The Western Call

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The Railway Policy of the McBride Government

Resignation of Edward Gold, South Vancouver Councillor--Affidavits of Corruption on Kingsway Paving

Legislative Assembly

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY VICTORIA, B.C. 1914

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICY

EXTENSION OF P. G. E. R. R. TO PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

The Government at Victoria must take peculiar pleasure in the Master's words, "Blessed are ye when all near shall revile you and speak evil of you falsely." If there is no very large opposition in Parliament, platform and press outside are ringing out with ever increasing volume charges of graft and incompetency, great and small.

The chief complaint seems now to be the Railroad Policy, and yet if any one item in the McBride policy has been endorsed up to the hilt by the Province, it is this railroad policy.

On Tuesday the Premier brought down a bill providing for the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway into Peace River country, 330 miles north and east of Fort George. The bill stipulates that the company shall commence the Peace River extension within three months after the passing of the act and that the entire line shall be open to traffic within three years. We understand that already active survey work has begun and that lively construction work will, ere long, be in progress on the P. G. E. system both north and south of Fort George.

This is good news indeed. The Western Call looks and longs for the coming millenium when all wrongs will be righted—indeed we believe that a much better system than corporation-owned railroads is a present possibility—but British Columbia voters, both Provincial and Municipal, have decided against public ownership, in spite of all the Western Call can say, and we are forced to choose the next best thing in sight—which is undoubtedly the present government.

The P. G. E. R. R. runs through one of the loveliest portions of this earth. A thousand miles of unusrpassed country in scenic beauty, and above all, in healthy, wealth producing possibilities. By this R. R. will be opened up the very richest mining districts in B. C., as yet almost untouched, because of lack of transportation. The great cattle ranching areas of B. C. will also be tapped together with the finest dairying and mixed farming country in the world. There is room for a million happy, healthy and wealth producing homes on the P. G. E. line twixt Vancouver and Fort George, and we predict an amazing immigration in that direction as soon as the truth becomes known about the Lilloet district.

The McBride government, like the rest of us, is not without faults; but its Railroad Policy is —under present conditions—the best in sight, and almost unanimously endorsed by the people.

We do not doubt that public interests could be better protected than they are or have been, but as an offset to the charges of extravagance and reckless expenditures hurled against the present government we would call attention to the figures given below on the Laurier estimate and actual cost of National Transcontinental put through by the late Liberal government. There is a proverb which says: "Two blacks do not make a white," but there is also another proverb which helps us out in this age of mixed good and evil—namely, "Of two evils, choose the least."

The Western Call most emphatically prefers the ills it knows of rather than flee to those unknown with such possibilities as the National Transcontinental in view.

LAURIER ESTIMATE VS. REAL COST OF NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL

Preliminary Estimates of Cost

When the bill for the construction of the National Transcontinental railway was being discussed in the House of Commons the Hon. Mr. Fielding, then Minister of Finance, stated that he had been advised by experienced railway men that the cost of such a railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, 1,344 miles, would be $35,000 per mile, or $47,040,000, and from Moncton to Quebec, 460 miles, at $31,250 per mile, or $14,375,000. Total, $61,415,000.

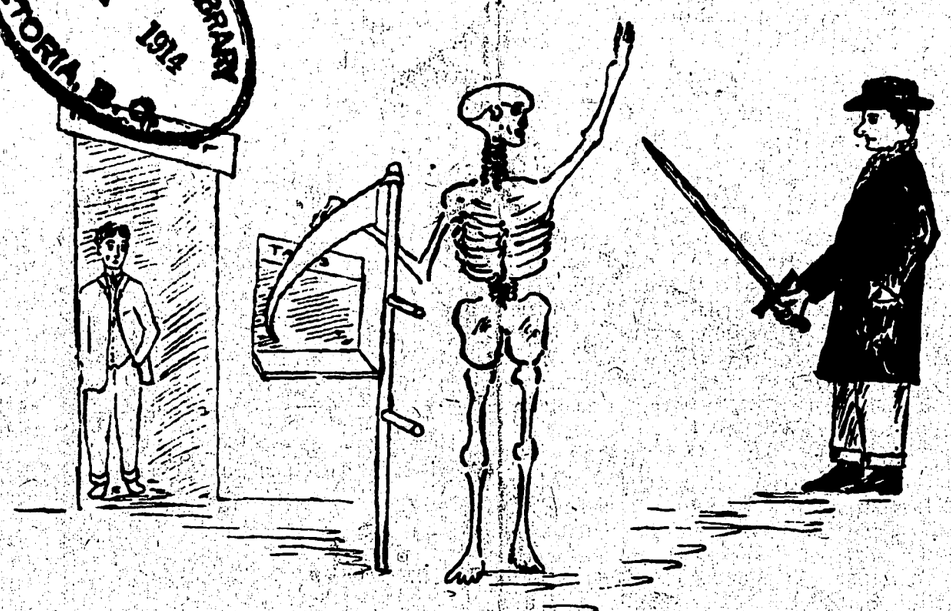
Actual Cost on Which Interest Is to Be Paid by Lessees.

Contracts were let for most of the road, and on September 30th, 1911, there had already been spent $109,000,000, and Mr. Gordon Grant, the chief engineer, then estimated that when completed the road will, exclusive of interest, have cost $161,300,000.

If the road is completed at this cost by the end of 1914 the Grand Trunk Pacific will commence to pay rent at the beginning of 1912 on this amount with $18,700,000 interest added, making an annual rental of $5,400,000, or $14,800 a day.

Actual Cost to the Country

Assuming that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company will commence to pay interest on the cost of construction in 1912, the road will have cost the country for principal and interest $234,651,521. This amount has been arrived at by calculating the interest on the amounts expended during each year from the end of that year up to the end of 1921.



Too late, Mr Gold.

A SAD EPISODE

In South Vancouver Politics

Leonard Janes, for six years a faithful and energetic servant of the municipality of South Vancouver, has passed away.

Leonard Janes was South Vancouver's tax collector, and during his years of service he made many friends. His death came as a blow to the whole municipality. He was 25 years of age, and was thought to have been in the pink of health up to a few days before his death.

It might be said that Leonard Janes gave his lift for the welfare of the community. It was against the adviceof his physician that he persisted in attending to his duties at the Municipal Hall right up almost to the day before his passing.

Few men were more familiar with the science of municipal government than the late Mr. Janes. As a boy he was articled for three years to the municipal engineer to the Herne Bay Urban District Council, Brent, England. Later he served as surveyor to that municipality. He was appointed assistant C. M. C. in South Vancouver in 1908, and the following year was promoted to the post of assessor and collector of taxes. In all his duties the late Mr. Janes showed an exactness and general efficiency which made him stand out among his fellows. His department was at all times thoroughly systematized and running without the usual hitches and difficulties.

There is very little doubt that the drastic overthrow of the entire municipal staff of South Vancouver contributed to, if it did not actually cause, the sudden break down of Mr. Janes' health, ending in his sudden death. A man of peculiar sensitiveness, he undoubtedly wilted under the ruthless methods of the man responsible for these upheavals.

Mr. Gold has, during the past year, publicly and privately made charges of incompetency and graft on the part of the old council and its staff. On the strength of these charges—boldly made and oft repeated—the people, maddened by the stoppage of all work, caused by the financial hold up—common to almost every municipality throughout Canada—voted to place municipal affairs in the hands of a new council.

Are these charges true? Rumor says, yes! Why, then, are not these men called to account? What south Vancouver most needs and, we believe, most earnestly desires, is to clean up the past and remain clean in the future.

The old staff has been dismissed with the exception only of those who could not be dispensed with, and, so far, it looks as if "spoils to the victors" was the only reason for replacement.

Mr. Gold has already been guilty of what we consider to be the very grossest example of bad taste ever exhibited in our municipality. Two thousand dollars per Ward had been allotted to each councillor to be expended to the best interest of each Ward. In Ward 5, Mr. Gold has expended the $2,000 almost, if not entirely, on grading, levelling and improving the avenues of approach to his own property. If you don't believe it go and see for yourself. Notice, on the Gold property, amounting to 30 acres, there is only 1 house, and we understand only 3 more lots sold. If there has ever been a more gross abuse of representative power in South Vancouver we do not know of it.

There can be no doubt now, that Mr. Gold's reason for his frenzied campaign against the paving contract was based on personal motives, because of his interest in so large a non-revenue producing property with double frontage on Main street. We understand also that there was an even stronger motive in his personal quarrel with the Creosoting company to which further reference may yet be made.

Altogether the Gold episode in South Vancouver reminds us of the old fable: The frogs desiring a king. Our readers will remember that, in answer to the frogs' petition Jove sent down a log. The frogs at first delighted in the quiet decent log, upon which they could sit with impunity. But soon they tired of their honest log and because Jove to send another king. Jove sent a crane—who ate up all the frogs—with apologies to honest Jim, we recall this fable.

(STOP PRESS NEWS)

Mr. Gold has resigned in consequence of threatened action. Before resigning he placed affidavits in hands of council containing a typewritten confession by ex-Councillor John Third and implicating two or more of last years councillors. Full details of confession and how obtained next issue.

BORDEN GOVERNMENT AT WORK

HON. L. P. PELLETIER—POSTMASTER GENERAL

Every important reform in the national machinery of a country's business has its beginning in the mind of one man eager and desirous for the welfare of the people, and the inauguration of Parcels Post is one such striking example. Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier, Postmaster-General in the Borden cabinet, has instituted parcels post, not because he was forced by public opinion, but by reason of a strong desire to assist the legislation that the Post Office Department has organized since Confederation.

L. P. Pelletier, father of Parcels Post, is the leader of the French-Canadian section of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and he is following in illustrious footsteps. There always have been, in every cabinet since Confederation, strong men from Quebec, to whom the business of government was a science, and the art of politics a delight. And the Borden Cabinet is no exception to the rule. Hon. Mr. Pelletier has built up a reputation in the House and out of it, which has secured for him the admiration alike of friend and foe. This reputation is being enhanced, not by fitful spasms of meteoric legislation, but by dint of solid hard application to business.

