

The Western Call

LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FEB 19 1912
VICTORIA, B. C.
SUBSCRIPTION \$1 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE
No. 41

Published in the Interests of Vancouver and the Western People

VOLUME III

H. H. STEVENS, M.P., EDITOR-in-Chief

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 16, 1912.

No. 41

BRITANNIA AND UNISTATIA

The Larger Federation.

The Canadian Provinces have had the good sense, in the past, to enter into a federation, or confederation. This has been done by Australia, by South Africa, largely by India and the adjacent British possessions. Further still, Great Britain is a federation of the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and Manx. And we may say that the above federated nations are also in one larger and more powerful confederation. This is known as the British Empire. Now let us cast about a bit.

The many States of the Union south of Canada have also entered into a federation. Hence we frequently read of the Federal House, in contrast with the legislative houses of that great republic.

What is in my mind, and what seems to be in the air, may be put in a nutshell. Many of the best men of both great nations have the conviction that the times are coming when Great Britain and the United States will enter into a larger and mightier confederation than the world has ever known. Their relationship to the rest of the world is such that it is most likely that such a compact will yet result.

Furthermore, it seems to be almost necessary at the present moment. Let me explain what is in my mind. The Anglo-Saxon peoples have one IDEAL, and the European peoples have another. Their parallel history from the very first shows this to be true. The ideal of Europe is that of hard matter-of-fact materialism, while that of the Anglo-Saxon is spiritualism. Of course, I can see the sneer on the lip and nose of certain persons. But it is a fact that the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon is that of justice, liberty, equality, intellectuality, morality and spirituality. True, these men live in a material world, and have sense enough to meet the pressing and manifest conditions. Hence they carry the "material" in hand to meet the demands resulting from contact with gross materialistic national environment. It is a fact that Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and some others are saturated with the ideals of intense militarism and commercialism. Even their schools of the higher grades exist so as to introduce the rising generation by the surest means to deal with practical everyday trade, applied science, the pursuits of war and the convergence of the spirit and intellect upon the means by which the concrete, material world may be handled for personal and especially for national gain.

On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon has always found his greatest joy in using the material so as to advance the ideal, the abstract, and the spiritual. This is true of the British Empire, in all its parts today. It is true also of the United States. In this I refer to these nations in their official and clearly manifested purposes.

The Asiatic and European nations and empires are so converging in material necessities that they are gradually coming into a new relationship. Ere many decades we shall see Europe and Asia one large armed military camp. In the first instance, Europe through a military oligarchy will be the hegemonic dictator. Later on, Asia will control the materialistic destinies as against the idealistic destinies in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons. In all probability when the two world powers are distinctly manifest in their mighty array, we shall see Japan in her true place. And that is by the side of the Anglo-Saxons, for assuredly she is one of two ancient peoples. She is Hebrew or Assyrian. In either case she must be in the Anglo-British, Anglo-Saxons, Saxon-Israel, or Anglo-Israelitish confederation.

There are two classes of persons I might address this article to. One is the Bible believer, and the other is the rejector of that book. The former cannot sneer at my words unless he be ignorant. The latter I care little about so far as this letter is concerned.

The former says he believes that the Bible is God's word and revelation to humanity. On this ground I am safe. If this view be correct, then the United States will undoubtedly unite with her brother, or sister, as we care to term Britannia. The United States is a part of ancient Israel. I am speaking of the nation in an official capacity. In like manner I speak of Britain in her official and national relationship.

Israel must be united in the day when Russia and the conjoined confederation of many states and countries come down to possess the fields, mountains, valleys, cities and holdings of Palestine. They are yet to come. Ezekiel says so in the plainest terms. And the book being accepted as God's revelation, there can be no room for doubt. The movements of Europe, the intensified claims of Germany, and Russia in particular, and the treacherous necessities for commercial and military expansion make it imperative to believe that the time is near at hand for those of one blood, history, ancestry and like traditions, as well as similar ideals and spirit, to unite into a mighty and invincible company of nations to meet the test and strain of national existence.

I do not blame Germany, or Austria, or Russia. They are but pawns on the chessboard of terrestrial time. They are moving in their appointed orbits. So are their idealistic and spiritualistic competitors. The clash is coming. The Hague tribunal farce cannot stop it, and never was honestly intended so to do. The "Peace Commissions" are unable to prevent the plans of eternity. Ezekiel says those on one side in the coming contest on the mountains of Israel are "Gog, the chief Prince of Meshech and Tubal; Persia, Ethio-

(Continued on Page 8)

Oriental Immigration==Chinese

In two previous articles we have dealt briefly with the "Oriental Immigration Problem" in so far as it relates to the Japanese and Hindu; this week we purpose dealing with it from the standpoint of "Chinese Immigration."

In many respects the Chinese are the least objectionable of all classes of Orientals; they do not invade the realm of labor to quite the same extent as the Japanese, nor are they so importunate or as troublesome as the Hindu.

The Chinaman was one of the first of the Oriental races to emigrate to the American Continent, and has, to some extent, become quite a firmly established institution. On the Pacific Coast, as household servants and as cooks in cafes, etc., they are very widely employed; this is largely because of the scarcity of female servants. In this respect, however, it is well to note that this condition is partly the result of the employment of the Orientals in other fields. To a very great extent British Columbia fisheries are in the hands of the Japanese; our logging and shingle-bolt industry is also being rapidly passed over to the Japanese. In the factories, saw mills and shingle mills the Jap, Hindu and Chinaman is largely employed to do work which formerly supported thousands of white men; the result is that the class of citizen from which the household servant is drawn, has been supplanted by the Oriental; or in other words, many industries, which should be supporting a large white population with a family, is so completely in the hands of these Orientals that it is impossible to secure any domestic help, because of these conditions.

It should be remembered that this is not the result of any immediate change, socially or industrially, but has been an evolutionary process, so gradual and subtle that it has scarcely been noticed, except by those who have been close students of economic conditions. In fact, many do not even yet realize the conditions which actually obtain, but imagine that we may continue this policy indefinitely and still retain our race supremacy.

The Chinese are also very good business men and have extensive commercial interests, operate many laundries, conduct extensive market gardens (practically control that industry), have an extensive share of the restaurant trade and own a large amount of real estate, so it will be observed that he is no small factor in the economic life of the community.

At this point the question naturally arises, if all this be true, why should we interfere with the Chinese immigration or restrict his operations? First, because he has not, and will not assimilate. In spite of the fact that thousands of these Chinese have been in British Columbia for upwards of twenty years, they still remain Chinese in every respect. They live together in their own Chinese districts, in their own Oriental way, wearing their native dress, and import their own food, supplied from their own stores, they save their money and send it to China and usually return there for their old age. They are inveterate gamblers and in this respect corrupt a large proportion of our young people by inducing them to play their games. In Vancouver alone, from actual personal observation of the writer, upwards of three hundred of young men under twenty were nightly in these Chinese gambling dens. Not only are they morally corrupt in this way, but as opium fiends and white slave traders they are still more guilty and a serious menace to the country. From a

(Continued on Page 8)

THE CANADA GRAIN ACT

One of the most important measures before the Dominion House this session is the Canada Grain Act introduced by the Hon. Geo. E. Foster. It is evident from this act, and other efforts of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, that he takes his office seriously and to exercise his ability to its limit in promoting the interest of the country.

A complete analysis of the bill is out of the question as it covers 74 closely printed sheets. We can do no better than to publish elsewhere a copy of the speech of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill.

The Bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Grain Commissioners, who "shall be to devote all their time to the performance of their duties under the Act." This commission appoints officials to carry out its provisions, and to make regulations for control of elevators.

The inspectors carefully inspect the grain and issue certificates for same, they also grade the grain according to distinct rules, the basis of which is that the grade made for a given shipment shall be according to the poorest quality found in the sample. Inspection must also be made in daylight.

The Act provides for "Board of Examiners" to ascertain qualifications of applicants for position of inspector, also a "Grain Standards Board," to establish such commercial grades as may be deemed fit.

The fees set in the Act for inspection are for grain in sack, one-third of a cent per cental; grain in bulk, per carload, fifty cents; grain in cargoes, per one thousand bushels, fifty cents.

Provision is made for penalties for certain offences such as inspection without authority or issuing of false certificates, or uses an inspector's certificate, or issues same; or gives or takes a bribe or reward to falsify returns.

The conditions for "storing, cleaning and binning" are well worked out and may be considered a strong feature of the Bill. The inspector may order a shipment of grain to be cleaned, which must be done under his supervision.

All owners or lessees of elevators must have a license from the Board before they can do business. No discrimination is allowed between parties wishing to store grain in such elevators. All grain tendered for storage must be accepted if there is room in the elevator. The identity of the grain must be preserved and no mixing of grades is permitted. The Board also regulates the charges for storage, cleaning, handling and fire insurance, and no elevator man is permitted to charge any other rate.

Hospital elevators are provided to treat grains out of condition and all grain which is found to be out of condition may be ordered, by the inspector, removed to the hospital elevator for treatment. The Act further provides for the distribution of cars by the Railway Companies and prevents discrimination, under penalty of a fine of \$500 to \$1000 for each offence.

The Bill, as a whole, is a splendid measure and a distinct step forward in the interests of the producer and should be heartily endorsed by the grain growers and buyers alike.

BREACH OF FAITH WITH I. W. W.

Is The World not guilty of a breach of faith with the I. W. W.? After acting as champion in their unwarranted defiance of law, order and sane speech, up to the point where the results became evident and matters were reaching a culmination in atheistic and revolutionary speech with threats of "foreign interference," by force and insult The World proves false to its trust and comments thus on Vincent St. John and his telegram: "Every member of the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World resident here owes an apology to the other citizens in Vancouver for this insulting telegram from the Chicago secretary."

Continuing to dwell on the subject, "the paper that prints the facts" says: "That difference we can settle among ourselves without any help from Chicago."

The World is evidently taking offense at another "butting in" on its job of leading the I. W. W., and it strikes at the "foreign" rival champion coming from Chicago. Now we fully agree with the literal sentiment of the above quotation, but still maintain it is a "breach of faith" with the I. W. W. because up to the present the attitude of the paper toward the disturbers was one of encouragement for the organization and hostility toward Mayor Findlay and all city authority. "Consistency, thou art a jewel" crushed in the hands of the editor of The World, whose repeated announcements of friendship fomented the lawlessness in question and inspired the telegram from Chicago.

True, Vancouver can and will take care of its own trouble without the assistance of the Chicago braggart or any of his ilk; but why should The World change front just when courage, fidelity and steadfastness would rally the now disheartened forces?

It should be noted that the faltering champion hastens to say that it "abates no jot of its position," and promises to return to the guns later when danger is past. This is comforting to the I. W. W. Workers!

To every advocate of genuine free speech we give the right hand of fellowship, but for all unholy license of speech and insult to the flag and authority we promise consistent changeless opposition. We commend Magistrate South for handling deluded John Brown and other anarchistic, revolutionary offenders against public sentiment and law.

Free Speech is our birthright, being sons of Britain; and for free speech we join with all citizens, but for the lazy good-for-nothing hoboes and other enemies of our city and commonwealth we recommend arrest and the stone-pile cure.

(Continued on Page 8)

RUNNING COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

February 12th, 1912 A.D.

Sunday Papers.

It is a great pleasure and a cause of rejoicing to know that the News-Advertiser, on its own initiative, ceased selling on Sunday, and a still greater cause of congratulation that Mayor Findlay and those co-operating with him have determined to stop all public street selling of papers. This should have been done before, but better late than never. Later on, when the Christian world returns to the keeping of the true Sabbath instead of the day set apart in honor of Sun-worship, or Baal-worship, then a much larger number of people will be ready voluntarily to cease Sabbath work. Still since we have one day of the week set apart for religious purposes and for individual and national rest, we do well to honor that day and thus honor our own best manhood.

Enforcement of the Provincial Liquor License.

British Columbia never had as vigorous enforcement and so successful a recognition of the law of limitation as of late. We must add our testimony and appreciation to that of others. The present Government is doing better all round work than any of its predecessors.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, M.L.A., seems to be alive and active. He is a man full of animal life. It is a pity that he has not yet learned to cease playing to the lowest of the human classes. He seems to be body and soul taken up with the idea that he can make a larger orbit for himself in which to move, by taking up the barking of the most anarchistic rabble that ever cursed our country. His is a vigorous life badly directed, and which is being dissipated against the granite rocks of solid sense and national respect for law, which in plain English means respect for the matured will of the people as expressed down through the long ages of successful human life. Those individuals, communities and nations who have been failures, have been characterized by disregard for law, wisdom, experience, and a comprehensive grasp of what a nation is and should be. In this class Mr. Hawthornthwaite most surely is placed by his own foolish and exceedingly crude course in relation to his legislative duties and opportunities.

Perhaps he is honest. If so, then he lacks knowledge. Perhaps he lacks both knowledge and honesty. Of this I do not positively express my opinion at present. His fool-talk about the "Cossacks" and knout of the Vancouver police condemns him as unfit to seriously undertake any kind of wise and apt legislative work. So far as his attempts go, they stand for lawlessness and treasonable anarchy.

The I. W. W. If any horde of noisy, coarse, disreputable creatures ever came into Canada from another country it is this brutal crowd of I. W. W.'s. Ignorant Wild Werewolves, or Irresponsible Witless Wind-jammers would be a better translation, and more apt, than Industrial Workers of the World. True, they do work, but it is only with the jaw-bone. They eat and they talk. But when they, with a tongue, set fire of hell, urge sedition and the destruction of life and property as they too often do, then the prison, stonepile, lash and the hangman's rope await them.

These men are INVADERS, or Filibusters, or TRAITORS. As such, after a fair notification, a gentle reminder by imprisonment, a few months at the stonepile, and a few doses of the prison lash, then if they are still determined to destroy and hold up Canadian cities as they tell us they have done in the States, then, I say, there is but one logical course, and that is hanging. The proper treatment of British subjects, who, through rottenness of heart and moral depravity, desecrate our British flag and our laws, by brute force, is death. This is the highest mercy to them as well as to the masses. Mercy and safety at times require stern justice. And this will come to these scoundrels who threaten to come, or, rather, who come to ruin our city and trample upon all that is sacred and tends to the safety and purity of the home and community.

So let traitor British subjects and foreign invaders, pirates, or filibusters beware! In my words, I speak for ninety per cent. of British Canadian citizens. What I say aloud, tens of thousands speak on the streets, in the trams, offices and homes.

The Saturday Sunset.

One thing I admire in Bruce is this: He is no coward. He speaks right out. He lets all men know where he stands. And although he is sometimes foolish and uses a lot of words that would be better left in his dictionary, especially when he calls those whom he dislikes in the political or journalistic arena by hard names. Still I admire him when he talks candidly to the anarchists and I. W. Werewolves, and others who deserve his lash.

Bruce and the Orangemen.

Ah, alas, alack, Bruce! Oh, Bruce! Do you not feel sorry that you so unkindly referred to me in your last issue? You were not kind, or thoughtful, or correct, or considerate. Do you know what you did? Perhaps you were thoughtless!

It was an unkind cut to place my name on the same page with that of the "Ex-Fireman," Mr. Samuel Gothard. Now, why did you do this unkind act? Do you want to break a man's heart. "It was a close shave." And to think that Bruce, from Bruce, would do such an act to another man from Bruce. Go to, O Bruce! Infidel, "I have thee on the hip." I shall now face thee up to one of thy gods, a real, life, active, much-revered Grit.

