The Western Call

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VOLUME V. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 20, 1914 No. 41

The Coal Strike === A Diagnosis and a Remedy

The Borden Government at Work --- Aid to Fisheries and Agriculture -- Liberals and the Tariff Clash

South Vancouver's Motto for the Year 1914 --- "In Gold We Trust"

IN GOLD WE TRUST

PRESENT DAY TEXT FOR SOUTH VANCOUVER

The axe is now pausing in its swing—a few more strokes and there will be no more heads left. Gold outvies Robespierre and Marat in bloodthirstiness.

But the work of reconstruction has begun! Strange, that the very first act of this Council elected to economise—its very first act of reconstruction should be a visit to Victoria to secure a larger remuneration for the Reeve and Council. We believe this should have been done two years ago, but still the irony of fate is there.

No matter, we hear that the paving of Main street is to go on, and that the wages of the men employed on the roads are to come down.

Why not, instead of harrassing the Paving company with delays and legalities—why not make friends with them and save the municipality something by getting a rebate on this reduction of wage account.

We still believe that the worst possible policy our muncipality can pursue is to stop work on its roads and other development work. We believe the employment of 600 men on Main street would help turn the tide. Add to that the rocking of a 20-foot way on Fraser, Victoria and Kerr streets to the River road, and our municipality would quickly recover from its hold-up.

We also recommend, while we are on this point, an agreement with Burnaby to seek assistance from the Provincial Government to open up Boundary road, and rock a 30-foot way the entire distance from Burrard Inlet to the Fraser.

Vancouver is filling up again. Empty houses are not nearly so plentiful today as 60 days ago. South Vancouver is also filling up, and building seems to have begun once more.

We must have roads to get around on; no community can thrive without good main roads. And we must have sewers to carry away our filth; $750,000 for sewers in South Vancouver this year, $1,000,000 in Vancouver and $100,000 in Point Grey and $100,000 in Burnaby, will help.

The spring time is at hand, the time of hope and joy, when dead ones come to life again. Wake up, South Vancouver, and go ahead.

THE DOUKHOBORS

Royal Commissioner William Blakemore and and the British Columbia government are to be congratulated on the report recently issued on one of the most interesting of the strange religious sects of Eastern Europe.

The report is as readable as a novel, and far more interesting than most and for sympathetic treatment of a tribe that has given our authorities some trouble it is a most singularly lucid and fair minded document. Indeed, we believe this report will find a high place in the archives of British state papers, and no one should try to form an opinion on the Doukhobours without first reading this report.

We are aware that in some quarters Commissioner Blakemore has been severely criticised for being too sympathetic, but we have reason to believe that these critics have been swayed by political needs, and that the report is in every way justified. In any case we are glad to see that the recommendations of the commissioner are being adopted by the government, and measures brought down to enforce them.

HINDOO IMMIGRATION

The question of Hindoo immigration into B. C. has been from the first most perplexing, and has deeply stirred the hearts of men on both sides. The Western Call has felt that for the British Columbian there was but one safe way—exclusion; and has strenuously advocated such a policy at all times—but we gladly print a letter from Rev. Dr. Kenneth J. Grant, now of Vancouver, who for many years was a missionary to the East Indians in Trinidad, and who presents a possible "way out" of a very embarrassing situation, writing as follows: "May I crave a little space to remark on the East Indian side of this huge, perplexing, pressing question. Indians, under the same flag as ourselves, stand in peculiarly close relations, and bald legislation of exclusion from the Dominion, notwithstanding the urgency of economic and racial arguments, would be impolitic and unjust.

"If we can justify our entrance into India as foreigners in the days of Queen Elizabeth for the purposes of gain, much more any East Indians now, not as foreigners, but as subjects of His Majesty King George, claim admission to Canada to improve their circumstances. And yet unrestricted Oriental immigration is inadmissable. This is the prevailing, if not the universal sentiment.

"What can we do? On us as a British people

(Continued on Page 7)

THE COAL SITUATION

The Coal-Strike situation in British Columbia is quite unbearable. This is becoming, more and more, the opinion of right thinking men all over the Province. Especially do the friends of the Administration feel that some solution must be reached and that the situation ought to be at once firmly taken in hand by the Minister of Mines. The attitude of the Western Call has been sympathetic to the men, and whilst deploring violence, which necessitated military and legal action, has persistently pointed out that no serious attempt has yet been made to bring matters to a head. In fact the public justly complain that they have been kept in the dark as to the real causes of the rupture between operators and men, and are growing steadily more impatient as they read of men for years good steady citizens—being sent to the penitentiary for two years. Men who in no real sense can be called criminals. Men who have families to sustain, and whose past characters have been good.

But there is another reason why British Columbians are growing restive. The strike is seriously disturbing trade at a time when the Province can ill afford it. Sixteen months of enforced idleness in one of the main industries of our Province has helped to cause a stagnation in business that almost everybody feels, and the worst of it is that day by day our coal trade, one of our greatest sources of revenue, is being lastingly enfeebled by our coal users, unable to get coal at any reasonable figure, transmuting their furnaces into oil burners.

Coal is now being brought into the province from Australia and advertised at $8.50 per ton. Household coal is $8 per ton, and we are only 30 miles from pithead, with a water haul from the bunkers. Coal can be put into the bunkers for $1.25 per ton at present wages. In Indiana and Illinois 10cts a ton is reckoned a fair net profit for operators. This makes $1.35 per ton at bunkers. Between that and $8 or $8.50 there is surely a huge sufficiency to supply our coal scuttles without adding with it the sorrow and disgrace of a nearly two years' lockout of three or four thousand of our sturdiest workers. As a matter of fact $4 should give the operators a very splendid profit.

Something must be done. The public are demanding it now, and their voice will grow louder as the days go by.

We realize the technical difficulties that lie in the way of government forcing an issue, but the coal situation is rapidly becoming a public scandal that should be abated. No one doubts for a single moment the ability of our very capable Premier to force a settlement of this issue very quickly and altogether outside of technical legalities. Most of us wonder why this has not already been done.

We do not know the inside facts that have caused the present deadlock betwixt operators and miners. The men say it is because of improper conditions in the mines; because the men who report that the operators are not regarding the laws and regulations governing the mine workings, are not protected whilst the operators are protected against the strikers, who were breaking laws merely in their efforts to get the operators to keep the laws.

On the other hand Premier McBride informed us in his recent speech of Monday last, that the gas, etc., is not the cause of the strike, but the fact that the United Mine Workers of America failed to entrench themselves at the Island colleries as quickly and as strongly as they had planned.

We care not which is the truth; we hold that the government can and ought to bring both parties to reason at once.

And the same remedy will suit either party.

THE REMEDY

British Columbia has plenty of good coal deposits. Let the government go into the coal business if the operators and miners—both or either of them refuse to come to an amicable settlement.

The operators on the Island have for years been in receipt of a remuneration for their coal products amply sufficient to enable them to treat their employees with such fairness as would secure their peaceful co-operation. This they have not done. There has been almost continual dissatisfaction.

If, on the other hand, the parties to blame in the present dispute are—as the Premier strongly avers—the miners, or rather the Union leaders, who desire to absolutely control the labor situation in British Columbia, in order to equalize labor conditions here so as to guard the Washington and Pennsylvania miners against that day when the Vancouver Island collieries, on the opening of the Panama canal, with its resultant rush of cheap labor and its enhancement of shipping facilities, would enter into keen competition with the American coal trade in the Coastal cities of U. S. A., both in Eastern and Western states.

If this be true, and this accusation forms the important part of the Premier's speech. Still our remedy holds good against the men and their leaders. We would humbly remind the Premier that there is another party to this dispute, namely, the long suffering public of British Columbia, who are neither miners nor mine owners. And the public are sick to death of this eternal coal dispute that has raised prices upon them until—whilst only 30 miles distant from pitheads—Australia can profitably send her coal here from 10,000 miles away.

British Columbia has great coal deposits untouched and practically on tide water. The people want to see these resources developed—want to see the miners at work. Let those who want to snarl over the bone at Nanaimo continue their game and let the government add another department to its already large and daily growing establishment on James bay, viz.: The Provincial Colleries Department, and give us B. C. coal at reasonable prices, instead of Australian coal at Diamond prices.

The time for radical action has come, and the people of British Columbia are demanding that operators and miners settle their differences at once or —or take the consequences.

BORDEN GOVERNMENT AT WORK

FISHERIES OF CANADA ARE A GREAT ASSET

Hon. Mr. Hazen Has Great Faith in This Industry—Waters of Canada Teeming With Vast Quantities of Fish—What the Government Is Doing to Encourage the Work.

Prosperity in the fisheries of Canada all along the line and an optimistic outlook for the industry generally were the main features of the statement made to the House of Commons by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Hon. Mr. Hazen is nothing if not progressive. He is never pessimistic about the possibilities of his native country, and while ever ready to advance the interests of the Maritime Provinces his national outlook enables him to survey comprehensively the fishing industry of Canada on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic coast. In response to some petty criticisms from an opposition member, Hon. Mr. Hazen showed how much the present Government was accomplishing for the fishing industry in comparison with the idleness which characterized the Laurier administration. He also showed how great was the development in the fishing industry and how it was increasing. The whole survey was one of the most cheering expositions of a government's work that has ever been heard in the House. Speaking on the fish industry, Mr. Hazen said:

Many Splendid Fisheries.

"Up to a few years ago Nova Scotia was the premier fish-producing province of Canada. To-day, British Columbia is enormously productive. The northern waters of British Columbia are teeming with fish, and although up to the present the industry has only been developed in two varieties, the halibut and the salmon, the waters of British Columbia are filled with herring, and sole, and crabs, and other fish, the trade in which can be developed to enormous advantage. With the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Prince Rupert to the East, I believe, from my own personal knowledge and observation in northern British Columbia this year, that in a few years Rupert will not only be the greatest fish port on the continent of America, but probably the greatest fish port in the world. In addition to our fisheries on the eastern and western coasts, we have splendid fisheries in the immense inland lakes, where the industry is capable of great development, with resultant increase in the wealth of the country, and an added source of food supply for the people of the prairie provinces. Owing to the wanton destruction of fish in the past by the implements used to catch them, we will have to take measures to repair the mischief that has been done, by providing for the artificial production of the fish. To a very considerable extent, measures in that direction are being taken today."

(Continued on Page 7)

JONAH AND THE WHALE

We have heard so much from arrogant, critical minds during the last quarter of a century of the "scientific" fact that a whale could never have swallowed Jonah that it is a good thing now to hear from a plain, matter of fact man "who knows."

Prof. George Mackloskie, Department of Biology, Princeton, tells us that, when off the coast of Japan, he got acquainted with Roy Matthews, one of the greatest living authorities on whales, for whaling has been his life's business. One day he asked Matthews if he had any difficulty in believing the story of Jonah, and to his great surprise he replied: "None, whatever." "Why," said he, "the air chamber of a whale is large enough and convenient enough to accommodate any man. A large whale requires as much air as 80 men. Its mouth is large enough for four men to stand upright in it. As it darts through the water with wide open mouth all kinds of small fish go down into the stomach, but a large body like Jonah would have to go into the air chamber, where he would suffer no great inconvenience. The whale, however, would not be very comfortable until it went ashore and coughed him out." So much then re. the probability of the story from one who knows a thousand-fold more regarding the matter than any critic.

FROM SERMON ON PAGE FOUR
By a former Vancouver man Read it.

ORANGEMEN AT NELSON

(By Special Wire)

Nelson, February 19,.

The Western Call, Vancouver.

Excellent meeting of Grand Black Chapter Tuesday. Resolutions passed condemning Bilingualism and Home Rule. J. W. Whiteley, new Grand Master. Grand Orange Lodge opened Wednesday with 150 delegates present. Important resolutions passed calling for total exclusion of Orientals from Canada and employment of British subjects on public works by Provincial and Federal Governments.

Thomas Duke

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There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

SOUTH VANCOUVER.

Since the memorable election of 17th January last, when the present council went into power, there has been a never ending stream of humanity pouring up and down the stairs in the Municipal hall. Old and young—short and tall—lean and stout—all are animated by the same desire, viz.: to get hold of one of the many vacancies created by the Gold two-edged sword.

Qualifications seem only a minor point in the eyes of many. "Pull," not qualifications, seem to be the open seasame thought necessary by all candidates.

On Monday last most of the members of the municipal staff turned out to pay their last tribute to their fellow worker, Mr. James, assessor. The late assessor was one of the oldest employes of the hall. Of a quiet retiring disposition, he was much respected by every one connected with the hall.