A Picturesque Personality

The Postmaster-General is a picturesque personality. He is a Prince Rupert in debate, riding into conflict with sword drawn and meeting his enemy with clash and clang. Pelletier never takes back water, never recedes from a position, but is fearless and fair. A Quebec day in the House of Commons is the signal for a crowded chamber, did not know the new Postmaster-General very his natural foe, the ex-Postmaster-General, in wordy warfare. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Postmaster-General, is a much disappointed man. After years of jealousies and bickerings with his conferes from Quebec province, he became the leader of the French-Canadian race in the Laurier cabinet. Then he saw visions of a knighthood as a reward for his diplomatic missions to Japan and South Africa. But on September 21, 1911, his upward march was rudely broken and interrupted. Premier Borden was returned to power and patronage, and he did not like it. He did not know the new Postmaster-Genreal very well, and at first began to bully him and taunt him, until he learned of his mistake. Pelletier was his master. In effectiveness of retort, sallies of wit and stinging repartee, the new Postmaster-General outshone his predecessor. The members of the House of Commons look forward to a contest between Hon. Louis Phelippe and Hon. Rodolphe because it is more than interesting—it is strenuous.

(Continued on Page 7)

STATESMENSHIP—A LIBERAL TRIBUTE

"To the manner in which Premier Borden presented the Redistribution Bill in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon no exception could be taken by the most sensitive of his political opponents. The Premier discussed a question which is loaded to the brim with possibilities for bitter controversy from a detached and entirely unbiased point of view. He has never appeared better in the role of statesman. Any one listening to the Premier's speech without other knowledge of his Government or the men who comprise it, could not help being impressed with the idea that the present administration was founded upon high principles."—Ottawa Free Press (Lib.), February 11, 1914.

South Vancouver

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THE KIKUYU DIFFICULTY

The building of the Uganda railway in East Africa opened up a vast field of country to the touch of missionary efforts. The Church Missionary Society of England, Scotch Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, Lutherans, and various other sects have missions in the district, but strongest and largest of all these is the mission of the Church Missionary Society. Roman Catholics are there in force and so are Mohammedans. The Protestants found that their divisions were confusing to the natives, who felt the strength of a religion which presented a solid front, like Roman Catholicism. A conference was, therefore, held at Kikuyu, last June, to formulate a plan for united action, or federation, of the different missionary bodies working in British East Africa. The meetings were held in the schoolroom of the Church of Scotland Mission. Bishop Willis of Uganda, presided, and Bishop Peel, of Mombasa, was in attendance. Reports from various sources of the spirit of the conference show that it was spiritual, wise and farsighted. Its recommendations—recommendations only, not decisions—were simple and in no way subversive of church discipline and precedent at home, but suggestive of a possible working basis on the field. At the close of the conference it seemed to these Christian gentlemen fitting and desirable to unite in a communion service. This was done, the service being held in the Church of the Scotch Mission, where the Bishop of Mombasa had just unveiled two memorial windows in honor of a missionary of the Church of Scotland. A Scotch Presbyterian minister preached the sermon and the sacraments were administered by Bishop Willis, of Uganda. The delegates went home feeling that they had received a great blessing and that the cause of Christ had been greatly strengthened.

Those who had shared the uplift of the Kikuyu meeting spread abroad the good news and reported to their home societies the recommendations of the Kikuyu conference. When certain ultra-conservative churchmen in England and elsewhere heard of the communion service which had crowned the meetings, there rose a storm of criticism of the Anglican bishops for having admitted to the Lord's table these unconfirmed, though doubtless estimable, missionaries of other bodies. The discusison, largely in newspapers and religious periodicals at first, grew hotter and hotter, till at length the Bishop of Zanzibar charged the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa with heresy and called upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, as primate of the Church of England, to render a judgment on them. Bishop Tucker—Uganda's predecessor—and Dr. Handley Moule, Bishop of Durham, have declared that they stand with the two accused bishops. Dr. Moule says boldly: "If the bishops of Uganda and Mombasa are arraigned for heresy for their share of responsibility for a program which I think to be true to the mind of our Master and full of promise for His work, I for one would willingly take my place beside them," while Dr. Tucker still more decidedly writes to the London Times: "If Bishop Willis is a heretic, so am I. If he is a schismatic, so am I. If he is to be sent to the stake, I am prepared to go with him."

H. H. Stevens, M.P., made the statement before leaving Ottawa that the harbor improvements at Vancouver now in hand would entail an expenditure of $10,000,000 to $11,000,000. It is high time that such improvenments should be taken in hand. Coast harbor accommodation is about the poorest in the world, and Mr. Stevens is the first member of Parliament to recognize this. The vigorous steps he has taken to remedy the defect should be appreciated.—Mechanical Engineer and Electrical Record.

Sir George Paish states that $2,500,000,000 of British capital is invested in Canada, of which $300,000,000 was invested last year. United States investments in Canada aggregate $500,000,000. In the next fifteen years the Statist estimates British investments in Canada will amount to $5,000,000,000.

The wealth production of British Columbia from natural resources for 1913 is estimated as follows: Mining, $31,000,000; timber, $30,000,000; fisheries, $14,455,488.

More than 150,000 women, Chicago's "newest citizens," last week became legal voters of Chicago by registering.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier
Postmaster-General of Canada

BORDEN GOVERNMENT AT WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

A Cabinet of Hard Workers

The Borden Cabinet is composed of hard workers—men who are earning the gratitude of the country by devotion to duty. The members of the present cabinet are practical men. Last summer Hon. Frank Cochrane made a special survey trip to the Hudson's bay. Hon. J. D. Hazen visited at first hand the fisheries of the Dominion, and Hon. L. P. Pelletier the post offices from east to west. The result of the Postmaster-General's work is evident everywhere. The post office system never was better organized, and never were postmasters from coast to coast in a more contented frame of mind.

While the regime of Hon. L. P. Pelletier will be most intimately associated with the establishment of the parcels post system, the work of the Postmaster-General in securing a reduction in cable rates between Canada and the Mother Country will be remembered. Nothing tends more surely to increase business and social relations than a facilitated cable service, and the great reductions secured by Hon. Mr. Pelleier in 1912 have fulfilled their object. When the history of the negotiations in England between Canada's Postmaster-General and the representatives of the powerful cable companies comes to be written it will be found that the dexterity, the skill, the logical and persuasive powers of the eminent French-Canadian triumphed, as they did in his recent negotiotions with the railway companies over the parcels post.

An Intricate Department

Pelletier can well be called a watchdog for the people. Excepting the customs department, there is no part of the machine of the country's business where officials need to exercise more care in seeing that all the requisite revenues are collected. The aim of the Postmaster-General, and it runs right through to the humblest letter carrier, is efficiency and good service. Recently, as an earnest of his desire to promote the interests of the employees, an increase of salary was madeto rural postmasters. Pelletier takes an interest in those in the department, believing that well paid and contented employees make for goodl results in work.

In the House of Commons and out of the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Pelletier has done well. As a debater, he is pointed, effective and reasonable. In his department he is all business. No detail escapes his attention, and he quickly mastered the intricacies of the post office system.

When Mr. Pelletier entered the cabinet there were many prejudices against him, worked up by the Liberal politicians of the province. These filtered through to Ontario, and the other English provinces, and remained there for some time. Such mistakes always do occur in the lives of most politicians. But these prejudices have been conquered and Pelletier's personality has been the victorious factor.

Quickly Won Them Over

An eloquent illustration occurred on the occasion of the Massey Hall, Toronto, dinner to Premier Borden, after his famous 1911 victory. Mr. Pelletier represented Quebec province, and when he rose to speak there were a few cheers, because he was unknown, and because, perhaps, he had been libelled by newspapers. But he had not spoken for five minutes ere the huge building resounded to enthusiastic applause. The well knit frame of the fighting Frenchman faced his audience, and in excellent English the Postmaster-General lampooned his enemies with book and verse. The Toronto audience loves a warrior, and it rose to the orator and re-echoed with hearty applause his sentiments, and the crowd was won over.

Pelletier is a young man in his fifty-seventh year. As a law students he was distinguished, and as a lawyer he is one of the most brilliant in his province. His straight figure is evidence of his military career as an officer in the 9th Voltigueurs of Quebec.

Pelletier is the real stuff out of which statesmen are made. He has courage and daring, coupled with an almost Scotch caution, and the high place he now occupies in the councils of his native country has been the prize for merit and good service to the people.

MAZZINI MINOR

Home Rule for Ireland.

Canadians who are foolish enough to favor the present scheme of Irish Home Rule should read Mazzini Minor's Booklet on "Home Rule for Ireland." If any man can read this production and then favor Asquith's Bill, he must be very obtuse, or ignorant, or a hater of the Empire and Protestantism.

This booklet can be had in Thomson's Book Store and other book shops in Vancouver for the sum of twenty-five cents. The author is a British Columbian, of high scholarship, and one of the best-travelled gentlemen in Vancouver.

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THE UNEMPLOYED

New York Call says: New York has over 325,000 idle men who are walking the streets in a vain search for work. They are not loafing. They are merely waiting for the capitalists to "readjust" things and to "digest securities."

GIVES WORK TO 1300 MEN

City Solving Unemployed Problem on Creditable Scale Says Mayor

Thirteen hundred men were said by Mayor Baxter to be employed by the city at present who would not be if times were not hard. He gave it as his opinion that the Provincial Government should take a hand in providing employment, in the way the delegation from the Trades and Labor Council is asking for at Victoria today.

Of this 1300, said the mayor, about half of them are getting the regular wage of $3 a day on sewers, water extensions and other work, while the rest are on the relief gangs getting $2 a day. The latter also, he pointed out, get work only intermittently, but all of them were employed on jobs that would not be done at this time of year under other circumstances. Sewer work and water mains could be more economically done at another season.

The mayor said that if the city could take on about 300 more men that would take in the whole of the unemployed in Vancouver actually in need of work. Of course there were others, he said, that one heard about, but large numbers of them lived in South Vancouver and Burnaby.

"Its not fair to have the city take the whole burden," he declared. "I think the Provincial Government ought to take a hand and put some men on clearing or some other work."

HOW WORK IS DONE

It is well to remember that there is a multitude of things, and among them many that are best worth doing, that can never be accomplished save by plain, straight-ahead, every-day, persistent plodding.

It is all right to start the enterprise with a great flourish of trumpets, but that does not get you along very far with it. Before it is finished, if it is to be worth anything at all, someone has to get down to plain plodding.

There is always a stretch of hard road in any bit of worthwhile adventure, no matter of what kind it is. Nothing is ever all brass bands and banners. Brilliancy and enthusiasm are good, but there is a homely old virtue that accomplishes very much more than either of them. See that you do not despise it.—Great Thoughts.

The life of every man is a diary in which he means to write one story, and writes another; and his humblest hour is when he compares the volume as it is, with what he avowed to make it.—J. M. Barrie.

In all your dealings and doings remember today is your opportunity, tomorrow will belong to some one else.