(Continued on Page 8)

Carpenter's Tools

We have the most complete stock of Carpenter's Tools in Grandview and we sell at CITY PRICES. We sell to give our customers satisfaction, all our tools being unconditionally guaranteed. Come and look over our stock.



Jap-a-Lac If your chairs, tables or floors got damaged during Xmas excitement, you cannot do better than use the above varnish stain. It is easy to put on, dries quickly and also dries hard. **WATCH OUR WINDOWS.**

MANITOBA HARDWARE COMPANY
1714-1716 Park Drive Phone: Seymour 8691
BRANCH STORE COLLINGWOOD-E. Phone 19

Office: 108-109 Dodson Block
25 Hastings Street, East

PHONES:
Office Seymour 864
Res. Seymour 2179L

A. M. BEATTIE

Auctioneer, Appraiser and Notary Public for British Columbia
General Real Estate, Mining Broker, Financial Agent

The Reliable Sheet Metal Works

3127 Westminster Rd. Phone: Fairmont 868

Cornices, Jobbing and Roofing
FURNACE WORK A SPECIALTY.

C. Errington C. Magnone

Darling's Drug Store

CORNER 11th AVENUE and MAIN STREET

For DRUGS and PRESCRIPTIONS
Call Fairmont 514

Stationery, Magazines, Toilet Articles, Cigars and Tobacco.

J. R. DARLING---Your Druggist

PHONE FAIRMONT 510
The Don PROPRIETORS: McGOWEN & SALTER
2648 Main St. 3d store from 11th Av.

SEE US

We have a good clean selection of
Chocolates, Candies and Table-Fruits

We have a big line of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco to choose from
Agents for Woman's Bakery Bread and Confectionery.
MILK, CREAM, BUTTERMILK AND BUTTER FRESH DAILY.

The Buffalo Grocery

The House of Improvement

Groceries

Fresh, Best in Quality, Abundant in Quantity
The Kind that Please.

*Vegetables, Provisions, Eggs
Butter, etc., at Lowest Prices.*

Cor. Commercial Drive & 14th Ave.
J. P. SINCLAIR, PROP. PHONE: Fairmont 1033R

DEBATE ON THE NE TEMERE DECREE

By Eminent Statesmen, Particularly Hon. R. L. Borden (Prime Minister) Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. L. P. Pelletier (Postmaster General)

(Continued from Last Week.)
Mr. PELLETIER. Well, it is all right; I am prepared to put it in that way. Let us have this question settled and let us not have any other hon. gentleman sitting behind my right hon. friend come and tell my hon. friend, the Minister of Finance that he is wrong when he agrees with the right hon. leader of the opposition. The Ne Temere decree, like the Council of Trent, is a pronouncement made by the Roman Catholic Church, just like a pronouncement made by the head of the Anglican church, by the presbyteries and Synods of the different religious bodies in Canada—even by the Orangemen. They pass laws and, if I am not mistaken, they tell me that it is forbidden in the Orange order for an Orangeman to marry a Catholic girl. If the Orange order says that, and if the Methodist church says that, and if the Methodist church says that, are you surprised that the pope is of a different opinion? Let us have some give and take about it. Let us give to all religious beliefs the right to say as they are all saying, that they may make certain rules from the point of view of their own church that do not bind people who do not belong to that church. Such rules do not bind so far as the civil law of any country is concerned? That seems to me as clear as it is possible for any man to make it. I have here a quotation from "The Tablet," the organ of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and an authority on Catholicism. What do I find on this question of the Ne Temere decree?

"The decree speaks only of canonical nullity or validity of marriages; that is the nullity or validity in the judgment of the Catholic Church and in the sight of God. The Catholic Church, though she does not acknowledge that the state has any right to determine what marriages shall be null or valid, has no power to change the civil law of marriage."

That is an authoritative statement.

"Therefore, notwithstanding the recent decree, if two persons of any religion whatever, against whose marrying there is no legal impediment (that is no civil impediment according to the laws of England), marry each other in England according to the requirement of the English law, their marriage is (and such marriages shall continue to be) in law, valid and binding, whether a priest or other minister of religion be present or not."

This is the universal opinion of all the Catholics of this country. The Roman Catholic Church does not pretend to impose its views on different religious beliefs or different religions. It is preposterous to say that, and I hope and trust that before long, if there are any people in this country who still believe that to be the case, they will come to a better knowledge and understanding of the whole position. I have read with some interest a question which was put in the British House of Commons on this very subject last summer when things were at fever heat. The question was put to the government and I have here the answer which the government gave.

An hon. MEMBER. Who asked the question?

Mr. PELLETIER. I do not know who asked the question. I thought that was not very important if I had the answer.

"Mr. Birrell (a minister of the British government) said 'The law knows nothing of papal marriage legislation. We believe that under it, our Catholic fellow men are not so free as we to marry and divorce and marry again. Our courts will continue to administer our own law, and all who apply for its benefits shall have them. It has lost none of its efficiency since August 2, 1907.'"

This is the answer that was given. I read the other day a statement in a paper over which appeared these headings:

"MARRIAGE IS VALID.
"Famous Case in Which Papal Decree Was Invoked."

In this case the judge declared that the Ne Temere decree did not apply in Ireland.

Mr. WILSON (Laval). Why go to the Privy Council after arguing for five or six minutes like the hon. gentleman has, that the Pope and the whole hierarchy of the church have declared that this Ne Temere decree does not interfere with our civil rights?

Mr. PELLETIER. My hon. friends is a very brilliant lawyer in Montreal, but he is absolutely astray with regard to the question he has put. The question that is going to be referred to the Privy Council is not whether

the Ne Temere decree is of civil effect, but whether a certain Bill proposed by my hon. friend from Lincoln (Mr. Lancaster) is constitutional or within the powers of this parliament. Mr. PROULX. If my hon. friend (Mr. Pelletier) thinks that it is only a canonical decree and has no effect in civil law, why pass an Act such as the hon. member for Lincoln proposes?

Mr. PELLETIER. I am showing that there is some misapprehension of opinion between eminent lawyer like my hon. friend from Lincoln on the one side and some hon. gentlemen on the other, and so many doubts have arisen that this Bill has been proposed. It is evident that there is doubt since some lawyers are of one opinion and others of another opinion. So we shall refer the question to the Privy Council and have it threshed out. I suppose my hon. friend will understand and appreciate my answer. I think it is our bounden duty at the present moment not only to thresh out this question and to try to have the decision of the Privy Council, but to try and remove all causes of possible friction between different classes of citizens in this Canada of ours.

If some Canadians belonging to certain religious beliefs think that another religion or some other Canadian entertaining or having some other religious beliefs are encroaching on their rights, the sooner we dispel this idea the better for the future of this country an act of confederation. I was surprised when I saw that and I asked myself: What kind of a lawyer have they in Ireland who has gone before the Court of Justice there and pretended that the Ne Temere decree could be a bugbear. It seems to me that is some trick—

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. That was not the question. You speak of the case of Usher and Usher?

Mr. PELLETIER. A landlord called Usher.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. The case was before the court, the validity of the marriage was attacked because the requirements of the Ne Temere decree had not been observed, in that only one witness was present, instead of two.

Mr. PELLETIER. The marriage had not taken place according to the requirements of the Catholic religion. We hear a great deal about the protection of women. I believe in protecting the women, and I believe the children of this country should have a standing. But what do we see in this case? We see a gentleman, a landlord named Usher, a Galway landlord who went over and wanted to be married at 11 o'clock in the evening to a housemaid; apparently he could not wait. There was one child issue of the marriage, and when that landlord, who had thought fit to put his landlordism at the feet of his housemaid, after some months thought he would throw her into the street, as an outcast, wanted to have the marriage dissolved, it was not dissolved, and it serves him right.

I would not like anybody in this country or in this House to believe that the Ne Temere decree would have any such effect as this landlord desired. As I said, I am not authorized to speak for any religion here, but I think we are all Christians, we are Protestants, Presbyterians, Methodists, Catholics, but we are all Christians, and there is one thing on which we shall agree: That is that before the Christian era women did not occupy the high position which they have occupied since the beginning of the Christian era. Since that glorious time all Christians have paid to women the respect taught to us by the one common Lord and Saviour whom we all adore, although in different ways and in different churches. I do not want anybody to believe that the Roman Catholic religion wants to make outcasts of poor women and to make illegitimate the children of those whose marriage has been declared null. There is, as has been declared by the Minister of Finance, an article in our Civil Code which says that even when marriages are declared null they produce all their civil effects as between husband and wife and as far as children are concerned. The Catholic church does not want to dissolve marriages.

Mr. CLARKE (Essex). What is the effect of the dissolution under the law?

Mr. PELLETIER. The effect is only as far as the civil marriage is concerned. I think all Christian religions are on the same footing, we are all opposed to clandestine marriages. We try and put as many obstacles in the way of clandestine marriages as possible.

Two Catholics who go to a Protestant minister if they think they ought to go are at liberty to do so, and we respect their opinion. But why do they go there? Very often in order to make a clandestine marriage. If they do not marry before their priest they have some reason for that and we have

found, I have seen many cases of young girls who were married in this way. The clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony had the marriage license all right, he was within his rights, he was doing his duty, but sometimes marriage licenses are obtained by improper means. The result is that we see in the papers very often that the father of a boy or a girl goes after the young groom or bride quickly as possible to bring him or her back home. It is in order to avoid things like that that these decrees have been issued by the Catholic religion. The object is good, the effect may have been bad, but the object is good, and it is one which members of all religions have always upheld, that marriage should be public and celebrated openly so as to prevent any possible mistake, and as much as possible, bigamy.

Mr. CLARKE (Essex). I do not think my hon. friend understood my question. I understood him to say that notwithstanding the dissolution of a marriage it does not affect the legitimacy of the children or their rights of property. I asked what, under these decisions, was the effect of dissolving the marriage.

Mr. PELLETIER. As far as two Catholics are concerned, it has been shown in one stated case tonight. It has never been pretended and it is not now that mixed marriages, that is a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, are invalid. They are perfectly valid and legal and are considered as such by the Roman Catholic church itself.

Mr. HUGHES (Victoria). Both civil and sacramental?

Mr. PELLETIER. As my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) said a moment ago, it is only marriages contracted by two Catholics. These marriages are dealt with by article 163 of our Civil Code:

"A marriage, although declared null, produces civil effects, as well with regard to the husband and wife as with regard to the children, if contracted in good faith."

M. SINCLAIR. Take the Hebert case where both husband and wife are Roman Catholics, and are married by a Protestant clergyman. Assuming that the court will decide that marriage is invalid, and that the final court of appeal decides that, will the children be regarded as legitimate?

Mr. PELLETIER. Certainly.

Mr. SINCLAIR. And will the wife have all her civil rights notwithstanding that decision?

Mr. PELLETIER. Certainly.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Will the husband still be compelled to support her?

Mr. PELLETIER. Certainly.

Mr. HUGHES (Kings, P.E.I.). If the Ne Temere does not affect the civil law of any province in Canada, does not affect marriages of Protestants or mixed marriages, where is the need of this Bill? Why vex our souls and give us all this trouble?

Mr. PELLETIER. That question has been put to me once already, since I rose. I have answered it and I do not propose to answer it again. I shall ask my hon. friend to read it from "Hansard" tomorrow.

I wish to refer briefly to the question of mixed marriages. As the Minister of Finance has stated, mixed marriages are valid both under the civil and the religious law. The Catholic church says that they are ill advised and should not be entered into, and the Westminster Confession of Faith says the same thing, so that that great religious body, the Presbyterian church and the Catholic church agree on that point. I wish to relate an historical fact which should be known throughout the length and breadth of this country and which will conclusively prove the point I wish to make. The Council of Trent, which sat in the seventeenth century, declared that both mixed marriages and marriages between two Catholics would be null if they were not contracted in the presence of the parish priest. Neither this nor any other part of the Trent decree became part of the law of France, ipso facto. Henry V, Henry III, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, published ordinances from time to time incorporating, not the whole of the Trent decree, but some parts of it, in the law of France as it stood when this country became part of the British empire. One year after that period, in 1764, there was published in Canada what is known as the Benedictine decree, issued by Pope Benedict XIV on November 4, 1741. It was extended to Canada by Clement XIII in 1764, one year after the Treaty of Paris. The effect of that decree of Pope Benedict was to exempt Canada from the operation of the Trent decree as far as mixed marriages were concerned. That is important to bear in mind, so that our Protestant friends may know that there is no pretension on the part of

anybody that mixed marriages are at all affected, because the Pope himself has declared that they should not, and this issue is therefore settled both from the civil and religious point of view. Let me point out that that important historical document, the Westminster Confession of Faith, contains practically the same prohibition against mixed marriages as is contained in the Ne Temere decree. It says:

"Chap. XXIV, article III.—It is lawful for all sorts of people to marry who are able with judgment to give their consent; yet it is the duty of Christians to marry only in the Lord. And, therefore, such as profess the true reformed religion should not marry with infidels, Papists, or other idolaters."

The first part of this article says exactly what the Catholic church says, namely, that mixed marriages are lawful but ill-advised. Then, it is said:

"The practical result of such marriages is either a domestic life embittered in the way described above, or the growth of an indifference, commendable in the eyes of such as Mr. Lecky, but in view of all evangelical spirits, most deplorable. Observation may convince any one of the truth of the words of Thomas Adams: 'One religion matching with another not seldom breeds an atheist, one of no religion at all.'"

I am not going to call this a Protestant Ne Temere decree, but it is the faith which the Presbyterians believe, and we Catholics simply believe the same thing. In conclusion, I wish to

(Continued on Page 6)

Hay and Feed

Also large variety of
POULTRY SUPPLIES
Fresh stock of PRATT'S
POULTRY FOOD
OUR BEST FLOUR

F. T. VERNON
Flour and Feed
Broadway and Westminster Road
PHONE: Fairmont 186
PROMPT DELIVERY
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Office Phone: Seymour 9416 Res. Phone: Fairmont 1699

Fairmont Transfer Co. Express & Dray

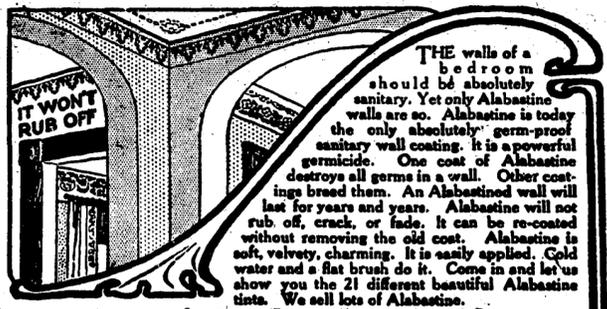
Civility Promptness Moderate Prices

Furniture and Piano Movers
Addresses:
504 12th Ave. E. 136 Alexandra St.

Bulbs
Tulips, Crocuses, Lillies, Hyacinths, Narcissus, etc.; also Flowers and Plants in season.
KEELER'S NURSERY
Cor 15th Ave. & Main St.
PHONE: Fairmont 817R

TORONTO FURNITURE STORE
3334 Main St.
Our stock of Furniture is Large, Modern and adapted to the tastes of Buyers.
Dressers, Buffets, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Mattresses, Bedsteads, etc.
A complete line of Linoleums, Carpet Squares, etc. Drop in and inspect our goods. This is where you get a square deal.
M. E. CCWAN

THE Abercrombie Hardware Co.