The following day the remains of Catherine Winters, wife of Detective Winters, was laid to rest. Both Mr. Winters and his late wife are old timers, and we question if there is today a man who is better known in South Vancouver than Tom Winters. For many years before entering the service of the Municipality of South Vancouver he followed the dairy and cattle business, and ten years ago, if there was a sale of cattle within fifty miles of Vancouver, Tom was at it. The employes at the hall contributed a beautiful wreath to both funerals.

The action of Councillor Thomas in the trial of Gateman and Houston causes more than ordinary comment and may yet have a serious result. That the Attorney General's attention will be drawn to the matter is certain. Magistrate Johnston and the court stenographer find themselves in a peculiar position in regard to Mr. Thomas' evidence. If what he says is correct, then no further reliance can be placed on the work of the lady stenographer at the hall, nor can the magistrate be relied on when furnishing the higher court with the evidence brought out in the Police Court.

The Council must also take action in the matter as it is up to Councillor Thomas now to draw their attention to the fact that the evidence he heard given before Judge McInnes, as the sworn testimony of the court stenographer was not as given in the Police Court in South Vancouver, and that he, Councillor Thomas, had to give the correct version. In justice to Magistrate Johnston and Miss Dench, court stenographer, a searching investigation should be instituted, and if it is found that Councillor Thomas made a mistake we are certain he will be the first to publicly apologize.

The impression has gone abroad that the Council is dominated and run by one man. This impression is largely due to a certain councillor claiming the credit for all the drastic action that has taken place. The other councillors are at present entirely in the shade. When any one is looking for a situation or seeking a favor rarely do such applicants ask for the Reeve or any other councillors but the one.

However, Councillors Thomas and Routledge are men who will not take a back seat for any one. So in the near future we hope to see Councillor Thomas and the others assert their individuality. The monopolization by any single individual of all credit for work done is neither good for the individual nor the community.

That a reaction is now taking place throughout the municipality at the hasty action of the council in their wholesale dismissals is plainly evidenced in every day conversation. An uneasy feeling prevails that the dismissals are not due to inefficiency, as at first stated, but rather is due, in some cases, to old standing grievances by some of the councillors who have taken advantage of their position to punish the officials because of some fancied slight in the past.

The dismissals must be vindicated by the appointment of a more efficient class of officials at a lower salary. If the council can prove this, their vindication is sure. However, if the offices declared vacant are filled by committee workers of the council, irrespective of competition and ability to hold the job, then the more intelligent ratepayers will take a hand in the business.

The doings of the council in the dismissals may be justified by after events, but they have created a precedent which will have an ulterior effect for many years, and will have a tendency to keep away the best class of officials from South Vancouver.

Had the council quietly assumed office and set to work dismissing and retrenching where necessary they would have carried the confidence of the ratepayers with them. On the contrary, office was assumed with a beating of drums of the showman class—a sword was exhibited and all were invited to see the executioner at work. As British subjects we pride ourselves on British justice; as ye mete so shall it be meted out to you. He that lives by the sword shall perish by the sword. Therefore, we will watch the building up of the destructive work undertaken by the present council.

FIELD CROPS OF CANADA, 1913

Report for the year ended December 31, 1913.

Last year's season was very favorable for grain growing in the Northwest provinces, where during the ripening, harvesting, and threshing periods conditions generally speaking were ideal. In Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Maritime provinces, on the other hand, the yield of grain was adversely affected by prolonged drouth.

For the whole of Canada the principal field crops occupied a total estimated area of 35,375,000 acres, as compared with 35,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value, computed at average local market prices, was $552,771,500, as compared with $556,344,100 in 1912.

Wheat upon 11,015,000 acres produced 231,717,000 bushels of the value of $156,462,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 10,996,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels and $139,090,000. Of the total wheat area 970,000 acres were devoted to fall wheat, the production being 22,592,000 bushels, and the value $18,185,000, as compared with 971,000 acres, 20,387,000 bushels and $17,157,000 in 1912.

Oats yielded a total of 404,669,000 bushels from 10,434,000 acres, and the value reached $128,893,000, the corresponding figures of 1912 being 9,966,000 acres, 391,629,000 bushels and $126,304,000.

Both the spring wheat and oat crops of 1913 are the highest on record in Canada, spring wheat as regards area, yield and value and oats as regards area and yield. The value of the oat crop was exceeded in 1911, when the amount was $132,949,000.

Barley upon 1,613,000 acres yielded 48,319,000 bushels of the value of $20,144,000, as against 1,581,000 acres, 49,398,000 bushels and $22,354,000 in 1912.

Flaxseed occupied 1,552,800 acres, and the production was 17,539,000 bushels of the value of $17,084,000, as compared with 2,021,900 acres, 26,130,000 bushels and $23,608,000 in 1912.

The quality of the grain crops, as indicated by averaged weight per measured bushel, was excellent and was superior to 1912. Spring wheat averaged 60.37 lb. against 58.90 lb. in 1912, oats 36.48 lb. against 35.40 lb. and barley 48.41 lb. against 47.59 lb.

In the three Northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1913 of wheat is estimated at 209,262,000 bushels, compared with 204,280,000 bushels in 1912, of oats at 242,413,000 bushels, compared with 242,321,000 bushels and of barley at 31,060,000 bushels, compared with 31,600,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1913 in Manitoba was 53,331,000 bushels from 2,804,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 121,559,000 bushels from 5,720,000 acres and in Alberta 34,372,000 bushels from 1,512,000 acres.

Census and Statistics Office.

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

LIBERALS AND THE TARIFF.

A Concerted Attack is Being Planned by the Opposition Upon Canada's Fiscal Policy.

Foiled in their attempt to make political capital at the expense of the farmer by the early exposure of the false, ridiculous and dangerous policy of "free food," the Liberal leaders are now preparing for a general assault upon the whole fabric of the National Policy, in the form of a demand for a general downward revision of the tariff.

What right have a few lawyers and political opportunists in the Liberal party to endanger the means of livelihood of thousands of honest workingmen in this country?

This is the question which every man who toils in a workshop should ask himself today. For there is not a shadow of a doubt that the Liberals have determined to destroy the National Policy. Their demand for a downward revision of the present tariff is the first step in that direction. And it is just as certain that Free Trade in Canada would be followed by the closing of the doors of hundreds of factories, by the throwing out of employment thousands of workmen, by a lowering of the wages that are now enjoyed, and by a lowering in the standard of living in every workingman's home.

Free Trade in Canada under present world conditions would mean national bankruptcy.

Under present conditions in Canada, its adoption would be national suicide. These are days of vast organization in business, and of masterful methods. The race is now to the active and the strong. Fiscal policies are weapons by which nations are fighting to retain their places in the fight for national and commercial supremacy. To remain in that fight for supremacy is a test of the keenest intelligence.

Under the aegis of the National Policy, we have prospered as few nations have prospered in the past. Our farmers have a splendid home market for nearly all they produce, our workingmen are the highest paid in the world, the land is dotted with factories, and agriculture and industry are flourishing side by side.

Is it the task of wisdom or statesmanship to uproot, to destroy the foundation upon which this national prosperity is builded?

The Provincial Government are putting through a loan for $10,000,000 at this session. This will provide at least $7,500,000 for public works in the province during 1914, and will raise the Provincial debt to $18,000,000. The policy is a just one. It is not fair that the present generation should pay all the cost of improvements that will be enjoyed by posterity, and no other country in the world dreams of doing it.

Grandview

Grandview Methodist Church

Pastor—Rev. F. G. Lett.

Sunday Services:—

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Epworth League—Monday 8 p.m.

Prayer Meeting—Wednesday 8 p.m.

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• • •

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SUNDAY SERVICES—Morning prayer and Holy Communion the first and third Sundays of the month at 11 a. m.; morning prayer every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Holy Communion 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a. m.; evening prayer every Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

WIRELESS FOR ALL

Great Powers' Treaty of the Sea—Outcome of Titanic and Volturno

Delegates of all the maritime powers signed at the Foreign office on Tuesday a convention which will be, humanely speaking, the charter of safety of every ocean going passenger in future.

With the tragedies of the Titanic and the Volturno in mind, the delegates guard against the idea that their regulations will make a liner safe or unsinkable, but the new requirements will be a great step forward. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were specially represented at the conference.

Iceberg Patrol.—The United States will control vessels patrolling the Atlantic for icebergs and derelicts, and will warn all liners by wireless. Captains warned must at night reduce speed or alter the course. All captains must give wireless warning of icebergs. All the Powers will share the cost, Britain paying 30 per cent., Germany, France, and the United States 15 each, and the others the rest.

Safety Bulkheads.—All ships must be subdivided into watertight compartments sufficient to keep them afloat in case of casualty, and must have bulkheads to prevent the spread of fire. There must be means of escape from these compartments. Carriage of dangerous goods in passenger liners is prohibited. Captains are urged to use unceasing vigilance and never think that their vessel is unsinkable.

Wireless for All.—Eevery ocean going vessel with fifty or more on board must have wireless with a range of 100 miles, and in most cases there must be a continuous watch by qualified men for wireless distress calls. A captain in distress may select from answering vessels the one most likely to help him.

Boats for All.—There must be life boats or equivalents (including life rafts) for all on board, with special life jackets for children. Sufficient sailors must be trained to use the boats.

Fire at Sea.—There must be organized patrols to detect fire and adequate means to put it out.

Light for Night Disasters.—It is urged that electric lighting and wireless generating machinery should be on an upper deck so as to be unaffected should the boilers' fires be put out by a leak.

Further details of the convention are to be published on February 15.

DETERMINED TO COLLECT $12,000,000

Cleveland, Ohio.—County Collectors Fackler and Agnew declared today that they are determined to use the state's entire power, if necessary, to collect approximately twelve millions assessed as personal tax against Rockfeller. They have just returned from a conference with the governor and other state officials. They said they had been assured of all needed backing in the fight. Rockfeller remained silent, but itis understood he means to resist.

In Southern Niageria, on the west coast of Africa, the British Government has done much to encourage the practice of forestry, and eight hundred villages now have communal plantations of rubber trees. The natives supply the labor, the native chiefs supply the land and the Forestry Department supplies the seeds, technical knowledge and tapping appliances. The profits are divided equally among the three co-operating parties.

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THREAD MILLIONAIRES

Fvie Members of Coats Family Have Died in Two Years

London.—The romantic career of the Coats family, the thread millionaires, has been running to its end with the death of no fewer than five members during the past two years. Each member has left a large fortune through which the British exchequer has been enriched by a total of some $6,000,000.

The death of James Coats in March 1912, left a fortune of nearly $10,000,000 without any provisions for its disposition; six months later Archibald Coats passed away, leaving sum of nearly $7,000,000; in January 1913, Sir James Coats died leaving nearly $9,000,000, and a few weeks later P. M. Coats, a son of Sir James died, leaving $1,000,000. The fifth death, which was that of Peter Coats in September last, left another fortune of $12,000,000, making the total fortunes of the deceased over $40,000,000. None of the Coats left anything to charity, but during their lifetime they had been generous givers.

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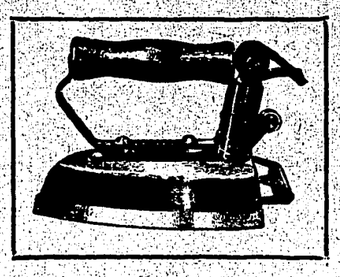

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The largest lake on the east slope of the Rocky mountains lies at the head waters of the Maligne river, a tributary of the Athabaska. It is twenty-two miles long and from one to three miles wide, and is surrounded by lofty mountains which make it one of the most beautiful spots in the Rocky mountain region. Yet this lake was practically unknown until a forest survey was made of this region last summer by the Dominion Forestry branch. Unfortunately, there are no fish in this lake, owing probably to the fact that the Maligne river flows underground for several miles, after leaving the lake.

The "Great Divide" is sometimes a very small affair in the Rocky mountains of Alberta and British Columbia. This summer a forest survey party sent out by the Dominion Forestry branch, found that the headwaters of the Athabaska river in Alberta were separated only by a narrow strip of low lying land from the waters of a lake in British Columbia which drains into the Columbia river. Were the outlet of this lake blocked and a shallow trench dug for a couple of hundred yards, its waters could be made to flow east instead of west. A somewhat similar case is seen where the head waters of the Smoky and Fraser rivers, though flowing in opposite directions, have their common source at the base of a great glacier on Mount Robson, which guards the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia.

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FURS THAT WEAR WELL.

The following statements by a writer in The London Times may be of interest and perhaps some value to those of us fortunate enough in these days when even fresh eggs are a luxury, to have any spare cash for furs. The durability of furs varies enormously, and has little relation to price. For example, ermine and chinchilla, both of which fall in the rare fur class, stand respectively at 25 and 15 in a table where skunk is 70 and beaver 90. In this table sea otter, with its water hairs, is taken at 100.