Whenever you are angry, be assured that it is not only a present evil, but that you have increased a habit.—Epictetus.

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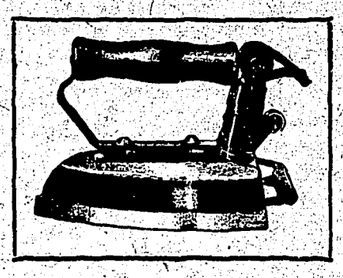

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Test 3.0 or 4.8, Which?

One of the chief reasons for testing cows not simply once in a while, but at regular intervals, is found in the fact that they are known to vary so greatly and often so inexplicably. Apart altogether from what are termed normal variations from milking to milking, besides the variations betwen morning and evening, and the variations between the fore milk and the strippings, careful observers have noticed in two days a variation in the test of almost 2 per cent of fat in the milk of individual cows, for which no reason can be assigned.

Obviously then it would be quite unfair to judge any cow on any one isolated test when it might be 3.0 one day and 4.8 another day. Which could you take? A fair and just way is to take samples regularly and test a composite sample once a month. Then there will be credit given where it is really due, not necessarily to the one that is supposed to be a high tester because she is of fancy name or fancy price, but frequently to some tacitly despised individual which is really the queen of the dairy. It will pay to select those cows that are known, not supposed, to yield milk rich in fat.

Regina, Feb.—The Royal North West Mounted Police head quarters at Regina have announced that Sergt. Dempster is heading a relief party with despatches to Explorer Steffansson's party. Sergt. Dempster headed the party sent out to locate Inspector Fitzgerald, who was lost with the Northern Patrol of the Mounted Police, and was successful in finding the bodies of the policemen where they had dropped one by one as their strength gave out.

Regina, Feb.—Some idea of the extent of the increase in valuation of western property may be gained by a citation of instances referred to by Regina's city auditor. In 1905—the year Regina was created a city with a population of 5,000—blocks 119 and 122 could have been purchased for $2,000 each, whereas at the present time, the valuation is computed to be $100,000 each. During this period Regina has increased to a city of 50,000 people, so that it will be seen that the increase has been justified. It is also interesting to note that the majority of Regina's wealthy men have profitted by this increase. It was during the past three years that the greatest increase in population has taken place, the city having grown in this time from 15,000 to 50,000.

Regina, Feb.—An effort is being made to develop the flour milling industry in Saskatchewan, as it is believed that by this means grain growing can be made even more profitable for the Saskatchewan farmer than it is at the present time. Following out this idea a flour mill with a capacity to mill 3,000 barrels per day will be established at Regina as soon as possible by Leitch Bros. Milling Company. It is expected that other mills will be established at Regina.

PERSONAL

Mr. Wm. Stanley, of Stanley & Co., wall paperers and decorators, Mount Pleasant, has returned from his trip to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. He visited his home in Toronto, where his father was celecbrating his 70th birthday.

NEWS OF THE DAY

A GIFT FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR

The London Missionary Society has had a very welcome and unexpected surprise in an intimation from the President of the Upper House in Germany that the Emperor William has made a grant of 3,000 marks for work in Samoa, 2,000 marks to be applied to the work of Mr. Heider, and 1,000 marks to be handed to Miss Schultze for her work. This sum, it appears, comes from a fund known as the Emperor William's Fund for the Encouragement of Evangelical Missions in German Colonies and Territories. It is delightful to find that the many-sided German Emperor has time to give thought to such things as evangelical misions. The great ones of the earth do not distinguish themselves in these days by much evidence of such practical interest in the progress of the Kingdom of Christ. It is pleasant, also, to feel that the society, which is not German in its origin, its management, or the body of its supporters, but which happens to be at work in German territory, has gained the approval of the German authorities to such an extent that a grant is made for the encouragement of some portion of its work.

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UNION BIBLE SCHOOL IN NANKING

A united Bible School at Nanking has absorbed three theological seminaries of four denominations, namely, the Northern Methodists, the Northern Presbyterians, the Southern Presbyterians and the Christians (Disciples). A Presbyterian paper says: "Some leading minds had the acuteness to see that in fields where union was possible at no other point it was feasible to unite all the missions in Bible study."

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The American Bible Society sold in 1913 2,000,000 Bibles to the Chinese.

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One-fifth of all the women in the world are in China.

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MOHAMMEDANISM DECADENT

Dr. Julius Richter, author of "The Missions in the Near East," writes with authority. He says that of the 225,000,000 of Mohammedans, but 35,000,000 are at presnt under Moslem rule, while 160,000,000 are under Christian rule. The Sultan, the "Commander of the Faithful," the true head of the church, rules over 18,000,000, while the Christian King of England rules 80,000,000, the French republic and the King of Holland each 29,000,000, and the Czar of Russia, 14,000,000.

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VALUE OF MISSIONS

"No traveller of an observant eye and an impartial mind, who passes among those uncivilized, non-Christian races in which misionaries are now at work, can fail to be struck by the immense improvement which they have wrought in the condition of the people, and which often is quite irrespective of the number of actual converts who have been formed into Christian congregations."

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PRIEST AND PEOPLE
Entire Romish Church Become Protestant

At South Bend, Ind., the Rev. Victor Von Kubinyi and his entire Roman Catholic congregation of more than 200 marched bareheaded into St. James' Episcopal church, of South Bend, and embraced the Episcopal faith. Von Kobinyi was immediately ordained an Episcopalian rector. The Rev. Victor Von Kubinyi was a Roman Catholic priest for sixteen years. He is thirty-nine years of age, speaks seven languages and is the son of the late Field Marshall Johann Von Kubinyi.

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A HINDOO POET

The possibility, shall we not say certainty, that the modern East will make valuable contributions to the world's literature is indicated by the fact that the Nobel prize for literature for 1913 has been awarded to the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

Temperance

TWO ITEMS FROM KANSAS

One is that Kansas people saved more than twenty-nine million dollars last year through prohibition, according to figures just made public. The other item is that fifty-five building and loan associations of Kansas showed a great increase in their assets. The citizens of prohibition countries have a better chance to save money than where the open saloon coaxes the man to spend it on whiskey?—Ex.

• • •

KAISER A TEETOTALLER

The German Kaiser, according to reports from Berlin, has turned absolute teetotaller. He began to observe himself and discovered that he lost something of his energy and working power whenever he drank anything containing alcohol. So now he drinks nothing stronger than lemonade.

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Argonauts

MAKES GOOD STRIKE STRIKE AT CHISANA

Gold Dust Occasionally Used in Trade and Camp Is Hopeful for Future

Chisana, Alaska.—A strike on Big Eldorado was reported January 24 Jim Haughen, former chief of police of Fairbanks, and sheriff of Snohomish county in the early days, is said to have struck 30-cent pans and a 60-cent nugget at a depth of seven feet on bedrock. While this is not a particularly rich strike, it is considered fairly good considering the short distance to bedrock.

It will be a great encouragement to the camp, as there has been but little of an encouraging nature reported for some time. Gold, however, is being taken from the creeks in small quantities.

Gold dust is also occasionally handed across the counter in the store in small quantities. It is claimed that strikes of some consequence have been made but that the lucky ones are guarding the secret.

• • •

TO SEEK GOLD IN BAFFIN LAND

London, Feb.—Capt. Munn, who claims to be especially acquainted with the hinterland of Canada, is about to make his fifth Arctic expedition, leaving Liverpool in June, in search of gold in Baffin Land, where he lost the ship Algerine in 1909. The expedition, which will cost a million dollars, is financed by a privately formed Arctic gold exploration syndicate. Munn proposes to establish his base at Pond's Inlet plan of a dead whaler, who found gold there thirty years ago.

• • •

NEARLY 45,000 MOTORS IN CANADA, SAYS REPORT

According to a statement of the department of trade and commerce regarding the number of motor cars in certain countries, the following is the number of motor cars in use in Canada, the Ontario and Saskatchewan figures including commercial vehicles:

Prince Edward Island, 25; Nova Scotia, 1442; New Brunswick, 830; Quebec, 4813; Ontario, 15,255; Manitoba, 4935; British Columbia, 5354. Total, 43,479.

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MAKES ALTITUDE FLIGHT

Johannisthal, Germany. — Robert Hhelen, a German aviator, made a world's altitude record today for a flight with four passengers. He attained a height of 9,350 feet.

• • •

$25,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS

Washington, Feb.—The Shackleford $25,000,000 good roads bill was passed by the House by a vote of 282 to 42.

Sunshine

"Something each day—a smile;
It is not much to give,
And the little gifts of life
Make sweet the days we live.
The world has weary hearts
That we can bless and cheer,
And a smile of every day
Makes sunshine all the year.

"Something each day—a word;
We cannot know its power,
It grows in fruitfulness
As grows the gentle flower.
It brings the sweetest peace
Where all is dark and drear!
Makes pleasant all the year.

"Something each day—a deed
Of kindness and of good,
To link in closer bonds
All human brother hood.
Oh, thus the Heavenly will
We all may do while here;
For a good deed every day
Makes blessed all the year."

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.

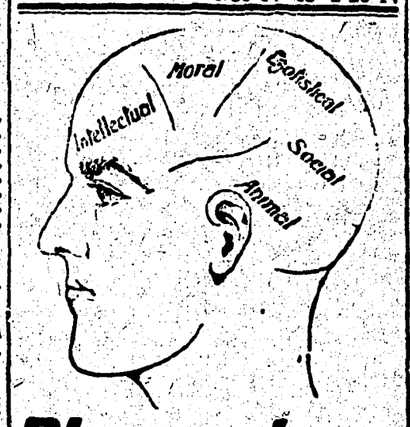
TERMS OF SALE:

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.

1-30-14 to 2-20-14



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B. C. Electric Co.
For Everything Electrical,
Phone Sey. 5000,
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1138 Granville St.

B. C. Telephone Co.
The Telephone Directory is used 240,000 times daily.
Phone Sey. 6070.

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Johnson
The Secret Service Intelligence Bureau,
319 Pender St. W.

Kamloops-Vancouver Meat Co., Ltd.
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Phone Sey. 6561 Phone Fair. 1814

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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.

(Continued from Last Week.)

and true history, until it is proven to be false by facts and not mere suppositions.