THE walls of a bedroom should be absolutely sanitary. Yet only Alabastine walls are so. Alabastine is today the only absolutely germ-proof sanitary wall coating. It is a powerful germicide. One coat of Alabastine destroys all germs in a wall. Other coatings breed them. An Alabastined wall will last for years and years. Alabastine will not rub off, crack, or fade. It can be re-coated without removing the old coat. Alabastine is soft, velvety, charming. It is easily applied. Cold water and a flat brush do it. Come in and let us show you the 21 different beautiful Alabastine dials. We sell lots of Alabastine.

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

None Genuine without Little Church on Label

FREE STENCILS

If you use Alabastine you can get free beautiful Stencils, worth from 50c. to \$1.00. Learn more about this.

The Abercrombie Hardware Co.

Phone: Seymour 3028 781 Granville St.

Grimmond's Market

748 Broadway E.

Phone: Fairmont 258

Special for Saturday

- Hams, whole or half - 18c per pound
- Bacon, by the piece - 19c "
- Corned Beef - 8c "
- Milk fed Chickens - 32c "
- Rolled Roasts of Beef - 18c "

We have a good assortment of Fresh and Smoked Fish.

The above prices are for Cash only.

THREE DELIVERIES DAILY. PHONE US YOUR ORDER. FAIRMONT 258

THE HOUSE OF WALLPAPER

Phone: Fairmont 1243

CAL-O-TINT

Of all Colors Guaranteed the Finest Wall Finish in British Columbia Large Stock of Wall Paper

Phone: Fairmont 1243 A. ROSS, 146 Broadway, East

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN B. C. METHODISM?

THEN THE Western Methodist Recorder

(Published Monthly)

Is almost indispensable to you.

No other medium will give you such general and such satisfactory information about Methodist activity in this great growing province. Whether a Methodist or not you are interested in Methodist movement. Send your subscription to

Manager Methodist Recorder P. & P. Co., Ltd. Victoria, B. C.

\$1.00 - One Year

Phone: Bayview 1182

VAN UFFORD BROS.

We handle all kinds of CUT FLOWERS Fern Dishes in great variety. Fine Primulas at 25c each. Funeral Designs. Wedding Bouquets made up. Gardens designed and laid out.

We have a large variety of Palms at Low Prices.

999 Broadway W., Cor. Broadway and Oak BRANCH OFFICE, special for Hospital visitors, COR. BEATTIE and BROADWAY

E. M. WICKENS

The People's Cartage

Main Street and Bodwell Road

Phone: Fairmont 1544

Act Respecting Grain

Honorable GEORGE E. FOSTER (Minister of Trade and Commerce)

Hon. GEO. E. FOSTER (Minister of Trade and Commerce) moved the second reading of Bill (No. 32) respecting to impose on the House an explanation of all the different sections of this very voluminous bill, but I am going to say a few words by way of introduction, more with the idea of giving to the House, if indeed it is at all necessary, a connected idea of the operations of the grain trade, and consequently of the Bill which I am introducing. It derives its great importance, of course, from the imminently and from the wisdom of the particular product with which it deals, and if important at any one particular time its importance is increasing as the years go by inasmuch as the commodity with which it deals is constantly growing in volume. Not to go back very far in the history of legislation on this subject, I may say that the substance of the recent enactments, and of this Bill, are based largely upon investigations which commenced in the year 1896. In that year a commission was appointed consisting of three gentlemen, Messrs. Miller, McNair, and Colby. That commission looked into all matters in connection with the grain trade of Canada and with reference to all the legislation which was at that time upon the statute-books, namely, the Inspection and Sales Act and the Manitoba Grain Act. These gentlemen took up the matter of investigation in July, 1896, and pursued it to a finish and reported on October 11, 1907. They went to the source of production of the grain in the west, and traced the operation from the farmer throughout the different stages of storage and carriage and inspection and marketing, going as far as Victoria and Vancouver on the western coast and as far as the Atlantic ports and Europe in the east, and they made, as I consider, a very thorough investigation, and produced a report of forty pages which for compactness and directness of recommendation has not, I think, been often surpassed by the report of any commission.

The conclusions they came to were: that the grade system was the most suitable system upon which to base the grain trade of Canada. They reported against the sample market as being expensive and cumbersome. And not in excellence to be compared with the grade system. They reported in favor of a better system of supervision for terminal elevators under present ownership. They reported against government ownership and against prohibiting private interests in the terminals and also for supervision and control over eastern elevators with the object—

Mr. OLIVER. What is that last remark of the hon. gentleman?

Mr. FOSTER (North Toronto). They reported in favor of a system of more strict supervision of the terminal elevators under corporate ownership, and were rather against prohibiting private interests from participating in their operation, and therefore they were against government ownership of the terminals. They also reported for a strict supervision and control over the eastern elevators so as to keep—which was the object all the way through—the identity of the grade which had been established as the standard of sale. In the end, they reported a series of amendments to the Act then in force. What took place directly after that was a study I suppose by the government of the substance of this commission's report and after that there was a conference in 1908 where the grain growers and farmers' associations of the western provinces and the representatives of the carrying interests, the bankers, the grain and produce exchanges, the people who owned private and corporate elevators all met together, and before the minister in conference threshed out all these questions, taking up particularly all the amendments which had been recommended by the commission of 1906. The result of this was a volume of one hundred and sixty pages of evidence and of argument which was brought out in that conference, and upon which the Grain Act and the Inspection and Sales Act were remodelled and strengthened. But, so far as I can judge, these acts very largely embodied the principle which had been laid down by the commission of 1906. Last year there supervened that immense deputation from the west which besieged the then Prime Minister and the members of both Houses and presented their views in extenso. Then after that came the formation of the Act which was introduced into the Senate and was accompanied by a select committee's investigation and report. All these different interests again met and canvassed all the questions of interest, gave their views very fully and very extensively, and after all this had been done the Bill was passed through the Senate. With some exceptions, but not many in number, it may be said that all parties

agreed pretty well upon the substance of the Act. There are two or three points which are still in sharp controversy and which it will be for this House to take into consideration and ultimately to pass upon. Bill (No. 32) is a replica to a large extent of the Bill which was passed by the Senate in 1911, with a number of amendments and betterments which have been introduced and which are now comprised in the Bill which I place before the House. So much with reference to the course of conference and examination and legislation after examination, with regard to this matter within the last five or six years.

As one looks over that and examines the Bill before the House, he will be struck with several things. In the first place he will be struck with the idea, which I believe is entirely correct, that probably no country in the world possesses a system for the inspection, grading and sale of grain that at all compares in complexity and in thoroughness with that embodied in the Acts at present on our statute-books and in the provisions in the Bill before the House. Indeed no other business in Canada is wrapped around with so many restorations and safeguards as that dealt within this measure. Whether all these restrictions are conducive in the end to the best is a matter on which there may be difference of opinion; but, at present, at least, there is a large body of opinion which wants a little more law. Seemingly, every possible safeguard and facility that could be thrown around the producer and the primary seller of the grain has been sought to be embodied in the legislation which is either now on the statute-book or is contained in this Bill. Your farmer in the far west, for instance, has numerous avenues open to him, in most cases hedged around by every precaution which the law can use to make it easy for him to sell his grain and to give him security for the price agreed upon. He can have his own method of disposing of his grain, unrestricted by anything; he sells it to anybody he likes at whatever price he likes, and pocket his pay without any interference from the law or the government. If he is not satisfied to sell, he can command his own car, by an arrangement made legal, by application in turn, and the railway company has to furnish him with a car at the siding or loading platform at his own station into which he can load his grain either from the platform or from the siding. He can have that car consigned to any elevator or consignee he wishes, and is protected by law as regards the grade upon which he shall be paid, and also as regards the security and the like which attaches from that time until he has made final disposition of his grain. He can sell that car to the track buyer if he pleases, but the track buyer is hedged around by license and by legal provisions to the end that he cannot defraud the seller on the price he has agreed to pay. He has an elevator to which he can sell as the price agreed upon between himself and the elevator man, and if he and the elevator man cannot agree upon the price, the grade, the dockage, he can yet make a sale to the elevator man, and the grain, its identity being preserved by means of sample, is to be inspected in Winnipeg, and the grade fixed by government inspection, entailing upon the elevator man the necessity of settling with his customer, according to the inspection, the grade and the dockage which is given by the inspector at Winnipeg. If he does not wish to sell his grain at once, he has the privilege of storing it at the flat warehouse, or, under certain conditions, he can store it in the elevator and wait for a better market if he chooses to tempt the future. One of the primary objects of the legislation seems to have been to give as many facilities as possible for the easy sale of the farmers' grain, and to hedge around that grain with all possible security which shall ensure to the farmer the whole price of the sale he has made. So much with reference to that.

The system of grading, as everybody in the House knows, is simply to attempt by law to raise certain standards and make them uniform and permanent, by which the seller sells his grain and by which the purchaser buys it, from the time it leaves the wagon of the farmer until it finally reaches its destination. These grades being fixed, the farmer at his station sells out his wheat according to grade and gets the price according to that grade, and the ultimate buyer and every buyer between has to pay forth according to that grade. One of the primal objects of the legislation is to preserve, not the identity of the grain, but the identity of the grade from the starting point to the finish. Indeed there is provision in the Act which makes it possible if a man wishes to preserve the absolute identity of his grain from the starting point until it gets to Europe, for him to do so. Al-

though some of the members of this House who know these things may think that I am taking time without much warrant in making these statements, yet probably a good many members of the House and the public do not know the system. We carry this on a step further. All this grain carried from the west, when it comes within the purview of the city of Winnipeg, is there met by the samplers and inspectors who do the work of sampling and inspection and thereby fix the grades.

Next, all this grain passes through Winnipeg until it is met with that sampling and grading, that fixing of the standard, by the employees of the government provided for that purpose. After it has been sampled and graded it is sent on to the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. There again government officials open the door of the car, supervise the unloading of the grain from the car into the elevator, supervise the weighing of the grain, and supervise the placing of the grain in its own proper bin, so that again the identity of the grain by government supervision and control is within the elevator. Receipts are given at one end of the elevator, and receipts are furnished at the other end when the grain comes out for shipment. There again the government official supervises the whole process of shipment out so as to preserve the identity of the grain, inspects it as it passes on its way to the car or the vessel, to see that the grade of grain which has been entered at the other side of the elevator comes out at the shipping side, and that there is no deterioration between the two processes. After that the grain takes its flight by car or vessel and wends its way towards the market, in Ontario or in Europe. If it is for the latter, it is under supervision more or less constant and thorough until it reaches the Atlantic seaboard. This is the system which under past and present legislation has been provided, a system which in its theory is, I think, a very excellent one, which may have weaknesses, as every system will have, but these weaknesses, so far as it can be done, we aim to remove by the present legislation so as to make the whole system as strong and as thorough as it can possibly be made. I have stated that if we look over every other grain-growing country in the world we shall find no other system to compare at all with this. Conditions and circumstances differ in different countries, and that may explain the difference of systems. There are, however, many countries in the world which today are studying the Canadian system, and which are gravitating towards some features of the Canadian system and are designing to place them in their own legislation. Now, one would think that with all this there should be no dissatisfaction in the west, no troubles to be met, no grievances to remedy. But the experience of western men and of some eastern men will show that all is not calmness and peace in the far western region or the near western region, and that there are yet voices raised here and there, not a few, which demand something more and are giving voice to the troubles with which they are plagued and of which they wish to be rid.

Now, while I venture an opinion with a great deal of modesty, never having been a grain raiser, a grain shipper or an elevator owner, I think that some of these troubles are well voiced and some of them are due to circumstances which as reasonable men, we are all bound to take into consideration, and which it requires time and patience and co-operation to overcome. One of the main troubles in the west today is the problem of transportation. There is more grain there today than can be got out of the country. From the base of the Rockies down to Fort William grain is lying in the fields, in the elevators, in moving, and a great deal of it is not moving fast enough, any of it that is moving at all, but the people who own it are very anxious that it should be moving. The problem, as I have stated, is one largely of circumstances. The grain-producing area has extended rapidly, the carrying facilities have also been extended rapidly, but production has not only overtaken but has far outstripped the capacity for transport, and that is one of the reasons which is causing the difficulty today. The three great railway systems in the west spread out to a width of 600 or 800 miles just this side of the Rockies, gathering in from every section of the country, then narrow down to a very narrow strip south of Lake Winnipeg, and after they reach Port Arthur and Fort William have no Canadian means of rail exit at this time, except the one single track of the Canadian Pacific. Up to the end of navigation, about the middle of December, the lake marine furnishes an easy and capacious method of taking away the grain that comes to the elevators at those terminal points; but

when frost closes that means of exit, then for from three to five months no grain can go out by a Canadian route with the exception of that which is carried on the single rail of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Now, how can we remedy that state of things? I have gone into this matter pretty thoroughly. The Railway Commission has gone into it much more thoroughly than I have; they have the means of doing it. My opinion, which I believe is coincided in fully by the Railway Commission, is that the three railways have done all this year that they could do to facilitate the movement of grain in the northwest. But it is absolutely impossible for it all to be moved under the circumstances as they exist today. Now, how are we going to remedy that state of things? Presently it cannot be remedied. No man can in five minutes, five weeks or five months' time devise any method which will remedy that condition of things. It has to be remedied by time, patience and co-operation of effort. But remedies are opening up. In another year—and it is too bad that we have to wait for another year—or two at the farthest, there will be another line of railway which will give an exit from the west through Cochrane and the railway systems of eastern Ontario and eastern Canada. That will double the facilities. At some time or other, I do not know when, the Canadian Northern may have its independent line of communication from the west to the east, and that will give still another.

In the course of time these railways may double their tracks, and that will more than double their capacity. But that will take time. The Hudson Bay railway, which has been getting along in an easy and comfortable way for the last ten years, is now in a position where it gives promise of speedy opening of another route. It will take time also to bring this about. But in the course of two or three years that route ought to be available as well. Then, I think, one of the greatest factors to relieve the situation in the future will be the opening of a drainage of wheat from as far east as Moosejaw by western channels with a view to being carried by way of the Pacific ocean. I have no doubt that when the Panama canal is opened, the Canadian Pacific railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian Northern railway will be favored lines for the exit of the wheat by way of the Pacific. This will furnish transportation for a share of the increased product and will to that extent prevent congestion. So the farmers who are working in the west and others equally interested—though they may not be working at farming in the east—for this is a common interest—may look forward with confidence to the future and to an adequate transport for the mighty productions of the northwest. The subject is a most interesting one, and I would advise every member of the House to get his studying cap on and consider carefully the situation. It will be very interesting to note just what changes are to be made, even

(Continued on Page 7)

DRY CORD WOOD

If you once cook a Christmas Dinner with DRY WOOD you'll never rest content with any other. Our Wood is Dry Wood. \$6.00 per Cord, delivered.

R. DOHERTY
675 Tenth Ave. W.
Phone: Fairmont 1101-L

Great West Cartage Co.

Limited
B. F. Andrews H. W. Ellis A. E. Tennant
H. M. Williams
Express, Truck and Dray
Furniture and Piano movers
Freight Bills Revised
Loss and Damage Claims Handled
Customs Brokers
Forwarding and Distributing Agents
Phone: Seymour 7474
103 Loo Bldg., Cr. Hastings & Abbott St
Vancouver, B. C.

