for the man he thinks will best represent the public interests.

We believe that the public will be best served by voting for Geo. E. Williamson, who was elected at the general election in January but who was unseated over a trivial technicality. Mr. Williamson sat on the council for several meetings and made a very favorable impression upon his fellow-aldermen by the practical way in which he took up his duties. Then, again, he was elected by a good majority over Mr. Davis at the general election and was most undoubtedly the choice of the people. Had the vote been a close one there might have been room for a contest, but with a vote of 871 to 623 in his favor, there is no doubt whatsoever as to who was the choice.

We do not wish to discredit Mr. Davis and would prefer to say nice things about him, but we feel we have a duty to perform, which is to give our readers a frank opinion as to the merits of the two men, and we are forced to say that we do not think Mr. Davis would, or could, serve the city as well as Mr. Williamson, and therefore have no hesitancy in advising our readers to vote for Mr. Williamson.

One thing is certain, whoever you are going to vote for, you should be sure and vote on Saturday of this week.

### DR. McGUIRE'S COAL BILL.

While it is often the painful and unpleasant duty of the press to criticize the actions of public men, it is also our function to draw public attention to a meritorious course when pursued in the interests of the community as a whole. This week we take pleasure in directing attention to the efforts of Dr. G. A. McGuire, one of the "solid five" from Vancouver, to secure an equitable and fair adjustment of the price of coal to the consumer.

Dr. McGuire has had this question up in the local legislature at several sessions, but invariably it was turned down on the grounds "that it was within the jurisdiction of the Dominion authorities," and consequently nothing was done. On February 2nd last he again brought it up in the house in the form of a resolution, which set forth that "the cost of coal to the consumer was out of all reasonable proportion to the cost of production," and that "coal in B. C. should be cheap owing to the large area of coal lands in the Province," and that "the high price of coal retards industrial development, and that coal was being shipped out of the Province and sold to foreigners more cheaply than to the local trade," and that "an investigation be held to inquire into the supposed existence of a combine."

In speaking to the resolution, Dr. McGuire made an eloquent and interesting speech showing beyond a question that a great injustice was being imposed upon the consumer by the coal barons of this province. He made a strong point of the fact that the miner who produced the coal did not get any more for his labor than when it was much cheaper, and that the cost of production was so much less than the cost to the consumer that someone was making an unjust profit. Another feature shown up by the Doctor was that the high price of coal was inimical to the development of the industries of the province.

In his efforts to secure an investigation of this question, Dr. McGuire is fighting the people's battles and we should not forget it. It is all too rare a sight, we are sorry to say, to see a representative thus engaged, and when we get an man who has back-bone enough to do it we should give him our hearty support.

### CLIFFORD SIFTON.

The most significant event in the political world this week is the break of the Hon. Clifford Sifton from the Liberal ranks. It was not unexpected as it was generally known that he did not agree with the action of the government in changing its whole policy without an appeal to the people. The House at Ottawa was crowded when Sifton made his statement.

Clifford Sifton is one of the most astute politicians in Canada and a statesman of no mean order. He has long been out of sympathy with the ministerial benches at Ottawa and the reciprocity agreement was "the last straw which was to break the camel's back."

Much has been said as to the political record of Mr. Sifton, but it is not generally known that some very prominent Conservatives at Ottawa offered some years ago to produce to the house evidence which would absolutely clear Sifton, but he refused as it would have resulted in a complete rupture in the Liberal party and he was sacrificed in the party's interest. As the years rolled on however the public learned to respect this man; until on all hands he was looked upon as the logical successor of the old "Chief" who must soon retire from active life, but now this is all altered and it is not too wild a conjecture to say that the change may result in his being placed at the head of the conservative party. Should this come to pass it is almost certain that the Tories would control the next parliament, for Sifton would supply exactly what the party requires—a leader.

### EVENTS FROM 1791 TO 1841, IN SO FAR AS THEY BEAR ON THE QUESTION OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 provided for an Assembly, whose members were to be elected by the people. The majority of the people of Quebec being French, it naturally followed that the majority of the members of the Lower House would be of that nationality. When the House opened, the question of language necessarily had to be settled. The supposition that the use of French as an official language was provided for in the Act of 1791 is erroneous. There is nothing in it about language. English was the sole official language, and all the first Assembly could do was to agree on the permissive use of French in its debates and journals. The debate as to language arose in choosing a Speaker, and the remarks of one of the members have been preserved. Mr. Panet said: "I will explain my mind on the necessity of the Speaker we are about to choose being able to speak equally well the two languages. In which ought he to address the governors—is it in the English or French languages? To solve the question, I ask whether this colony is or is not an English colony? What is the language of the sovereign and of the Parliament from whom we hold the constitution which

(Continued on page Three)

## ANNEXATION HAS BEEN REFUSED

We are positively of the opinion that the Provincial Government has made a grave mistake in not passing enabling legislation so as to facilitate the annexation of South Vancouver to Vancouver.

The Government have admitted quite frequently that "some time the whole peninsula will become part of Vancouver." Premier McBride and his colleagues all state this, yet they cannot see their way clear to allow any assistance to its consummation now while the difficulties are comparatively simple. They should know that every year it is put off will add to the intricacy of the problems involved. South Vancouver must borrow more money at 5 per cent. South Vancouver will extend her water system, which is not suitable to become part of the city's system. They will attack the sewer problem from their standpoint, which will increase the difficulties. They are unable to buy fire-hall sites, park sites, etc., and these will double in value each year, costing the city millions in the future, where thousands would do now, and besides in many cases depriving the youth of adequate playgrounds, because of our inability to secure the sites when cheap.

The Government has not given any reason which can be accepted as sufficient. We can only take the most charitable view of the situation and say that they do not know.

Had it not been for the mad efforts of some extreme partisans to make it a political question, we might have succeeded in impressing the government with the seriousness of the situation, but these extremists simply annulled the effect of several well attended public meetings, which might have accomplished the desired end. We repeat that this unwise effort to drag party politics into the question gave to the disinterested public the false impression that these meetings were only opposition political meetings, instead of meetings of citizens to express their opinions on this important matter.

One individual went so far as to present a resolution calling on the "Speaker of the House to introduce the measure over the heads of the government," it is true this man is only a stranger here and scarcely responsible for his actions, but the impression is given that such folly was characteristic of the assemblies.

We will take second place to none in condemning the action of the government in this matter; we believe it was unwise, unfair and not maturely considered, at the same time we utterly repudiate the effort to make political capital out of the question.

It is a question between the citizen and his government, and should not be used as an occasion to express personal spleen.

### THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Vancouver Board of Trade, by a vote of 7 to 6, decided in favor of Reciprocity. We are informed that several did not vote at all. One thing is certain, the vote could not be said to represent the opinion of the business interests of Vancouver. It would be absurd to say that thirteen men comprise Vancouver's business interests, and it is regrettable that such a vital question should be dealt with by so small a number.

This decision will go forth as the opinion of the Vancouver Board of Trade, a most important body in the eyes of the public, when as a matter of fact, it is only the expressed opinion of seven of Vancouver's business men.

We trust the Board will see to it that the decision of such a small meeting is not published as an indication of the opinion of Vancouver's business men.

### THE ECONOMIC SIDE.

#### Who Is Our Best Customer—Britain or America?

Those who are pressing for the passing of the Reciprocity agreement with the United States base their chief argument on the "business aspect," or upon the economic value of such an arrangement. It is therefore wise and proper that we should examine into the accuracy of such a claim and determine if it is based upon fact, or only on imagination.

We sold to the Empire, exclusive of Great Britain, last year, \$165,354,000.00 worth of goods, and bought from them \$60,700,000.00. We sold Great Britain \$149,000,000.00, and bought \$95,000,000.00, or a total sold in the Empire of \$314,354,000.00, while we bought \$155,700,000.00, or an excess of exports over imports within the Empire of \$158,654,000.00 in Canada's favor. In addition to this we borrowed from Great Britain \$195,000,000.00 to assist in developing our great natural resources.

Now look for a moment at the American trade statistics; we bought from America \$239,000,000.00 worth of goods, and sold them only \$110,000,000.00, or an excess of trade in favor of the United States of \$129,000,000.00.

These figures are significant in that they show that we have in Britain a market which purchases nearly double that of the United States, while the Empire market is almost treble that of America. Now which market should we cultivate? From a cold business standpoint, the Imperial market is our most natural choice. But add to the business aspect the sentimental, and there seems to be absolutely no room for question.

Take another view. We sell the Empire market over double that which we purchase, and yet we borrow from them capital to the extent of \$195,000,000.00 last year.

On the other hand, the Americans sell us annually over double the amount of their purchases from us. Is it any wonder they wish to exploit such a profitable and convenient market? What is the nature of our purchases from them? Chiefly manufactured articles. What is it they are most anxious to get from us? Raw materials. The deduction is very obvious, they want access to our raw materials for their own manufactories.

From every standpoint it is advisable to stimulate the Imperial trade. The market is our natural one and demands no sacrifice, and at the same time gratifies a race sentiment.