Sayce, the great archaelogist of Oxford (who, by the way, knows as much Hebrew as Driver and a good deal more regarding all the kindred languages, for he has spent months every year for about twenty-five years reading these languages from the tablets and the monuments) says, "Hebrew is a dead language, and when we ask the analyst to apply his method to our own English or to modern French and similarly divide and dissect the nove's of Besant and Rice or Erckmann and Chatrain, which we know to be composite, he is obliged to confess that he cannot do it. It is only to a dead language, imperfectly known, and of which but a fragment of its literature has been preserved, that his methods will apply." Mark Twain once resolved to write a serious book, so he wrote "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," and had Harpers publish it anonymously, and for two years he kept all the greatest scholars of the world guessing, but no one ever dreamed of attributing it to Mark Twain, not even his closest friends—it was not Mark Twain's style. Just so it was when Spurgeon published "John Ploughman's Talks."

When the very best English scholars can detect so little from the style of an author in their own language, how absurd of these critics to claim so much for their discoveries in a dead language, of which the very best of them know little!

Now, to show clearly the foolish suppositions of the critics, take their explanation re the origin of Deuteronomy (the book of law). They quote 2 Kings 22nd chapter, where we are told that in the eighteenth year of Josiah's reign (about 622 B. C.), Hilkiah, the high priest, found a book called by him the "Book of the Law," in the Temple when they were repairing it. The king and the people were so stirred by the reading of this long lost book, that it led to a great reformation.

The critic's theory is that Deutronomy was composed about this time by some unknown Priest or Prophet and then hidden away in the Temple with the express design of bringing about a reformation when it should be found. The critics admit that the people never dreamed that it was composed by men of their own time, but accepted it as the genuine law of Moses. They say, too, it was this fact gave it its authority. Is this credible or even likely? No. A new book does not look like an ancient one, and especially is this true regarding a new and an ancient parchment. Why, the ink on this parchment could scarcely have been dry, and to say that men as intelligent as Jeremiah and King Josiah could have been so easily deceived is to brand them as a pack of simpletons. (2) But they say perhaps the book was disfigured to make it look old. Then, according to these critics, the Book of Deutronomy is a pious fraud, the result of a deliberate intention to deceive. But as Weiner says in his "Origin of the Pentaeuch," "What is the position of the man who alleges that God spake certain words at Sinai, if he in fact, knows that he has himself composed these alleged utterances?" Why such a man is a base liar and deceiver. Then think of the psychological improbability of such a liar being capable of producing the Decalogue. (3) Again Josiah speaks of the disobedience of their fathers to the commands of this "Book of the Law." Would he have thus spoken if he had not known for an absolute certainty that their fathers had had this very book of the law? No.

(4) Then recall the demands of "the Book of the Law" upon the people. It demanded (a) that they should all pay tithes of their corn, oil and cattle to support the Levitical order of which they have never before heard. (b) That they also hand over to these same Levites (of whom they had never heard before) for their own use forty-eight of their best cities. Yet the critics want us to believe that there was no one there to rise up and express astonishment, and demand to be shown the positive proof that "the Book of Law" really was written by Moses, as it claimed to be. Though it had never been in existence before, and they had never even heard of it, they all fell right in line and meekly obeyed its precepts. Is there anything in the whole range of conservative beliefs quite so hard to accept as this fool theory? Deutronomy claims for itself to have been written by Moses (Deutronomy 31:9-26), and the critics must produce real evidence, not baseless, foolish suppositions, e'er they can shake our faith. (5) But there is other evidence in the favor of the Mosiac authorship of the Pentateuch worth noting, viz., the Samaritan Bible which contains the whole Pentateuch and the Pentateuch only. Mr. Isaacs, the son of the Samaritan High Priest of Shechem, visited this country only a year or two ago and had a copy of this Bible with him. They tell us that it was written by Abishua, a great grandson of Aaron, and is over thirty-five hundred years old. The critics try to make out that the Samaritans got his Bible about Ezra or Nehemiah's time. But this is absurd, for at that time the Jews and the Samaritans hated each other worse than the Catholics and the Orangemen of Ireland hate each other today. Then before the critics can prove their theory re. the Pentateuch they must disprove the contention of these honest Samaritans; that they had their Pentateuch intact for over 3,500 years.

Now, Jesus, who was conscious of his existence from all eternity, and who knew Moses personally (for He recognized him and spoke with him on the Mount of Transfiguration), says that Moses did write the Pentateuch. John 5:4546. "There is one who accuses you even Moses in whom ye trust. For had ye believed Moses ye would have believed me, for he wrote of me." John 7:19. "Did not Moses give you the law?" Hasting's dictionary (page 601) accounts for Christ's false teachings here, by saying "Christ and the Apostles held the current Jewish notions respecting the Old Testament." What blasphemy, in the light of 2 Cor. 3:14, where Paul says regarding all the Jews of his day (including rabbis and people,) "Their minds were blinded for until this day remaineth the same veil untaken away in the reading of the Old Testament, which veil is done away in Christ." Then if Christ tore away the veil which hid from the minds of the Jews the true meaning of the Old Testament, what nonsense and what blasphemy to tell us that "he held the current Jewish notions regarding the Old Testament."

But supposing Christ was thus deceived during His life, he surely knew differently after His death and resurrection,—at all events it falls upon the critics to prove that He did not, —and they cannot do it in the fact of Rom. 8:34. Listen! "Who is he that condemeth. It is Christ that died, yea rather that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God." The risen Christ is now at God's right hand. Again read Eph. 1:20 and 21, where we are told "God raised Christ from the dead and set Him at his own right hand in the heavenly places far above all principality and power and might and dominion and every name that is named, not only in this world, but in that which is to come, and hath put all things under His feet." Then in Acts 1:11 we read the words of angels regarding the resurrected Christ. "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." Yes, the critics will have a hard time to prove that the resurrected Christ, who is now at the right hand of God, exalted above every name and power, and who is to come again in glory to judge the world, did not know the whole truth regarding the Old Testament; yet in Luke 24:27 (after His resurrection) we read "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." This proves that He had the very same idea of the Old Testament after His resurrection as before His death, so wherever He has declared Himself regarding the Old Testament we had better accept Him as our highest authority. Christ's own words in Matt. 26:24, 64 ought to make this fact very clear to us. (Matthew 26:24). "The Son of Man goeth as it is written of Him." Then (in Matthew 26:64) He says, "Hereafter we sall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of Heaven." Let any Greek scholar successfully prove (if he can) that the expression "The Son of Man" (O Uios tou anthropou) in both these verses, does not refer to the very same identical person. Then if the Christ who walked this earth is the very same Christ (without any change) as now sits at the right hand of God, surely He ought to be our supreme authority regarding the Old Testament.

(3) I wish I had time to contrast the opinions of the critics regarding Isaiah, the Psalms and Daniel with Christ's teaching regarding the same, but I must hasten on to the story of Jonah which all the critics, without a single exception, say is a mere parable or allegory. George Adam Smith, in his book, "Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament," p. 89, says: "The only view of the story of Jonah that does justice to its teaching and explains its place in a bok of prophetic discourses, is that which treats it not as real history but as a sermon in the form of a parable upon the great evangelical truth that God has granted to the Gentiles also repentance unto life."

Now the rationalist denies the story of Jonah because he holds miracles to be impossible, but why should a Christian reject it? Even John S. Mill admits that miracles must be given credence if one believes in an omnipotent God who created this world and man.

Regarding this story question Sir Robert Anderson says: "To say God could not deliver Jonah is Atheism; to say He would not is nonsense; to say He did not is to pour contempt upon the words of our Divine Lord and repudiate His authority as a teacher."

Yes, Jesus Christ believed the story of Jonah to be true, for He says in Matt. 12:40-41, "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation and shall condemn it, because they repented at the teaching of Jonah and behold a greater than Jonah is here." Here then is a clear cut statement regarding the future. In John 14:2 Christ says, regarding His statement that there are many mansions in heaven, "If it were not so I would have told you." If it were not true that these Ninevites converted under Jonah would rise in judgment, would not Christ have told them so?

Now the word translated whale here is "Ketos" and means any sea monster—whale or shark. We know that sharks have been found in the Mediterranean with whole deer inside of them, so they could easily swallow a man. But this great fish was in all probability a whale.

Prof. George Macloskie (Dept. of Biology, Princeton), tells us that when off the coast of Japan he got acquainted with Roy Mathews, one of the greatest living authorities on whales, for whaling has been his life's business. One day he asked him if he had any difficulty 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 eighty 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 this miracle from one who knows a thousand fold more regarding the matter than any critics.

Now, when Hilprecht uncovered Nineveh he found, what I consider to be, the true reason why God saved Jonah by means of a fish. In the palace of the king He found the history of Berosus. This history tells what the Ninevites believed concerning their great god Daggan (half fish and half man). It tells how Daggan came to earth and taught the Ninevites all they knew; how to build their houses, till the soil and sow their grain. He taught them, too, the principles of mathematics; in fact everything. At night He would sleep in the sea, for He was amphibious. Then, before He went away for good, He told the people that ages after He would send messengers from heaven to teach them further, and that these messengers would all come out of the sea. Hilprecht also found a tablet to one of these messengers who actually did come up out of the sea, and his name is "Ioannes," which he says can only be interpreted in that language as Jonah.

Now, God could have saved Jonah in 10,000 different ways, but He knew the people were looking for amessenger from Daggan, to come out of the sea, so He saved him in this peculiar but convenient method. God would have witnesses near by to see him coughed up. When he first entered Nineveh, no one seems to have paid much attention to Him, but soon these witnesses tell their story to the king, and at once word would go out that this Man was Daggan's own messenger. Then all repented from the least even to the greatest.

But, says someone, is this in harmony with God's method of dealing with the heathen? Would He thus meet their expectation? I think He would for our Heavenly Father honors a sincere faith wherever He finds it. Read Rom. 2:14, "When the Gentiles which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, they are a law unto themselves. Which simply means that when heathen peoples live up to the teachings of their best and purest men, God will honor their faith and save them. Now, their best and purest men have taught them to expect a Heavenly Messenger to come up out of the sea, and God sent Jonah to honor this sincere faith.

NORTH COAST

Montreal, Feb.—Reports received at C. P. R. headquarters indicate that there will be a tremendous influx of immigrants from the central and southern part of Europe this year. From Great Britain comes word that many thousands will be coming out, particularly people with some means, to take up fruit farming in British Columbia. Applications are so numerous that it would be impossible to respond to half of them. A large number of ready-made farms are in process of preparation in the West, but the supply can not meet the demand.

More than a hundred first-class passengers went north last night on the G. T. P. steamer Prince George. The sailing list was the heaviest since last summer's rush. The fact that the transcontinental line is rapidly approaching completion is attracting a great many settlers to the tracts of new country being opened for settlement. The travellers are destined for Smithers, Hazelton, Wadsworth and other points lately placed on the railway map by extension of service, instituted recently.