See the
Union Estate Co.
For Houses and Lots
On Easy Terms
Cor. Westminster Rd & Commercial St
Insurance, Rents, General Brokerage

For CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS you want a man of integrity, experience and ability. That man is Johnston; secrecy guaranteed. Write press. The Secret Service Bureau.
319 Pender

Is Your Grocer Sending You Good Potatoes?

We have been fortunate in securing a large consignment of the good kind. We will guarantee them.

Special this week
\$1.90 per Sack

Phone: Fairmont 1367

Broadway Table Supply

518 BROADWAY, E.

H. HARFORD

CONSTIPATION

Bodily waste remains suspended in the bowels and every organ in the body becomes tainted with the poisons of the decomposition. The true treatment is the natural treatment. Try Bliss Native Herbs, 200 tablets \$1.00. Ask for booklet. "The Bliss Agent" BOX 28, KERRISDALE, VANCOUVER.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Would you give the world (if you had it) in exchange for perfect health? Many would. But to have perfect health your nerves must be free from pressure. Are your nerves free from pressure? Let me examine your spine and tell you where the pressure (if any) exists. Spinal adjustments will release the pressure and remove the cause of your ill-health. Chiropractic adjustments make the bowels, kidneys, heart, lungs, stomach and other organs work normally, and the result is—PERFECT HEALTH.

You had better investigate Chiropractic—it is worth your while. I will gladly explain the system to you if you will call, or will mail you free booklet on request. No charge for consultation. Office hours: 1:30 to 6 p.m.

Ernest Shaw, D.C.

(Doctor of Chiropractic.)
250 22nd Ave. East.
(Close to Main St.) Take Davie car

KNOW THYSELF

QUEEN KEYHOMIE informs the public of her wonderful powers in reading the history of one's life by examining the palm of the hand. Advice in all business matters and family affairs; tells you what you are best adapted for; tells you the name of your future companion, whether living or dead; tells you what planet you were born under and what part of the country is the luckiest for you. Why not see the best? It costs no more. Satisfaction or no charge; all readings strictly confidential. Permanently located at

1009 GRANVILLE ST.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Shoe Repairing

BY AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN
Thos. Farrington
BROADWAY,
Between Main St. and Westminster Rd.

I have relieved many cases of serious eye trouble and my patients are enthusiastic in recommending me to their friends, which I appreciate very much. They are my best advertisement.

DR. G. E. PRICE
Eye-Sight Specialist, 107 and 108 Lee
Block, corner Hastings and Abbott
Streets, Phone 5875.

High Class Confectionery

Cakes and Pastry
Extra Fancy Table Fruits
A Good Line of BOX STATIONERY
at Special Prices.

Mt. Pleasant Confectionery
2440 Main St. W. H. Armstrong, Prop.

Fairmont Renovatory

W. S. MCKELLAR, PROP.
753 BROADWAY, EAST Near Scott
FOR LADIES' AND GENTS'
CLEANING, PRESSING AND REPAIRING
Phone: Fairmont 172
LADIES' S' CURTS MADE TO ORDER

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

NOTES OF THE WEST

That the Canadian West is in strong sympathy with their Western Irish brethren these past few weeks has been amply demonstrated by the strong earnest messages of support sent from Vancouver and other points.

Churchill's Belfast visit was nothing but a piece of empty braggadocio as he well knew he would have the protection of a regiment or two of soldiers—even then he was contrained to hide behind his wife's petticoats, making by her presence, a strong appeal to native Irish inborn gallantry towards the fair sex. This astute young man is fond of playing to the gallery and in the limelight, and is rightly known as the advertising minister.

Many people are at a loss to account for the son of the great Lord Randolph behaving in the fashion he has done since he turned his political coat, but they need not, when they learn of his upbringing on his maternal side. Men of the world well know what it was that broke up his father's political career, and made him court death—that came not—amid the African desert wilds, hunting big game with a reckless daring that made more skilled and seasoned African hunters gasp with amazement.

His wife's conduct broke poor Randolph's heart—if ever—vampire, man-hunting syren did. Poor Labby might well have applied to her the epithet he heaped upon another reigning beauty of her day—that of "the greatest courtesan in Europe." That this title was more than deserved is known to all who are in any way acquainted with what went on aboard the hospital ship the "Maine," which she turned into little short of a brothel. So bad were her debaucheries that the authorities turned a cold shoulder to this Bacchalian Diana, who sought refuge in semi respectability by marrying a boy of 21, who henceforth became the butt of Clubdom. Hence the manners of the political scapgrace long known in London as "the Blenheim pup."

Speaking of Labouchere reminds one of the great Henry's palmy days, when he was in the thick of the Bradlaugh hurly-burly. Labouchere enjoyed a fight at all times and the writer well remembers a scene at which he was present in the British House of Commons in 1880—how TIME flies!

The occasion was that famous one when W. E. Gladstone refused his duty as leader of the House, and dear, dauntless old Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Idlesleigh, gallantly stepped into the breach. What stormy scenes followed are matters of history.

At the time, Arthur James Balfour was leader of that famous Fourth Party who made such a stir in British politics then, and after. I can see now the advancing figure of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Gosse, I think it was, slowly approaching the recalcitrant Bradlaugh, who refused to budge at the proffered friendly touch on his arm, after

Gosse had been called upon to remove the junior member for Northampton, in accordance with the expressed resolution of the House of Commons.

What a scrimmage then ensued beggars all description. The Speaker, stern and pale, directed the removal of the Mace, members were standing on the benches, shouting and gesticulating wildly, cries of "Privilege! Privilege!" rent the air, as four or five lusty men of the Sergeant-at-Arms, threw themselves upon the burly struggling oathless member, who, fighting and struggling like a maniac, was unceremoniously bundled out from behind the Bar to which he clung with the frenzy of rage and desperation.

Such a painful scene it has never been my lot to again witness, though there were equally stirring times, as for example, when Charles Stuart Parnell was bundled out and ignominiously locked in the Clock Tower.

Among political giants in the land in those days who were present was "Buckshoe" Foster, Sir John Gorst, Balfour, Hartington, Joseph Gibson and member for Dublin University), W. H. Smith, Sexton, Healy, O'Connor and many others, whose names have dropped out of present political life—and some have departed for the "unknown bourne."

The most burning question of the hour is Vancouver's harbor improvements, and the report of the expert engineer engaged, Mr. Swan, is awaited with the deepest interest. This port will have to get busy if it is to keep pace with the stupendous volume of trade that will flow towards us with the opening of the Panama Canal—which I predict will exceed the wildest dreams of the greatest optimist who has sane reasons for the faith that is in him.

A giant has awakened to the west of us after a sleep of 300 years or more, and, like the Giants of Fairyland, has a cavernous appetite for all commodities of trade. Vancouver under able assertive management will become one of the great world ports and be a second Boston or New York, and partake of that opulence the poets sing of—

..... "unquestioned power, overflowing revenue"
Havens mast-thronged, in glassy bays, amid her tallest towers."

Turning from Westminster to Ottawa, Vancouverites have noted with satisfaction the vigorous stand Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., has been making the past few days, over the rights and interests, not only of the north shore, but the port generally, in bucking up against the C. P. R.'s right-of-way bill. It is patent that Mr. Stevens has a thorough grasp of his subject and is not afraid to "get after" even Ministers in their strongholds, in defence of what he believes to be, not only to the best interest of his own constituency, but what is also right and just besides. More power to his elbow.

PENDRAGON.

THE LACK OF PRODUCTION AND HIGH COST OF LIVING.

(All Rights Reserved.)

In the appendix to the Government publication I spoke of last week there are some valuable deductions on the subject, which I cannot do better than quote from. These deductions will for the most part take two directions: first, the CAUSES of the changes; second, as to the effect of them on the community at large—on different classes—or on individuals.

When it is possible to say that prices of goods are dearer or cheaper, it seems easy to say that the rise or fall was due to certain contemporary circumstances—such as the MONOPOLISTIC control of industries, or a decline in productivity, or a variation in supply of precious metals, etc.

In discussing the CAUSES of price movement it is necessary to differentiate between causes primarily affecting the COMMODITIES and the causes affecting MONEY.

The price of an article is the amount of monetary standard for which it may be exchanged. No review of possible causes of change is complete that does not take into account both these questions.

Dealing first with the condition arising in connection with the commodities themselves, the PRICE of an article at a particular time and place may be said to be determined by the LAW OF SUPPLY and DEMAND. When the demand for an article is greater and the supply limited, the price will tend to RISE, and vice versa.

In may be convenient, therefore, in searching for the cause of a price variation to approach the question from two points, viz., the point of view of SUPPLY; secondly, the point of view of DEMAND.

As affecting the immediate application, the supply of an article and thereby its price, the following may be mentioned:

Variation in yields of harvests; Improvements or changes of methods of production or TRANSPORTATION;

The operation of TRUSTS or Combinations.

Dealing with the first statement, under modern conditions, the prices of the more important commodities tend more and more to be fixed in the world's markets. A local variation may therefore operate chiefly through the agency not of supply, but demand, owing to its effect on the purchasing POWER of those members of the community who are engaged in producing the article in question.

Under this heading, changes in yields of harvest, due to other than temporary or climatic causes, should be taken into account.

Two widely-discussed problems at the present emerge here, bearing on prices, namely, Exhaustion of the Soil, Forests, Mines, etc., now very closely under consideration by the Government, as also the persistent movement of the people into the CITIES. By which movement, although they may continue as producers, their PRODUCTS are less of the primary NECESSARIES.

As to changes of methods of production, there has been a shortening of hours and a decline in the returns of LABOR, together with a tendency towards wasteful and unscientific methods of production. The effect of this would be to enhance prices.

On the other hand, an improvement in the Production or DISTRIBUTION process tends—other things being equal—to lower prices.

As to the operation of Trusts or Combinations, the aspect of the Cold Storage problem comes under this heading. A Monopoly or combine MAY effect a large economy in production, which the CONSUMER should get a large benefit from, but which at present are eaten up by the grasping methods of such Trusts as Swift, Grifflin-Armour & Co., as I said at the outset of these articles.

Before concluding the present article, I cannot omit alluding to the motion of Alderman White before the City Council. No remedy can be found by civic enquiry, but much light can be thrown upon the causes.

If, however, the City Council are in earnest in trying to find a remedy, it will be along the lines of providing PUBLIC COLD STORAGE to the Middle man or Combinations of the consumers' ratepayers.

This is a question the writer put to Mayor Findlay before his election, and he has promised to give the matter his careful attention.

PATHFINDER.

BUILDING NOTES.

Improving weather conditions should soon set the wheels of trade turning swifter. Although there is a good deal going on here and there, the swing of the trowel and tang of the hammer is not so loud or long as one could wish at the present time. It seems to be rather a financial surfeit of demand rather than anything else, or else are the banks putting their heads together to lend us our own money back at a higher rate than ever?

These Shylocks of the money tables

are ever stretching out their hands for more, which is only possible by the greed of their customers. Personally, I think a building owner very foolish to pay even 7 per cent., when so much money is going begging in the Old Country for 4 and 5 per cent. Some of the Vancouver banks are getting a little too usurious.

"We are not money-lenders," they blandly say—then slip away round the corner to the brass-faced trust company and hand in the dough with a request to get the very highest rate in the market. They will then calmly assure you in the front sweatbox, "Money is very tight, my dear Sir. We never lend on that class of property. H'm, that is to say, not often; not at present. Good day."

What hypocrites we all are! It is refreshing to note that at last the beautifying of our new civic bridges is to receive some attention, and the city's thanks are due to the gentlemen forming the architectural deputation before Alderman Baxter's committee on Friday last to plead for a combination of strength and beauty.

This Georgia-Harris viaduct is surely a most simple matter to design, as a roadway only; but when one wants something to look at for their money it takes talent and ability to clothe such a structure with beauty of design. Alderman Crowe, therefore, was a little behind the times when he queried, "What has an architect got to do with it? It's an engineer's job." What had architects to do with the famous bridges of Europe, for instance?

Why, even New York has awakened to this fact, and has her own bridge consulting architect as well as engineers. I am in strong sympathy, as my remarks last week tend to show, that this work be given to a Vancouver firm—and by that I take it to mean a firm who has not merely a branch, but their HEAD OFFICE here, and who have been in practice in the city say twelve months at least.

The Bridge Committee consists of Messrs. Aldermen Baxter (chairman), Hepburn, McSpadden, Enright, Crowe, Woodside, White and Trimble. I advise all electors, knowing these gentlemen, to get busy and impress on them that THE CITY DEMANDS a fine structure at Georgia-Harris, and no shoving into this fine position another of those birdcage erections that already disfigure our city far too much.

In this matter ratepayers must insist, when asking for BREAD, to see they are not given a STONE. There are reasons for this caution, as may

(Continued on Page 5)

THE Wellington Picture Palace

Now Open WITH A COMPLETE SHOW.

This Theater has been fitted up at enormous expense and will prove to be one of the best in the city.

Complete change of Programme

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

We intend to cater to ladies, gentlemen and children and long experience places the manager in position to choose films calculated to please our patrons.

Continuous Music by 5-Piece Orchestra.

ADMISSION: Children 5c; Adults 10c
Special attention Given to the Children
Open 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. At all times.
Mothers' Special Room.

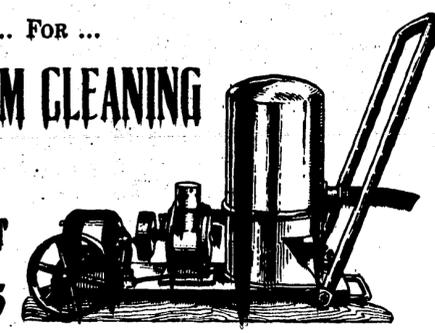
106 Hastings St., E.

Near Columbia Avenue

... FOR ...

VACUUM CLEANING

Phone: Seymour 5605



We clean Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, etc. by Electric Vacuum Process without removal.
We clean walls by new antiseptic process.

Compressed Air and Vacuum Cleaning Co.

512 Richards Street

Home Cafe

Late (146 Hastings St. East) Short Orders at all hours
WHERE BUSINESS MEN EAT
541 and 543 Main St., City
Meals 25c. Tickets \$4.50.
BOWEL & LARSON, PROP. Open 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. PHONE 597, 2285

Walter Richards

Fish Fresh Daily
Fruits, Butter & Eggs Vegetables
1842 COMMERCIAL DRIVE
PHONE: SEY. 3653



No Delivery

No Credit

Sanitary

Mark't



Phone: Fairmont 621

We give you the benefit of all expense of delivery and book-keeping

Specials for Saturday

- | | |
|--|--|
| Choice Roll Roast, 18-20c per lb. | Swifts Bacon, 22c per lb. |
| Legs and Loins Local Lamb, 20c per lb. | Choice Table Butter, 2 lbs. for 75c |
| Legs and Loins Pig Pork, 20c per lb. | 2 dozen Eggs, 75c |
| Pork Sausage, 2 lbs. for 25c | Good Lard, 2 lbs. for 25c |
| Prime Rib Roast, 15-18c per lb. | Fresh Dressed Chickens, 25-30c per lb. |
| Swifts Hams, 20c per lb. | Fresh Spare Ribs, 15c per lb. |
- Fish**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Fresh Herring, 2 lbs. for 15c | Kippers, per lb. 10c |
| Fresh Smelts, 2 lbs. for 25c | Shrimps, Crabs, Smoked Halibut, etc. All Fish Fresh Every Morning. |
| Fresh Cod, 10c per lb. | |
| Fresh Halibut, 2 lbs. for 25c | |
| Choice Finnan Haddie, 1 lb. 12 1/2c | |

2513 Main Street, near Broadway

The Place that Treats You Right This is an Independent Market

Grimmond's Market

748 Broadway E.

Phone: Fairmont 258

Free Car Tickets

One Car Ticket given away with every 50c purchase on Saturday

Phone: Fairmont 258

THREE DELIVERIES DAILY.