The American trade on the other hand demands that we turn our wheat, our pulp, timber, etc., over to them to be manufactured. It means a sacrifice of our resources and of our trade centers.

### PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The public of Vancouver are deeply indebted to Commissioner Owens for the untiring efforts he has made to secure park sites throughout the city. Prior to Mr. Owens' appearance on the Board little attention was paid to any other than Stanley Park. Mr. Owens, however, has succeeded in rousing quite an interest in parks in the outlying districts, and as a result a number of these places are now being beautified and made attractive to the residents of the districts.

Another matter for which Mr. Owens deserves credit is the establishment of an auto trolley around the Park, thus giving to those unable to hire carriages the pleasure of seeing all the beauties of our magnificent park. This project is now up to the city council to supply the funds and it is altogether likely that it will be granted.



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## False Creek Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

country) to give them those privileges. It was held by some that it was not necessary to come to the provincial government at all to rectify the grant, but the people who made that statement made it knowing that the agreement they had made set out distinctly in the recitals that it must be rectified by the provincial government.

### Government Has Power.

Hon. Mr. Bowser at this point read from the agreement itself where it states that the covenant is subject to ratification both by the Dominion and Provincial governments.

"So that I think you will agree," he continued, "that this removes for all time to come the criticism levelled at this government, and particularly against myself, that I was not carrying out the wishes of the people, that they had no right to come here, and that the Dominion government alone had to rectify the grant. This recital shows clearly that those who drew the agreement felt that they must come to the province for the rectification of their grant. The agreement stated plainly that should the city be unable within two years to have the restrictions of the Dominion and the provincial governments removed this agreement shall be null and void."

"What clearer proof do you want that their arguments are unfounded, when under the seal of the city it states distinctly that the railway company will not make a single move until their agreement is rectified by this government? I want again to make the statement this government owned the statement that I have made before, that this government owned and controlled the situation in False Creek, because it was vested in the province rather than the Dominion, and the city officials and the railway company have always recognized that, as you can see by reading this agreement, because the last clause recites that 'if the restrictions are not removed within two years the agreement shall be null and void.'"

"The next point to which I wish to refer is the fact that at the time I gave my opinion on the matter, and I may say that I held very strong views personally that this was not such a scheme of reclamation of False Creek as was anticipated, as under the False Creek Foreshore Act, the property reclaimed, was to belong to the city, but under the city agreement the larger and more valuable portion was to go to the railway company. And after the bylaw

was passed and the agreement approved by a very large majority, it was for the government to do its duty in this direction, because, after the railway company came to the government and stated that they had spent two millions in buying lots abutting on the Creek, we wanted to put no obstacles in the way of progress, but to assist capital to come into the country, and to encourage the entrance of the Great Northern as well as other railway companies. We had before us, particularly before myself and my colleagues from the city of Vancouver, the fact that this bylaw had been carried by a vote of four to one, and as I said before, I think the only reason for passing the by-law was to bring pressure upon the government to pass the agreement, an agreement which I thought, and still think, was an unwise agreement for the city to enter into.

### Have Received More Than Ever.

"The agreement has now been modified, and I would ask how it comes that if the Great Northern had given all the privileges they could give to the city, that they modified it, and now give us greater than we have before. (Applause.) After the agreement was

passed it was found that there were certain lot owners owning riparian rights on False Creek, and these rights had to be extinguished before the company could proceed to fill in the Creek. They found they must get rid of a small minority of owners who had rights on the Creek, and they came to the conclusion that the easiest way was to come to the government and laying their plans before us, get us to allow the city to expropriate under the Foreshore Act. I, of course, held strong views on this matter, but from my position, it was my duty to advise my colleagues, and having done so I received the most unjust criticism from some of those in Vancouver who were interested in connection with the original agreement. I felt then as I feel now, that in this, as in other matters, I have attempted as well as my ability will allow to advise my colleagues to the best advantage. It may be that some excited people, led by false prophets, foresaw my political ruin; but if the time should come when I go down to defeat in Vancouver, and I feel it will be many years in the dim and distant future before that occurs."

(Continued on Page 3)

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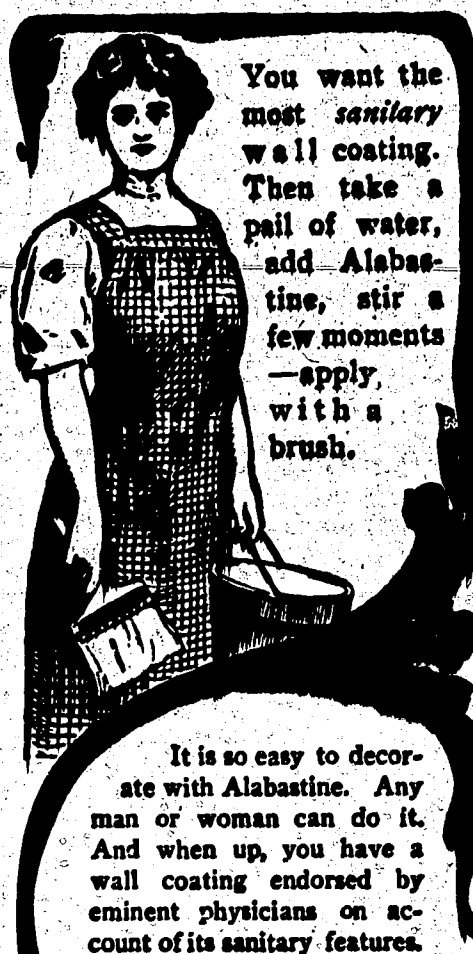
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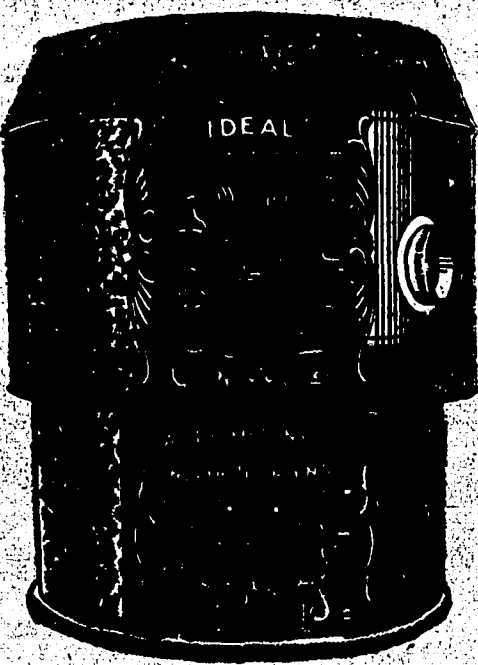
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Issued every Friday at 2408 West'r. Rd.  
Phone 1405

Editor: H. H. STEVENS.

### LAND ACT.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

District of New Westminster.

Take notice that Arthur Samuel Goad,

of Vancouver, occupation printer, intends

to apply for permission to purchase the

following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted the

Southwest corner of Lot 2433 (S. 1); thence

north 80 chains, thence west 15 chains

more or less to the east boundary of

pre-emption No. 2172; thence south 80

chains, thence east 15 chains more or

less to the point of commencement, con-

taining 120 acres more or less.

ARTHUR SAMUEL GOAD.

(Name of Applicant in Full)

January 20th, 1911.

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### NOTICE

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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Messrs. Kipp & Montgomery, of 3030

Westminster Road, has been dissolved

by mutual consent. Mr. Montgomery

will continue the business in the old

office.

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.

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The Last Quarter of the Honeymoon

She hadn't told her mother yet of

their first quarrel, but she took refuge

in a flood of tears.

"Before we were married you said

you'd lay down your life for me," she

scolded.

"I know it," he returned solemnly;

"but this confounded flat is so tiny

that there's no place to lay anything

down."

## False Creek Agreement

(Continued from page 2)

(Applause.) "I still propose to follow  
the course I have laid down, to be  
honest in my convictions, and to speak  
accordingly, and so I advised as I did."  
(Applause.)

### Legal Opinions Obtained.

"I did not wish," he continued, "to  
give my own judgment on this matter,  
and so I obtained the advice of four  
of the best men I could get in Canada.  
I placed it before Mr. Wallace Nesbitt,  
K. C., Mr. Shepley of Toronto, another  
well-known lawyer, and Mr. Bodwell  
and Mr. MacLean in this province, and  
they all agree that this was not such a  
plan as we could assent to under the  
False Creek Act, and therefore was not  
one to which the Lieutenant-Governor-  
in-Council was prepared to assent. I  
may say that after this Mr. Gilman,  
second vice-president of the Great  
Northern, and Mr. A. H. MacNeill, K.  
C., their solicitor, agreed with this  
opinion, and we also had Mr. Hay, the  
city solicitor in Vancouver, in a public  
utterance saying that the government  
could not have done other than they  
did when they refused assent to this  
agreement under the False Creek Act."