ENDERBY NEWS

The ladies of the Methodist church held a successful social and sale of work on Tuesday last. A program was furnished by the orchestra, and everyone spent an enjoyable evening.

The Knights of Pythias invited the public to an interesting and impressive service in honor of their fiftieth anniversary on last Thursday evening, and on Sunday attended service in the Anglican church.

The Enderby suffragettes held their meeting this month at the home of Mrs. Hatchet. Miss Simpson spoke.

SCOTCH OIL FOR NAVY

The Admiralty have just concluded an extensive contract with certain of the Scotch oil companies for a large quantity of liquid fuel. The Scotch companies, adds the Press Association, have been extending their plant to meet naval requirements.

Scotland produced about 65,000,000 gallons of oil from shale last year.

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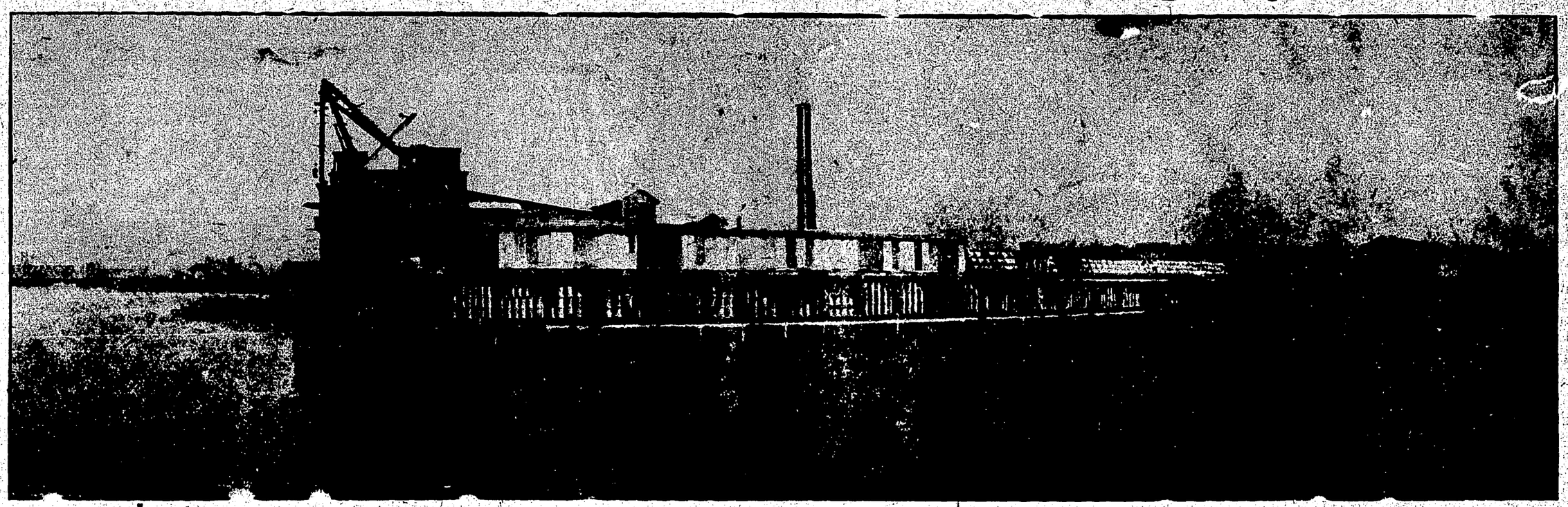

Among the industries that have grown up in Vancouver which are catering to the needs of the growing cities and municipalities of British Columbia is one which illustrates the best results of the application of highest trained skill to the production of sewer pipe. The Dominion Glazed Cement Pipe Company has won for itself a high place in the opinion of experienced engineers, and a large place among costruction materials used in the most important branch of city building, which is denominated the sewerage system.

This Company started business in Vancouver over three years ago. At the start one pipe-making machine was in use; at the present time $150,000.00 is invested in the works, and employs more than forty men, and the capacity has been more than doubled.

Each machine is capable of turning out over a mile of pipe in six work days, and makes pipe from four to thirty inches in diameter.

The civic authorities of Vancouver have been using this pipe for three years. The pipe is in good favor in New Westminster, South Vancouver, and is also being used in Victoria.

This is a home industry that bids fair to grow to a large capacity as the city grows in the future.

Thirty miles of concrete sewer pipe has been made by this Company and laid in the sewerage system of this city and is giving complete satisfaction, as concrete sewer pipe gets harder and better with age.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN'S WORK

Col. Taft said that his experience in the Philippines forced him to study the British Colonial ystem and the marvellous accomplishments of he Imperial Government in spreading civiliaion over the world and promoting the happiness f 400,000,000 people. But for British enterprise British courage, British sense of responsibility in overning other races, human civilization would ave been greatly retarded.

World's Debt to Britain

"When I think of what Britain has done in ndia for the happiness of those people; how she ound those many millions torn by interrecine rife, disrupted with constant wars, unable to ontinue agriculture or the arts of peace, with inerior roads, tyranny, and oppression; and when think what the Government of Great Britain is ow doing for these alien races, the debt the world owes Britain ought to be acknowledged in no grudging manner."

Col. Taft emphasised also the marvellous development of Egypt under Lord Cromer, Lord Milner, and Lord Kitchener. "Today, he said, the Imperial historian must look at the British Empire from the standpoint of benevolent, useful, elevating government. It must be regarded from the point of view of benefit to the human race. No one can encircle the globe, no one live in the Orient, no one go into the tropics, without seeing the Standard of Britain floating over the soil of her Empire and without having it brought home to him what a factor in the progress of mankind she has been.

Federated Unions

"But not only has your Imperial function had to do with the government of other races and with helping them on to peace and arts and comforts of civilisation, but the enterprise of the English, Scots and Irish has carried them into far distant lands, there to establish settlements of white subjects of the Empire, and in the last generation we have seen flower into federated unions great governments—in one case called a Dominion, in another case a Commonwealth, and in a third a Union—with every reasonable prospect that in this century their wealth and population will approximate those of the Motherland."

No nation except Great Britain, he said, had such self-governing Dominions of people tied to her Empire with bonds of loyalty and affection which seemed to grow as the actual control of the Mother country diminished and lightened.

PANAMA CANAL

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson expects ships to be passing through the Panama canal this coming fall and much before the formal opening opening in January. He let it be known today that for that reason he had every reason to be confident that congress would repeal the exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act. The president said that it seemed to be the universal view of European countries that the United States was breaking the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the exemption in the present Panama Canal act, though no official views to that effect had been presented to the administration. He reiterated that the United States was in honor bound to obey the spirit of the treaty and denied that his insistance for a repeal was in any way aimed to placate Great Britain.

The president remarked that there was no necessity of placating Great Britain, as Great Britain was not in a mood to require it, being on the friendliest terms with the United States.

The president stated that he would not send a message to congress on the question. He expressed the view that there would be no serious opposition in congress to the repeal.

New York, Feb.—Some of the most rominent Jews of America gathered ere to celebrate the completion of a nglish version of the Bible written ecord breaking literary work—an nglish version of the Bible written Jews for Jews.

There are two literary parallels of e work—the King James version, epared by Protestants for the hurch of England, and the Douai ible, which is the accepted Catholic ersion.

There is a Jewish-English Bible, ut its use is limited to some of the ynagogues, and the work of transation was limited to one man, Isaac Lesser of Philadelphia, who labored n it fifty years ago. What the Jews f today seek is a Bible that shall be epresentative of the spirit and teachgs of all shades of Judaism in this ountry and Great Britain.

To this end a committee of eminnt Jewish scholars has labored, and e result of their work was comemorated at a banquet given at the ewish Theological Seminary, No. 1 West One Hundred and Thirtyird street.

Started Many Years Ago

It was twenty-two years ago that e Jewish Publication Society of merica decided that the Jews' needs re entitled to a Bible which should l in simple English the ancient ry of the Jews, and tell it without en the unconscious Christian colorg of the early translators. Englishwish and American-Jewish schols were enlisted for the puropse, t the work progressed but slowly account of the widely scattered sidences of the translators.

Six years ago the society saw that esent committee was appointed, was arriving nowhere, and the e members adopting the plan of eeting for three ten-day sessions a ar and circulating the work in the terim. The plan has proved a sucss and the Jewish Bible is an acmplished fact.

The splendid diction and phraseogy of the King James version are rgely retained, with the addition whatever improvemetns in accury are to be found in the revised rsion of 1885.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Construction work has been started on the dock to be built by Messrs. McNeill, Welsh & Wilson, Limited, a newly formed company, capitalized at $500,000, on the south side of False creek, on the property adjoining the Great Northern Railway bridge. The preliminary work in connection with the enterprise will consist of the erection of a wharf 308 feet long, 176 feet wide and approached by a roadway from Front and Ontario streets, and the reclamation of a tract between the proposed dock and the railway bridge.

Tenders for the erection of sheds and warehouse buildings will be called when the main portion of the new dock is built. The plans which have been prepared by Messrs. J. R. Matheson & Sons, provide for two large buildings 204 feet long and 75 feet wide, which will flank a central roadway and "girdiron" landing slip for scows. Additional loading facilities for barges will be provided on the western side of the wharf, and the re-claimed area between the eastern edge of the dock and the railway bridge will be utilized for trackage purposes. A strip 50 feet wide will be filled in to connect the dock with the bridge.

The warehouses will be of substantial construction and covered with galvanized iron. The roadway and the scow landings will also be enclosed. The dock will be approached by a driveway 200 feet long. A feature of the sheds will be the absence of pillars, massive trusses being used to support the roof.

The dock at first will be used in connection with the business activities of the Great Northern Express and Transfer Co., and its subsidiary concern, the Vancouver Coal Co., of which the new corporation is an amalgamation. Mr. McNeill is president and managing director of the former, Mr. Nelson Welsh is manager of the allied companies and Mr. W. H. Wilson is secretary-treasurer. The company plans to enter the ocean shipping business at a later date when the harbor improvement work, now being carried on by the Dominion Government in False creek is completed. The new dock will extend out to deep water.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the famous novelist and writer, died of apoplexy at her home in Montecito yesterday. Mrs. Stevenson was stricken late yesterday afternoon and did not regain consciousness.

New York, Feb.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson's maiden name was Fanny Van de Grif. She was born in the United States. Her first husband was Samuel A. Osborne, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1879. Very little is known of the early years of her life.