Phone: Fairmont 958

1605 MAIN ST.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS



SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS

Contractors and House Builders

Carpenters and Frameworkers
We have just what you require

SASH and DOORS MADE ON PREMISES TO ORDER
DRESSED and FINISH LUMBER of HIGH GRADE

No order too large for us to handle promptly. No order too small to receive careful attention.

Use Stave Lake Power

Those Industries are Better

In ultimate results which use our electric power service. The factories or office buildings which operate private power plants are under a big expense for maintenance. A trifling accident may disorganize their whole system—more serious disturbance, with attendant heavy losses involved, are not preventable. Stave Lake Power is undeniably cheaper and more reliable than private plant operation. See us for particulars and rates.

Western Canada Power Company, LIMITED

Phone: Seymour 4770

603-610 Carter-Cotton Bldg.

P. O. BOX 1418, VANCOUVER, B. C.

ADELA GROCERY WEBSTER BROS.

A full line of Fruits and Groceries, Scotch Shortbread.
Try our noted Teas at 35c per lb.

Local and Otherwise

A renovatory has been opened at 753 Broadway East by Mr. W. McKellar, an experienced man at the business. Mr. McKellar will send for cleaning, pressing and repairing work immediately if you phone Fairmont 172.

CEDAR COTTAGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

J. C. Madill, pastor.
11:00 a. m.—"The Manifestation of Christ."
7:30 p. m.—"The Useless King."
2:30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.

Mr. P. Paris has taken premises at 2436 Main street, where he intends to conduct a first-class boot-making and repairing business. Mr. Paris is not a stranger to the district, as he has already established a reputation for good work at a store on the same street.

A little over two years ago the Western Fish and Poultry Co. opened a branch store at 1842 Park Drive, with Mr. Walter Richards as manager. Mr. Richards, a practical man who has spent very many years in the trade, announces that he has now taken over this business and that he will in future run it on his own account. It is his intention to carry a full line of fish, vegetables and fruit, and he has already made arrangements to receive fresh supplies of each daily.

FRATERNITY S. O. E.

On Friday, Feb. 9th, Merrie England Lodge of the Sons of England held their fortnightly meeting at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Mount Pleasant, quite a number of members being present. After the usual business of the lodge was over, a carpet ball match was played between Spots and Stripes, which ended in a draw. On Friday, Feb. 23rd, a match will be played between the S. O. E. Lodge, Merrie England, and the Riverview team of South Vancouver.

The officers of this lodge for 1912 are as follows: Past president, Bro. Attleborough; president, Bro. Frouin; vice-president, Bro. Durrant; chaplain, Bro. Smith; secretary, Bro. H. Smith; treasurer, Bro. Walpole; guides, Bros. Jones, Boyce and Brown; inside guard, Bro. King; outside guard, Bro. Rowland. The auditors and trustees were re-elected.

BRITISH EMPIRE AS TEACHER OF PEACE

Five Independent Nations That Have Surrendered Possibility of Fighting.

In an address on peace in London, Mr. Norman Angell, the author of "The Great Delusion," said: "Men are bound to realize that the British empire is a forecast of what the future condition of the world is going to be. There we have five independent nations which in practice, and almost in theory as well, have surrendered the possibility of ever exercising force one against another. If that could happen with five nations, why not with fifteen? As a matter of fact, the possibilities of conflict are really confined to three or four."

"Why should it not be possible to change the whole spirit of European policy on this matter in five, ten or fifteen years?" asked Mr. Angell. More men would have to think this thing out and keep their tempers. If they did not, the price would be heavy—and the innocent would pay with the guilty.

L. O. L.

The regular meeting of L. O. L. 1842 was held on February 1 in K. P. Hall, Mount Pleasant. There was a good attendance of members. Two applications were received and one member admitted by certificate. Next meeting will be held tonight, February 15, in the lodgerooms, and will be an open meeting, taking the form of a social and concert. This concert is in aid of the new banner, and the committee in charge have spared no efforts to make it a success, and hope all the members of 1842 and all sister lodges will turn out and bring the ladies along too.

Tickets may be obtained from any of the members, or at the hall, on February 15, in the evening.

Tickets 25 cents. Refreshments.

Directions Wanted.

In a time of distressing drought a harassed amateur agriculturist stepped into a shop to buy a barometer. The shopman was giving a few stereotyped instructions about indications and pressures, when the purchaser impatiently interrupted him.

"Yes, yes," said he, "that's all right, but what I want to know is, how do you set the thing when you want it to rain?"—Yorkshire Post.

Kamloops, B. C., Feb. 8, 1912. To the Editor of Western Call, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,—In the issue of the Inland Sentinel of Kamloops, B. C., of January 28, and also that of February 6, two editorials appeared, in which Orangemen were attacked as disloyal, as hotheads, and as being ready to take up arms against Constitutional Authority.

Firstly: Among "hotheads" are included all of the Presbyterian clergy, and most of the influential members of Presbyterianism, in the whole of Ireland, as well as the Orangemen of Ireland; and also there are many other leading men of the country associated with the movement.

Again: We proclaim against that word "disloyalty." Let me state that, whereas, in this case, Protestants and Orangemen are rising against Constitutional Authority in Ireland, in connection with the attempt to force "Home Rule" on an unwilling populace, yet there are very large numbers of Roman Catholics, in all parts of the British Empire, who are eternally sworn against Constitutional Authority, who are sworn to obey the Pope, and, if he says so, to be traitors to their country. We can thank God that there are many noble-minded Catholics who would, in crisis, defy the Pope, and be true to their country; but there are very many more who would obey that foreign Potentate, and so be far worse Traitors to their Country than ever would be Orangemen and Protestants, who, in Ireland, today, are up in arms against that very Pope, for whom the others would turn traitor.

Again: Not a very deep knowledge of the situation in Ireland was shown in either article, or the writer would know that it is a great deal owing to these "rebellious" Irishmen and Orangemen, that we of today have the British fair play, spoken of in the latter article, and that those men shed their blood that we might enjoy liberty of thought and speech, and that British fair play was wrested from the hands of Rome, who forbids her servants, either to think or act, especially in such grave questions as exist in Ireland today, without the sanction of the priest, and who commands her servants under severe penalties, to obey her mandates. And that is the power that will rule Ireland, just as Quebec is today ruled by the Pope, if Home Rule carries.

Irish Protestants and Orangemen, and Orangemen everywhere are loyal to their heart's core to the British Empire. Wherever you find an Orange Lodge, there you will find Orangemen, sworn to loyalty to Great Britain, fighting for their country; but they acknowledge no Pope. The openly acknowledge Jesus Christ; Himself, as their Supreme Guide; and should the "Rock of Their Faith" be undermined as is the case in Ireland and their freedom of thought and action be menaced: "British Fair Play" now. They will rise and see that the cruel, merciless iron-fisted Rome does not claim their land as it did years ago, when much blood was spilt.

Ireland is not rising against Constitutional Authority, but it is rising against Rome and the Pope, just as Canada rose and voted the Pope down in the recent elections; only in the case of Ireland it is a more urgent matter. Rome has greater power, so that stronger measures are needed to defeat her.

W. LAWRENCE DENCE.

NO DUTY ON EXHIBITS.

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 14.—The United States Customs division of the treasury department has made a ruling permitting the free return to the United States of the machinery and other articles brought to Lethbridge, Alta., for exhibition at the seventh International Dry-Farming Congress and Dry-farmed Products Exposition, Oct. 21-26.

In a letter to John T. Burns, executive secretary-treasurer of the Dry-Farming Congress, Hon. F. M. Halstead, chief of the customs service, writes from Washington, D. C., that provision has been made for the return duty free of any articles, live stock or machinery, sent out of the United States for temporary use at the Congress exposition or in connection with the Congress. Any machinery or exhibits, disposed of in Alberta will be subject to Canadian duty, and all exhibits will be admitted under bond, to be released upon return to the States.

The customs officials of Canada and the United States have tendered their co-operation to facilitate matters, and it is expected there will be no difficulties or delays on account of the customs services of the two countries, as has happened to exhibitors crossing and recrossing the border.

WILSON TO REPRESENT TAFT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—President Taft has designated Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson as his personal representative to the seventh International Dry-Farming Congress to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, Oct. 21-26, and has promised the co-operation of the department of agriculture.

in the sending of agricultural experts to address the Congress and the making of a big exhibit of the dry-farmed products of the demonstration and experimental farms and agricultural colleges throughout the United States.

The President received Executive Secretary-Treasurer John T. Burns at the White House Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Burns formally presented the invitation of the Canadian Board of Control to attend the Congress. The President expressed pleasure at receiving the invitation and the spirit in which it was sent by the people of the Province of Alberta and the City of Lethbridge, but expressed his regrets that it would be impossible for him to attend. He spoke of the nearness of the presidential election, and said it would be only two weeks after the Congress and the press of official duties at such a time precluded the possibility of his making a tour to Western Canada. He did not appear to consider the old-time unwritten code that a president should not leave American soil when in office as having any bearing upon his decision. He spoke of the delightful meeting he had recently had with the Duke of Connaught and expressed regret that he could not have the pleasure of again meeting him at Lethbridge in October when, he understood, the Duke would be in attendance upon the Congress as the representative of Great Britain.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will at once make preparations for the representation of his department, and the matter of a \$10,000 appropriation for a federal exhibit has been brought before the committee of the House and Senate, and expediency has been urged upon the passage of such a bill.

Special Contributions (Continued from Page 4)

Every day the Burns block grows more hideous than it was the day before, and now appears like a huge child's play box of bricks set up with an infantile longing to beat all previous "balances" without upsetting—with a drum carelessly thrown on the top for luck. O, DOMINIC! DOMINIC! great are thy architectural sins, for which posterity will not forgive thee.

Can it be possible that the designers are relying on the gold lettering of the various office windows to finish off the design?

What a crying need there is for a new and up-to-date Zoo building at Stanley Park was brought forcibly to mind by seeing the cramped and unhealthy quarters at present in use. In planning such a new building one should have due regard for the greatest convenience of the sight-seeing public, not forgetting the children. Plenty of air space is wanted for every reason.

Why not try and have an open-air Zoo? I do not mean by this that cougars, wolves and "bar" should wander around in a state of freedom, but something on the lines of the Hagenberg Zoo in Berlin might be attempted. There the animals are behind a deep sunk unsurmountable fence, and wander over a large tract of ground, each with their own dens to retire to when needed. It would be a fine draw for Stanley Park, and I commend the plan to the Park Board.

The Railway Commissioners are soon to make a trip west, and all who have freight grievances should get busy and formulate them in good time. Let us hope for sweeping reductions. SET SQUARE.

Grandview Theatre

Is now Open with a COMPLETE SHOW

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

This Theatre has been built to suit the public, regardless of cost.

It has been inspected and approved by the leading people of the district. It is absolutely fire-proof throughout.

"It is one of the best and safest in the city."—Fire Insurance Inspector

1712 COMMERCIAL DRIVE

Where it Pays to Deal Honest Prices for Honest Goods

The Grandview Stationery

J. W. Edmonds, Prop.

COME AND LOOK

Maybe you will see just what you want in our window this week.

Genuine Snaps

1130 PARK DRIVE

Graduate of Detroit Optical College EXPERIENCE The Best Obtainable

KNOWLEDGE EQUIPMENT SUCCESS

A Bridge on Which You May Depend
G. W. GRIMMETT, Optometrist and Optician
GLASSES
Make all the World seem BRIGHTER

There is a sense of insecurity to those whose sight is dim. Do not run the chance of being injured through the want of glasses. We are prepared to give you the best service an optician can give.

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING
Office 106, First Floor Phone Seymour 532
Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., Sat. 7 to 3 p. m.

1/2 CITY PRICES

523 Broadway W. LEE & WOOD Phone: Fairm't 1520

Wall Papers, Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, Oils, etc.

Our Store is in a locality where rents are about one quarter of that commanded by similar stores in the City, and our stock is new and clean. THIS IS CONVENIENT FOR YOU. And you get the benefit, as we are content with fair profits. Your jobbing work will be promptly attended to if you phone—Fairmont 1520

DEBATE ON NE TEMERE DECREE

(Continued from Page 2)

draw the attention of the House to a few facts which I consider important. I think it was my hon. friend (Mr. Lancaster) who said that one of the fathers of Confederation held that parliament had power to pass such legislation as that now before us.

"Well, amongst these rights are all the civil laws of Lower Canada, and among these latter those which relate to marriage; now it was of the highest importance that it should be so under the proposed system, and therefore the members from Lower Canada at the conference took great care to obtain the reservation to the local government of this important right, and in consenting to allow the word 'marriage' after the word 'divorce', the delegates have not proposed to take away with one hand from the local legislature what they had reserved to it by the other.

When Sir Hector Langevin spoke he had the manuscript in his hand, prepared with the approval of all his colleagues, men like Sir John Macdonald, the Hon. George Brown, Mr. D'Arcy McGee, Mr. Galt, Mr. Chapin, all the great men who sat around the board where the confederation plan was discussed, and he said:

"The word marriage has been placed in the draft of the proposed constitution to invest the Federal parliament with the right of declaring what marriages shall be held and deemed to be valid throughout the whole extent of the confederacy, without, however, interfering in any particular with the doctrine or rights of the religious creeds to which the contracting parties may belong."

"This is a point of great importance, and the French Canadian members ought to rejoice to see that their fellow-countrymen in the government have not failed in their duty on a question so serious a nature.—Debates on Confederation, p. 388."

After this declaration was made one of the great men of that day, Sir A. A. Dorion, rose from his seat and said there was nothing but the word of Mr. Langevin to guarantee to us that the laws of Lower Canada were not going to be affected, and he used these words:

"I can well understand what is meant by the regulation of the law of divorce; but what is meant by the regulation of the marriage question? Is the general government to be at liberty to set aside all that we have been in the habit of doing in Lower Canada in this respect? Will the general government have the power to determine the degree of relationship and the age beyond which persons may marry, as well as the consent which will be required to make the marriage valid? If so, it will have the power to upset one of the most important portions of our civil code and one affecting more than any other all classes of society."

Then Sir Hector Langevin repeated his declaration. He told Sir Antoine Dorion that the declaration had been carefully prepared beforehand, and was going to be the law. Now what do we find, and this is something which every Canadian should know. The articles of Confederation as adopted in 1864, did not contain the words, "the solemnization of marriage," which are, we now find, in the British North America Act.

"We cannot provide as to banns, dispensations or licenses preliminary to the solemnization of marriage. The right to legislate on this subject lies with the local legislature."

My right hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, will admit that this argument goes very far to show that there are very strong opinions on both

CRIME IN COUNTY

CLARE, IRELAND

Roman Catholic Bishop's Scathing Denunciation—The Murder of Mrs. O'Mara—Prevalence of Intimidation and Moonlighting.