Here is the list in full:

Sea Otter	100
Beaver	90
Seal	75
Mink	70
Skunk	70
Persian Lamb	65
Baum Martn	65
Sable	60
Fox, Black, silver	40
Stone marten	40
Opossum	37
Musquash	33
Grey lamb	30
Nutria	27
Ermine	25
Lynx	25
Squirrel	25
Chinchilla	15
Broadtail	15
Caracul kid	10
Moleskin	7
Rabbit	5

The durability of furs is reduced by artificial coloring. The baum marten, which in a natural state stands at 65, in the table is only 45 after tinting. The amount of fur needed for a half-length coat of average girth is sixteen square feet; for a full-length motor coat ewenty-seven square feet is required.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada.

THE MEN WHO ARE GOVERNING CANADA

The commencement of a Parliamentary session always focuses the attention of the country upon the leader of the government. To him the people look for guidance and the legislative programme for the year. He is the dominating figure, the big personality in whose hands the reins of power rest.

The opening of the third session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada finds Robert Laird Borden more firmly entrenched than ever in the leadership of the Liberal-Conservative party. During last session, when party strife ran high, and the House of Commons witnessed scenes fortunately rare in Canadian history, Premier Borden exhibited the qualities of coolness, courage, dignity and patience, which marked him as the ideal leader. Time and again, by his tact, he saved the House from awkward situations, and members of the opposition quickly recognized his resourcefulness under all circumstances. He has thus placed himself, by virtue of his gifts, high in the regard of the Commons and in the affection of the Canadian people.

In the discharge of the duties of Prime Minister there are many difficulties. There are great questions to settle and innumerable details requiring careful attention. Representatives from all parts of the Dominion, electors, deputations and visitors of all shades of opinion are continually being received by the Prime Minister of Canada, who lends an ear to all.

Frank and Courteous.

It is safe to assume that no Premier, in his relations with the people, has ever shown more courtesy or entered more fully into the desires and needs of those who meet him than Robert Laird Borden. He enhances his office by the dignity of his manner, and he inspires confidence by frankness and firmness. The example set by Premier Borden when leader of the opposition; in his trip to the West, has never been surpassed in quality of determination and clear exposition of principles. On that journey he told the Westerners that he did not wish power at the expense of the Canadian people, meaning that he would not support reciprocity, even if it brought him the position of Prime Minister. That such an attitude was appreciated by Canadians was shown in the overwhelming victory a few months later.

As a leader of men the Conservative Prime Minister has few equals. His success has, in that respect, been gained by years of hard work and patient persistence. From the moment when the young Halifax lawyer became a member of Parliament until the present time he never swerved from the ideal he had set before him. He never deviated from the path of duty, and he always regarded the interests of the people as a treasure to be guarded zealously. Men have thus recognized that in the Conservative leader there was a man amongst men, and they fell in under his leadership naturally.

Predictions Were False.

Premier Borden has made a success of his work, greatly to the chagrin of his political enemies. The doleful prophecies made after the formation of his cabinet have never been fulfilled. The talk about "unholy alliances" has now fallen flat, and his government and the members of Parliament stand united today in all matters vitally affecting the people. Nowhere was this more evident than during the discusion on Mr. Borden's naval proposals, when the Liberal party blockaded every effort of the Conservatives to have the measure passed. Cabinet minister and back-bencher stood by their leader, and out of that troublous time there became evident the great hold which the Prime Minister had upon the loyalty and devotion of his followers.

The reputation of Mr. Borden as a lawyer and authority on constitutional law had been very high before he became Premier, but he has surpassed even that. On such questions as the famous Ne Temere bill, the relations of Canada with other countries, the rules of the House of Commons, he showed an amazing grasp of the essentials and details of constitutional law. Friend and foe alike were astonished at the comprehensive and cogent manner in which these questions were summed up by Mr. Borden, and an air of relief and confidence was always apparent when he rose to speak. The result is seen in the peerless position now held by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

An International Figure.

The reputation gained by Mr. Borden since his access to office is not merely national. It has become international. On the occasion of his famous visit to England in 1912, to discuss the naval proposals with the Admiralty, he established himself as a new force in Empire politics. His speeches, while in England, delighted the members of both political parties. Thoughtful, practical, frank and patriotic, they were eminently suited to the time of his visit, and Englishmen welcomed him as a true son, who was imbued with the spirit which had made for England's greatness. When he returned to Canada and launched his naval proposals he showed determination and doggedness, and his recent declaration that he will yet help England, when he gets the opportunity, shows his calibre.

Robert Laird Borden has been but a few months over two years in office. He has in that time become settled in the confidence and esteem of the Canadian people. He has gained that position by consecrating his services to the Canadian people. He followed an administration which had been in office fifteen years, and a Prime Minister who also had the confidence of his followers to a remarkable degree. But nothing daunted, Mr. Borden pursued his course, and is now recognized as a foremost Empire statesman.

This His Third Session.

He faces his third session as Prime Minister. But he has no fear. Already he has to his credit useful and well appreciated legislation, and is contemplating reform in many directions. Premier Borden knows not only by the result of the recent by-elections, but also by the evidences of appreciation from all quarters, that he has the Canadian people behind him in his future programme. Like Bayard, he faces his enemies squarely and his friends hopefully, because he is without fear and without reproach.

GOVERNMENT RESERVES WATER-POWER SITES

Survey of Vermillion Falls on Peace River — Other Reservations in North-West Provinces.

Consistent with the policy of the Dominion Government to preserve the water powers for the people, the Department of the Interior is placing under reservation all vacant Dominion land that the Superintendent of Water Powers may recommend to be valuable for the development of water power.

Six whole sections of land, in township 108, range 6, west of the 5th meridian, have recently been reserved from disposition of any kind until the engineers of the Water Power Branch have had an opportunity to make a complete survey of the famous power site at Vermillion falls, on the Peace river in Northern Alberta.

Similar reservations have been made on the various rivers in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and in the railway belt of British Columbia. Particular mention might be made of reservations covering land contiguous to Grand rapids on the Athabaska river, the various power sites on the Elbow and the Bow rivers, in the province of Alberta; for land required for the development of power at Grand rapids on the Saskatchewan river, and all unoccupied land along the Winnipeg river, in the province of Manitoba.

MT. PLEASANT SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Mt. Pleasant Suffrage League, to be held in Lee Hall, 2421 Main St. on Monday night at 8 P. M. will be addressed by Mr. Morton, who has been for some years closely connected with the labor movement in England.

The meeting is free and the public is cordially invited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Of Valuable Property.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction on Wednesday, February 11th, 1913, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon by Thomas Shirley, Auctioneer, at his office in the Davis Chambers, 615 Hastings Street West in the City of Vancouver, B. C., the following property, namely, Lot 16, in Block 2, in the Sub-division of District Lot 663, Municipality of South Vancouver, map 1390:

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated on the east side of Chester Street between 47th and 49th Avenues East in the Municipality of South Vancouver, and that there is a two and a half storey frame dwelling erected thereon.

TERMS OF SALE:

Twenty per cent of the purchase money is to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance in accordance with the conditions to be then made known.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, Solicitors, Canada Life Building, Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

DATED at Vancouver, B. C., this 15th day of January, 1914.

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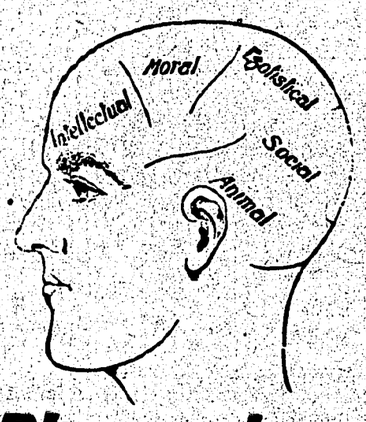

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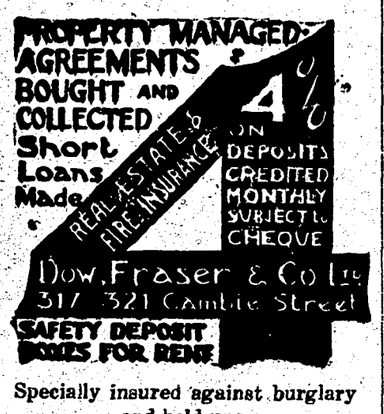

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A SERMON WORTH READING

BY A FORMER VANCOUVERITE

The Critics and Their Tangled Webs

Rev. Thomas James McCrossan, B. A.-B. D., Pastor of Oliver Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

In the world today there are thousands of scholarly men, and men of reverent spirits, who tell us that Jesus Christ is not our highest and final authority on the Old Testament.

Dr. Driver in his "Introduction to the Old Testament," says: "Jesus accepted as the basis of His teaching the opinions of the Old Testament current around Him. He assumed in His allusions to it the premises which His opponents recognized, and which could not have been questioned without raising issues for which the time was yet ripe, and which had they been raised would have interfered seriously with the paramont purpose of His life."

George Jackson of Victoria University, Toronto, in his recent book, "Studies in the Old Testament," p. 50, says: "Christ assumes the Mosiac authorship of the Pentateuch and the Davidic authorship of the 110th Psalm, modern scholarship denies both." Then p. 47 he says: "A man may not do violence to his intellectual conscience at the bidding of any authority however august." In other words, a man is only to believe what appeals to his own intellect as true, whether his conclusions deny the straight teachings of Jesus Christ or not. This conclusion of the critics comes from Emerson's influence, who says in his essay on Self Reliance: "To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you, in your private heart, is true for all men, that is genius. Speak your latent conviction and it shall be the universal sense; for the inmost in due time becomes the outmost and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpets of the last judgment. A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within more than the luster of bards and sages." (These bards and sages include Jesus Christ.)

Charles A. Briggs, perhaps the ablest of all the American destructive critics, says: (Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch, page 28.) "Jesus knew not the day nor the hour of His second coming. He may not have known the facts involved in modern criticism."

Regarding this same point Jackson says, page 51, "Christ has told us that something of the future was hidden from his knowledge (Mark: 13:22), why should we be willing to learn that something of the past as well, which had no obvious bearing on His earthly mission, should have remained unknown to His human mind." This is the position of all the Higher Critics of today, even the most moderate of them, and their names are legion.

Now let us look at some of the suppositions of these critics to which Christ gives the lie. (1) All these critics tell us, that Genesis 1 and 2, regarding the origin of earth and man, are not in harmony with the findings of the best scientists. They are in no way authoritative records, only legends.

W. R. Harper, in the Biblical World of 1894, said, "These stories are not history; they are not scientific records, for science is modern."

President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, said in a speech delivered in Chicago recently (referring to Genesis), "The Bible is a human record, full of error and absurdity."

In the "New Standard Dictionary," Prof. Nourse, one of thec hief editors, says regarding Genesis, "In the light of modern science and of recent archaelogical discovery, the historical value of Genesis 1-11 is no longer an open question. We cannot go to Genesis for our cosmogony or for our geology. We cannot go to Genesis 2 and 3 for the literal facts regarding the origin of man nor of evil."

And George Adam Smith says (Yale Lectures), "In the pre-Abrahamic accounts we are not dealing with history. The first nine chapters of Genesis to a large extent were taken from the raw material of Babylonian myths and legends."

George Jackson expresses the universal opinion of the critics when he says (page 128) regarding the great debate betwen Huxley and Gladstone on this very question in 1885, "Gladstone's defenceless position left him at the mercy of his wily foe."

But Jesus believed the records of creation in Genesis to be true, for in Matthew 19:4, He says, "Have ye not read that he which made them at the beginning, made them male and female." Where else could they have read this but in Genesis; so Christ here puts the stamp of His approval on the creation records of Genesis. All the critics freely admit this, but Christ only knew what He had been taught by the Jewish rabbis, like any other Jewish youth.

But the greatest of our scientists say Christ was right and the critics are wrong.

Sir William Dawson says: "The order of creation, as stated in Genesis is faultless in the light of modern science, and many of its details present the most remarkable agreement with the results of sciences born only in our own day."

Prof. A. H. Guyot says: "To a sincere and unsophisticaed mind it must be evident that the grand outlines sketched by Moses are the same which those of modern science enables us to trace."

Hugh Miller (that Prince of geologists), says: "It is only as the fulness of the time comes, in the brighter light of increasing scientific knowledge that these grand old oracles of the Bible, so apparently simple, but so marvelously pregnant with meaning, stand forth at once, cleared of all erroneous human glosses and vindicated as the inspired testimonies of Jehovah."