It was in 1876 that she met Stevenson while she was sojourning with her son and daughter in France. Her domestic life was not happy even at this date, and she and Stevenson seem to have been drawn together from the start.

In 1878 she was obliged to return to her home in California, and in August of the following year, alarmed at news of her health, Stevenson hurriedly crossed the Atlantic, traveling as a steerage passenger, partly due to lack of means and partly for the experience.

At San Francisco he was stricken with a desperate illness, from the effects of which he never fuly recovered. The woman who was to be his wife nursed him through the worst of his illness, and in May they were married and went to live in a deserted mining town in the Sierras.

Subsequently they went to Scotland, where Stevenson joined his family.

After her husband's death in Samoa in 1894, Mrs. Stevenson withdrew herself from the world to a considerable extent. Until recently she made her home in San Francisco. In 1908 she sold her home there and went to Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Stevenson wrote many interesting articles on life in the South seas in which she extolled the comfortable luxury of the native costume, which she often wore.

PITTSBURG REDUCING IMMORAL HOUSES

The Pittsburg Vice Commission advocates legislation "by all states to make the giving or receiving of money, or other valuable consideration, for participation in any act of immorality, a felony punishable by imprisonment and fine."

This recommendation observes that the success of the federal white slave act proves such legislation is practicable and that it alone will wipe out commercialized vice.

In the report, the church and the school, as well as the press, are arraigned for "neglect of duty" in not dealing plainly enough with the source of immorality.

"Economic pressure, lust of profit, false educational ideals, the spread of luxury and spiritual apathy have brought this generation face to face with a grave moral crisis," the report reads.

"The growth of the social evil, of divorce, and of race suicide are among its symptoms; it is at the back of a startling increase in disease, insanity, graft and crime."

As a result of the investigation the commission found that Pittsburg had 247 improper houses. They held 1,288 inmates. One hundred and eighty-two houses have been closed and only 342 inmates remain.

It was found that vice in Pittsburg costs every member of the community $50 a year. The total cost per year of medical treatment of diseases is estimated at $20,000,000.

The American representatives of the Shell Petroleum company, one of the largest oil operting companies in the world, and which is a formidable rival of the big Standard Oil company itself, will send its geologist into the Calgary field for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the formation and oil indications as soon as the weather clears sufficiently to make an examination of the ground possible. This means as soon as the snow goes off the ground.

Just received a large shipment of

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Makes Hard Work Easy!

DUSTING, cleaning and polishing hardwood floors is hard, back-breaking work. An almost never ending task and seldom satisfactory the old way. But it is easy, quick and satisfactory the new way—using the O-Cedar Polish Mop. With it you can spend a few minutes doing what it now takes you almost half a day. You simply pass the O-Cedar Polish Mop over the floor and every particle of dust and dirt is taken up and held. The floor is given a hard, durable, lasting polish and finish.

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Is also used for the dusting and cleaning of the tops of high furniture, between the banisters of the stairs and is so made that you can get to the far corner under the bed, beneath the radiator and other hard-to-get-at-places.

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Try an O-Cedar Polish Mop for two days at our risk. Test it every way for two days and if you are not delighted with it we will promptly refund your money

Makes It Easy to Clean Those Hard-to-Get-At-Places

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Francis J. Haney of San Francisco, says that the average citizen is perfectly content to permit the five profit-paying utilities—the gas, electricity, water, telephone and street railroads—to be operated by private enterprises, while he, a citizen, assumes the eight non-paying expensive public utilities—the public schools, the parks, and playgrounds, fire, police, and street departments, sewer system, hospitals and the jails.

The SABLE LORCHA

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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As he withdrew we fell avidly upon the contents of the box, yet with small hope of finding what we sought; for the letters it contained were all, apparently, of distant date; letters, for the most part, of a private, personal nature, carefully assorted, and arranged in red-taped or elastic-banded bundles.

It was no mere idle curiosity which impelled us to read many of them. We were in a position which may best be described as anomalous. Though Cameron was my dearest friend I knew little of his life prior to our meeting, and Evelyn, his niece and ward, was scarcely less uninformed than myself. In the letters just brought to light there might, we decided, be found some clue of incalculable service in the task now before us. And so we untied the tapes and stripped off the bands and set ourselves to careful painstaking examination.

Seldom have I engaged in a labor so deadly uninteresting at one moment and so keenly engrossing at the next. There was correspondence here which meant nothing to us whatever, and there was correspondence which threw a search-light upon portions of Cameron's career, baring good deeds and follies alike, without discrimination.

It was only natural, I suppose, that we should dig up a romance—a gem of luster shining amidst dun, sordid surroundings. Evelyn and I came upon two of its facets, simultaneously, and paused in our work to question its disposal. It seemed to us a holy thing, too sacred for a stranger touch, and, even at the risk of passing over what might prove our one agent of revelation, we folded it away again with a sense of guilt at having dared to lift even the corner of the veil.

For a full hour I had scanned one letter after another in absorbed intentness, but with small profit. Evelyn, across the table, had been quite as busy. Rarely had we interrupted our employment with exchange of words. But now the writing which I held provoked exclamation.

"Addison!" I cried, so sharply cutting the silence that the girl started. "Addison! Did you ever hear of him?"

She gestured a negative. Not that I remember, she qualified. Why?"

"Because we must find him," I declared, a little excitedly, I imagine; for the letter seemed wonderfully important.

Instantly she was all alert.

"What is it?" she asked, springing up and coming to my side. "What have you found?"

"Look!" I commanded, the sheet of paper in one upraised hand, a finger of my other hand pointing to a passage. "Look! In 1903, your uncle Robert was in Peking; and yet he gave me his word that he had never visited China."

Resting an arm on my shoulder and bending forward she read for herself: "Just to think! We were in Peking together and neither of us was aware of it until too late! What a foregathering we missed! Even five minutes' chat would have been something; but I no sooner saw you, than the crowd on Legation street swallowed you up."

"Have you read it all?"

"Not to the end," I told her, "just the beginning and the signature. Come," I added, "we'll read it from first to last, together." And I turned back the page.

It was written from Cairo, and bore date of December 7, 1903.

"My dear Cameron," it began, "I am wondering whether you are back in New York again. However, you will probably be there for Christmas and therefore this letter will not long await you. We have been making a rather leisurely tour of the east. Arrived here two days ago and shall remain until some time in January."

The writer then gave a general outline of his travels. "You will probably be surprised to learn that once you and I passed each other as ships in the night, save only that we did not even speak each other in passing," he went on. "It was my last day—indeed my last hour—in northern China. Otherwise I should have made search for you. Just to think! We were in Peking together, and neither of us was aware of it until too late. What a foregathering we missed! Even five minutes' chat would have been something; but I no sooner saw you, than the crowd on Legation street swallowed you up. Half an hour later I was on the train for Tien-tsin."

The rest of the letter was rather confusingly personal in its references to mutual friends and interests. It was signed: "Always with warm regard, Addison."

"Do you suppose that is his first name or his last?" Evelyn asked me as we came to it.

"I refuse to suppose," I returned, smiling. "It's an even chance. What is more to the point is, how long has Louis been your uncle's valet?"

"Several years."

"Several is indefinite. Too indefinite. Too indefinite. Suppose we have him in here and find out exactly. Possibly he knows Mr. Addison."

When Louis came, however, he knew nothing. He had never heard of a Mr. Addison or of a Mr. Addisbn Something, in all the three years and eight months of his service with Mr. Cameron. So Evelyn thanked him once more in her own gracious way and we continued our work, directing our efforts especially now to unearthing further Addison-signed letters which might prove enlightening.

"Why should Uncle Robert tell you he had never been in China?" Evelyn asked me, looking up suddenly and dropping to her lap the letter she was at that moment examining. "I can't understand that."

"Nor I," I admitted. "If I had asked him out of idle curiosity he would have been justified perhaps in misleading me; but he must have known that it was in his interest I made the inquiry."

For just a moment she sat in silence, her narrowed gaze on the glowing embers in the fireplace. Then she turned to me again.

"Do you think, Philip, it was because he had something to hide?" she asked, seriously. "Something he was ashamed of and feared might become known?"

Instantly I sprang to my friend's defense.

"No," I assured her, with emphasis. "No, Evelyn. Whatever his motive was, I am satisfied it had no dishonorable basis. If he told me a deliberate falsehood it was not to spare himself. Possibly—yes, probably, it was to shield others."

I was perfectly sincere in this, but even had I believed otherwise I should have been tempted to prevarication could I have foreseen my reward. Before I quite realized her purpose Evelyn was out of her chair, had slipped over behind me, and encircling my neck with her arms, had pressed her lips softly to my cheek.

"Oh, how glad I am to hear you say that! You believe in his bigness—in his nobility, just as I do, don't you, Philip, dear?"

"I'm sure he could never have been guilty of anything dishonorable," I declared again, imprisoning her hands. But the next moment, hearing steps again crossing the hall, I reluctantly released them.

For a third time Louis stood in the doorway. Now he upheld a small red-bound book, and his face was beaming.

"Voila, mademoiselle!" he exclaimed, delightedly. "Je viens de trouvant ce livre."

It was a book of addresses, and the valet, nervously turning the pages, put his finger upon the name of Horatio Addison, M. D., with the air of one who had discovered buried treasure. I am inclined to think that we were ourselves almost as demonstratively elated as he, for though we could not be sure that this was Cameron's correspondent, the odds certainly favored that conclusion; and unless the physician had died or moved away since the entry was made, we were now in possession of his address, which chanced to be an apartment house on Madison avenue, that I knew to be given over entirely to doctors' offices.

This time Evelyn assured Louis that he was not merely a "good boy" but an incomparable assistant, and the richness of the reward came nigh to totally wrecking his composure, for, as he started to back from the room, I detected unmistakable tears glistening on his lashes.

"Louis," I checked him, with sudden inspiration, "apportez-nous le directoire telephonie, s'il vous plait."

And when the book was brought the fact that Dr. Addison's address had not been changed was promptly established. I was for calling him up, then and there, but Evelyn pointed to the clock and advised patience. It was already after midnight.

"Tomorrow," she said, in her wise fashion, "you shall call on him, and learn, if possible, how Uncle Robert replied to that letter. There is a difference, you know, Philip, between being in a place and having some one see you there. No one's eyes are infallible."

CHAPTER XIII.

When Damon Doubted Pythias.