"When the railway company found  
they could not expropriate these lots in  
this way, they proceeded to file a new  
plan under the Railway Act, so that  
where they could not buy outright their  
interests, they could expropriate. This  
is what they should have done in the  
first place, rather than to make an  
illegal use of certain sections of the  
False Creek Act. The city followed this  
up by asking the Dominion Govern-  
ment to rectify their grants. When the  
matter came before the Dominion  
Government it took a very short time  
for them to rectify the grant. Notwith-  
standing the section in the original  
grant against alienation, with a stroke  
of the pen they wiped out the old thing,  
and gave to the V. V. & E. Railway  
Company this 130 acres of the bed of  
False Creek. They had told this gov-  
ernment and they had told me that we  
must rectify this grant, and though  
Ottawa had no such popular pressure  
brought upon them as we had, by some  
political influence they rectified it at  
once, and gave away the whole bed of  
False Creek. But we are not doing  
things in this way. We are still keep-  
ing the 130 acres in False Creek, know-  
ing that they cannot alienate it except  
on a lease of forty years. Those who  
stood behind the plan stated that be-  
cause the Dominion Government had  
done this, the V. V. & E. would not  
come to this government at all, and  
operation in filling in the creek would  
begin within thirty days. Since this  
statement was made by these prophetic  
politicians, there have been many  
thirty days elapsed, but nothing has  
been done, and we have had the V. V.  
& E. come here and negotiate with the  
government as we have always taken  
the ground that the Dominion Govern-  
ment did not own the bed of the creek  
at all. We took the ground that unless  
before Confederation it had been used  
for harbor purposes, that the flukes of  
ships' anchors had been cast there and  
goods landed on the foreshore, they  
had no control, and that if this condi-  
tion had not existed prior to 1871, this  
government alone was competent to  
deal with this question. Therefore, the  
men who are handling this agreement  
for the V. V. & E. instead of proceed-  
ing, as these reckless politicians said  
they would under the Dominion Gov-

ernment grant, have not done a bit of  
reclamation work, but have come to  
this government to have the agreement  
rectified. I have shown you plainly  
that this government felt that they had  
something to rectify, and without its  
rectification the V. V. & E. would not  
spend a single dollar under its agree-  
ment with the city. In this connection  
we have dealt with many of the  
officials of the company, leading men  
with whom we have had no trouble.  
When they found that this government  
was standing on its rights, they felt  
that they were dealing with business  
men, rather than with politicians, who  
were willing to give away the rights  
of the city. (Applause.)

### People's Interests Looked After.

"As a consequence, we have in this  
bill a modification of that agreement.  
We had against us the fact that the  
V. V. & E. had already spent \$2,000,000  
in purchasing land; we had the vote of  
the people who had become disgusted  
with conditions, and passed the by-law  
by a large majority; then we had this  
action of the Dominion Government  
which had given away the whole bed  
of False Creek, instead of reserving it  
as a valuable asset to the city. But  
this government stood up for the  
people's interests, and determined to  
protect them from the provisions of  
this bill, and the officials who had  
made such an imprudent bargain, and  
so we have today in the schedules of  
this act an agreement which greatly  
improves the original agreement with  
regard to False Creek.

"I will detain you for a few minutes  
while I show the difference between  
the agreement entered into with the  
city and the agreement entered into  
with the Crown as represented by the  
Government of British Columbia. In  
the first place the railway company  
absolutely covenants within five years  
to spend half a million dollars in build-  
ing a union station. It may be claim-  
ed by some that this was in the origi-  
nal agreement, but I have only to read  
the original agreement to show you  
that this is not so. In the first place,  
the agreement only called for reclama-  
tion and improvements which were to  
be carried on for five years, but in the  
next words states that the whole cost  
of the reclamation, station and im-  
provements must not exceed \$2,500,000.  
I have already shown you that in pur-  
chasing lots the railroad company has  
already spent \$2,000,000. In addition  
to this they have already filled in a  
portion of the creek by making a large  
cut in the east end of the city, and  
with all these taken in, with a station,  
the whole to only cost \$2,500,000, you  
will see that there is no covenant that  
they are to build any station at all.  
That has already been pointed out be-  
fore, but in the heat of an election  
contest the people paid no attention to  
it, yet I defy anyone to contravert my  
statement that there was nothing in  
that covenant to show that a railway  
station will be built. When the com-  
pany come to us we say to them, 'We  
don't want clauses drawn up in that  
way, and you must put in a clause that  
this station will be built and will cost  
a half million dollars. We don't care  
what you have spent on land and reclama-  
tion, the people demand a union station,  
and it must be built.'

"We have also an agreement that  
any other railway companies coming  
into the province may have free right  
of access to this passenger station. It  
will be argued again that this was in  
the original agreement. I would point

out that under the original agreement  
the railway commission was to fix the  
amount to be charged in cases of dis-  
pute; in this agreement the Lieutenant-  
Governor-in-Council fixes it. Under the  
original agreement the railway com-  
mission was to fix the amounts to be  
charged the companies on the basis of  
the actual cost of construction of the  
station and improvements, as well as  
all the property they had purchased  
surrounding the creek, always keeping  
in mind the fact that the company  
must have a fair interest on their  
whole investment, including the pur-  
chase of real estate around False  
Creek. What have other railway com-  
panies to do with land purchased by  
this railway company at enhanced  
real estate prices? What do they get  
if they have to pay for money spent in  
buying town lots? On the other hand,  
what does our agreement do? We say  
you must allow these companies to  
come in on a yearly rent to be based  
upon five per cent. on one half million  
dollars, which is \$25,000 a year ac-  
cording to its use proportion on a car  
basis, that is according to the pro-  
portion of that particular railroad com-  
pany's cars going in every year as  
compared with the whole number go-  
ing in. For example, if the Chicago,  
Milwaukee & St. Paul come into this  
station and bring in ten cars a day, and  
one hundred cars come in altogether,  
they pay one-tenth—that is their pro-  
portion. In other words, if the full  
number of cars going in was one  
hundred, the C. M. & St. P. would pay  
one-tenth of that amount worked out  
on five per cent. of the cost of the  
station. I make this statement know-  
ing that had we adopted the original  
agreement as it stood it would have  
left the other companies in such a  
position that they might not have been  
able to come in at all and the V. V. &  
E. could if they liked have kept this  
station to themselves. The rental  
would have been prohibitive. But we  
come in and we put it on the statute  
books that any competing railway com-  
pany can come in under the terms of  
this contract, which means that three  
or four competing railways will come  
into this union station instead of one.

### First Agreement Defective.

"Another question I wish to refer to  
is that this agreement with the city  
is silent on the question of freight.  
Now what is the use of striving to  
build up a railway centre if we are  
going to allow our city to be handed  
over to two railroad companies. What  
the C. P. R. does not own, of our water-  
frontage on the Inlet is owned by the  
Great Northern. After the C. P. R. had  
acquired most of the available water-  
frontage on Burrard Inlet this same  
Great Northern comes along and after  
acquiring the waterfrontage on the  
south of False Creek has purchased  
ninety per cent. of that on the north  
shore, thus completely bottling up and  
controlling False Creek. And so, had  
this agreement been left as it was the  
city would have been effectually tied  
up like San Francisco, which for years  
had only one railway, and we should  
have only had two. It meant that when  
all the waterfront had been tied up, no  
other railway company would have  
access to it. That is what this agree-  
ment with the city meant, but we said  
you must go further and allow all  
other railroads to come into your sta-  
tion on False Creek with their freight.  
Then came the fight between this rail-  
way company and the government.  
They said: 'What have we spent all  
this money for, what have we to show  
for it if you are going to wipe it all  
out—for the good judgment and busi-  
ness acumen we have displayed? If you  
are going to wipe it all out and bring in  
the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,  
the Northern Pacific, the Canadian  
Northern Pacific and the Grand Trunk  
Pacific on these terms?' But we were  
acting not for the Great Northern Com-  
pany, but for the people of this prov-  
ince—and particularly for the people  
of the City of Vancouver. (Applause.)  
We said: 'You must make the agree-  
ment that every railroad that comes in  
can come into your freight yards situ-  
ated contiguous to your terminals.' The  
result was that they had to give in.  
Those people in Vancouver who  
criticized me will no doubt claim that  
they had a good agreement, but they  
had the whole foreshore controlled on  
False Creek and Burrard Inlet by these  
railway companies, and notwithstanding  
the hostile criticism we had to face  
we stood, as we have always stood,  
for the people, whatever might happen,  
and so we have secured an agreement  
which throws this union station and  
their freight yards open to the freight  
of the world. Section two provides  
that 'The railway company are to have  
their freight terminals on the north  
side of the creek, near the station.'  
They now agree with us that they will  
handle on a switching basis every car  
of freight coming from another road  
over their tracks to their freight yards  
and to the warehouses both in and out.  
They also agree that any elevator,  
manufactory or warehouse to which  
they have put in a siding will have the  
right to make the Great Northern pro-  
vide on a switching basis to bring in  
any carload consigned to them, or to  
the railways leading to the streets of  
Vancouver where their freight may be  
transhipped by drays. You can all

## Events from 1791 to 1841 Continued

assembles us today? What is the general language of the Empire? What  
is that of one part of our fellow-citizens? What will that of the other and  
that of the whole Province be at a certain epoch? I am a Canadian, the son  
of a Frenchman—my natural tongue is French; yet it is my opinion that  
there is an absolute necessity that the French-Canadians, in course of time,  
adopt the English language, as the only means of dissipating the repugnance  
and suspicions which the difference of language would keep up between two  
peoples united by circumstances and necessitated to live together; but in the  
expectation of the accomplishment of that happy revolution, I think it is but  
decent that the Speaker on whom we may fix our choice, be one who can ex-  
press himself in English when he addresses himself to the representative of our  
sovereign."