And Dana, by the way, was the referee in the great debate between Huxley and Gladstone. That debate took place in 1885. When both men had put in their findings, they concluded, since neither of them was a great geologist, to leave the matter to the greatest of all living geologists to decide, and they therefore left it to Dana, whose decision can be found in the Nineteenth Century Magazine for August, 1886. Here it is: "I agree in all essential points with Mr. Gladstone and I believe that the first chapter of Genesis and science are in accord." (For full particulars regarding this debate read Sir Robert Anderson's Book, "A Doubter's Doubts re. Science and Religion.")

People tell me that George Jackson, George Adam Smith, Dr. Driver and all these critics are noble Chrstian men. Then why in the name of common sense, when they tell us that Genesis 1 and 2 are only myths and legends, do they not add "This is merely our opinion, but Dana, Sir William Dawson, Hugh Miller, Lord Kelvin, George Fred Wright, De Cyon, W. H. Dallinger, and the majority of great scientists of the world think the very opposite." This would show them to be honest. With such mighty authorities on the side of the Bible they would continue to believe in these records until they had been proven false.

Listen to Dana's own testimony regarding Genesis:. He says "The first thought that strikes the scientific reader is the evidence of divinity. There is so much that the most recent readings of science, have for the first time explained, that the idea of man as the author becomes utterly incomprehensible. By proving the record true (Driver, Briggs, George A. Smith, Jackson, etc., say it is only myth and legend), science pronounces it divine, for who could correctly have narrated the secrets of eternity, but God himself." How true this is. The sacred writers of China tell us that their God, Pwangu, carved the heavens out of granite. If we found a fool theory like this in Genesis we would know it was a man made book. The Hindus tell us that the world was flat. That it stood upon the backs of six elephants, and the elephants on a great tortoise shell, and the tortoise shell upon the back of a great snake; and every time the elephants shook themselves it caused the earth to quake. Now every nation has some foolish theory to account for the creation of the earth and man, except the Jews. Anr remember that when Genesis was written the Jews knew no more about science than the Chinese and Hindus, and yet here we have a record that agrees with the findings of the greatest scientists of the past fifty years. No wonder Dana, Hugh Miller, Dawson, Kelvin and all the great scientists give their approval to Genesis, and so to the teaching of Jesus Christ, who put the seal of His approval on these records.

But says some one, "Why do these critics oppose the records of Genesis?" Because it paralyzes their suppositions.

Erdmans (until recently one of the greatest leaders of the critics on the continent), says, in the July Expositor of 1900, regarding higher criticism, "A good deal of belief in evolution is involved in it." And James Orr (in Problem of Old Testament, page 26), says: "The guiding idea of the critical school is no longer revelation, but evolution. Man's oldest ideas of God being supposed to be his poorest, an original Monotheism in this people is decisively rejected."

Now all the leading German critics are evolutionists and our English and American critics have simply accepted their conclusions based upon this false theory. Dr. J. P. Peters (himself a higher critic) in his book, "The Old Testament and the New Scholarship," page 94, says: "Viewing history then as an evolutionist, we have a working hypothesis which helps to fit events, institutions, laws, thoughts, beliefs, customs, rites and ceremonies into their place in a great progressive series." Then he adds: "This is done on the theory that each rite, each opinion, each belief is developed out of something which preceded it." Here then we have the secret of their whole pernicious system. Believing that man came from the lower forms of life, of course Adam would know but little more than the brutes, and Abraham, Isaac and Jacob must all be myths, for they knew far more regarding God in that early day than men who lived one thousand years later. This, of course, according to their theory, would be impossible, so they get rid of this difficulty by calling them myths, the creation of some mind from 800 to 600 B. C., when evolution had done its work and given men the knowledge of God which Abraham possessed.

Sir William Dawson (Earth and Man, 317), says: "The evolution doctrine is one of the strangest phenonmena of humanity. It existed most naturally in the oldest philosophy and poetry, in connection with the crudest and most uncritical attempts of the human mind to grasp the system of nature; but that in our day a system destitute of any shadow of proof and supported by vague analogies and figures of speech and by arbitrary and artificial coherence of its own parts, should find able adherents to string upon its thread of hypothesis our vast and weighty stores of knowledge, is surpassingly strange." Then he adds: "But for the vigor that one sees everywhere, it might be taken as an indication that the human mind has fallen into a state of senility and in its dotage mistakes for science the imaginations which are the dreams of youth."

De Cyon (the greatest of Russian scientists, in his recent book "God and Science"), says: "Evolution is pure assumption." He quotes Fraas (who devoted his whole life to the study of fossil animals) as saying, "The idea that mankind has descended from any Simian species whatsoever, is certainly the most folish idea ever put forth by a man writing on the history of man. It should be handed down to posterity in a new edition of "The memorials on human follies." Then he adds, "No proof of this theory can ever be given from disovered fossils." In this same book De Cyon shows Haeckel (the chief exponent of evolution in Germany) in his proper light. He quotes Prof. Chowlson (the eminent physicist of St. Petersburg), who says:

"All that Haeckel explains and affirms concerning questions of physics is false and shows an ignorance of the most elementary problems which is hardly believable." Here too, will be found a record of the falsification of plates by Haeckel, recently discovered by Dr. Arnold Brass. It has been conclusively proven that Haeckel has pictured the fetuses of a dog, a chicken and a mole with a single plate, labeled in three different ways; and this is only one of many such falsifications. Yet this same Haeckel is held before thousands of American students today as perhaps the greatest of living scientists.

Again listen to Dana regarding evolution (Geological Story, page 290). He says: "The present teaching of geology is that man is not of nature's making. Independently of such evidences, man's high reason, his unsatisfied longings and aspirations, his free will, all afford the fullest assurance that he owes his existance to the special act of the Infinite Being whose image he bears."

Then when Jesus Christ set the seal of His approval upon the creation narratives of Genesis, He did not do so because it was God's own truth. Now, if Christ and the great scientists are correct; if Adam really did come straight from the hand of God, pure, holy and fully developed in mind, why should it be thought a thing incredible that these patriarchs should know so much regarding God? But to believe as the critics believe forces us to one of two conclusions. Either man came by evolution or else God created him a man, but a mighty poor specimen of man, just a little higher than the brute creation.

(2) Again all these critics deny that Moses wrote the Pentateuch. Why? For the same reason; because it does not fit into their theory of an evolutionary development. No one in Moses' day knew enough regarding God and His laws to write as Moses is supposed to have written. To develop such a person, by a process of evolution would have taken several hundreds of years more, at the very earliest not before Josiah's time, about 650 B. C. (a) For years it was said Moses could not have written the Pentateuch because writing was unknown in his day. But in 1887 the Tel-el-Amana tablets were discovered in Northern Egypt. There are more than three hundred of these tablets from different lands, including Babylon and Palestine, and so it was proven that the Jews could write even before Moses' day. (b) Then these critics said that Moses could not have written these books because a code of laws so elaborate as that of Moses could not have originated at that early date. They offered no proof, only made this assertion. Now, as it is one of their fundamental principles never to believe any statement of the Old Testament (which they don't want to believe) unless it is corroborated by Pagan history, there was nothing to do but to await evidence. That evidence came a few years ago when the code of Hammurabi, king of Babylon in the days of Abraham, was discovered This code is just as elaborate as the code of Moses, and reveals an advanced idea of law such as the critics never dreamed of. (c) Then in desperation the critics turned to the theory of the French infidel, Astruc, that Moses could not have been the author of the Pentateuch because they find indisputable evidence of several different authors. The one who uses Jehovah for God they call the "J" writer. The one who uses Elohim, they call the "E" writer, and the one who speaks of the altar and the sacrifices they call the "P"—the priestly writer. Then anything they cannot thus classify they refer to "R"—the Redactor.

Wellhausen was the great German advocate of this theory for many years, and he was followed by Erdmans of Leiden. Lately, however, Erdmans (perhaps the greatest Hebrew scholar on the continent) has given up the theory as untenable and says in the Expositor of July, 1909, "Personally, I am convinced that the critics are on the wrong track, and that we shall never be able to explain the composite character of the Hexateuch, if we do not do away with the Javistic, Elohistic and Priestly writers." And Dr. Weinel (once a leader maong the liberals of Germany) in his recent article, "Is the Liberal Jesus Christ." "He evidently grew but little after his school days; and regarding Wellhausen and other liberal leaders, he says, 'They are blind leaders of the blind, men possessed of a fixed idea,' and the public is warned against them as 'men who move in a circle.'"

The greatest of the archaelogists have turned against the critics such as Winckler, Halevey, Ditlif, Nielson, Naville, Flinders, Petrie, Pinches, Hilprecht, Hommel, Rawlinson and Sayce. These men have proved so many of the critics' suppositions to be false, that they have now concluded to accept the whole Old Testament as the inspired word of God

(To be continued.)

Last Friday evening Miss Violet Bowes gave a gay and informal party at her home on William street, Grandview. The house was seasonably decorated with hearts and ivy. The entertainment of the evening was carried out in entire harmony with St. Valentine. Progressive whist was followed by several contests and an auction sale which caused a great deal of merriment. The winners at cards and the contests received very pretty and useful prizes. Supper was served at midnight. Those present were: Misses Virginia Odlum, Mary Vallans, Effie Vallans, Hughena Urquhart, Jessie Hamilton, Grace Chambers, Reta Wood, Grace Wood, Hilda Gray, Dora Spencer, Elsie Knight, Mary Ehlers, Belle Smith; Messrs. C. Anders, V. Anders, J. Pochin, J. Blair, H. Ashley, B. Matchett, L. Solloway, B. Gibson, H. Proctor, H. Pim, S. McSpadden, R. Herald, A. Ruffell.

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Opposition makes strange bed-fellows. Here's Dr. Mike Clark, a rank free trader, travelling around with Ned Macdonald, of Pictou, one of the warmest advocates of protection in Parliament.

—x—

Free food, for the benefit of the Canadian consumer, has been replaced in the iberal programme by free wheat for the benefit of the American miller.

—x—

The new parcel post will go a long way toward bringing the producer and the consumer closer together, which was never attempted during the fifteen years of Liberal rule, when the cost of living was going up.

—x—

Sir Wilfred Laurier should have a man with a good memory to protect him against the snares laid for him, into which he falls so joyously, and from which he emerges so ignominiously.

—x—

The reference to financial stringency in the spech from the Throne induced Sir Wilfred to boast that there was no such situation during his regime, that hard times ceased in 1896, and came back in 1913.

—x—

Mr. Borden then showed that the paragraph was quoted almost word for word from a paragraph in the speech from the Throne written by Sir Wilfred in 1908, when a similar stringency existed.

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Crystal Springs, Florida

A 10-acre farm, the best land, with the best people, the best conditions and the best climate in the world, 10 acres for $160; no liquor, with its damnable blighting influence destroying men, women and children, and filling our prisons with criminals made by its insidious use, allowed to be sold in the neighborhood; all public utilities owned by the people (and you can be one of them); the water supply is perfect, 35,000 gallons bubbling up from the spring every minute, giving a supply of the purest water, with 365 days of sunshine, with sufficient rain, enabling you to grow three crops a year and make a profit of $500 per acre. Railway in city. You are 2000 miles nearer the best market than California. You have the best shipping facilities. This sounds like the land of promise. It is. Some people call it the Garden of Eden. You will want to learn more of this lovely place, so call at my house any evening, 1768 Robson St., and I will show you some of the produce and photos of this lovely place. C. T. W. Piper.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

REGINA BOARD OF TRADE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

Regina, Feb.—It is announced that the Provincial Government will bring to Saskatchewan at least 1,000 farm laborers during the present year; the first party is expected to arrive during the latter part of March. Arrangements are being made to bring to the Province a large number of domestics.

Regina, Feb.—C. A. Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, with head quarters at Regina, has advocated the consideration of an inland waterway from ocean to prairie as the most practical way of making the raising of grain a profitable undertaking for the farmer. Mr. Dunning is a member of the Saskatchewan Grain Commission which recently visited foreign countries with a view to considering conditions and the means by which marketing arrangements could be improved. The numerous transfers of the wheat, such as from cars to large boats, then to smaller boats, and again to the ocean going boats, is, according to Mr. Dunning's statement, "an expensive combination."

• • •

DISPOSAL OF BRUSH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Provincial Forest Branch Pursues Progressive Policy to Reduce Fire Menace.