A remarkable address was delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, at first mass in Ennis Cathedral, on the 17th inst. He referred to the murder of Mrs. O'Mara, in East Clare, and in the course of his remarks said: "This county has had an evil record in the matter of crime, and we are so accustomed to outrages of almost weekly occurrence around us that it is not easy to shock us. But the most hardened conscience in Clare has been shocked and horrified by the awful murder that has been committed in the county, and which has fixed an inefaceable disgrace on it. A more horrible crime was never committed in any part of the world. One's heart is filled with pity for the honest farmer whose sad lot it was to see his home invaded by a foul murderer through the door which Irish charity kept open and the mother of his children blown to pieces at his fireside. But what is the use of our resolutions and sympathy if the spirit is allowed to continue which made such a horrid deed possible amongst us? For there is no denying the fact that this murder, which covers us with disgrace, is the natural outcome of the disgraceful system of intimidation and outrage that has been rampant for a long time in certain districts of this unhappy country, and of the immunity from punishment enjoyed by the wicked and cowardly moonlighter in his deeds of crime, especially in that very locality of Broadford and O'Callaghan's Mills, where in addition to their other acts of savagery they have shut out the eyes of two men within the last couple of years. When the people were ground to dust, and were almost driven mad by oppression and injustice, and had no redress or protection within the law, that sort of thing was intelligible, however deplorable it may have been; but there is not a particle of honorable or public motive to palliate the wanton outrages that are now, to its indelible disgrace, being committed in certain districts of this country, and which are inspired invariably by the meanest of all motives—private spleen, jealousy or greed. Not long ago a decent, honest man was shot on the road from Corofin to Ennis. I am told people passed the wounded man by and refused to take him into their car through fear. What right have such

sides, and that is the object I had in making these quotations. They show that there was much doubt in the minds of certain people—not in mine—and that is why this matter should be referred to the Privy Council.

My right hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, will admit that that is an argument which goes very far to meet that raised by the hon. member for Lincoln, and it shows that there are strong opinions on both sides. That is the object I had in view in making these quotations. They show that there is much doubt in the minds of the people—not in mine—and what I say here need not be accepted as the judgment of the Privy Council.

The Hon. David Mills, who was Minister of Justice in the right hon. gentleman's government, said: "The form in which marriages are to be solemnized is beyond our authority, and therefore it is a question which we ought not to deal with."

The late Sir John Macdonald said the same thing. Then Mr. Justice Girouard, who proposed the Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, expressed a different opinion. But he said that in view of the different opinion expressed by Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake and Mr. Mills, he yielded to their better judgment and consented to strike from the Bill the dispensation clause which was in it when it was presented to the House.

This discussion will have an important effect. In the first place it will remove a great many doubts and misapprehensions which have heretofore existed. It will prevent religious discussions, which are always to be regretted, because they always leave some bitterness behind. In my opinion the government has done wisely in endeavoring to have the opinion of the highest court in the land before enacting any statute. When we have that opinion we shall know whether the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Lancaster) is right, or the Minister of Justice (Mr. Doherty), is right, and I do not see any reason in the meantime why we should not go one and work together as Canadians, Protestants and Catholics combined, for the benefit of this country. That is our bounden duty, and when the majority of this House has removed this question, temporarily at least, from discussion, I hope that the newspapers will follow suit, and that everybody will be content to wait until we have a decision from the Privy Council, and know where we stand.

people to uphold the murderer of Mrs. O'Mara with his unhuman cruelty? The horror of the thing is intensified by the fact that not one of these miscreants is brought to justice. The murderers of poor Garvey beside his creel of turf at Ballinruan are said to be known; the bay-burners, the horseblinders of Ballinruan and the districts north of Corofin are said to be known. In any other country—for instance, in the United States of America—such bald ruffianism would be hunted down or lynched as a public peril; but here, in the place I refer to, they have a curtain of security thrown round them by cowardice or perverted moral sense on the part of the community amongst whom they live and operate. The result of it is that people in the districts I refer to have become completely demoralized and seem to have lost all grasp of the most elementary principle of Christian morals, all sense of the sacredness of human life, or regard for right or wrong in the sight of God. Human life is not valued at three halfpence by some of them. It was only last Thursday night, before the county had recovered from the shock of Mrs. O'Mara's murder, that right over the mountain an unfortunate postman was shot on the public road between Crusheen and Ballinruan, for no other reason, apparently, than that another fellow wanted his job. It has come to this, that if a man differs from one of them for a shilling, or refuses to give him his way in everything, the first thing that comes into his head is to moonlight him or get him moonlighted. With the cunning of a mean and vicious dog he steals behind him in the dark and shoots him in the back, or murders a helpless woman of his family, or shoots out the eye of his poor horse, or cuts the throat of his bullock and spikes his head upon a gate. No wonder that outsiders regard us all as a pack of savages pure and simple, and that our county has become a byword and a shame to the rest of Ireland, for it is to be noted that in no other county in Ireland is this sort of thing carried on now except in Clare and a strip of Connaught bordering on Clare. These acts of barbarity are the work of a few and are confined to the three districts I have mentioned; but are the decent people of Clare going to submit to this sort of thing as a perpetual scandal and disgrace to them? Surely they have intelligence enough to recognize and realize the curse and paralyzing influence it has brought and is bringing upon our country, for the result of all this is that Clare is in many ways the most backward county in Ireland. The rest of Ireland is advancing by leaps and bounds along the road of prosperity; but Clare is held up by the moonlighters. It is a sad and painful thing for anyone who loves and admires the people as I do to have to uncover such a hideous picture of our social life for the public gaze; but I would sooner be transported out of life altogether than rule as Bishop over a community where the most sacred laws of God were openly disregarded in spite of all my appeals to save them, for what is the use of professing the Christian religion and invoking the sacred name of Jesus Christ our Saviour if our life as a community is a disgrace to any religion. I do hope that the murderer of Claremount will be brought to justice. As to the backward spirit of intimidation and outrage on which I have said so much, I beg and implore the young men of Clare to combine and take this matter in hand and hunt down the moonlighter wherever he appears like a wolf, and, as they value freedom and virtue, and the honor of Clare and of Ireland, not to desist until they have exterminated him and his wolfish mixture of cunning and cruelty from our country."

But it is the business of the railroad companies to carry their traveling patrons in safety. To equip themselves for their great responsibility they must avail themselves of every form of safeguarding their human freight that science and invention have provided. To do less than that is not keeping faith with the public or doing themselves justice. A good many accidents indicate that some of them have fallen short of their full duty in this respect. Many derailments have occurred in the past year or two due to broken rails, indicating that the rails are not strong enough to bear the strain of the rolling stock that is being made increasingly heavy from year to year.

There is one advance, however, that wears a very hopeful aspect. The steel car has had its test in several collisions, and it has behaved in a very gratifying manner. At least twice within the past year, when fast-flying expresses have been thrown from their tracks, in each instance killing the engineer and firemen, the passengers escaped with nothing worse than an uncomfortable shaking up, and this comparative immunity was due to the fact that they were riding in steel cars. The victims of the recent accident in Illinois were themselves railroad officials of high rank, but they were riding in a wooden car that crushed in the impact like an egg-shell. The steel Pullman on the same train escaped with slight injuries.

Long Sault Dam Not Dead. According to Mr. J. Wesley Allison, the Long Sault dam proposition is still a very live proposition, and there is every indication that the backers of this gigantic task have at last succeeded in perfecting plans which will admit of their satisfactorily carrying on the work while, at the same time previous opposition on certain points will be eliminated. Mr. Allison is somewhat downcast over this state of affairs, as he has spent the best part of his waking moments for the past five years, bucking the Long Sault in one way or another. Mr. Allison also feels very much aggrieved over the attitude certain of his allies have taken lately on the subject of the Long Sault. Toronto Saturday Night, for instance, whose columns a year or two ago were filled with damnations of the dam, has now set forth to rectify its errors, and has, in recent articles, announced that close study of the subject leaves but one opinion, and that is that the dam is bound to be built and that it will be a good thing for Canada when it is built.

More to be Pitied. Tramp (to lonely spinster)—"Come, Misus, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a old pair o' trousers to give away." Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—"Sorry, my good man, hee'er—never wears such things." Punch.

Tired Out. "Is the first edition of your novel exhausted yet?" "No. Why?" "I thought it might be from standing so long on the counters."—Boston Transcript.

Lady Lawyers Unpopular. With the admission of the third woman to the Montreal bar this week the city now leads the country in number of Portias following the profession of law. Small as the number of female lawyers, or lawyeresses, may seem, it is really surprising that it is as large as it is. Investigation shows that they find it extremely difficult to get started, and all the way throughout their careers have a somewhat more difficult time of it than the male lawyers. Just why this is the case has not been very definitely determined, although a number of reasons are suggested. The female lawyer is still looked upon as a novelty, and as a result perhaps not as reliable as her more firmly entrenched professional brother.

PROPORTIONATE DECREASE IN RAILWAY DEATHS SHOWN

Compared to Number of Passengers Carried There Were Fewer Deaths on Canadian Roads This Year Than Last—Steel Cars Minimize Accidents Women Lawyers Not Overburdened With Clients—Opponents of Long Sault Dam Say Proposition Is More Alive Than Ever It Was and That Opposition to It Recedes as Matter Becomes More Thoroughly Understood.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—The railways of the country kill or injure a great many persons in the course of a twelve month, many more in proportion than are killed by the railroads of European countries. The record develops so gradually, as a rule, that it fails to attract more than passing attention as a part of the news of the day. And the end of the year it is summed up, it may be more or less than was expected, but in either event it lacks impressiveness. We are accustomed to the grewsome result. The year would hardly be complete without. The railways are not entirely to blame for all the tragedies due to their operation. Probably the victims in half the instances of more were trespassers, including those who use the tracks for pedestrian exercise, and the trekking fraternity whose members ride on the trucks instead of in the coaches.

But it is the business of the railroad companies to carry their traveling patrons in safety. To equip themselves for their great responsibility they must avail themselves of every form of safeguarding their human freight that science and invention have provided. To do less than that is not keeping faith with the public or doing themselves justice. A good many accidents indicate that some of them have fallen short of their full duty in this respect. Many derailments have occurred in the past year or two due to broken rails, indicating that the rails are not strong enough to bear the strain of the rolling stock that is being made increasingly heavy from year to year.

There is one advance, however, that wears a very hopeful aspect. The steel car has had its test in several collisions, and it has behaved in a very gratifying manner. At least twice within the past year, when fast-flying expresses have been thrown from their tracks, in each instance killing the engineer and firemen, the passengers escaped with nothing worse than an uncomfortable shaking up, and this comparative immunity was due to the fact that they were riding in steel cars. The victims of the recent accident in Illinois were themselves railroad officials of high rank, but they were riding in a wooden car that crushed in the impact like an egg-shell. The steel Pullman on the same train escaped with slight injuries.

Long Sault Dam Not Dead. According to Mr. J. Wesley Allison, the Long Sault dam proposition is still a very live proposition, and there is every indication that the backers of this gigantic task have at last succeeded in perfecting plans which will admit of their satisfactorily carrying on the work while, at the same time previous opposition on certain points will be eliminated. Mr. Allison is somewhat downcast over this state of affairs, as he has spent the best part of his waking moments for the past five years, bucking the Long Sault in one way or another. Mr. Allison also feels very much aggrieved over the attitude certain of his allies have taken lately on the subject of the Long Sault. Toronto Saturday Night, for instance, whose columns a year or two ago were filled with damnations of the dam, has now set forth to rectify its errors, and has, in recent articles, announced that close study of the subject leaves but one opinion, and that is that the dam is bound to be built and that it will be a good thing for Canada when it is built.

Montreal opinion is not altogether unanimous with Toronto Saturday Night, so far as can be discovered, nor is it any more unanimous with Mr. Allison, whose belief that the dam scheme must be set upon amounts now to almost fanaticism, but Mr. Allison's case has been damaged considerably since he first commenced to stir up sentiment in Montreal. Mr. Allison first posed as a patriot. It was some time later, and then only accidentally that Montreal became aware of the fact that Mr. Allison was trying to promote a little water power development of his own up near the Long Sault. The appointment of the new International Waterways Commission and the belief that this body will be called upon to O. K. the revised plans of the Long Sault people has renewed interest in the matter here, and shipping men and others are beginning to study the question with real care. So great is the interest, in fact, that the Canadian Club has invited Mr. James W. Rickey, the chief engineer of the Long Sault Development Company, to come to Montreal and set forth before the club his side of this much discussed question.

City Fire Alarms

- 3—Granville and Resch.
4—C. P. R. Yards.
5—Granville and Davie.
6—Granville and Robson.
7—Seymour and Halmecken.
8—North end old Cambie St. Bridge.
9—Georgia and Car. Bldg.
10—Hamilton and Car. Bldg.
11—Granville and Dunsmuir.
12—Richards and Dunsmuir.
13—Seymour and Pender.
14—Homer and Pender.
15—Hastings and Granville.
16—Hastings and Richards.
17—Seymour and Cordova.
18—C. P. R. Wharf (No. 2 Shed).
19—H. R. Co., Georgia and Granville.
20—Colsova and Water.
21—W. H. Malkin's, Water Street.
22—Water and Abbott.
23—Hastings and Abbott.
24—Cordova and Cambie.
25—Water and Carrall.
26—Cordova and Columbia.
27—Pender and Columbia.
28—Pender and Beattie.
29—Hastings and Hamilton.
30—Hastings and Carrall.
31—C. Mills, south end Carrall.
32—Hudson's Bay Co., Water Street.
33—City Hall.
34—Main and Bernard.
35—Nelson and Water.
36—Main and Keefer.
37—C. P. R. Wharf (No. 5 Shed).
38—Smythe and Cambie.
39—Main and Park Lane.
40—Brackman-Ker Wharf.
41—Homer and Helmecken.
42—Dunsmuir and Hornby.
43—Granville and Hornby.
44—Robson and Hornby.
45—Davie and Hornby.
46—Nelson and Hornby.
47—Georgia and Howe.
48—Pender and Howe.
49—Hastings and Hornby.
50—Main and Park Lane.
51—Dunsmuir and Beattie.
52—Columbia and Alexander.
53—Seymour and Drake.
54—Seymour and Dufferin.
55—Heap's Mill, Powell Street.
56—Hastings Mill No. 2.
57—Hastings Mill No. 1.
58—Burns' battery.
59—Powell and Woodland.
60—Hastings Mill, foot Dunsmuir.
61—Pender and Seabury.
62—Hastings and Victoria Drive.
63—Oxford and Templeton.
64—Pender and Jackson.
65—Powell and Carr.
66—Hastings and Carr.
67—Vernon and Powell.
68—Pender and Heatley.
69—Powell and Heatley.
70—Hastings and Dunlevy.
71—Sallsbury and Powell.
72—Powell and Raymur, Sugar Refinery.
73—Hastings and Vernon.
74—Hastings and Lakewood.
75—Main and Park Lane.
76—Eighth and Bridge.
77—Sixth and Heather.
78—Lundowne and Manitoba.
79—Prudential Investment Co., Front and Manitoba.
80—Sixth and Birch.
81—Front and Ontario.
82—Seventh and Ash.
83—Sixth and Spruce.
84—Seventh and Leland.
85—Vancouver Lumber Co.
86—Vancouver Engineering Co.
87—Lorne and Columbia.
88—Front and Alberta.
89—Fifth and Yukon.
90—Eighth and Manitoba.
91—Seventh and Grandview.
92—Eighth and Granville.
93—Front and Main.
94—Second and Granville.
95—Main and Dufferin.
96—Seventh and Carolina.
97—Prince Edward and Dufferin.
98—Eighth and Prince Edward.
99—Seventh and Main.
100—Seventh and Main.
101—Barclay and Denman.
102—Seventh and Main.
103—Broughton and Georgia.
104—Davie and Denman.
105—Burnaby and Nicola.
106—Chilco and Georgia.
107—Chilco and Georgia.
108—Bute and Harwood.
109—Bute and Barclay.
110—Nelson and Harwood.
111—Chilco and Comox.
112—Burrard and Georgia.
113—Burrard and Georgia.
114—Bute and Robson.
115—Barclay and Broughton.
116—Burrard and Pendrell.
117—Burrard and Georgia.
118—Denman and Georgia.
119—Burnaby and Jervis.
120—Bidwell and Haro.
121—Burrard and Carlton.
122—Burrard and Comox.
123—Jervis and Haro.
124—Pender and Thurlow.
125—Burrard and Harwood.
126—Burnaby and Thurlow.
127—Thurlow and Alberni.
128—Chilco and Cedar.
129—Third and Maple.
130—First and Yew.
131—First and Trafalgar.
132—Seventh and Victoria.
133—Cornwall and Yew.
134—Third and Macdonald.
135—First and Balclava.
136—Third and Victoria.
137—Cornwall and Balsam.
138—Maple and Creelman, C. P. R.
139—Eighth and Clark.
140—Graveley and Park.
141—Fourth and Park.
142—Burrard and Woodland.
143—Charles and Clark.
144—Williams and Woodland.
145—Parker and Park.
146—Seventh and Victoria.
147—Venables and Clark.
148—Campbell and Harris.
149—Harris and Gore.
150—Prior and Gore.
151—Prior and Jackson.
152—Union and Hawkes.
153—Carl and Groves.
154—Harris and Woodland.
155—Second and Park Drive.
156—William and Park Drive.
157—Bismark and Park Drive.
158—Third and McLean.
159—Carl and Keefer.
160—Keefer and Victoria.
161—Seventh and Victoria.
162—Williams and Lakewood.
163—Bismarck and Lakewood.
164—Second and Victoria.
165—Sixth and Victoria.
166—Lakewood and Barnard.
167—Tenth and Park.
168—Twelfth and Clark.
169—Ninth and Dock.
170—Twelfth and Scott.
171—Broadway and Burns.
172—Twelfth and Woodland.
173—Fourteenth and Park Drive.
174—Sixteenth and Sophia.