This quotation from a French-Canadian's speech in a House com-  
posed almost entirely of his compatriots, gives evidence that the French lan-  
guage did not have the status of an official language; and that the French  
themselves expected that they would be compelled to learn the English lan-  
guage, and that it would be the sole official language of the Province of  
Lower Canada, or Quebec. As a further proof that the French language  
was not an official language at this time, it might be mentioned that when  
bills were submitted to the Governor, Dorchester, for his approval, he refused  
to have anything to do with them unless they were in the English language.  
He even submitted the question to the Imperial authorities for their decision,  
and the word came back that every bill must be in the English language be-  
fore being submitted to him for his approval. These facts should effectually  
dispose of the mis-statement that French was made an official language by  
the Act of 1791. Later on in these articles, we will show when and where  
French was made an official language.

Perhaps of all the foolish means to which the Governors resorted, be-  
tween 1763 and 1841, was their endeavors to enlist the priesthood on their  
side. The attitude to be taken by Protestant rulers towards the Church of  
Rome is so plain that there is no excuse for going wrong. As the Church  
of a section of their fellow-men, it is entitled to the same protection as is ex-  
tended to other churches. To go further, is to place themselves in a false  
position. The Protestant ruler who looks upon that Church as a depository  
of political power, and negotiates with it in order to obtain its support, is a  
party to an immoral proceeding, for two reasons. First, he is a traitor to  
those principles which the term Protestant represents; second, he does wrong  
to the ministers of the Church of Rome in asking them to use their spiritual  
power to advance temporal ends. Yet, of this crime against the body politic,  
this sin against God, every Governor, save Dalhousie and Craig, before the  
Union, was guilty. Since the Union, when personal gave way to representa-  
tive government, every party leader stands equally convicted, for to this hour,  
it has been the policy to enlist the influence of the hierarchy on their side.  
In no other way could such effectual aid be obtained for the time being; in

(To Be Continued.)

(Continued to page 6)



H. HARFORD

# Broadway TABLE SUPPLY

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## MONETARY TIMES ON COCOS ISLAND.

Canada's financial watch-dog has the following to say about a local speculation:

A circular letter informs us that "owing to the great pressure of business the firm of the Cook's Business Exchange has been unable to do full justice to the placing of the company's stock." This refers to the stock of the Cocos Island Hydraulic and Treasure Company, Limited, capitalized at \$300,000, with headquarters at Vancouver. It appears that Messrs. Rickard and Frith are the new fiscal agents for the company. It is their aim to "get the steamship off immediately after the general meeting." This was held on Tuesday, when all stock subscribers were invited, so that we may expect to see Captain Hackett weighing anchor pretty soon. This Cocos Island treasure hunt is one of the coolest schemes presented to the Canadian speculator in recent years. A ship is to be fitted, at the expense of credulous stockholders, and Captain Hackett and his crew are to enjoy a sail to a distant land to recover millions of hidden treasure. If Captain Hackett does not find the treasure, and that is not at all unlikely, we presume the stockholders will foot the bill just the same. As The Monetary Times suggested before, the only fair way to treat the hidden treasure stock subscriber is to take him along on the hunt and allow him to participate in the junketting on the high seas. Finally, here is the invitation of the new fiscal agents: "We would strongly advise you to arrange your finances so that after hearing the reports on the work done in the past few weeks, you may be able to jump in on the little stock that is left open for subscription."

## PROTESTANTS CONDEMN RECENT PAPAL DECREE

Local Ministerial Association Petitions  
Governments Re Roman Church  
Separating Husband and Wife

The Vancouver Ministerial Association meeting in regular session in the Y.M.C.A. rooms yesterday were called to consider a paper read by the secretary, Rev. Merton Smith, bearing on the recent promulgation throughout the British Empire of a certain papal decree. This decree is felt to touch

most intimately the rights of British subjects everywhere, and to be subversive of British law. In a question of such gravity the association by resolution ordered the whole matter to be given to the press.

The paper, which follows, deals with a particular incident which has now become historic—the McCann case:

In May, 1908, Mrs. McCann was married in Ireland according to the rites of her own church, Presbyterian, by her own pastor to a Roman Catholic. She became then on that day the lawfully wedded wife, in the eyes of God and

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# Prepare for Spring

This is the foremost word of the day

For Spring is here and we have been particularly careful in selecting our Merchandise. For the many complimentary remarks we have heard passed by our friends and customers, we feel justified in saying that our efforts have been entirely successful. The comment on the extremely low prices and beauty of our designs is indeed encouraging

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in beautiful designs at per yard 25c

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3000 yds CRUMS Prints just arrived  
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Striped and plain at per yard 20c

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Just arrived, a large shipment  
Beautiful designs at \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00  
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fair comparison of goods and prices.

man, of her husband, Mr. McCann. In July, 1909, her first-born son saw light. Up to that date she had lived happily with her husband, but a few months after the birth of her first-born her home was visited by the priests, who told her she was living in concubinage and that her child was illegitimate.

This poor woman, who was then also enceinte, refused to listen to the command of the priest that she should submit to the degradation of another marriage ceremony in the Roman Catholic chapel, because if she did so it would be an admission on her part that she had been living, as the priest declared, in sin for the last twelve months, and that her child had been born "out of wedlock." These admissions Mrs. McCann declared she never would make under any circumstances.

Now notice. Her second child was born in August, 1910. A few months ago, in October last, during her absence, her home was raided, her children were stolen, her very clothes and little trinkets, all her worldly possessions were removed, and from that day to this she has been homeless, husbandless and even childless, one of her children being practically torn from her breast. So far this woman has been able to get no redress.

Lest anyone should think that this is simply another "grievance from Ireland," and does not touch us in Canada, let me report a story from Toronto.

A certain individual, who is reputed to be a millionaire, in his young manhood married a Protestant. Treating religious matters somewhat lightly, perhaps, he agreed that his wife should remain a Protestant, and if they had any children they should be trained as Protestants. This agreement was faithfully observed until several children had grown to a marriageable age. An attack of illness and the fear of death turned the father back to the Roman priest for consolation.

What means the priest used to wean the man's heart from the love of his youth can only be surmised. But the fact which has developed recently is that the erstwhile indulgent father and husband became a tyrant in his home, demanding on the part of his wife and children acceptance of Romanism as the price of peace. Their refusal to conform finally brought things to such a pass that they were driven from their home.

Twenty years of happy married life, life-long loyalty on the part of the wife, were all disregarded. The home was broken up; misery takes the place of happiness; and this all in defiance of the law of Canada, because of the secret control of the conscience of the individual.

This last incident is a "reported fact"; the first is a historic incident, vouched for by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland and many of the most noted men in Ireland, both lay and clerical.

The papal decree on which these actions are being taken dates back to a law that was adopted by the Council of Trent in 1563, according to which no marriage between a Catholic and a Non-Catholic was valid unless solemnized in the presence of the parish priest or one of the parties, or the ordinary, or a priest delegated by either. Attached to this decree, however, was a provision whereby it did not become operative in any country or parish unless it had been promulgated therein.

For nearly 350 years this decree has not been universally promulgated in Protestant countries, but within the

last three years it has been promulgated in Great Britain and Ireland, and I surmise also throughout various parts of the British Empire. This decree is now binding on all whom the Church of Rome claims, whether baptised or unbaptised, "confirmed" or "unconfirmed." It means that if a Protestant marries a Roman Catholic in a Protestant place of worship, or elsewhere, with a licence, openly, solemnly, according to religious rites, after all the formality that British or Canadian law requires have been complied with, after the contracting persons have pledged their troth solemnly to one another, after they have been living together for a month, a year, aye ten or twenty years, yet at the pleasure of a Roman priest their marriage is de-

clared invalid, they have been living in concubinage and if there have been any children they are illegitimate.

Say not that legal redress, is easy. Mrs. McCann has found none, though she has made a piteous appeal to the Lord, Lieutenant himself. The Toronto wife and children have found none. The Roman hierarchy is apparently strong especially in Ireland and Canada, to fulfill its will in such cases. This decree, enforced by Rome in the British Empire, is not, however, enforced in Germany.

The details of the negotiations are not yet publicly known—but some two years before the Papal bull "Ne Temere" was issued some representations were made by the German bishops

(Continued on page 5)

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## Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Permanent Loan Company held on February 22nd, the Directors' report to the shareholders was as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report, showing the results of the Company's operations for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

The Assets have increased from \$2,677,200.58 to \$3,211,511.86; the Earnings from \$178,731.79 to \$230,175.68; the Reserve Fund from \$300,000.00 to \$400,000.00 and the Surplus Funds have increased to \$414,943.43.