During the past year, much progress has been made in the province of British Columbia in connection with minimizing fire risks through the disposal of slash resulting from lumbering operations. In 1913, according to the Provincial Forest Branch, about 20,000 acres of lumbering slash were burned in that province, and a much larger area would have been burned had it not been for an extremely wet autumn. On the Coast and in the interior, several experimental areas were burned by the Forest Branch, which, also, in co-operation with the Department of Public Works, burned a great many miles of slash along public roads. Such inflammable debris constitutes a serious fire menace as long as it is allowed to remain undisposed of.

The Forest Branch, in co-operation with private land owners, secured the burning of quantities of slash created by road and railroad construction through private lands. It was a condition of the charter of the railways now building through the province, aggregating 1,800 miles in length through timbered territory, that where timber is taken from Crown lands for construction purposes, the slash shall be piled and burned, scattered and burned, or lopped, according to the direction of the forest officers. This was done over an area of nearly a quarter of a million acres.

About one hundred and twenty timber sales are completed or under negotiation with private companies, both lumber and pulp companies, and brush disposal is an important provision of each timber sale contract. Specific information is being collected by the Forest Branch as to the cost of brush disposal, but it is too early as yet to make definite announcement of the results.—C. L.

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B. C. MAGAZINE.

If the February number of the British-Columbia Magazine is a promise of the future under the new management, it bids fair to meet with the success a local monthly of this kind deserves. The new size of the magazine is in line with the lead given by some of the monthly magazines of the United States which have adopted the customary weekly magazine measurement as a standard. The British Columbia Magazine is rather smaller, but it is of a very convenient size and well got up. It is under entirely new ownership and guidance, and Mr. W. J. Wilson, the proprietor, in announcing the change states that the intention of the new company is to make the magazine the most readable, best illustrated and printed monthly in Western Canada. The stories in the magazine are written with a keen appreciation for the possibilities of British Columbia. The editorials deal with subjects of special interest to British Columbians, and stage, finance and fashions all figure in the production. The Western Call wishes the British Columbia magazine a happy and prosperous career.

BIRDS AND INSECTS

The birds destroy enormous quantities of insects. A conservative estimate of the number consumed by each individual insectivorous bird is one hundred a day.

The figures for Massachusetts alone illustrate what birds can do: A careful estimate gives five insect-eating birds to the acre, making a total of at least 25,600,000 for the state. These birds consume daily, between the first of May and the end of September, 2,560,000,000 insects, or 21,000 bushels of them. The total for the season is about 360,000,000,000 insects, or 3,000,000 bushels. If this bird population could be increased one bird to the acre, it would mean the destruction of 600,000 more bushels of insects during the five months. Can we therefore afford to sacrifice the life of even one of these industrious servants?—Our Dumb Animals.

• • •

BIRD PROTECTION

All bird lovers will rejoice that a bill has been reported favorably to Congress by the committee having it in charge, providing for Federal protection of migratory birds. This bill, if it passes, and its friends are very hopeful, will do much to end the destruction of thousands of game and song birds that are yearly the victims of pot hunters and the brutal men and boys in states where they are not now protected. When our robins and other feathered friends of the air go South in the autumn we shall be able to see them take their long flight with the comfort of knowing that, until their return, the strong hand of the national government is reached out in their defense.—Our Dumb Animals.

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PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FOR WORKING CHILDREN

Upon the recommendation of a special commisison in New York state, the legislation has enacted that, before a working certificate is issued, a thorough physical examination of every child shall be made by a medical health officer of the Department of Health, and that a duplicate record of the results of such physical examination shall be transmitted to the Department of Labor. During six months this law, in New York city alone, prevented 324 physically unfit children from going to work in factories.

It would be well also that the definition of labor be amplified, as brain work is more exacting upon the physical strength than muscular work, and under present conditions the environment during working hours of the average skilled mechanic is infinitely more sanitary than are most of our offices and stores.

That the per capita consumption of water in most cities of North America is inordinately high, can be shown by a comparison with centers of population in Europe. The tables below give figures taken from representative cities on both sides of the Atlantic, and furnish a good basis for such a comparison:

	Imp. gals. Per head Per day.
St. John, N. B	200
Vancouver	160
Montreal	120
Ottawa	190
Toronto	95
Hamilton	98
New York	100
Buffalo	270
Chicago	190
Philadelphia	175
Average	159.8
Vienna, Austria	14
Ascher, Germany	24
Basel, Switzerland	40
Copenhagen, Denmark	26
Hamburg, Germany	40
London, England	36
Liverpool, England	36
Glasgow, Scotland	72
Newcastle - on - Tyne, England	33
Hull, England	38
Nuneaton, England	18
Stirling, Scotland	53
Riga, Russia	21
Manchester, England	42
Devonport, England	40
Average	35.5

ENDERBY.

From Our Own Corespondent.

On Thursday evening of last week the Presbyterian choir visited the home of Mr. Fortune. The orchestra entertained the company. Mr. Watson performed the Highland fling and sang Gaelic songs. The company drove home to the music of "Coming Thro' the Rye."

Mr. Ruttan, ex-mayor, is expected home any day from Fort Fraser. He is coming down to take his family back with him.

Enderby is now enjoying beautiful spring weather.

LYTTON NEWS.

During the summer and autumn many applications have been made, some of which still await hearing, for water rights on the innumerable creeks that flow into the Fraser north of here.

Nearly all of these are for the use of water for irrigation, indicating a great amount of land cultivation begun or projected. In spite of the uninviting appearance of the Fraser, looking north from here, the benches are wide and can be made fertile by irrigation, and every creek is the center of a valley, some of considerable width. The occupied land is now nearly continuous for about a distance of about 20 miles.

The Lytton-Lillooet road still engages a number of men to keep it available for the traffic between the two towns, which is still heavy. Watchmen are stationed on the bridges to enforce the rule that only one team with a loaded wagon may cross at once.

• • •

TO ALLOW WOMEN TO VOTE.

Important Change in Constitution of Bohemia.

Vienna, Feb.—Women are to be enfranchised in Bohemia. The Austrian prime minister, Count Sturgkh, announced to the leaders of the German and Czech parties in the Bohemian diet that the Austrian government proposes to alter the Bohemian constitution in such a way as to enfranchise women.

• • •

London, Feb.—From Punch: "Speaking at Toronto ex-President Taft said the world would have been much worse off without England. We believe this is so. Without Engladn there might have no American nation to speak."

• • •

OUR COSTLIEST PRODUCT

There are many costly productions in this country of ours today, such as food, fuel, clothing, luxuries, gold and silver. But the costilest product that we are making today as a nation is the **Drunkard**. He costs more than the Panama canal, more than our navy, wars, floods or fires. In actual numbers the saloons of our country graduate, and turn out upon our streets 600,000 drunkards every year. Of this number 100,000 are boys between 16 and 20 years old. Today there are 1,000,000 drunkards boys.

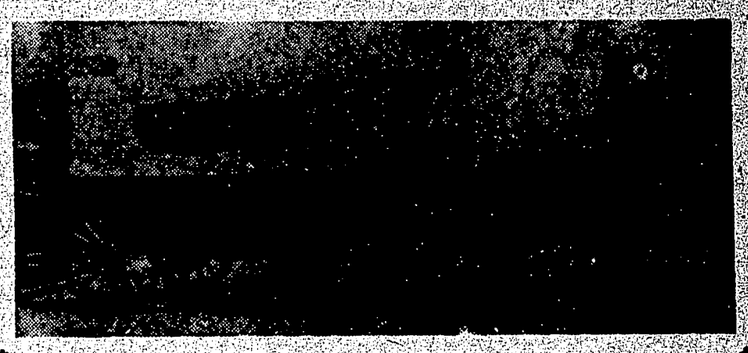
Fifty per cent of the men wounded in the U. S., of whom 166,666 are in battle die. The other 50 per cent have their lives shortened from 10 to 20 years. There are 5,000,000 heavy drinkers in the United States today, mortally wounded. There are 20,000,000 tipplers, seriously wounded. More than have been wounded in all the battles of the world since the dawn of history. They are wounded in such a way as to be unfit for the responsibilities of fathers, teachers, doctors or lawyers.

The drunkard is the costilest product from a financial standpoint, that our country produces today. It costs $1,250,000 for liquor to produce this great annual crop of 600,000 drunkards, to say nothing of the indirect cost, through sickness, lost earning capacity of 300,000 who die a premature death, and the 600,000 drunkards who, by being made drunkards become a liability instead of an asset. Indirectly the drunkard making business produces 70 per cent of the poverty, including the making of 1,250,000 orphans each year. It ruins thousands of homes by causing 75 per cent of the 130 divorces that are granted in our courts every day. It causes 50 per cent of the epilepsy, 50 per cent of the insanity, and 85 per cent of the crime.

WOMEN TO WORK RANCH

Colonial Intelligence Bureau Builds College Near Vernon for Educating Women to Work Independently

Vernon, B. C.—For the purpose of educating young English women to local conditions and to give them an idea of colonial life so they will be in condition to start for themselves, a new college, which will cost $7000, has been erected on the "Princess Patricia Ranch" on the Coldstream, about four miles from Vernon. The ranch is owned by an English institution and is run by the Colonial Intelligence League, some of its members being Princess Christian, Princess of Pless and Princess Patricia. The new structure is built on the same principle as a large home and accommodates eight young ladies and the superintendent, who is Mrs. Snelus. The ranch consists of fifteen acres, all of which is under cultivation, and is worked by the pupils who learn practical forming.



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The SABLE LORCHA

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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"The supposition that the words are a paraphrase of Mencius," he explained, "would not be tenable, perhaps—the idea is not anomalous—were it not that we find running through the series, other quotations that are unquestionably of Chinese origin. The first letter, for example, concludes with: 'The ways of our God are many. On the righteous he showers blessings; on the evil he pours forth misery.' This is from the Book of History, or 'Shu King,' in which are the documents edited by Confucius himself. It usually has been rendered in this way: 'The ways of God are not invariable. On the good doer he sends down all blessings, and on the evil doer he sends down all miseries.' That is the more exact rendering. And again, in the second letter we find—" He paused a moment, taking up the second sheet, and focusing his dim eyes upon the lines. "We find," he went on, "'Fine words and a smiling countenance make not virtue,' which is from the Lunhu, or 'Analects' of Confucius, in which the views and maxims of the sage are retailed by his disciples. 'Smiling countenance' is hardly the best translation. 'Insinuating appearance' is more nearly the English equivalent, and I should prefer 'are rarely connected, or associated, with virtue' to 'make not virtue.'"

"Those, of course, are unmistakably translations," I agreed.

"And so are the concluding sentences of the third, the autograph, letter," he assured me. "'Say not Heaven is high above! Heaven ascends and descends about our deeds, daily inspecting us, wheresoever we are.' I find it in one of the sacrificial odes of Kau, and it is the best rendered of all the excerpts."

"So your conclusion as to the authorship is—?" I queried.

"Chinese, undoubtedly," he answered. "These were written, I should say, by a Chinaman, educated, probably, in this country. His English is the English of the educated Oriental, but the quotations from Confucius and his commentators are characteristic. With the average Chinaman, to know Confucius is to know all; what he said is all-sufficient; what he did not say is not worth saying. Another identifying feature is the effort to make afraid. Their religion is fear."

Having concluded his exposition, Professor Griffin was disposed to enter upon a more or less lengthy discourse on Chinese character and literature in general. However illuminative this might have been under ordinary conditions, I was assuredly in no mood to listen to it at this time. The information he had given me, while it merely verified suspicions which I had held from the first, set me to speculating on the individual source of the letters; and with so modern an instance at hand I was naturally disinclined to consider the authorship of writings dating back often a thousand years and more beyond the Christian era.

With what grace I could, therefore, I discouraged a continuance of the theme, and having thanked him most heartily, pocketed the notes with which he was good enough to furnish me, and prepared to depart. But as I stood at his study door, his lean, scholarly hand resting in mine, he detained me for a final word.

"The symbol!" he exclaimed, his pale eyes lighting at the recollection. "We forget the symbol!"

"Oh, yes," I returned, my interest revived, "that silhouette at the bottom."

"It is unmistakably Chinese," he said. "I am not very familiar with the symbolism of the East, not as familiar as I should be, possibly; but Chinese writing, you know, in its origin, is picture writing with the addition of a limited number of symbolical and conventional designs. This figure, I should say, represents a lorcha, or small Chinese coasting junk, and you can rest assured that the threats contained in the letters were with a view to reparation for some crime or injury connected in some way with such a vessel. That is as near as I can interpret it. But if you would like to know more—if you would like to get something more nearly definite—I can refer you to one who can, I think, give you the information."

"By all means," I implored, "I shall appreciate it greatly."

"An authority on this subject is living not very far from here. He spent many years in China, is something of an artist himself, and made, I understand, a study of Oriental symbolism. He lives at Cos Cob, and his name is—"

"Murphy!" I interrupted, as a flood of illumination swept over me.