- 822—Twenty-second and Sophia.
823—Twentieth and Humphrey.
824—West Rd. and Fraser.
825—Twenty-fourth and Fraser.
826—Twenty-second and Marcha.
827—Fifteenth and Thomas.
828—West Rd. and Thomas.
829—Ninth and Yukon.
830—Eleventh and Ontario.
831—Eleventh and George.
832—Thirteenth and Main.
833—Tenth and Quebec.
834—Broadway and Columbia.
835—Eleventh and Ash.
836—Fifteenth and Main.
837—Vancouver General Hospital.
838—Broadway and Ash.
839—Fourteenth and Manitoba.
840—Tenth and West Road.
841—Thirteenth and Prince Edward.
842—Thirteenth and Yukon.
843—Sixth and Pine.
844—Seventh and Maple.
845—Thirteenth and Alder.
846—Ninth and Cedar.
847—Eleventh and Oak.
848—Broadway and Oak.
849—Eleventh and Fir.
850—Thirteenth and Hemlock.
851—Broadway and Alder.
852—Twelfth and Cypress.
853—Tenth and Arbutus.
854—Fourteenth and Arbutus.
855—Broadway and Willow.
856—Eleventh and Yew.
857—Seventh and Victoria.
858—Fifth and Trafalgar.
859—Kamloops and Hastings.
860—Powell and Clinton.
861—Eaton and Clinton.
862—Slocan and Pandora.
863—Dundas and Renfrew.
864—Windemere and Pender.

Boots and Shoes Repaired
Quickly, Neatly, Cheaply
537 BROADWAY, WEST
(Next to Mercier's) P. KMIT, Prop.
2436 MAIN STREET
(BETWEEN 8th and BROADWAY)
First-class Repairing a Specialty
Boots and Shoes made to order.
P. PARIS, PROP.
Close to Corner of 5th Avenue

The DEPOT for CHRISTIAN LITERATURE
1175 GRANVILLE STREET
Books for the Teacher. Books for the Preacher.
Books for the Scholar. Books for the Student.
Books for the Sinner.
Would you know for the coming? Read Mauro's
Number of Man., 75c.

FLORENCE M. REID
Teacher of
PIANO AND THEORY
37 10th Ave., W.

FRIBSTERIAN.
MT. PLEASANT CHURCH
Cor. Ninth Ave. and Quebec St.
Sunday services: 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School at 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.
Rev. J. B. Meadzie, M.A., Pastor.
170 Broadway, W. Tele. Fairmont 281-R.

MT. PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Tenth Ave. and Quebec St.
S. Everton, B.A., Pastor.
250 13th Ave. E.
Preaching Services: 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. 10th Ave. and Laurel St.
Services: Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
Rev. P. Clifton Parker, M.A., Pastor.
4th Ave. W.

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH
Cor. 10th Ave. and Ontario.
Services: Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.
Rev. W. Lashley Hall, B.A.B.D., Pastor.
Parsonage, 123 11th Ave. W. Tele. Fairmont 1449.

Trinity Methodist Church, Seventh Ave. E. between Park Drive and Victoria Drive. Pastor, Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., B.D. Public Worship, Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 9:45 a.m. during summer months. Mid-week rally on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH
Cor. Broadway and Prince Edward St.
Services: Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.
Evening Prayer at 7:30 p.m.
Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m. and 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a.m.
Rev. G. H. Wilson, Rector.
Rectory, Cor. 8th Ave. and Prince Edward St. Tele. Fairmont 406-L.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.
REORGANIZED CHURCH OF CHRIST
1370 10th Ave. East.
Services: Every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 8 o'clock.
L. McMillan, Elder.

INDIPENDANT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS
MT. PLEASANT LODGE NO. 15
Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in I.O.O.F. hall, Westminster Ave. Mt. Pleasant. Mourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
W. F. McKinnon, N. G., 452 10th Ave. E.
J. C. Davies, V.G., 1231 Homer St.
S. Sewell, Rec. Secy., 481 7th Ave. 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. All visiting brethren cordially welcome.
H. Birmingham, W.M., 477 7th Ave. E.
C. M. Howes, Sec., 393 10th Ave. E.

Willoughby's
Cash Grocery
Shipment Fresh from England
Chiver's Jams and Assorted Fruits
Also PEEK & FREAN'S BISCUITS
Cor. 11th Ave. & St. Catharines St.
PHONE: Fairmont 1321

A little girl was rather given to exaggerating and would tell wild stories of her adventures, for which she was duly punished on the grounds of telling naughty stories.

One day after her walk in the park she ran to her mother, exclaiming "Oh, mummy, as nurse and I were walking in the park a big lion sprang out and would have eaten me up if nurse had not pulled me aside."

"You naughty child!" said her mother. "Go to your room and stay there until you are sorry for telling such wicked stories, and ask your good angel to forgive you for telling such a naughty story about the lion."

Half an hour later her mother went up and found her looking very penitent.

"Well," she said, "have you asked your good angel to forgive you?"

"Yes, mummy," was the reply. "I did ask, and he said 'Don't mention it, Miss Brooks; I've often mistaken them big yellow poodles for lions myself.'"

BORDER TAILOR

Our Special \$30 Suits are the best value in the city.
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing a Specialty.

CEDAR COTTAGE
Right where the car stops.

Branch

WOMAN'S BAKERY

AND CONFECTIONERY

Only the Best kept

R. COUSINS 655 Broadway W

Anatomical Shoe Store

Parke Houston, Prop.
Repairs a Specialty
Harness and Shoemaking
6352 Fraser St., op. 30th Ave.

Piano Tuning

Expert Repair Work.

Factory Experience
Best References

W. J. GOARD.

2651 2nd Avenue, West

FIRST-CLASS

SHOEMAKING AND SHOE REPAIRING

DONE AT

PETERS & CO.

Near Corner Main Street and Broadway

DR. R. INGRAM

Physician and Surgeon

Office and Residence:
SUITE A. WALDEN BUILD'G
25th Ave. and Main St.

PROF. COWAN

EXPERT TEACHER of Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Autoharp and Zither.

Twenty Private Lessons - \$8.00
No Class Lessons
Musicians supplies of every description.

COWAN'S UP-TO-DATE MUSIC STORE

2348 Westminster Rd. nr. 8th Phone Fairmont 1567

Phone Fairmont 845 Always in Mt. Pleasant

Jelly's Express and Baggage Transfer

Stand---Main and Broadway

Phone - Fairmont 845

Sterling Cafes

Kin. Hasegawa, Prop.

No. 2 2611 Main Street, near 10th Ave.

Phone: Fairmont 620R

No. 1 625 Main Street, near Avenue Theatre

Phone: Seymour 7009

If you buy our Meal Ticket for \$3.75 you save money, and you can use the ticket at either Cafe

Act Respecting Grain

(Continued from Page 3)

affecting the middle of the prairie regions of the northwest, and all other parts of Canada, by the stupendous undertaking now being carried on across Panama which may be expected to see its completion in a year and a half or two years from this time. It will have an immense effect on transportation and on the distribution of materials in Canada in future years.

Mr. MARTIN (Regina). I desire to ask the minister (Mr. Foster), if the hope of transportation for the future is the best solution he has to offer for the western grain blockade of today?

Mr. FOSTER (North Toronto). If the hon. member (Mr. Martin, Regina) will possess his soul in patience, he will hear what I have to offer. There is another thing intimately connected with transportation, and that is the question of storage. I think that the difficulty in the northwest, now and in the future, is to be met in part by increase of storage facilities as well as increase of transportation facilities—the two, indeed, go together. One of the factors of the situation in the northwest is that the farmers there, as a rule, do not think that it is a part of their work to furnish what the farmer of eastern and middle Canada furnishes—storehouses, granaries, barns, in which to place the crops he raises in order to keep them until it pleases him to sell them. There are farmers' elevators at various points on the several railways as well as the great terminal elevators. I have a statement showing the storage capacity as follows:

	Bushels.
Country elevators	57,500,000
Ontario terminals	25,700,000
Ontario milling terminals ..	1,700,000
Eastern transfers	20,500,000
Total	105,400,000

Yet we have the fact that these storage facilities are inadequate to take all the grain that offers, so that there are millions of bushels of grain today, threshed or unthreshed, in the fields not stored in any way. The storage capacity is increased by the capacity of the vessels wintering at the terminals, which is about 5,000,000 bushels to 7,000,000 bushels.

The total storage capacity at that terminal point during the winter season, therefore, comes closely to 30,000,000 or 32,000,000 bushels. It is also to be remembered that when you talk of capacity you are not altogether close up to the actual storage they can make; owing to difference of grades some space is left vacant. Then there is a trouble in the west which intensifies this condition, namely, that the whole transfer of grain, so far as the west is concerned, compresses itself within a period of three months at most, and a period of probably nearer two months on the occasion of a season such as we have just had. So that the immense reaping from the farms of the west are garnered and ready for market in the brief period of two or two and a half months. That complicates the situation. It seems to be economically impossible for railway transporting cars to fill that great demand in two or three months, and at

all proceed upon business or economical principles. A storage system must in some way or other come in to assist the present transport facilities, and the problem in the west will be solved by the increase of storage, and the increase, as soon as it can possibly be done, of transport facilities out from the west. . . . Then there is the trouble in the west with reference to prices. The farmer feels that he does not get the amount which he is entitled to from his grain as the producer and the primary owner. No doubt that is a well-founded feeling and it arises from the very causes I have mentioned, namely, that the transport facilities are inadequate, and consequently either no transport can be got, and this diminishes the price which the farmer has a right to expect. But these difficulties are gradually disappearing as transport facilities are made better, and that is something which requires time, co-also affected by the rates of freight, operation and patience. The price and the complaint from the farmers is found very general that they are being charged too much on their grain. That is a matter which is in the hands of the Railway Commission. The Railway Commission has already done something in that line, or will do, as it is about to undertake now in the month of February an exhaustive examination of freight rates in the west. I suppose that is one of the grievances for which the management and work of the Railway Commission will find some if not altogether a total alleviation.

Then there are the manipulators or middlemen in the storage. It is complained in reference to some of the terminal storage elevators, so far as I can understand, that the grain of the farmer starting with certain qualities in each grade may be changed by the elevator man or owner, or proprietor, so that the farmer gets no benefit from it, and that the elevator man, or owner himself, makes a profit by the mixing of the grades, strengthening a lower grade by an overplus of an upper grade, and bringing the two up to a higher grade for which he gets a higher price. That is a grievance of the western farmer, which brings to the front the question of terminal elevators, and it is that question which, in this Bill we undertake to solve, and it will require the best efforts of all of us on both sides of the House, to solve it in a manner satisfactory to all, and at the same time in an effective manner.

Coming down to the present Act, I have only a few words to say as I think it would be better for us to take this matter up in committee. The object of the present Act is to review these grievances and to alleviate these branches in as far as an enactment of parliament can alleviate and help. The whole Act, which is a long one, is not new; it is a consolidation of the Inspection and Sales Act and the Manitoba Grain Act with some amendments and additions. The object is to perfect the governmental system of supervision and of control so as to meet some of the difficulties which have arisen and do away with some of the grievances which have been stated. A commission is to be formed which, in the first place, will have control of what has so far been controlled not by a commission but by officers appointed by the government. This commission will consist of three members. It will be the aid of the government to get three men who are in the first place honest, in the second place, capable and efficient, and, in the third place, men with executive and organizing ability which, I think, is not the least qualification necessary for the work. In the hands of that commission, made as independent as a commission can be made will be placed the whole control, supervision and work which is now entrusted to the different officers of the government.

The government also takes power in this Act to expropriate, to construct and to lease terminal elevators to the end that the selfish interest which it has heretofore been declared has worked against the interests of the farmer shall be eliminated as far as possible and such terminal elevators when constructed or built or leased will be run by the commission, it will be their business to operate these elevators in addition to discharging the duties which are now placed upon the officers who are carrying out the Act as it has been on the statute-book.

Mr. MACLEAN (South York).—Would you take away the existing rights of railways to maintain their own elevators?

Mr. FOSTER (North Toronto). One of the most vexed and important questions that we will have to deal with in this House is what shall be done to eliminate the evil which is acknowledged to exist, the selfish interest. I am not prepared, at this moment to say how far the government propose to go, that is a matter upon which I hope we shall be able to enlighten the House before this Bill is through; what we are getting by this Bill is the power to act and to oper-

ate through a commission.

This is not my Bill particularly, nor the Bill of any party; it is, as nearly as possible, a non-partisan Bill. I am its foster-father, at the present moment, but the child is much the same as when it came from its original parents; a little better dressed up it may be, but still it is intrinsically the same child, and I take it that the parent of that child was not a Liberal government or a Liberal Conservative government, but it was the product of the conferences of all interests in the matter after successive years of examinations and discussion. This result is placed in concrete shape in the Bill which came down from the Senate. I do not know of any Bill that has come before parliament of recent years which comes upon a basis which more commends it to a careful, earnest, honest application of the best efforts of all of us on both sides of the House, to produce a piece of legislation which shall be acceptable to all concerned and which shall be beneficial to the country. The government are bound through the introduction of the Bill to steer it through the House but the government are not bigoted in this matter and for my own part I welcome the co-operation and the knowledge which so many members in this House have of this matter, I welcome and invite it in order that we may perfect the measure and make it, as I said, as good a measure as we can possibly have.