After providing for dividends sufficient to mature the various accumulative stocks in the estimated times, interest on deposits and debentures, and expenses, there was a balance in Profit and Dividend account equal to 15.85% on the Permanent Stock of the Company, out of which a dividend at the rate of 9% per annum has been declared and \$43,000.00 has been transferred to the Reserve Fund.

First Mortgage loans have increased from \$2,098,125.00 to \$2,630,050.00. The appraised value of the property held as security for loans is \$6,381,514.00. The supply of applications for loans has been so great that only those of a very desirable kind, having satisfactory and ample security have been granted.

The principal agents of the Company in Scotland have been successful in placing a large amount of sterling debentures. They expect to place a substantial amount during 1911. Their work is very much appreciated by the Board.

During the year a very desirable site for a branch office in Victoria, B.C., has been secured. A suitable building will be erected to accommodate the rapidly increasing business in that city.

The proportion of Reserve to Permanent stock and the proven earning power of the Company furnish strong evidence of the worth of the Permanent stock as a secure, revenue-bearing investment. Shareholders are advised to obtain as much as possible of this safe and profitable investment this year, as negotiations have been consummated which will complete the sale of the \$1,000,000.00 much sooner than originally planned.

THOS. T. LANGLOIS,  
President.

Messrs. Thos. T. Langlois, President; D. H. Wilson, M.D., first vice-president; Geo. J. Telfer, second vice-president; R. H. Duke, general manager; W. Bone and A. Johns, of Victoria; W. E. Rummings, Nanaimo; Rev. G. A. Wilkinson, Ladysmith; Jno. Rumble and A. E. Bull, each spoke of the various points of interest in the statement, and congratulated the shareholders on the results of the year's operations which had been by far the most profitable in the history of the Company.

The election of directors resulted as follows: Thos. T. Langlois, David H. Wilson, M.D., Geo. J. Telfer, David Spencer, Sr., W. H. Malkin, Geo. Martin, Geo. Ward and R. H. Duke.

The retiring trustees, Hon. Richard McBride, Ralph Smith, M.P., and Lawrence Goodacre, Esq., were re-elected.

Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, C.A., and W. T. Stein, C.A., were re-elected as auditors, and Messrs. Harris, Bull & Mason were re-appointed solicitors of the Company.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Thos. T. Langlois was elected President; D. H. Wilson, M.D., First Vice-President; Geo. J. Telfer, Second Vice-President; R. H. Duke, General Manager. T. D. Macdonald was appointed Treasurer and R. G. Campbell was appointed secretary.

### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

ASSETS	
Real Estate Loans—First Mortgage	\$2,630,050.00
Share Loans	37,094.54
	<b>\$2,667,144.54</b>
Real Estate (Improved Property acquired by foreclosure)	18,448.73
Real Estate Sold under Agreement	98,934.13
Sundries Advanced to Mortgagors	5,135.35
Interest Due and Accrued	7,726.49
Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company's Stock	53,482.00
Furniture and Fixtures	6,985.12
Office Property	321,249.28
Cash on Hand	32,406.22
	<b>\$3,211,511.86</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stocks—	
Permanent	\$ 600,000.00
Full Paid and Prepaid	273,300.00
Instalment	483,498.10
	<b>\$1,356,798.10</b>
Dividends—	
Permanent, Full Paid and Prepaid	\$ 57,749.87
Instalment Stock	42,877.35
	<b>100,627.22</b>
Loan Repayments	\$ 101,441.77
Amounts Due on Uncompleted Loans	38,914.32
	<b>140,356.09</b>
Surplus—	
Reserve Fund	\$ 400,000.00
Contingent Fund	13,444.71
Balance of Profit and Dividend Account	1,498.72
	<b>414,943.43</b>
Liabilities to Public—	
Currency Debentures and Accrued Interest	\$ 173,570.07
Sterling Debentures and Accrued Interest	594,813.56
Deposits and Accrued Interest	391,154.49
Bank	39,248.90
	<b>1,198,787.02</b>
	<b>\$3,211,511.86</b>

### PROFIT AND DIVIDEND STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31, 1910.

DIVIDENDS	
Permanent Stock	\$ 40,710.05
Full Paid and Prepaid	19,422.33
Instalment Stock and Deposits	8,140.00
Interest Currency Debentures	8,125.66
Interest Sterling Debentures	22,584.41
Interest	1,118.30
Transferred to Expense Fund	59,805.91
Transferred to Reserve Fund	43,000.00
Balance carried to 1911	1,498.72
	<b>\$239,406.34</b>

Balance from 1909	\$ 9,230.71
Interest on Mortgage Loans	203,287.26
Interest on Share Loans	2,643.26
Interest on Agreement Balances	5,884.73
Insurance Commissions and Dividends	4,316.70
Rents	12,329.02
Sundry Profits	1,714.66
	<b>\$239,406.34</b>

H. DUKE, Manager.

T. D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

### COMPARATIVE GROWTH

	SURPLUS	ASSETS
Dec. 31, 1900	\$2,697.75	\$22,270.11
Dec. 31, 1901	37,941.79	210,888.76
Dec. 31, 1902	414,836.49	712,282.42
Dec. 31, 1904	\$45,336.31	\$1,400,777.17
Dec. 31, 1905	\$171,477.31	\$1,871,864.85
Dec. 31, 1907	\$214,577.89	\$2,058,418.27
Dec. 31, 1908	\$265,484.00	\$2,284,832.33
Dec. 31, 1909	\$343,949.50	\$2,677,200.58
Dec. 31, 1910	\$414,943.42	\$3,211,511.86

## PROTESTANTS CONDEMN RECENT PAPAL DECREE

with the result that in 1906 another bull entitled "Provida" was issued exempting Germany except as regards Roman Catholics marrying with Roman Catholics. Germany would not submit to Rome's pretensions. We in the Empire have done so.

The effect of Bull "Provida" is rather absurd. If a Roman Catholic marries a Protestant according to civil rite or Protestant rite in the British Empire, the marriage is declared by Papal edicts to be illegal, the man and woman to be living in concubinage and the children illegitimate. Such a marriage, however, similarly consummated in the German Empire, is declared by Papal edict to be legal, the man and woman truly wed and the children legitimate.

Nor does the strange inconsistency end here. On August 12, 1873, a synodical letter addressed to all the Roman Catholics of England issued by the Fourth Westminster Provincial Synod and signed by all the Roman Catholic bishops of England including Archbishop Manning, declared that: "The Catholic Church does not remarry those of the English people who are received into its unity. It regards them as already man and wife, and their children as legitimate. Therefore if any Catholic solemnizes a mixed marriage before a registrar or before the Protestant minister, the Catholic Church refuses to remarry them. For two obvious reasons: First, they are already married; second, the Catholic party has committed a sacrilegious act."

Here then, we have a strange quandary. In 1873 in England a Catholic married to a Protestant by registrar or minister was legally married according to Rome—the children were legitimate. In 1911 such a marriage in England is declared to be unlawful—the parties to be living in concubinage, the children illegitimate.

In the German Empire such a marriage today is declared by Papal bull to be legitimate, the union valid, the children legitimate; whilst in the British Empire such a marriage today is by Papal bull declared illegal, the man and woman living in concubinage and the children illegitimate.

You can readily see then the danger that exists every time in the Empire where such marriages have been consummated. We are radically opposed to such mixed marriages. So far as our experience goes, the bulk of them prove unhappy failures. But the promulgation of the papal edict "Ne Temere" is in defiance of British law and an intolerable insult to Protestantism.

The following resolutions were submitted and carried unanimously: Moved by Rev. Merton Smith, seconded

by Rev. R. N. Powell and unanimously carried: "(1) That the claims embodied in the decree 'Ne Temere' recently promulgated throughout the British Empire are an attempted encroachment upon British laws which permit and recognize marriages celebrated according to the civil laws governing the various parts of the Empire and performed according to the rites of the various Protestant churches."

Moved by Rev. Merton Smith, seconded by Dr. Spencer: "(2) That this Vancouver Ministerial Association protests in the most solemn manner against the pretensions of the Church of Rome in the said decree ('Ne Temere') on mixed marriages now being promulgated and enforced, on the following grounds:

"(a) Its aim is to set up and enforce a decree of the Council of Trent (1563), which is in conflict with the law of the land.

"(b) It is unscriptural, and is a direct incentive to a breach of the marriage vow.

"(c) It treats the offspring of mixed marriages as illegitimate; it deals unjustly with the parents of such children. It is in the highest degree offensive to Protestants."

Moved by Rev. Merton Smith, seconded by Rev. Lashley Hall: That this Vancouver Ministerial Association, in view of certain incidents which have recently taken place, calls upon the government—Provincial, Federal and Imperial—to take such steps as will secure to those who have been married in accordance with the law of the land freedom from interference from clerical men or others of any denomination whatsoever, that may lead to a violation of such marriage contract.