"Philetus Murphy. Yes. Do you know him?"

"I have met him," I returned shortly.

And thanking the professor once more, I hurried away, with a course of action already shaping in my mind.

CHAPTER XI.

The Chinese Merchant.

It was while Professor Griffin was talking of Chinese characteristics that the thought of little Mow Chee first occurred to me. The professor said something about the average Chinaman's disinclination to speak of death, directly, and how he invariably employed some euphemism. The phrase "pass from sight of men into torment" the professor pointed out as an illustration. And then I remembered little Mow Chee, who was in my class at Yale, and how, once, in speaking of the demise of a fellow classman, he had used the odd expression, "he has saluted old age," which I afterwards learned was quite a common form in China.

It was now a year or more since I had seen Mow Chee, but I recalled that at our last meeting I had made a note of his address; and so on reaching my desk the next morning I looked it up. Curiously enough a private detective agency which I had arranged to consult chanced to have its office in the same building on lower Broadway as the Pacific Transport company, by which Mow Chee was employed; and thus the plan which had been shaping mentally the previous afternoon, as I hurried away from Professor Griffin's, was readily set in motion before noon of the day following.

In the evening I had discussed it with Evelyn; and though the detective feature did not at first meet with her approval, she eventually conceded that it was a necessary part of the project. It was agreed, however, that the real purpose for which that aid was invoked should not be divulged. Philetus Murphy was to be shadowed and daily reports were to be made to me. That he had been under suspicion of brutally murdering his Chinese servant was sufficient reason for the proceeding, and to the detective agency I gave no hint of any further consideration.

As for my Celestial classmate, I was not by any means sure that I should find him at the Pacific Transport offices. I knew that for some time China had been calling upon her sons of western education to return to their mother country for service, and I feared that little Mow Chee might already be customs taokai of Shantung, or some other imperial province. But my misgivings were very promptly allayed; for no sooner had I stepped within the outer office than he saw me, and came hastily forward, with a smile of greeting on his square, flattened, yellow face.

His desk was just back of the long counter which ran the length of the room, and a glance at its piled contents showed me that he was very busy. Moreover, there was no opportunity here for the privacy which I desired; so after an exchange of greetings, and a few conventional inquiries, I invited Mow to lunch with me at the Savarin, at whatever hour would best suit his convenience.

Somewhat to my dismay, he fixed upon one o'clock. As it still wanted ten minutes of noon I now had over an hour of leisure, which, as may be imagined, promised to hang rather heavy, the more so, as I was impatient to make some real progress in my quest.

Wall street being at hand, I concluded to call on a friend there who usually handles my investments, and make a convenience of his office. On the way, I bought an afternoon paper, and as my broker happened to be at the Stock Exchange, I had ample opportunity to read it from first column to last. It proved about as thrillingly interesting as the early afternoon reprints of what one has already read at breakfast usually are, and I was about to drop it to the floor, when my eye caught a group of headlines on the last page, which, up to that moment, had escaped me, but which now suddenly riveted my attention:

CELESTIAL CLAIMS MYSTERIOUS BOX ON FALL RIVER PIER.

Anything concerning Celestials, I suppose, would have attracted me, just then, but the burden of this was so peculiarly pertinent, that it seemed as if it must have intimate connection with the tangle I had undertaken to unravel.

With the paper gripped tightly in both hands, and my head bent intently forward, I raced through the frivolously-written article which followed; and from a superabundance of cheap wit and East side slang managed to extract the somewhat meager facts. A truck, driven by a Chinaman, it seemed, had that morning taken from the pier of the Fall River Line a square box, measuring about five feet each way, and perforated with a number of auger holes. The brilliant space-writer had given his imagination free rein as to the contents, speculating as to the possibilities, from edible Chinese dogs to smuggled opium, but he had omitted to furnish the name and address of either the consignor or consignee. "The truck, drawn by the slant-eyed white horse, and driven by the phlegmatic Chink, clattered away in the direction of Mott street," the account concluded.

After all, it was a very commonplace, everyday occurrence. Probably the auger holes were only knot holes, transformed by the reporter's imagination. Nevertheless, I thrust the paper into my pocket. Mow Chee might throw some light on the matter. He would know, in all likelihood, what sort of goods were shipped by way of the Fall River Line to his countrymen in New York.

We secured a corner table in the inner room at the Savarin. It was not so crowded there and it was less bustling and noisy. My companion attracted some little attention, of course, but not sufficient to prove annoying. New York, as a rule, pays small heed simply to the unusual, and Chinamen are common enough not to be absolute curiosities even in the big downtown restaurants.

A very dapper little fellow was Mr. Mow; neatly and inconspicuously clad, and well brushed and combed. He was for recalling old college days, when he was coxswain of the class crew and I pulled the stroke oar, but my time was too precious for such reminiscence, and as speedily as possible I broached the subject I had at heart.

"Now," I began, perhaps less delicately than I should, "there's a saying, you know, that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. That wouldn't apply to the Chinese, would it? And yet, while there are some very excellent Chinamen, there are some pretty bad ones, aren't there?"

He grinned, exposing his fine teeth.

"Oh, yes," he answered, "there are good and bad, but the percentage of bad is less in my country than in some others." I caught the significance of his remark, and realized that I deserved the rebuke.

"And amongst the educated Chinese, here in New York?" I went on, without stopping for comment. "There are a few bad?"

He was still smiling.

"Bad?" he queried. "What do you mean by bad? There are some who have vices, yes. Some gamble, some smoke opium; some get the best of a bargain."

"Are there some who would kill?" I asked, bluntly.

"Oh, no, no!" he protested, without raising his voice. "I certainly should hope there are none such among the educated."

And then I told him about the three letters, and what had happened, omitting only Cameron's name and place of residence. Imperturbable little chap that he was, he listened without emotion. When I concluded he said:

"You are sure they were Chinamen who did this?"

"Would men of any other nationality quote Confucius and Mencius?" I asked.

"No, I think not," was his reply, "and yet it might be done by crafty persons to mislead."

But I could not agree with him.

"We are not revengeful as a nation," he said, "we are rather long-suffering. If Chinamen did what you tell me, it was in return for some very great injury; some crime, I should say, against their parents or near kinsmen."

"But my friend was never in China," I declared. "And he was the last man in the world to harm anyone."

For a little while Mow Chee ate in thoughtful silence. Presently he looked up.

"Clyde, my friend, I know so little of my own people here in New York. But one man I know, a merchant, who is very prominent and very upright. He is a big man in the Six Companies. I will give you a card to him; you can speak to him in confidence, and if he can help you, he will, not only because I sent you, but because he stands for all that is best, and desires that my countrymen in the United States shall have the respect they deserve from your citizens. I would send you to the Chinese Consul, but my friend, Mr. Yup Sing, is better."

My hand was on the newspaper in my pocket, but I did not show it to Mow Chee. I would reserve it for the encyclopaedic Yup Sing, whose address, as written on the card which my classmate furnished me, was on Mott street, a few doors from Pell.

New York's Chinatown is a much more familiar locality to the transient visitor than to the average citizen. In all the years of my residence in the metropolis, of which I am a native, I had never before had either the occasion or the desire to dip into this most foreign of all the city's foreign sections. To me, Chinatown was as a far country. Vaguely I had an idea of its location. It lay, I knew, east of Broadway and west of the Bowery; but its latitude was not clearly defined.

My impulse was to hail a cab, give the driver the number of the Mott street establishment, and so, without further individual effort, be whirled away to my destination. But there are no cab stands on lower Broadway; and to walk to Broad street, where the cabman lies all day in wait for the prosperous stock broker and his affluent customer, required more time than in my impatience I was willing to grant. Therefore I boarded a Broadway car and was drawn haltingly northward, until, on reaching Canal street, I alighted in sheer desperation and turned eastward.

Here a letter carrier, of whom I inquired, sped me straight to my goal—a couple of blocks as I was going, a turn to the right, a few blocks more, and the bulk windows of the Yup Sing Company would come into view.

I found the establishment easily enough. But had it not been for the name printed in big Roman lettering, I should never have imagined it a Chinese business house. There was no display of goods in the big windows, which were screened half way up by light blue shades, giving the front an appearance similar to that of the average American wholesale house.

Having passed inside, however, there was no such illusion. All about me were the characteristic products of the Orient, from brilliant silken embroideries, and exquisite gold and silver and bronze work, to cheap cotton and linen fabrics, lacquer furniture, and straw slippers. And the atmosphere was further enhanced by the half-dozen or more Chinamen who were lounging in the middle and far distance, each with shaven crown and coiled queue and each in the more or less brilliantly colored native dress.

One of these, a comparatively darkly-attired young man with full, round visage, came forward as I entered.

"Is Mr. Yup in?" I asked.

He was inclined, I saw, to hesitation and so I produced Mow's card.

"Oh, yes," he said, after studying it for a moment. "Oh, yes. Mista' Yup! He in." With which he left me, and taking the card with him disappeared behind some draperies at the back of the big crowded store.

Between the others, who regarded me for a moment only with idle interest, there was, while I stood there, a rapid exchange of observations in their native tongue, mingled with a sort of high-pitched cackling which I assumed to be laughter.

I had turned my back towards them, but presently a shuffling of feet along the floor informed me of the approach of what I imagined was my returning emissary. On whirling about, however, it was to face an elderly man in purple silk garments and a black skull cap—a man of thin, almost cadaverous yellow visage, whose upper lip and chin were adorned with a sparse growth of silky blue-black hair, and upon the bridge of whose nose rested a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles.

"You would see me, sir?" he asked, and I noted that there was scarcely the slightest indication of the foreigner in either pronunciation or accent.

"If you are Mr. Yup," I smiled, "you can, I fancy, from what Mr. Mow tells me, give me the information I am in search of."

He did not smile in return, but his thin face assumed an expression of benignity that was as much of an invitation to lay my problem before him as were his words.

"Anyway I can serve a friend of Mr. Mow," he said, "will be a pleasure."

But, as he spoke, the benign expression passed. Once again that thin saffron-hued face, with its hollow cheeks, and small deep-set eyes, had become unfathomable.

At least two of his partners or salesmen were within ear-shot, and I turned a significant glance towards them, as I said:

"The subject is a confidential one, Mr. Yup. If I could speak to you—"

"In private?" he finished. "Certainly, sir. Will you kindly step this way?"

He led me to the rear of his store, holding aside a curtain of heavy embroidery, through which I passed into a smaller room, furnished in carved teak wood and ornamented with magnificent specimens of Chinese porcelain and pottery. A little Chinese girl, not over eight years old, and wearing a blouse and wide breeches of a pale cerulean silk, stood beside a table. Before her were several small sheets of rice paper on which she was making designs in water colors.

Ignoring the child, he indicated a chair near the only window, screened, like the windows in front, with a blue shade. And when I had sat down, he drew up a chair for himself opposite me.

His manner, in spite of the benignity of a moment before, was not encouraging, and for a little I was embarrassed as to just where to begin. At length, however, I said:

"I fear, Mr. Yup, that some of your countrymen have recently made a terrible mistake."

"A mistake?" he echoed, gravely.

"A mistake that I trust it is not too late to repair. Briefly, they have kidnapped a gentleman of fortune and influence, one of my dearest friends, in a manner most mysterious, after first subjecting him to the annoyance of a series of anonymous letters and a succession of singular, nerve-torturing acts of trespass."

Mr. Yup glanced at Mow Chee's card, which he still held.

"Mr. Clyde," he said, with no more emotion than he might have exhibited had I told him I wished him to sell for me a Chinese bronze on commission, "Mr. Clyde, I do not see, exactly, why you come to me."

"I came at Mr. Mow's suggestion," I explained. "He tells me you know the Chinese of New York as no one else does."

"The police, I should say," he returned, "know the class you seek better than I. Why not go to the police?"

It was not easy to explain to him why I had not gone to the police, for I did not care to reveal all that we feared, and how we dreaded that which police pursuit might precipitate.

"Because," I began, after a moment's hesitation, "I believe the whole thing is a mistake. I believe that those involved in the plot must sooner or later find out it is a mistake. If the aid of the police is enlisted, the fact that a mistake has been made will not be any extenuation. My object is to find the plotters, prove to them that they are in error, promise them immunity, and recover my friend."

"What you have told me," said Yup Sing, speaking slowly, "is not enough. If you will tell me everything, I will let you know what I think. You must give the names and the places and the dates."

I did give him the names and the places and the dates. Mow Chee had told me I could rely upon him, implicitly, and I told him all, without reservation. I gave him even the letter, the only one of the three that remained to us—the last letter in which the final threat was made.