I do not think it necessary to keep you longer, I ought to apologize for having kept you so long. When I began to study this matter I found that I knew very little about it and that is what has prompted me to make a rather more extended exposition of the subject than I otherwise would have done for the benefit of members who had not paid attention to it so as to make us all more capable for the subsequent work of legislating in this matter.

Mr. ROBB. Has the minister given any consideration to the question of providing terminal elevators at Lake Superior Junction? Unless this is done the Grand Trunk Pacific, as a road for carrying grain east in the winter time, would be considerably handicapped over the roads going by Fort William.

Mr. FOSTER (North Toronto). The clauses which bear on terminal elevators come in considerably later in the Bill. When we reach them I shall be able to give my hon. friend the information he asked for.

Motion agreed to, Bill read the second time, and House went into Committee thereon.

On section 2—Interpretation,

Mr. FOSTER (North Toronto). I wish to add the following paragraph to the Interpretation clause:

"Mill elevator, includes every elevator or warehouse used, or operated as part of any plant engaged in the milling of grain products in the western inspection division."

CANADIAN PULPWOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a Pulpwood Forest Products Bulletin shortly to be published by the Dominion Forestry Branch, statistics are given of the amount of pulpwood exported from Canada into the United States during 1910. Nine hundred and forty-three thousand cords of pulpwood (sixty per cent of the total Canadian pulp-log cut) worth six million, two hundred and ten thousand dollars, were shipped across the border in a raw state, without undergoing any form of manufacture. This pulpwood export was cut from the various provinces in the following amounts and values: 779,000 cords worth \$5,090,000 from the timber limits of Quebec; 90,000 cords worth \$647,000 from New Brunswick, and 74,000 cords worth \$473,000 from Ontario. It is interesting to note to what extent provincial industry would have been increased if the pulpwood exported to the United States had been converted into wood-pulp on Canadian soil. The seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand cords exported from Quebec would have supplied material for a year to fifty-six pulp mills of the average size operating in Quebec. In Ontario five mills of the average size could have been kept running with the pulp logs exported from this province. The ninety thousand cords shipped from the ports of New Brunswick would have produced the most strutting results if the amount had been domestically manufactured into pulp. The amount exported was sufficient to supply with wood twenty-four mills of the average size, with the result that five times the number of mills operating would have been at work if Canadians in New Brunswick had been far-seeing enough to manufacture their own raw products.

"Good intentions will never justify evil actions; nor will a good action ever justify an evil intention; both must be good, or neither will be acceptable."

All noblest things are religious—the best books, pictures, poetry, statues and music.—William Mountfort.

G. E. McBride & COMPANY

Headquarters for all kinds of Hardware

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Heating Stoves

20 per cent. Off Regular Prices

Cor. Main Str. and 16th Ave.

PHONE: Fairmont 899

Branch Store:

Corner Fraser and Miles Avenues

Phone: Fairmont 1167L

For good values in

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS

Call on

TRIMBLE & NORRIS

Cor. Broadway and Westminster Road



Blood Tells **RANCH**
Eggs and Chickens

Hens

That lay Eggs and produce Chickens. Several varieties.

Eggs

New arrivals of Fresh Eggs from Egg-Land daily.

For Prices of Fowls and Eggs Enquire

1710 Grant St. 1637 Victoria Dr.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION—CHINESE.

(Continued from Page 1)

sanitary standpoint they are altogether undesirable, as it is extremely difficult to make them observe the average sanitary laws, and their houses are usually a breeding place for all manner of dirt diseases.

Like all other Orientals they will not pioneer, but congregate in the large centres and operate from there. Most of the unskilled laboring element are slaves, who are owned and controlled by the wealthy classes. It is hard to believe that slavery exists in Canada, under the full knowledge of the authorities and in fact with the deliberate connivance of the authorities, yet such is actually the case.

The wealthy Chinaman sends to China for one, two or a dozen of his fellow countrymen; he pays their passage and head tax, and when they arrive in Canada they remain absolutely under the control of their rich men until they pay back the last cent with interest. This may take five, ten or twenty years, and until it is all paid the imported slave is sent wherever his "boss man" sends him. When any operator in British Columbia wants a gang of Chinamen, or even one, he goes to one of these leading Chinese merchants, who supplies his wants, making the bargain entirely independent of the man who is being hired. His wages all go to his "boss," who controls his every move, and he is as absolutely a slave as were the negroes of the South prior to 1865.

For many years a very flourishing "white slave traffic" has been carried on through the ports of the Pacific, including Vancouver. The Chinese bring in young women who are sworn to by local merchants as their daughters or wives, whereas they are nothing of the kind, but actually being imported for immoral purposes. Many of these poor victims ultimately find their way to New York, Montreal and large eastern centres, where they are sacrificed on the altar of lust. Of course the authorities do not wittingly acquiesce in this traffic, but are practically helpless. In many cases they are sure that the Chinaman is lying, but they cannot prove it, and so are forced to admit the women. It would be interesting to trace the life of some of these poor victims and perhaps the Government could well afford to spend a few thousands in doing so.

During the investigation into the Chinese immigration methods in vogue at Vancouver, held by Justice Murphy at that port last year, it was clearly demonstrated that, with the connivance of the officials, gross mal-practices were constantly going on. In his report to the Government of Sir Wilfred Laurier, Mr. Justice Murphy said: "Ample opportunity has existed at Vancouver for illegal entry of Chinese into Canada," and, again, "A system of direct fraud to secure illegal entry of Chinese into Canada as merchants and exempts has flourished at Vancouver." It should be remembered that women are constantly entered as "exempts" as wives of merchants, and this traffic was prosecuted with the assistance of the officials.

In another place the learned judge recommends "the prosecution of Yip On and Yip Sue, interpreters," but nothing was done and these Chinese criminals were allowed to escape in order to protect other criminals higher up, whose infamy would have been revealed had these Chinese been faced with a penitentiary sentence. All this goes to prove two things, first, the moral depravity of the Chinese and the still more disgusting guilt of many white men who are willing to prostitute their sense of honor for gain.

Had it not been for the desperate and persistent objections of the Government and white people of British Columbia, the Grand Trunk Pacific would have imported thousands of these Orientals to work on the construction of their road. The Chinese are willing and anxious to come, and the "boss element," or Chinese merchants, are prepared to finance them and to hire them out to companies and large employers of labor like cattle. This is a violation of our principles of immigration, which seeks only such as are able to come of their own volition and with money in their pockets. The slightest relaxation in our regulations would result in an immediate influx of the poorest type of Chinese, under this system of slavery. This, we maintain, would be inimical to the development of the country, and a serious blow to our standard of citizenship.

It is not a question of assimilating a few choice merchant Chinese (although this is impossible), but it is a question of admitting hordes of the lowest class of Oriental coolies. In spite of the most strenuous efforts and constant opposition of the Government of British Columbia, backed up by the strongest possible public sentiment, we have been unable to keep out this class of immigration, and in all fairness we ask, what would be the result if the regulations were to be relaxed? We protest most strongly that the effect would be appalling, and rather than entertain for a moment any suggestion to relax, we should face the problem squarely and decide the point of, do we favor Oriental immigration? If not, then make such regulations as will exclude them effectually.

BRITANNIA AND UNISTATIA.

(Continued from page 1)

pna, Libya, Gomer and all his bands: the house of Togamah of the north quarters and all his bands, and many people with them." Here are the words of portent: "And they shall come against my people of Israel, as a cloud to cover the land. It shall be in the latter days, and I WILL BRING THEE (Gog, etc.) AGAINST MY LAND THAT THE HEATHEN MAY KNOW ME, when I shall be sanctified in thee, O Gog, before their eyes."

"Behold, I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal. And I will turn thee back, and leave but the sixth part of thee, and will cause thee to come up from the north parts, and I WILL BRING THEE UPON THE MOUNTAINS OF ISRAEL."

"And I will smite the bow out of thy left hand, and will cause thy arrows to fall out of thy right hand."

"Thou shalt fall upon the mountains of Israel, THOU, and ALL THY BANDS, and the people with thee."

"So the HOUSE OF ISRAEL SHALL KNOW that I AM THE LORD THEIR GOD from that day and forward."

This, then, is what is in sight for Russia and all her confederated lands, bands and nations. Morgan Shuster tried to prevent Persia from coming under the power of Russia. He is but puny man, and ignorantly tried to prevent the plans of Jehovah from maturing. And so Morgan Shuster had to get out. He may as well stop his whining and grumbling at Russia and Britain.

The Great Chief of all nations is busy bringing to pass His long-projected plans. He will not stop until all His will is executed among men and nations.

E. ODLUM.

BOARD OF HEALTH SHOULD CONTROL SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

For some years past the scavenger department has been under the control of the city engineer. We have always contended that such a course is unwise. The scavenger department is unquestionably in the interests of the sanitary conditions of the city, and we contend should be under the direct control of the medical health officer.

The public look to the medical health officer to keep the city in a healthy condition, and when the streets or lanes are in a dirty condition the health department is blamed, although they have no power or machinery to remedy the condition which they know to be bad.

For years the health department have made inspections of lanes and streets and reported to the council, recommending action; it is referred to the engineer for action. The engineer is usually so busy with larger matters to deal with it, in any case it comes from another department and he does not take much notice, and as he does not receive the weight of public criticism he does little or nothing. In this way much that is a nuisance is allowed to remain, to the detriment of the city's sanitation.

Surely if the health department is to be responsible for the cleanliness of the city, they should control the machinery to discharge the responsibility.

We want a clean city and a sanitary city, so should provide the means to secure it.

RUNNING COMMENTS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

(Continued from page 1)

god, an ex-member of the late Government. Now, Bruce, mind your eye. Dodge not. Get down on your marrowbones. Ask some Shylock or Shakespeare to get a journalistic rope for your neck.

Listen to what the Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-postmaster general, says. Being a Liberal god, an exact and truthful man, who says what he knows, he speaks words which will strike you forcefully and carry conviction. Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Postmaster General, says: "The Right Honorable R. L. Borden came into power through the Ne Temere, and through the Ne Temere he will probably meet his political doom." What do you think of that, Bruce? He said it, and you said in your last issue these words: "But it is only now that I learn with amazement, horror and degradation—" Now, Bruce, I only told you what Mr. Lemieux, one of the men you have revered and worshiped for years, has already told you. Hence, will you kindly explain how my revelation strikes you with a sense of amazement, horror and degradation, and how an equal and similar revelation made to you by Mr. Lemieux strikes you with a continued cause of reverence? You still worship him and scold me. And you do worse yet. You put my name and that of Mr. Samuel Gothard, ex-Fireman, on the same page. Shame on you, Bruce! I shall let you go for the present. Should I return to your case, I shall face you with your other god and give striking proof.

E. ODLUM.

THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want for rest, for He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.

I shall not want for refreshment, for He leadeth me beside still waters;

I shall not want for forgiveness, for He restoreth my soul;

I shall not want for guidance, for He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake;

I shall not want for companionship, yet, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, Thou art with me;

I shall not want for comfort, for Thy rod and staff they comfort me;

I shall not want for sustenance, for Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies;

I shall not want for joy, for Thou anointest my head with oil and my cup runneth over;

I shall not want for anything in this life, for surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life;

I shall not want for anything in the life to come, for I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

—Arranged by J. R. Mott.

SUBS OVERDUE.

How dear to my heart
Is the cash for subscription,
When the generous subscriber
Present it to view.
But the one who can't pay
I refrain from description,
Because, gentle reader
That one may be you!

Automatic Pistols



For Target Practice, or as an arm for defence of home or person, the Automatic is ACCURATE, SURE and SAFE. We carry a large stock of the most reliable makes.

TISDALLS LIMITED

(Successors to Charles E. Tisdall) 618-620 Hastings Street

Broken Your Glasses

Bring them straight to our repair shop. We can replace a broken lens on 24 hours notice and sometimes in shorter time than that. Don't forget the pieces; we need them to make an exact duplicate from them. You can depend on all repairs being done accurately and promptly.



Geo. G. Bigger

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

143 Hastings Street, W.

Technical Art

BROADWAY THEATRE

152 Broadway Near Main St.

This Theatre is one of the most up-to-date places of amusement in the city. The Lantern and Electrical Apparatus is of the latest approved type, ensuring a clear and steady picture.

A Complete Change of Programme Every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Every film is inspected by the management before being shown to the public and only those which would pass the strictest censor are selected.

Prices of Admission: Adults 10c Children 5c

BROADWAY, NEAR MAIN STREET

Commercial Second Hand Store



Cabinet-Making and Furniture Repairing a Specialty
Store and Office Fixtures
Polishing and Upholstering

Phone: Seymour 2877 L.

1928 Commercial Drive Vancouver, B. C.

Now Open

High Class Confectionery

Give us a Trial. Then judge for yourself. Tobaccos Cigars, Cigarettes Fruits.

1832 Commercial Drive, between 2nd and 3rd Aves. W. L. Carter, Prop.

Our Opinion on the Range Question

We know we have your confidence and we have made ourselves worthy of it by handling the very best merchandise in our line.

We are familiar with the good qualities of every stove and range on the market. In our opinion

McMalleable Range

is the best of them all and the range in service will back us up in every good thing we can say of it. If there was a better range made, we would advise you to buy it. Will you not come and see it? We are sure we can convince you inside of five minutes that what we say about the South Bend Malleable is true.

W. R. OWEN

2337 Main Street

Phone Fairmont 447

Be Your Own Landlord

WE HAVE 6 HOUSES LISTED BELOW that we can deliver subject to the first deposit. Look them over, then see us.

No. 1

HOUSE NO. 315.—17TH AVENUE West, 6 rooms, furnace, fireplace, panelled hall, and dining room, bath and toilet separate, open balcony at back on second floor, full lot, 33x137 to lane. Our price to sell quick is only \$5250 and terms of \$600 cash and the balance \$100 every 3 mos. and interest at 7%.

No. 2

HOUSE NO. 279.—18TH AVE. WEST, 33x137 ft. lot, 7 rooms and all modern conveniences; furnace. We can deliver this home for \$5500, only \$600 cash and the balance at \$60 per month including interest. See this home without delay.

No. 3

120 22ND AVE. W., NEAR QUEBEC ST., 5 rooms, bungalow style, furnace, laundry tubs, bath and toilet sep., bevelled plate and colored glass doors, electric fixtures, all complete, our price only \$4200, only \$600 cash and the balance \$35.00 per mo. and interest.

No. 4

HOUSE ON CORNER 18TH AND John St., 6 rooms, furnace, fireplace, panelled hall and dining room, electric light fixtures, good high lot and corner; sold for \$4500; you can have it now for \$4500, \$500 cash and the balance \$45 per mo., including interest.

No. 5

HOUSE NEXT TO THE ABOVE SIMILAR to above in every way. Price only \$4200, \$400 cash, balance \$40 per month, including interest.

No. 6

HOUSE ON 50 FT. LOT ON 17TH Ave. near Martha St., 6 rooms, modern, only 1 block to cars, and a good buy at \$4500, easy terms.

Lougheed & CO.

2343 Main Street

Phone: Fairmont 497