(4) Moved by Rev. Merton Smith, seconded by Rev. J. C. Madill: That the Vancouver Press be asked by this association to print in full the foregoing address and resolutions and that copies of the above resolutions be sent to the proper authorities of the Provincial, Federal and Imperial governments."

## TWO NEW LEVATHANS

London—Two great battleships, the largest ever designed for the British Navy, were begun when the first keel plates were laid of the King George V at Portsmouth and the Centurion at Devonport. No official particulars with reference to the ships have been made known, but it is believed that the Centurion will be approximately 600 feet over all, with a beam of 89 feet, and a displacement of between 23,000 and 24,000 tons. Each vessel of the class will have ten 13.5 inch guns arranged along the centre line, giving a bow and stern fire of four guns, and a broadside fire of all ten. Three 21-inch torpedo tubes will be carried. Increased armour protection will be another characteristic of the ships.

## GAMBLING IN VANCOUVER

We frequently receive letters from well meaning persons regarding gambling and vice in this city. These letters are usually unsigned, and therefore it is impossible for us to use them, and also difficult to know what action should be taken.

We have one before us now written by a gentleman who states he is a "friend of the editors," which goes on to ask that action be taken against certain gambling houses, run by white men, on Cordova street, Richards street, and on Pender street. The writer states that "the police know of the existence of these places." All we can say is that anyone who knows of such things should at once communicate with those officials in whom they have confidence and assist them in bringing the guilty parties to time. We do not think that any citizen should make charges against the police or anyone else unless he is willing to do so over his own name.

We are aware that certain places are nothing else but "gambling joints," and the police know it, too, but it is a different matter when you attempt to prove it in the courts.

To prove gambling it is not sufficient to demonstrate that a game was being played for money, but that a certain rate went to the house. Gambling, as the average citizen understands it, and gambling as our laws define it, are two different things. It is another illustration of the absolute absurdity of our laws.

We wish to state, however, that anyone who knows of any such breaches of the law and is willing to assist in exposing the same will have the hearty support of this journal and its editor, but we cannot act on the strength of unsigned letters.

All communications, if requested, will be kept in strictest confidence, but we must insist upon knowing with whom we are dealing.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

This is one of our most important and successful financial corporations. We, as Canadians, are naturally proud of such institutions. And as time passes they are rapidly increasing in numbers and wealth.

However, in looking over the last annual report of this Company, one is struck with the large number of shareholders in England, Ireland and Scotland. The shares held in Great Britain amount to 61561 out of a total of 2000,000, and of the \$10,000,000.00 of paid up stock, that held in Britain amounts to \$3,028,550.00. The United States holders have an amount representing \$1,193,100.00. All other countries, excepting Canada hold \$69,500.00, an insignificant fraction of the whole amount.

The above lets in a little light on the financial strength of the little group of Islands in the North Atlantic, cut off from the Continent "without hand."

Great Britain holds thousands of millions of wealth in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, not mentioning South America, and the numerous islands on both coasts of America; in the Pacific, in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Asia and Africa, and in any other region not herein named. As time goes on, she increases her grip on the nations of the earth, and they are helpless in her grasp. This is one of the financial blessings promised to the House of Joseph, especially to Ephraim, his Firstborn. Two things are especially prominent in Britain at the present time. One is here great wealth, and the other is her national and political power in the earth. These two are mighty factors, and both blessings were promised to Joseph in Egypt.

A third factor is her enormous sea-power and water-wealth. This is a third blessing promised to Joseph, through Ephraim. Therefore Britain now has these blessings of Joseph and may well be British-Israel.

E. BODLUM.

# BUFFALO GROCERY

Corner

Park Drive & 14th Avenue

It's all right if it comes from the Buffalo Grocery, or we are here to make it right.

### TEAS.

Our own Blend is always a special, 35c per lb. or 3 lbs. for \$1.00	
Blue Ribbon	40
Salada 40c and	50
Japan Green	35
Tetley's Sunflower	50
Tetley's 3lb. tins	1.00
Ridgway, 3-lb. tins	1.00
Five o'clock	40
Old Country	50
Capital Household	40

### COFFEE.

Fresh Ground Mocha & Java	
Coffee, per lb.	30.40
B. & K. Rolled Oats, 75c	35
Superior 6c	25
Coarse Oatmeal, 10c	50
Standard, 10c	50
Fine, 10c	50
Graham, 10c	40
Whole Wheat, 10c	40
Canadian Wheat Flakes, pkt.	35

### PICKLES.

A fine assortment of the best makers, Crosse & Blackwell's, Lipton's and Stephans	
Sour, mixed, 15c and	35
Chow Chow, 15c and	25
Sweet, 15c and	30
Onions	30
Walnuts	30
Gherkins	30
Piccalilly	30
Mushroom Ketchup	25
Chutney	25
Gillard Relish, a favorite pickle, large bottle	35
Spanish Queen and Manzanillas, plain and stuffed	
10c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 65c	

### EMPRESS JAMS.

Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum, Black Currant, in 20-oz. glass, each	35
Wagstaff Peaches in heavy syrup	25

### BAKING POWDERS.

Dr. Prices	35
Eggo	25
Magic	20
Empress	15
Royal Standard Flour, made in Vancouver, per sack	\$1.75
Table Figs, 2 lbs. for	25
Dates, 3 lbs. for	25
Honey, per comb	25
Honey in glass, each	25
Canada First Cream, 2 tins for	25
Pork and Beans, 1s, 3 for	25
Pork and Beans, 2s, each	10

### QUAKER CANNED VEGETABLES.

Peas, 2 for	25
Corn, 2 for	25
Beans, 2 for	25
Tomatoes, 2 for	25
Tomatoes, 3s, each	15

### CANNED FRUIT.

Pineapple, 2 for	25
Peaches, each	25
Apricots, each	25
Pears, each	25

### FRUITS.

Apples, Oranges and Bananas at lowest prices.

Phone your orders. They will have our prompt personal attention.

PHONE R 5325  
J. P. Sinclair, Prop.



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# JELLY'S EXPRESS & BAGGAGE TRANSFER

Stand: Mount Pleasant Livery.

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REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS

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## TRIMBLE & NORRIS

Cor. Broadway and Ninth Avenue

## THE Acme Plumbing & Heating Co.

For Estimates on Plumbing

HOT WATER HEATING

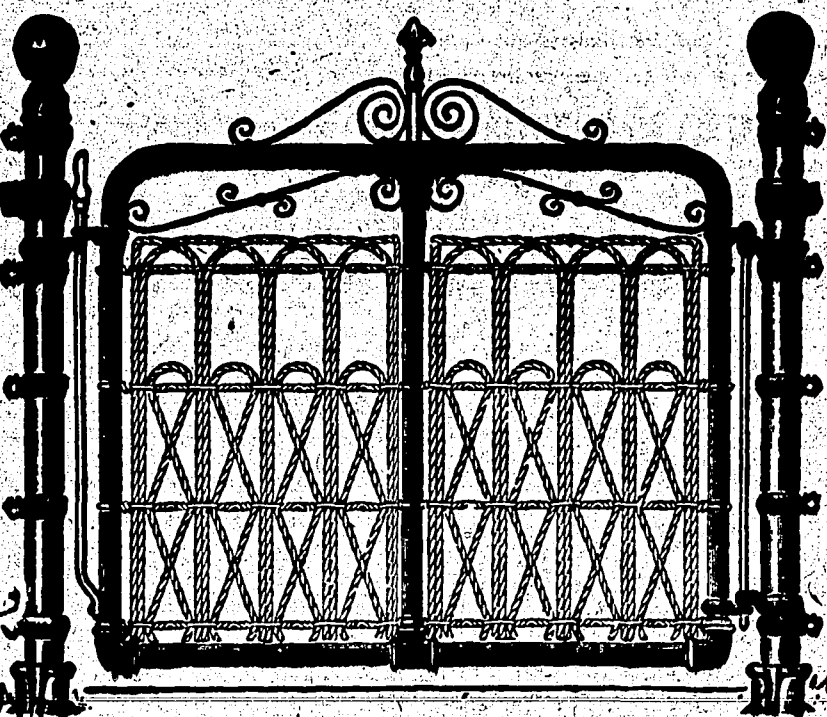
PHONE 5545

131 10th Ave., L. Vancouver

## The Pleasant Cafe

SALTER, EATON & CO., 2642 MAIN ST.  
THE LIGHTEST, MOST AIRY and MOST CHEERFUL  
PLACE TO EAT ON THE HILL

Cuisine of the Best

Everything new and up-to-date. We are here to serve,  
not to be served. Give us a call and you will call again

Your Patronage cordially solicited.

B. C. Ornamental Iron &amp; Fence Co., Ltd.

PHONE 6571 COR. WESTMINSTER AVE. and FRONT ST.

... Back Again ...

PHONE  
4607

THE DON

Prop. McGOWEN  
& SALTER

We have moved back to our old store

2747 MAIN STREET, (Near Corner 12th)

FRESH MILK AND BUTTER DAILY. HIGH CLASS ANDIES  
and TABLE FRUITS. A FULL LINE OF CIGARS, CIG-  
ARETTES and TOBACCO.