As I look back on it, now, I cannot understand why I did this. It was the only piece of proof, the only clue left. And yet, when he asked to keep it for a little, I consented without so much as a demur. I argued, I suppose, that he was a reputable merchant, with an established business, and that, therefore, treachery on his part was not to be considered.

"And your friend," he said, as he folded the paper, "was never in China?"

"Never," I affirmed.

"How do you know?"

"He has told me so."

It was neither a smile nor a sneer which floated for just a moment across those sphinx-like features. It was a look of pitying tolerance, a patronizing gleam, merely, from the small, deep-set, almond eyes. One of England's greatest actresses, in speaking of the Chinese, has said: "They look as if they are always thinking, 'I have lived before you; I shall live after you.'" That was how Yup Sing looked then. But he merely said:

"Very well. I will learn what I can."

"Soon?" I begged. "Very soon?"

He stood up, an imposing figure in his purple silk.

"Come to me tomorrow evening. Not here, but at the Chinese restaurant on Doyers street. Come at nine o'clock."

From my pocket I drew out the copy of the afternoon paper, and pointed to the article about the Celestial and the mysterious box.

"Do you suppose that could have any bearing on the matter?" I asked.

He adjusted his spectacles and read the half-column, slowly, from first to last. Then he smiled.

"I have that box in my cellar," he said. "It contains woolen underwear shipped to me from Lowell, Massachusetts."

But I scarcely heard him, for my attention was on the swiftly moving brush of the little Chinese maid, as, deftly handled, it now blocked out with bold black strokes a silhouette upon the piece of rice paper before her—a familiar silhouette of a short, clumsy curved boat with broad lugsail.

CHAPTER XII.

"We Were in Peking Together."

At my evening conference with Evelyn Grayson, reviewing the day's events, I dwelt with some insistence upon the singularity of that episode at Yup Sing's.

"It was impressively significant," I maintained, "even if it was only a coincidence. Incidentally it convinced me that nothing escaped Mr. Yup's observation. I had no intention of referring to my discovery. I chose rather to have him think I had not noticed the figure the child was painting. But my choice was not to be gratified. He knew that I had seen and noticed it; and so, to relieve the situation, he frankly directed my attention to the symbol, explaining that what I had regarded as mysterious was most commonplace. 'It is one of the first things that Chinese babies learn to draw,' he went on, 'it is like the pothook and hanger of the American primary schools. First they draw houses, then ships, then men; and the houses, the ships and the men are all alike, just as are your A's, your B's, and your C's. 'And when signed to a letter,' I queried, 'what does your ship stand for?' He shrugged his lean shoulders in a manner almost Gallic. 'Who shall say?' he returned."

"And do you believe the pothook and hanger explanation?" Evelyn asked, pointedly. It was her way to probe at once to the heart of a matter.

"I can't say that I am altogether convinced," I answered, non-committally. "In spite of Mow's enthusiastic encomium, I was not very favorably impressed by Yup Sing. His wall of reserve is too high and too thick. It is neither scalable nor penetrable. And yet he stands well, I believe, in the community."

We sat in the music room, where a fire of drift wood wove a woof of green and violet strands through the red warp of the blaze, for the weather had turned chill. Evelyn wore a clinging gown of black panne velvet, with purple orchids at her waist. It had a wonderfully mature effect for one so young as she, but it was not unbecoming. Indeed it effectively accentuated the deep raw gold tints of her hair and added to the transparency of her unwonted pallor. I was marvelling once again over her outwardly brave up-bearing in spite of the constant anxiety of which pallid cheeks were the only visible sign, when she said:

"I was sure we should hear from Captain MacLeod today.

"He has probably met with rough weather," I consoled. "It isn't child's play rounding Point Judith at this season, you know."

"Rough weather or not," she insisted, "he must have reached Gloucester by now. And if he found Peter Johnson, or if he didn't, he was to telephone, you remember."

"Gloucester is something of a place," I explained, adopting the vernacular. "It includes no less than eight villages and five thousand men are engaged there in the fishing industry. MacLeod can't be expected to learn in five minutes whether a man named Peter Johnson is one of the five thousand."

"But the whole community would know if one of their number had such an experience as he just passed through." And for this argument I had no answer ready.

Fortunately, however, none was required of me, for at that moment steps were audible crossing the hall, and when our eyes turned downward they encountered the dapper figure of Louis, Cameron's French valet, bowing respectfully on the threshold.

"Mademoiselle," he said, bowing, "mais voici des lettres qui jai trouve." And we saw, then, that he carried a tin despatch box.

Evelyn directed him to place it upon the table by which she sat. It seemed that she had not given over the idea that the letters for which we had searched so diligently on Sunday were somewhere in the house, and had directed Louis to bring to her anything in the way of writing that he could lay his hands upon.

He had found the despatch box, he told us, hidden away behind some seldom employed volumes in the library, and thinking it might contain that of which Miss Grayson was in quest, had foced the lock, to discover several carefully-tied packets of letters.

I wish I could give even a half adequate idea of the way she thanked Louis. It would add so much to a realizing sense of her sweetness without detracting at all from the envisagement of her dignity. No one could have heard her "bon garcon" and not have felt impelled to consecrate his endeavors henceforth and forevermore to her service. As for Louis his respectful homage and fidelity were almost pagan. I verily believe he would willingly have suffered martyrdom to serve her.

(Continued Next Week.)

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after the first appearance of this notice The Grand Trunk B. C. Coal Company, Limited, intends to apply under Section Eighteen of the Companies' Act to change the present name of the Company to "The Seaton Coal Company, Limited."

Dated at Vancouver this Eleventh day of December, A.D. 1913.

THE GRAND TRUNK B. C. COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE:

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session for an Act amending the Chartered Accountants Act, 1905, by providing:

(a) No person shall be entitled to take or use the designation "Chartered Accountant," or the initials "F.C.A., "A.C.A.," "C.A.A.," or "C.A.," either alone or in combination with any other words or any name, title or description implying that he is a Chartered Accountant or any name, title, initials or description implying that he is a Certified Accountant or an Incorporated Accountant, unless he is a member of the Institute in good standing and registered as such.

(b) A penalty for the contravention of the above and the manner in which such penalty shall be dealt with.

(c) That the Institute shall keep a Register of Members and providing a copy of such Register shall be evidence in all Courts.

(d) That Section 6 of the said Act be amended by striking out all the words therein after the word "expedient" in the 12th line thereof and by substituting the following:

"(a) Every member of the Institute shall have the right to use the designation 'Chartered Accountant' or the initials 'C.A.' and may use after his name, if the Institute shall have granted him a Certificate of Fellowship, the initials 'F.C.A.' signifying 'Fellow of the Chartered Accountants,' and if the Institute shall have granted him a Certificate of Membership the initials 'A.C.A.' signifying 'Associate of the Chartered Accountants.'"

Dated at Vanvouver, B.C., this 21st day of November, 1913.

COWAN, RITCHIE & GRANT,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District.—District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Antonio Belanger, of Brettany Creek, occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 922; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, for grazing.

ANTONIO BELANGER,
Dated December 17th, 1913.
1-23-14 to 3-20-14.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District.—District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Rial Angers, of Brittany Creek, occupation Rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 923; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains, and containing 40 acres more or less, to be used as a pasture.

FRANK RIAL ANGERS
Dated 17th of December, 1913.
1-23-14 to 3-20-14.

A DETECTIVE'S ADVICE

Before employing a Private Detective, if you don't know your man, ask your legal adviser.

JOHNSTON, the Secret Service Intelligence Bureau. Suite 103-4
319 Pender St., W.
Vancouver, B. C.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
Marvel Whirling Spray Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

HINDOO IMMIGRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

rests a heavy responsibility. We have created present conditions. When we entered India there was no disposition to emigrate. Caste regulations forbade, on pain of forfeiture of all privilege, embarking on the high seas. But we have taught India the folly of caste limitations. We found India a congealed mass, but we have introduced the chemicals that have liquified it, and obedient to law, it flows, and it flows with greater volume and increasing momentum. We can't check the flow. If we can't dam the stream is it possible to guide it? An attempt, we think, should be made even though it requires effort, perseverance and sacrifice.

"1. Let an imperial selection be made of suitable territory under the flag, having due regard to favorable conditions, such as climate, fertility, water supply, trade facilities, etc., etc. The climate of northern Australia, unsuited to the white man, would in many respects resemble that of India; the Soudan has already been named; a limitless area awaits occupancy in British Guiana; Trinidad and Jamaica have tens of thousands of East Indians now and could accommodate many more, and Honduras, with millions of acres unbroken by the plough or the hoe, might offer an inviting field for the hard working, thrifty East Indian.

"2. Land now unalienated by the Crown, and untilled, supplies no revenue. True it is an asset, but for the present, an unremunerative asset. Why not designate such territories as may be available, and invite occupancy. To encourage those who would emigrate but are without any considerable means, let the government provide temporary shelter for the new-comers, open up roads as required, and so apportion the lands that the frontage on the road might be so narrow that the families might dwell near each other. The initial expenditure, prudently made, could be fairly levied on the land, and paid in instalments covering, say, five years, and thus the advances could be fully reimbursed. We would advocate a generous policy, which after all, would simply be a loan to be returned with interest through the sale of Crown lands, now unremunerative.

"3. The question may be asked, how much action on the part of the government would affect East Indians now domiciled abroad? I think the East Indian in British Columbia would probably remain where he is. His prospects of accumulating here are too bright for him to assume the risks involved in a removal. But his experience here might be utilized to the advantage of a new colony. Progressive, influential men of character and with a vision, and acquainted with English might be selected and placed on a liberal salary from the outset, to assist in the formation, development and government of the new settlement. A fruitful source of disquiet in India is the filling of positions by white men, which the natives claim is rightfully theirs. Now, if the course suggested were adopted, confidence would be inspired, complaints reduced to a minimum and possibly problems solved, that still wait a solution in the homeland."

BORDEN GOVERNMENT AT WORK

(Continued from page 1)

Knowledge at First Hand.

Hon. Mr. Hazen learned by practical experience last summer in a trip through the Dominion of the conditions under which the fishermen ply their occupation, and he keeps constantly in touch with the fishermen themselves. He spoke most enthusiastically of the measures being taken to protect the industry dealing particularly with the fish hatcheries, which, under his administration, have been so successful. He said:

"The Superintendent of Fisheries informs me that for the first time since we have established fish hatcheries in Canada, the hatcheries are today filled with eggs and are being more successfully operated now than at any time in the past. It has been demonstrated that the salmon hatcheries have done most useful work. The fishermen along the coast of St. John county, who drift out almost across to the Nova Scotia shore night after night in the prosecution of their calling, tell me that there now is no such thing as a year when they are not getting a good supply of salmon. These salmon come up the bay of Fundy, and along the coast, making for the spawning grounds on the St. John and Tobique rivers, and they are being caught at points along that river that they were not caught at 15 or 20 years ago, and they are being caught in great numbers."

To What This Is Due.

Hon. Mr. Hazen proceeded: "That is a very desirable state of affairs, and it is due to the more efficient enforcement of the fishery laws, and due most of all to the work of the salmon hatcheries."

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries was able to tell the same story about the white fish hatcheries in the Great Lakes, and he expressed the hope that the lobster hatcheries would become successful also and that they would in time to come make up for the past depletion of the lobster fisheries.

The whole record well deserved the concluding period of the Minister's speech, when he said:

"The officials of the department today are doing their very utmost to promote and develop the fishing industry, and for my part I am giving them the very best assistance and support that it is within my power to give. I trust that in years to come good results will follow from the efforts now being made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries."

The country applauds the attitude of a public man like Mr. Hazen, who knows his subject, talks of it in an encouraging fashion, and gives an outline of success and prosperity. And the country is glad to know that the direction of the fishing industry is in such capable hands. Fish is a great staple food product of the Dominion, and the interests of such an industry cannot be neglected.

FOSTERING AGRICULTURE.

One of the most striking features of the main estimates, which were brought down in the House of Commons this session, was substantial increase in the votes for agriculture.

The agricultural industry under the Liberal regime was starved. While militia expenditures increased yearly at a startling rate, and millions were squandered on the National Transcontinental railway, the amounts to be spent in the Department of Agriculture was pared down to the smallest possible figure. The result was neglect of the industry and a regular dry rot in the department. Initiative was discouraged amongst the officers, while the Experimental Farms in many cases had actually fallen into disrepair.

The increase in this year's estimates tells partially the change in policy which has taken place since Premier Borden has taken office and since Hon. Martin Burrell has applied his energy to the department.

Much More Available.