Not until I had been passed into an elevator by a dainty young woman in the white habit of a trained nurse, shot up four floors into the hands of another who might have been the first's twin sister, and ushered by her, in turn, into a severely professional-appearing waiting room, did it occur to me that I was upon an errand involving the employment of an extraordinary degree of tact. So imbued had I been with the importance of learning whether Cameron had or had not been in Peking in 1903, that up to this moment I had quite lost sight of my own position. Now I asked myself, on what ground was I to make my plea for information? To tell this Dr. Addison the whole story would certainly be inexpedient. To hint even at alarm concerning Cameron might involve the precipitation of that financial disaster he had feared and regarding which he had warned me. Indeed, would not any effort to obtain the facts I desired be likely to arouse suspicion, no matter how delicately made?

The more I pondered the situation, sitting there thoughtfully while one after another the patients who had preceded me passed into the physician's consultation room, the more beggarly, it seemed to me, became my chances of success. And when, at length, my turn came to enter the presence of my friend's friend, I was about persuaded that I should very soon be making an ignominious exit, branded as an impertinently meddling busybody.

I have always contended that it was Dr. Addison's severely professional air which was responsible for my inspiration, for no thought of such a course occurred to me, until standing dumbly hesitant before him, I became conscious that he was making mental inventory of me with a view to a diagnosis.

The penetration of his gaze impressed me at once. His steel gray eyes were like a pair of converging probes; and they were his dominant feature. Aside from them his face was commonplace.

"Doctor," I said, and the sound of my voice was a relief to the strained tension of the moment, "I learned of you through Mr. Cameron—Mr. Robert Cameron, a mutual friend."

I hoped to see his expression brighten at the name, but it did not. If there was any change whatever it was in the reverse direction. After a second's deliberation he asked:

"You wish to consult me regarding yourself?"

On a sudden impulse I answered, "Yes," though I had neither ache nor pain, and, so far as I could judge, was perfectly normal.

"I see," he replied. "Am I right in assuming that your trouble is of a nervous character?"

Heaven knows that in spite of my fancied normality there had been sufficient reason in the past few weeks for my nerves to go awry. I confessed that I had been under considerable mental strain.

Thereupon, having bade me be seated, he began to ply me with questions with a view to sympathetic revelation. I fear, however, that I gave him meager material upon which to base a conclusion. I slept well, my appetite was excellent. I had observed neither a numbness nor a supersensitiveness in my finger tips, nor a sensation of fulness at the base of the brain. I could not recall any twitching of my muscles, nor any diminution of muscular power. At length, after a brief pause, he inquired:

"Will you be good enough to tell me, Mr. Clyde, why you think you require professional attention?"

And my inability to answer him, offhand, paradoxical as it may seem, eventually supplied me with an answer at once truthful and convincing.

"Because," I explained gravely, "I find that of late I am losing my power of mental co-ordination."

The ardor with which he seised upon this index of my supposed malady was amusing. Instantly he grew obviously and deeply interested. I have since learned that what is known as confusional insanity, a rare condition, usually has its inception in this wise, "without essential emotional disturbance," if I may quote an authority. At the time, I believe he was suspicious of a developing paresis. What he thought, however, or what he did not, is aside from the story. I know only that his manner changed abruptly, his object evidently being to gain my full confidence. Whereupon, the bars of reserve lowered between us, I ventured to revert to our so-called "mutual friend."

"This isn't anything like beri-beri, is it, doctor?" I began. My ideas of the disease I mentioned were of the haziest character. I knew, however, that it was common in the Orient, and thither I would lead him.

"Oh, no, Mr. Clyde," he answered, suavely enough, now. "Beri-beri is merely the eastern name for multiple neuritis. You haven't a neuritis or you would know it. I saw a great deal of beri-beri in China and on the Malay peninsula."

"Do I remember to have heard Cameron say he contracted it in the east?" I asked, plunging for a connection.

"I don't recall that Cameron ever had it," was his response. And then his brow grew thoughtful. "Are you sure he told you that he had; and that he was attacked while in—in Asia?" I noted his hesitation over fixing the place, and wondered. At all events I had arrested his interest. Purposely I adopted a tone of uncertainty.

"N-n-no. I can't say definitely. But I had an impression that—" And there I paused. When I continued it was with the direct question: "Do you happen to know, doctor, whether Cameron was ever in Peking? It seems to me it was—"

"I do know that he was in Peking," he interrupted, almost savagely. "He was in Peking, in September, 1903. To be exact, he was there on the fourteenth day of that month. I have reason to know it—a particular reason to know it."

After all, how easily the information I craved had come to me! And yet I would have been glad to hear the contrary; for Cameron had assured me, in all solemnity, that he had never been in China, and it jarred upon my conception of the man's character to discover that he had tried to deceive me. I could only conclude that his purpose was praiseworthy. But Dr. Addison had not finished.

"Tell me!" he was demanding, eagerly. "Tell me! I have excuse for asking. Has he ever admitted to you that he was there?"

"Now I come to think of it," I returned, "he hasn't. But I had the information from some one, I am pretty sure."

With an effort the physician commanded himself. When he spoke again he was comparatively composed.

"Mr. Clyde," he said apologetically, "I am not given to discussing personal matters with my patients, but the fact that you and Cameron are friends, and the fact that this subject has come up, make it almost imperative, I suppose, that I should explain briefly the feeling I have just exhibited. Five years ago Rob Cameron and I were about as near counterparts of Damon and Pythias as ever existed. While Cameron was in Europe, I had an opportunity to go around the world with a patient. We dawdled a good deal, and, you understand how uncertain correspondence is under those circumstances. I never knew just where I should be at any given time. Consequently, a number of letters were missed by both of us. I was still thinking of Cameron as in England or on the European continent, when lo and behold, I saw him one morning, hurrying along the principal street of the inner city of Peking. I don't know whether you have ever been there or not, but if you have, you know what that thoroughfare is. It was all bustle and activity that day, and about as crowded as Broadway at the noon hour, but with much more picturesque and contrasting currents of individuals and vehicles. I was in a carriage, myself, and Cameron was afoot, walking in the opposite direction. As we passed each other, he did not seem to see me, though I called to him loudly. This, however, did not surprise me, for there was an ungodly racket in progress. Instantly, I had the carriage turned about, but before I could overtake him, he was lost in the crowd. I was leaving Peking that afternoon, and so had no chance to look him up. I wrote him afterwards and told him of the incident, and how I regretted having to go away without exchanging at least a word with him. To my amazement he not only denied having been in Peking, but in the Chinese empire at all. When we met in London, the following spring, and I recalled the matter, asking why he had refused to admit what I knew to be the truth, he became icily indignant; and that was the beginning of the end. If I had conceded the possibility of mistake on my part, all might have been well, I suppose; but there was no such possibility. I had known Cameron for twenty-odd years, and I could not have made an error. I had seen him distinctly, clearly, at midday in the open. It was he beyond all peradventure, and from that time to this I have been unable to conceive why he lied to me, and why he chose to end our friendship rather than admit what was indubitable fact."

His explanation finished, he reached for a pen, and, as he dipped it in the ink, he added:

"I trust you will pardon me, Mr. Clyde. I have detained you."

"You have interested me," I assured him. "And that more than I can tell you." Which was quite true; yet I was even more perplexed than interested. To the maze of circumstances there was now added another baffling feature.

Dr. Addison handed me the prescription he had written.

"After meals, and at bedtime," he directed, with a return to his professional manner. "If you do not find yourself much better at the end of a week, come in again."

On the sidewalk I tore the little square of paper into bits which the wind carried in a tiny flurry across Madison avenue.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Park of Doyers Street.

At one o'clock that day, Evelyn Grayson joined me at luncheon at Sherry's. She had been in no mood to wait any longer than was absolutely necessary for tidings of my visit to Dr. Addison; and, moreover, she had news of her own which she was anxious to convey to me.

I have often wondered why it is that the I-told-you-so passion is inherent in all women. There are those who manage to control it with admirable success under average circumstances, but soooner or later, even the most courageous battlers against this maternal heritage succumb, and indulge in a sort of disguised orgy of reproach.

Evelyn might have told me, for instance, that Captain MacLeod, after careful investigation, had been unable to discover either hair or hide of Peter Johnson in Gloucester or elsewhere, and stopped there. That is what a man would have done. But, altogether admirable though she was, the eternal feminine was strong within her. Therefore it was incumbent upon her to add:

"It doesn't surprise me, Philip. When you told me how you picked that man up, I was confident that he was floating out there in your path just for that very purpose."

I had no inclination to dispute the point with her. That was the most painful part of it. I knew that she was right—that in putting Peter Johnson ashore, instead of in irons, I had committed an error that might prove irremediable. But why couldn't she see that I realized it, and was smarting under my own condemnation, and so have spared me this added torture of hers? Why? Because she was her mother's daughter. That is the only answer.

As for my interview with "Pythias" Addison, we discussed it in all its phases, without reaching anything like a definite conclusion. Taking everything into consideration the evidence certainly seemed convincing that Cameron, in spite of his denials, had been in China in 1903. And yet we could not reconcile this with that almost fanatical love of truth which we knew to be his.

"Couldn't Dr. Addison have been mistaken?" Evelyn asked.

"It is possible, of course," I answered. "Yet Cameron's face and figure are not of a common type. Besides, I don't believe in doubles. I have heard of so-called wonderful likenesses, but I have never seen any that would deceive a friend of twenty years' standing."

A little later she inquired whether the detective engaged to shadow Philetus Murphy had furnished a report.

"Yes," I told her, "it came in my morning's mail. Murphy is still at Cos Cob. He didn't leave his bungalow all day yesterday, and he had no callers."

"I'm crazy to know what you learn tonight from Yup Sing," she went on, eagerly. "Oh, how I do hope it will give us some hint! It seems terrible to think of Uncle Robert in the hands of those unconscionable Chinamen. And, Philip, don't you think you had better take some one with you? I suppose Mr. Yup is to be trusted, but at the same time, you must remember you are going into the enemy's camp, and you should be careful."

But I laughed at the notion of taking a body-guard.

"I'm to meet him at nine o'clock," I told her, "in a public restaurant. Besides, there'll be a crowd of those 'Seeing New York' people down there about that time, and Chinatown will be on its best behavior. So never fear, little girl. Do you want me to telephone you when I get uptown? You know I'm going to stop tonight at my rooms in the Loyalton."

"Of course I want you to telephone me," she returned, emphatically. "It shouldn't take you very long to hear what Mr. Yup has to tell, should it? I shall be expecting you to call me up between ten and half-past, or by eleven at the latest; so don't dare to go for supper first."