Agents for WOMAN'S BAKERY BREAD and CONFECTIONERY.

## Mount Pleasant Livery

NEW STABLES

NEW EQUIPMENT

2545 HOWARD STREET - PHONE 845

HACKS, BROUGHAMS, SURREYS,  
SINGLE AND DOUBLE DRIVERS.

Night Orders promptly attended to.

## FEDORA CAFE

1821 MAIN STREET

MEAL TICKETS \$4.75 MEALS 25c  
SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY. Meals at all hours. Whi'e

Help employed. Quick Service and Courteous Treatment.

Give us a call

H. PETERSON, Prop.

## False Creek Agreement

Continued from page 6)

see what this means to the other competing railway companies of America and what it means to the men in Vancouver who have capital invested in any of these industries. They also further agree that there is a certain class of freight known in railway parlance as L. C. L. (less than carload lots) and they have agreed that they will switch in these cars to their freight sheds and through their freight sheds to the right-of-way that leads to the city, so that the other railway companies have the advantage of everything done by the Great Northern Railway Company before they come in.

Entry for Other Roads.

"For these services there is no price fixed. That is left to the railway commission, a splendid body which occupies a high position in the commercial life of Canada. They have already laid down a switching rate by which these cars can be taken from one railway company for another. If it is found in some cases that the matter has not been adjusted by the railway commission, we have made a provision that it can be referred to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, so that it can be settled at once, and valuable time can be saved to the railway companies who wish to have their freight come in on this agreement.

"Under the old agreement nothing was specified as to a station and a mere shack would do, but under this agreement they must spend half a million dollars on a station. In the city's agreement entrance to the station meant nothing but we have shown it on a basis that can be understood by any business man exactly what can be done. We have also shown you on what terms they can bring in freight, and there is no man with the interest of the Province or the city at heart who can stand up now and say that this Government did wrong when it stood up for the rights of the people in this agreement. (Applause.) In the old agreement there was not a single syllable about handling freight of other companies. They were getting a bargain and shutting up 130 acres and no one could come in there but the V. V. & E.

"But I am not through yet. On the south side of the creek there are sixty-nine acres through which their present tracks run, and it also contains some most valuable property for warehouse sites. We asked them, 'What are you going to do with that?' They say in a vague sort of way, 'We are going to use that later on.' This agreement with the city only calls for freight sheds and terminals adequate to their own business, which means nothing." We said, "What are you going to do with the land to the south of the creek?" They said, 'We will put up freight sheds adequate to the business,' but we said, 'Other companies want to

come in there, and finally they agreed that any company that does not want to handle their freight on the north side of the creek, may build their own lines on the south side. Not only that, but they allow the patrons of these other railway companies who may wish to build factories or elevators, space on the south side of the creek for that purpose.

"The land is to be rented on such terms as we may fix in Victoria, so that they can have their own sheds on the south side. They can also take their freight over their own rails into Vancouver. It is true it is only a temporary freight-shed that is provided for, but it is meant to give the other railway companies a chance to come into Vancouver and exploit their business, if the V. V. & E. Co. require it for their own business or for their own patrons they can give notice to the elevator company to move within a year, so that the company can leave and take up quarters in some other portion of the city. The railway company can only do this if they require the land themselves and the railway commission may come in and say to the V. V. & E., 'This land on the south side of the creek is needed for other companies, we can expropriate it, but even if not, we have given another entry to other railways on the south side of the creek.' So we have given this right by a clause in the agreement which I know will be thoroughly appreciated.

Flat Must Be Filled Up.

"There are only three other sections I wish to refer to. The first is with regard to the filling in of the bed of the creek. Of course the people of Vancouver expect that the creek will be filled in right up to the city's portion, but there is nothing in the agreement to compel the railway company to do it. So we said to them when they came here, 'When are you going to fill in the whole of False Creek?' and they say in the old agreement that they will fill in sufficient to give them freight and passenger terminus. So that if it is only ten acres, they will be able to hold up 120 acres for speculative purposes, or leave it for the tide to ebb and flow over. We said, 'You must go further, and agree that the whole 130 acres must be made land within five years, and if not done you will do so on receiving six months' notice from the Governor-in-Council.'

"Now you see what a valuable addition to the agreement we have. There is a modification that must sound well to those who are really interested in Vancouver's welfare. There is another thing we have a little to say about, and that was about the roundhouses of the Great Northern. We thought that when they were coming into Vancouver and receiving the valuable business of that city, they should at least do something for the workmen of Vancouver, and settle beyond question that their terminals should be on the banks of False Creek. We said, 'Your shops

Continued to page 7)

## W. J. PERRY Paper Hanger, Painter and Decorator

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

2022 Westminister Ave. Moderate charges  
Estimates given

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Special attention given to Lameness and Injuring Horses.

Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues PRINCE EDWARD STREET

Sold by all Leading Grocers. Quality guaranteed.  
OLD ENGLISH BRAWN  
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PLUMBING, GASFITTING and HOT WATER  
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## PRAIRIE PRODUCE CO.

New Laid Eggs	65c doz.
Eastern Eggs	35c doz.
Eastern Select	40c doz.
Eastern Extra Select	45c doz.
Sweet Butter	40c lb.
Orange Creamery Butter	35c or 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Fresh Alberta Dairy Butter	30c lb.
Fresh Alberta Dairy Butter in tubs	28c lb.

168 8th Ave., East Mathers Block  
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## PROF. COWAN

EXPERT TEACHER of Violin, Man-  
dolin, Guitar, Banjo, Autoharp and  
Zither. Twenty Private lessons  
\$7.00. No class lessons. ....  
Musicians supplies of every descrip-  
tion.COWAN'S UP-TO-DATE MUSIC STORE  
2315 Westminister Avenue near 7th

## Excelsior Cafe

Quick Service.

Short Orders at All Hours.

Give the Kitchen my Personal Attention.

MRS. LUCKHURST, Proprietress. - 25th Ave.

## Alabastine

We have just received some spring stock of Church's  
Alabastine in TWENTY-ONE beautiful tints. Any  
one can put on Alabastine, but no one can rub it off.A complete line of Kalsomine Brushes, Paint  
Brushes, Floor Brooms and Mixed Paints. Our prices  
defy competition.REMEMBER! we sell MARTIN-SENOUR'S 100% PURE  
MIXED PAINTS, the only absolutely Pure Paint on the  
market. Now is the time to get ready and decorate  
your home and we have the goods.

## The Burnham Hardware Co.

Cor. 18th Avenue and Main Street

PHONE 6932







## .. Pleasant.. Drug Service

It is our aim to give you a pleasant, quick service in all your dealings with us, combined with one of the best assorted stocks in the city. This store is under entirely new and up-to-date management. Every department has been reorganized. We solicit your patronage.

### MOUNT PLEASANT PHARMACY

THE OBLIGING DRUG STORE F. A. WILSON, Prop.

2419 Main Street

SUB P. O. 8

TWO PHONES: 790 and 7721

### Local and Otherwise

Rev. J. C. Madilly, pastor of Cedar Cottage Presbyterian Church took a trip to Victoria this week.

Mr. Owens is ready for spring trade. He has the goods and the means of handling your trade.

Young & Thompson, cor. Twenty-sixth and Main, Grocers and Provision Merchants can save you money on every thing you buy. Phone 7032.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowderoy of Edmonton, Alta., are in the city visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cowderoy of 923 Salsbury Drive.

If it is good the Broadway Table Supply have it. 518 Broadway, east.

G. E. McBride & Co., opened up their new branch store of their hardware business at the beginning of this month at the corner of Fraser avenue and Miles avenues.

Unqualified success attended the entertainment given Wednesday night by the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church in aid of the athletic club and the Y. P. S. C. E. Mission Fund. The feature number of the evening was a farce by J. B. Trenthwith, entitled "The Colonel's Consent," and presented by the Mount Pleasant Dramatic Club under the direction of Mr. J. A. Krau. Colonel Bunker, a crusty old bachelor with the gout, objects to the marriage of his niece Mable to Charlie Chailoner. Charlie, exacts a promise from him that he will give his consent if he is ever discovered giving attention to a lady himself. Disguising himself in female apparel, borrowed from the cook, he calls upon the old man, and so far succeeds in interesting him that he is able to hold him to his promise. Incidentally the cook and the butler are mated, and the colonel blesses them all. The characters were excellently portrayed by Mr. Robert Watson as the colonel, Miss Grace Lord as his niece, Mr. J. Arnell, Grann as Charlie, Mr. J. M. Campbell as Griggs the butler, and Miss Margaret Lockhead as Kate the cook.

In addition there was a pianoforte duet by Misses Currie and Lord, and vocal solos by Mrs. A. R. McFarlane, Miss M. Montgomery, Mr. Walter Wardhaugh and Messrs. D. and D. Campbell.

F. Webb is opening up a plumbing business on Fifty-third avenue.

Mr. Gow is moving to his new premises in the McKinnon block.

Messrs Gawne and Daly are moving into their new building.