In the last year of the Laurier regime the total vote for agriculture was $1,646,234. The first year of the Borden administration this was increased by over a million—to $2,703,400. Last year the vote jumped to $3,381,725, and this year's estimates show an increase of $600,000 more, making the total $3,987,087.

This is a record of achievement of which the Borden Government has good reason to be proud.

Mr. Borden's Promise.

The Conservative platform, which Premier Borden enunciated during the last campaign, contained the following plank:

"The granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for the purpose of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and the improvement of agriculture."

Hon. Martin Burrell lost no time in carrying out this policy. In 1912 he passed the Agricultural Aid Act, appropriating half a million dollars to assist provincial departments of agriculture to improve and extend their work.

SEATTLE

Hy Gill is still the ladies' favorite in Seattle. Heading the primaries on Tuesday with a vote larger than the combined vote given to the three candidates that came next in favor.

Hy Gill has professed conversion from the idea of a wide open town with such evidence of sincere repentance that even Dr. Matthews has been convinced, and says:

"Hy Gill never lied to me. He said what he was going to do and did it. I will believe him now until he proves his conversion false." And evidently many have folowed Dr. Matthews. The next in popular esteem is James D. Trenholme, "Business men's" candidate. These two will be finally voted on March 3rd. Hy Gill's election seems assured.

BUTTER CASES—TOO MUCH WATER

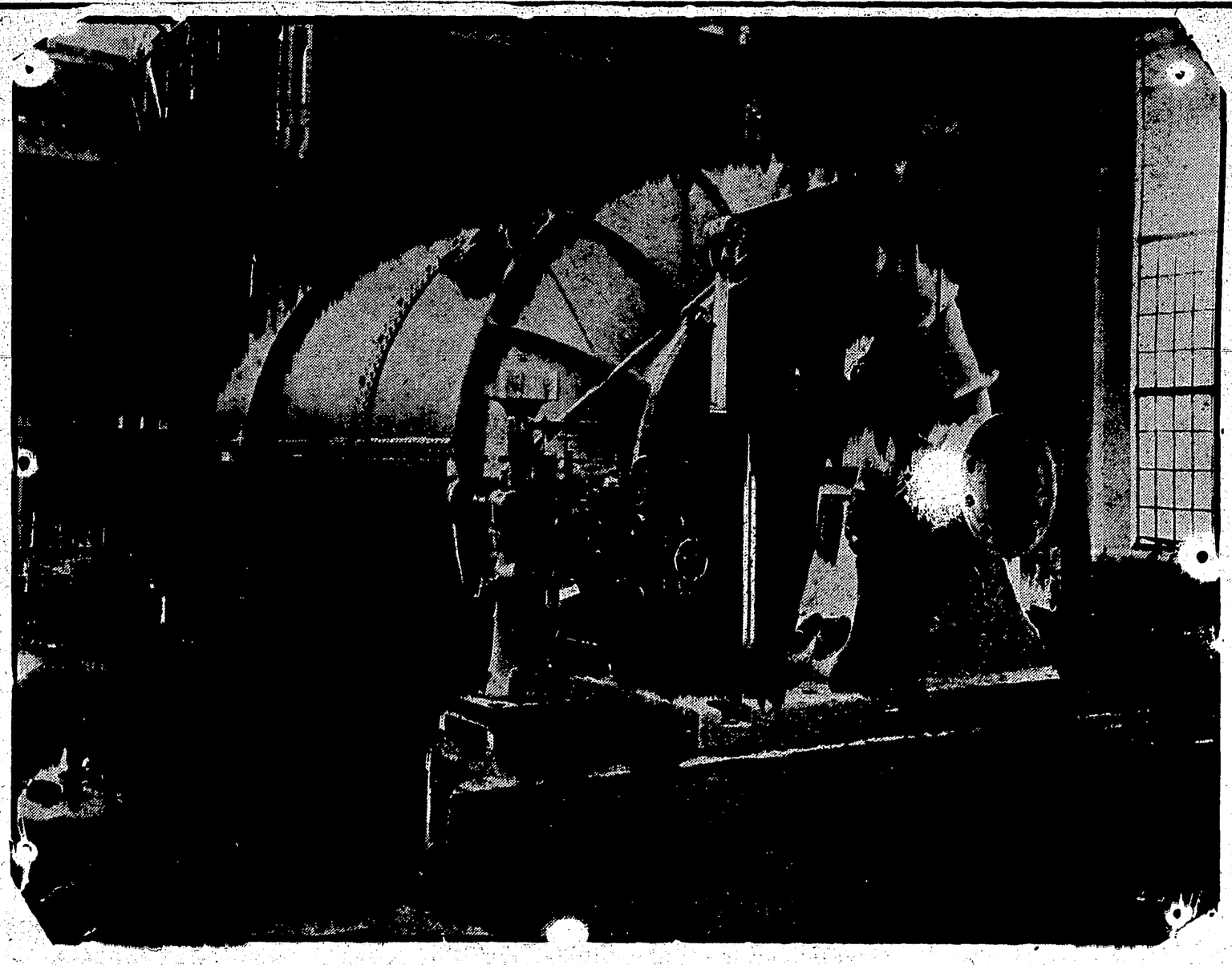
The Vancouver Creamery Company and Ford and Tatman of the Almond Creamery appeared in the Vancouver Police Court before Magistrate Shaw today charged with violation of Section 300, Inspection and Sales Act, Part VIII., containing over 16 per cent. water. The information was laid by Inspector Clarke. C. W. Sawyer appeared for the prosecution. Both parties pleaded guilty, and the magistrate in imposing the penalty, remarked: "This is the second case against the Vancouver Creamery Company, and as these butter cases were fought out at length nearly a year ago and great publicity given them throgh the papers, I do not think there is a butter dealer in the province that does not know all about the requirements of the Act and the limit must not be exceeded. I impose the maximum penalty in each case—$50 and costs."

"CATHOLIC PAPER RECOGNIZES VALUE OF BILLY SUNDAY'S REVIVAL EFFORT

"The Pittsburg Catholic, organ of the Roman Catholic diocese of western Pennsylvania, has the following comment this week under the caption, 'The Revival':

"Pittsburg is in the throes of a great revival, and daily in the tens of thousands men and women assemble in the 'tabernacle' to listen to the torrid speech of the Rev. William Sunday. His sermons are quoted in extenso in the daily press, and whatever he preaches is, most assuredly, straight out talk that not even the least intelligent can misunderstand. In his opening address he gave it to be understood that he had no contention with the Catholics, and that they were able to take care of themselves, with their priests, who, he said, preached Christ and his works. He had yet to meet one Catholic who did not believe in the divinity of Christ, and this he could not say of Protestants and of many of their ministers. On the question of divorce, he proclaimed himself a Catholic from the top of his head to the sole of his foot. Whatever may be thought of this modern evangelist, it may be truthfully said of him that he is no hypocrite, and according to his light, he does not hesitate or mince words in his fiery denunciation of many modern evils that are rampant in this day of free thought. The evils of intemperance are described in withering invective and fierce scorn; men who neglect their families are scorched in an electric glow; women, slaves of fashion, immodest in their dress, forgetful of shame in the forward dance, unmindful of home and its precious duties, see themselves reflected in a light that should arouse them to a new born sense of womanly nobility and purity. The home is shown up as the one sacred place where the child is developed into the upright man. We believe this revival will have a good effect on the community that attends these meetings. Removed as we are, far as the antipodes from the creeds interested in this evangelist, it would be unjust if we did not see the good, as much as we might be inclined to criticize the ways and means."

13500 Horse Power Turbine



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P. O. Drawer 1418
Vancouver, B.C.

Wilson's Drug Store

Main and Sixteenth **Phone Fairmont 805**

Read below a partial list. These prices are not for Friday and Saturday, but are good seven days a week and delivered to your door. Send us your Prescription Work and save money. These are cash prices:

Abbey's Salts, regular 60c and 25c for	50c and 20c
Allenbury's Foods, regular $1, 65c, 50c, 35c	80c, 50c, 40, 25c
Horlick's Food, regular $3.75, $1.00, 50c	$3.50, 85c, 45c
Nestle's Food, regular 50c for	45c
Benger's Food, regular $1.00, 50c for	90c, 45c
Reindeer Brand Milk, regular 20c	15c
Minard's Liniment, regular 25c	20c
Elliman's Embrocation, regular 35c	25c
Scott's Emulsion, regular $1.00, 50c	75c, 40c
Peruna, regular $1.00	75c
Burdock Blood Bitters, regular $1.00	75c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, $1.00	75c
Mennen's Talcum, regular 35c	18c
Carter's Pills, regular 25c	15c
Herpicide, regular $1.00	75c
Formamint Tablets, regular 75c	50c
Castoria, regular 35c	25c
Cuticura Soap, regular 35c	25c
Hospital Absorbent Cotton, regular 50	35c
Lavonna de Composa Hair Tonic, regular $1.25	$1.00
Ferrol Emulsion, regular $1.00	75c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, regular $1.00	85c
Eno's Salts, regular $1.00	65c
Gin Pills, regular 50c	35c
Dodd's Pills, regular 50c	35c

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of large variety and reasonable prices, this house cannot be excelled. It stands to the very front.

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OR CASH

I have four lots at White Rock, B. C. What have you?

APPLY TO OWNER, WESTERN CALL

TRANS-ATLANTIC NEWS

BARON ACCEPTS OFFER

Austrian Baron to Buy Liverpool Estates of Earl of Derby Offered During Political Speech.

London.—As a result of a political controversy, Baron Maurice Arnold de Forest, who is an hereditary baron of the Austrian Empire, has accepted an offer recently made in a public speech by the Earl of Derby to sell to him his estates in Bootle, a suburb of Liverpool, for $7,500,000.

The property was purchased in 1724 for $35,000, and in a contribution to the Land Enquiry Committee's report, Baron de Forest cited this as a striking example of unearned increment. He estimated the annual income from this property was $500,000, and the value of the property as between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

In his speech proffering the land for sale, the Earl of Derby said that the estimates were grossly excessive and referred contemptuously to Baron de Forest as "an alien gentleman for whom I have no love, who has come here to tell us landlords what we ought to do."

• • •

The Bible Society of Belgium has raised a monument in the Square of Chateau Vilvorde, on which, in French, Flamand and English, this inscription appears:

"Near here, the Englishman, William Tyndale, suffered martyrdom, October 6, 1566. He was first strangled and then burnt. His only crime consisted in having given to his fellow countrymen the first English version of the New Testament. His last words were: 'Lord, open the eyes of the King of England.' Less than a year afterward his prayer was answered. The entire Bible was published by order of the king.

"This monument has been raised by the friends of the Belgian Bible Society, and of the Bible Society of London. October 6, 1913.

"'The word of the Lord endureth forever.'"

Grip and Password

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 10, 1914.

To the Shareholders of the Vancouver Orange Hall Company, Ltd.:

Sirs and Brethren:—

I take pleasure in submitting my seventh annual report as president of the Company, and trust that it may meet with your approval. Including the balance from last year, the total receipts for the year were $25,356.44, an increase over last year's receipts of $6,203.41. Included in this amount, however, is the loan of $3,300 from the Vancouver County Orange Lodge, and one from the Royal bank for $5,750, and if these amounts are deducted, it leaves the actual receipts $2,846.59 less than during 1912. This falling off in the receipts is due to the fact that we had to make a substantial reduction in the rent to the tenants of our four stores, and that owing to the financial depression which has occurred during the year, our large hall has not been rented as frequently as usual. However, when you consider the fact that we have paid out the sum of $9,000 on our Fairview property, and after deducting the sum of $24,367.85 for disbursements, have still a balance of $988.59 cash on hand, it must be acknowledged that an excellent showing has been made. We also paid out the sum of $1,200 for alterations to the Fairview hall, and the building is now in first-class shape, and a good advertisement for the association in that part of the city. Now that the Fairview hall has been placed in shape, I am strongly of the opinion that the Grandview hall should be built during the present year, providing that a suitable loan can be obtained. I trust that the directors whom you elect will give this matter early and earnest consideration. As far as alterations to the main hall is concerned, we thought it advisable, owing to the financial stringency, to do anything along this line during 1913. The gains for the year amounted $14,467.97, while the losses were $9,807.05, leaving a net gain of $4,660.92. In view of this fact I would recommend that a dividend of 8 per cent on the capital stock of the company be declared. In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by the directors during the year in carying on the affairs of the company. They have at all times given their hearty co-operatino to any movement which tended to improve the standing of the company, and have been eager to improve the standing of the Order by placing halls in different parts of the city as soon as financial circumstances will permit. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS DUKE,
President.

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