Peter Shoe Co., the popular shoe repair works of Mt. Pleasant are running to their full capacity.

Have you seen the display of paints Mr. Burnham is showing? Mr. Burnham is an expert paint man and is handling an A. 1. line.

McBride & Company, the popular South Vancouver Hardware people, are opening a branch still further South in order to meet the demands of their many customers.

Messrs. Perriot & Elliott, who have been managing the City Brokerage office are opening up an office in the same block upstairs. Both these gentlemen are experienced brokers and know the city well—we wish them success.

G. E. McBride & Co., open their branch store at the corner of Fraser and Miles avenue. 1st of March.

E. O. Grant, 2648 Main Street for your Boys Clothing and Furnishings.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowderoy of New Zealand, after an absence of some ten years, arrived in the city this week for a visit at the home of his parents of Salsbury Drive, Grandview.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

At a mass meeting of men held at the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church the health of the district was discussed and the following resolution passed: Moved by G. H. Healey;

Seconded by P. J. Cantelon; That this Men's Meeting held in Mount Pleasant Methodist Church desire to call attention to the possible danger of epidemic and widespread sickness from unsanitary conditions existing in this City and its surroundings; and would call on the Authorities to bend all their energies to remedy at the earliest possible moment this disease producing condition.

We would also call the Health Committee's attention to the need of more cleanliness in the Street Cars of this City;

And that copies of this be sent to the City Council.

R. SPARLING, Chairman.

The Misses Marshall have vastly improved their premises and are showing some of the latest designs in millinery.

Mr. Kelly has been showing some specially nice windows lately.

Miss Florence M. Delamater—Lessons in China and Water Color Painting, China Decorated to order. "The Algonquin" Apartments, Suite 3, Vancouver, B. C.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES.

Special Evangelistic services are being held in Grace Methodist Church this week, and will be continued next week.

The Pastor is assisted by Rev. Dr. Osterhout and Messrs. B. P. Henry and P. L. Perry. Hearty singing and bright services. Next Sunday evening the Rev. Wm. Williamson, secy of Provincial Sunday School Association, will preach.

#### GROWTH OF SOUTH VANCOUVER.

This district is rapidly becoming as thickly settled as the city and as an evidence of this growth we have but to note the establishment of many new businesses, chief among these we note that of the Plumbing Business of Mr. T. Webb, who is opening up a shop at Fifty-third avenue, just west of Fraser Ave.

Mr. Webb was formerly of the firm of Webb & Young, and is a man of considerable experience. He should, and no doubt will build up a splendid business in this new locality.

A meeting of the South Vancouver Council was held Wednesday night, Reeve Pound, presided, there was a full attendance of councillors. Several ratepayers attended with requests and applications—all of them showing the rapid development of the municipality. One applicant wanted roads opened to a large block of land on which he intends to erect fifteen houses, no house costing less than \$2,000. Another wanted roads opened in another part.

The reeve said the council would do its best for the whole district. It might be that legislation would help them before long, but at the present moment they could not spend money out of revenue, and until bylaws were passed the council must "hasten slowly." The council acceded to the re-



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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

### You Need We Supply ALABASTINE

For a small cost you can add a considerable value to your house by using the celebrated Alabastine

We have one of the most Complete Hardware Stores in town

Let us fill your wants

THE interior of the most beautiful homes and other buildings are decorated with Alabastine. Alabastine gives tone, elegance and brilliancy to the walls. Alabastine is easily applied. Just use cold water and a flat brush. Alabastine colors are permanent, and will not rub off. It is a cement, and gradually becomes harder and harder with age. An Alabastine wall can be re-coated without removing the old coat. Alabastine walls make a room lighter and more cheerful. And no wall is so sanitary as an Alabastine wall. No disease germ or insect can live or breed in Alabastine walls. Come in and we will show you many beautiful specimens of Alabastine beauty.

#### FREE STENCILS

These free stencils are worth from 50c to \$1.00. They enable you to more beautifully decorate your home. Call in and learn particulars.



W. R. OWEN

2337 WESTMINSTER AVE.

TELEPHONE 447

quest of Mr. Elliott who spoke for Park Drive, and agreed to do all possible to aid in the widening of that thoroughfare to eighty feet.

The council also agreed to co-operate with the movement for car extensions to Eburne and to the Fraser River. These extensions are now being considered by the B. C. Electric Railway Co. Notice was given that a school by-law would be at once put forward. Many new lights were arranged for and much was done towards extending the water service. The council was engaged in routine work until a late hour.

#### APPOINTED BY VANCOUVER.

Mr. F. L. Fellowes, Engineer of Westmount, Will go to the Pacific Coast.

Montreal.—Mr. F. L. Fellowes, city engineer of Westmount, expects to leave about the middle of April for Vancouver to fill the position of supervising engineer at that city at a salary of \$8,000 a year.

The appointment of Mr. Fellowes is the outcome of negotiations begun by the authorities of Vancouver with Mr. Fellowes some time ago, but the details were not settled till this month, when a delegation of officials from Vancouver visited Mr. Fellowes in this city.

The agreement made with Mr. F. L. Fellowes provides for a five-year contract, with one month's vacation yearly, while the termination of the contract can be made by six months' notice from either party.

As the supervising engineer in Vancouver he will have full control of the works department, with power to engage or dismiss any of his staff, and complaints coming from aldermen concerning any of the men are to be made personally. Mr. Fellowes came from Toronto thirteen years ago, and three years after his arrival was appointed engineer to the Town of Westmount, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all the citizens and aldermen.

During his term of office much beautifying and permanent work has been accomplished, and the paving of the Sherbrooke and Westmount belt helping much towards making Westmount the model town.

The engineer of Westmount was the first to introduce to the Council of that city the advantages of having such a system of electric lighting as lights the city at the present time.

Mr. Fellowes is interested in the different forms of concrete paving, and has made the subject his special study. He will take with him the wishes of all the other aldermen.—Witness.

#### MOTHERS!

The majority of fathers are perfectly willing for the mothers to care for the offspring whilst they are crying babies and generally whilst passing through the most troublesome periods of their existence. Then when the boy is about fifteen, mother's rule ceases. Only the father knows what is best for the children then, only he then has legally the right to them, mothers must be satisfied with the anxiety concerning them. That's her portion. What a dissatisfied creature she must be to dare to demand any further right! What audacity to ask for the right of vote to protect the children's interests and her own! If mothers are intelligent enough to know what is best for their children in infancy, surely they are intelligent enough to know what is best for them in their teens. Talk about the burden of the suffrage! What is that in comparison with the burden of a fallen son or daughter? Thousands of mothers daily bear this burden, which is often the direct result of social evils which would be voted out of existence if mother only had a vote. "Oh! the polls are too corrupting for mother!" pleads the wise father. Alas! is there no corruption in homes and many other places? "Oh! if the unprincipled women vote, you know it would be dreadful," he continued. Where is the difference in unprincipled men or unprincipled women voting? As to common sense. Have men the monopoly of that commodity? Have you met a son with more sense than his mother? "Mother and the home are inseparably united and if she gets dabbling in politics it means disruption in the home circle." So! Well, mother wants the power to say that impure milk and water adulterated foods, realm—the home, not the homes of her sisters. To protect the interests of home, of children, of self and humanity she demands the power of the ballot, and she will get it too because her cause is just.—F. S. H.

#### KAMLOOPS BOOMING.

Vancouver is not the only section of the Province which is experiencing phenomenal prosperity. Kamloops, in a smaller way of course, is forging ahead at a great pace. In fact this old town has the prospect of being to British Columbia what Spokane is to the state of Washington.

The C. P. R. recognise the possibilities as they have recently spent \$250,000 in extending their railroad yards. They have also bought all the water front west of the Power House and will move the main line off the

street. The yard now extends, with four tracks, for over a mile east of the station. The shops are also to be doubled in capacity and the station will be enlarged and set back further.

The plans of the C. N. R. are not yet public, but it is generally understood they will enter the city via Fruitlands and that their shops will be on the north side of the river, this has caused a great real estate activity.

The movement is not all real estate however as may be seen from the actions of the banks. The bank of Hamilton has just finished a large handsome stone and brick structure.

The Imperial Bank has started a similar block. The Bank of Commerce will double the size of their building, which was only built three years ago.

The Provincial Government have just finished their new building and

will this year rebuild the "Old Man Home."

A new hospital, costing in the neighborhood of \$200,000 has been constructed and is the best in the interior. The Methodist Church are getting out plans for a fine new home to accommodate the rapidly growing congregation. The Presbyterian Church was recently greatly enlarged by adding a large Sunday school room.

Many old and new business firms are erecting new and enlarged premises, among them being P. Burns & Co. and Peoples Trust Co.

The Queens Hotel have the foundation for a fine new structure, while the Leland Hotel are adding 50 rooms to the present building. Everything is pointing to a most prosperous year for the City of Kamloops and a very bright future lies before her.

## Millinery Opening

THE LADIES ARE SPECIALLY  
INVITED TO ATTEND

March 9, 10, 11

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