"As if I could think of supper," I said, looking at her in a way I had, "when I might be hearing your voice!"

Could I have foreseen what the night was to bring forth I certainly should have discouraged her waiting for my message. But the power of prevision is given to few of us, and of those few I am not one.

Assuredly I had no misgivings as, after dining at the University club that evening, I stepped into an electric hansom and gave the driver the address of the Doyers street restaurant. Whatever it may have been in the past, I believed the Chinatown of the present to be, outwardly at least, a reasonably law-abiding section of the borough of Manhattan. And was not I that night the guest of one of its most honored citizens? What, therefore, had I to fear?

On the contrary, as we turned from the Bowery into that little semicircular thoroughfare which is perhaps the most characteristic of Chinatown's three principal streets, I was pleasantly interested. This was quite a different place from that which I had visited the afternoon before. Then, a sort of brooding quiet reigned over what was so ordinary as to be scarcely distinctive; for that part of Mott street on which the Yup Sing establishment is located, I have since learned, is merely one of the gates of the real Chinatown, of which Doyers street is the heart and center—and which awakens only after nightfall.

Now the place was alive and alight. Narrow roadway and still narrower sidewalks were thronged with a combination of denizens and sightseers. Shop fronts and upper windows glowed with varying degrees of brightness. From the Chinese theater on the left came a bedlam of inharmonious sounds: the brazen crash of cymbals, the squeaking of raucous stringed instruments, the resounding clangor of a gong. Voices high-pitched and voices guttural, mingled with hoarse and strident laughter, echoed from wall to wall of the street's encroaching squalid buildings.

Before the least unpretentious of all these structures, my hansom stopped, and as I stepped to the curb I got a glimpse of its banner and lantern strung balcony, giving to the street a touch of color that helped to lift it into an atmosphere which, if not Oriental, was at least vividly un-American.

Finding now that I had anticipated my appointment by something like ten minutes I chose to watch further the kaleidoscopic scene without, rather than pass the time waiting at a table within; and to this end took up a position of vantage on the restaurant's low step.

Whether I am more or less keenly observant than the average man I do not know. Probably any one as fascinated by the general scene as was I, would have noted as closely its individual elements. I am not sure. But the truth is that in a very few moments I had acquired a mental photograph of the opposite side of the street, in so far as it came within my direct vision. In other words every detail of the background of the moving picture before me was indelibly printed upon my mind's retina. There was the playhouse, with its plain, rectangular doorway, unadorned, save by a quartette of rude signs; two above, slanting outward, and one on either side, all announcing "Chinese Theater," and one giving the current attraction in Chinese characters, with the added notice, "Seats reserved for Americans." To the left of this was a quick lunch restaurant, with white painted bulk window, beneath which a pair of cellar doors spread invitingly, one of them resting against a conventional American milk can. On the theater's right was a laundry, dim and evil-looking, two pipe-smoking celestials decorating its low step. And beyond this was the wide opening to a basement, above which, in white Roman lettering on a black ground, I read the legend: "Hip Sing Tong."

Again and again my gaze persisted in returning to this sign and the dimly lighted cavern beneath it. The place held for me the inexpressible, unfathomable charm of the mysterious, beside which the heathenish racket of the theater across the way, the sinister aspect of the dismal laundry and its pair of pipe-smoking guardians, even the constantly changing procession of varied types in roadway and on sidewalks, exerted but meager allure.

From time to time dark, silent figures glided vaguely into view only to disappear within this maw of mystery. Once, while I watched, I had seen a figure issue forth to be lost again instantly in the distant gloom of the curving street. Now, reverting once more to this magnet, after a moment's truancy, my eyes were rewarded by sight of another slowly emerging form, silhouetted nebulously against the dusk.

At the head of the steps it paused uncertainly, and then, instead of gliding swiftly away in the direction of Pell street as did the other, it turned in my direction, passing almost at once into the comparatively glowing radius of the street lamp opposite.

(Continue 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 word 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 13th 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 Applicant.

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 4 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 Ayers, 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 ANGER
Dated 17th of December, 1913.
1-23-14 to 3-20-

A DETECTIVE'S ADVICE

Before employing a Private Detective, if you do not know your man, ask your legal adviser.

JOHNSTON, the Secret Service Intelligence Bureau. Suite 103-4
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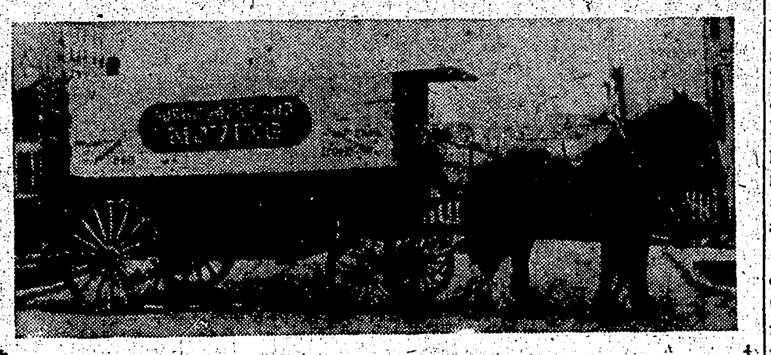
PUBLIC UTILITIES

Francis J. Haney of San Francisco, says that the average citizen is perfectly content to permit the five profit-paying utilities—the gas, electricity, water, telephone and street railroads—to be operated by private enterprises, while he, a citizen, assumes the eight non-paying expensive public utilities—the public schools, the parks, and playgrounds, fire, police, and street departments, sewer system, hospitals and the jails.



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Railroad Construction News

PREPARE DOCK TARIFFS

Great Northern Railway Will Start Operating Wharf at Early Date

Tariffs covering the freight charges at the new dock on Burrard Inlet have been prepared by local officials of the Great Northern Railway, the lists now being in the hands of the printer. Tracks for handling the cargoes at the wharf have been installed and the sheds and other facilities are now practically ready for service.

Half of the dock is being operated on lease by the Balfour, Guthrie Company, but no definite announcement regarding the company's intentions with regard to the shipping that will use the other portion has yet been made. President Carl Grey and other executive officials have from time to time intimated that negotiations for the use of the Great Northern Railway's dock system have been proceeding and have entered denials to reports that the railway company intended to enter in competition with steamship lines now operating lines out of this port.

It is understood that the dock will be used by a number of steamship companies which at present do not make Vancouver a port of call. The fact that the dock is one of the most expensive and substantial of its kind on the Pacific coast is accepted as an indication that the Great Northern railway is anticipating a big shipping business coincident with the growth and development of the province.

• • •

P. G. E. PROGRESS

The contractors for the Pacific Great Eastern railway have completed 168.5 miles of main line track between Newport and Clinton. From Newport to the Cheakamus, 13.5 miles of track have been laid.

• • •

PUSHING STEEL WEST

In the attempt to complete the Grand Trunk Pacific by May 10, according to official announcements the contractors who have laid the rails into Prince George are now pushing the steel west. The line is being shoved ahead on the western section as well. The weather is favorable to the making of rapid progress.

MORE ROLLING STOCK

Thousands of New Cars of All Classes Added to Grand Trunk During 1913

According to a statement recently issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway 10,000 box cars, 1227 passenger sleeping, dining and other cars, and 156 locomotives of different types were added to the rolling stock of the G. T. P. and its parent company, the Grand Trunk railway system during the year 1913.

The equipment delivered during the past year included 41 superheater Pacific type of engines; 100 other large locomotives and fifteen switching engines; 10 dining cars, 15 sleeping cars, 11 parlor cars, 67 first-class coaches, 64 mail, baggage and express cars, 500 flat cars, 500 stock cars and a large number of combination cars.

The box cars make the largest addition numerically to the rolling stock of the Grand Trnnk, a notable tendency being shown towards cars with a capacity of 80,000 pounds. While the passenger cars are considerably less in number a much larger expenditure is involved in their construction. It is mentioned in this connection that the prices range from $10,000 for a first-class car to $25,000 for a sleeper equipped for service.

• • •

C. N. R. PROGRESS

The Canadian Northern Pacific construction work on the North Thompson is well advanced. Steel is now laid to Mile 130 north of Kamloops. The weather is very good and small slides which prevented as much speed being made as in the summer are now a thing of the past.

• • •

STEEL NEARLY COMPLETED

The steel work on the new C. P. R. station is nearly completed. Practically the entire west end of the building is now in place. The eastern end and the center was completed some time ago. Most of the brick and stone work was done on that part of the station before the New Year.

Over India's 35,000 miles of railway, 350,000,000 passengers traveled last year. Twelve million telegrams were sent over the 72,000 miles of wire and 58,000 miles of irrigating canals took water to 48,000,000 acres of otherwise waste land.

WILL BE BEST DOCK ON NORTH PACIFIC COAST

The new C. P. R. dock at present under construction will be the most up-to-date on the Northern Pacific coast. At the present time work on the same is progressing quite favorably and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation some time early in the fall.

This dock will be used exclusively for the C. P. R. coastwise passenger steamers on runs to Victoria, Seattle, and Nanaimo. A feature of the new dock sheds is the introduction of all steel girders and spans over the portion that will be two stories in height. The second storey will be devoted to offices for the company's officials, also the general waiting room, as well as the new home of the Canadian customs officials.

Floating pontoon approaches be used entirely. These will do away with the necessity of the traveling public having to reach the steamers by the dock level at all, as they cross over the viaduct from the new depot they will instead approach by this means. Patent slips will also be used and nothing is being left undone in the plans to provide for the most modern equipment.

• • •

IN SIX HUNDRED FEET

The pioneer tunnel, which is being bored at Rogers' pass, preparatory to drilling the main shaft, is now 600 feet in from the eastern end. Much of the approach work on the western end of the main tunnel is completed. The pioneer tunnel will be used for ventilation and other purposes by the C. P. R., for whom the whole scheme is being worked out. It will first be used to give the contractors access to the main tunnel at several points.

• • •

The London Times recently stated that leading British engineers recognise the Pacific Coast as the best new field for their enterprise and calculated that $350,000,000 is being expended in railway lines to the coast, terminal and harbor facilities, the greater part of which will be expended on the coast of British Columbia.

Alert Adult Bible Class of Mountain View Methodist Church meets at 2.30 every Sunday. Visitors will be made welcome. S. Johnston, president.

A BIG COLONY LOCATED NEAR Tampa. Ten acres of the best land in the world for $160. Co-operative homestead. Lovely home in the sunny south at a fraction of the usual cost. A fortune for you.
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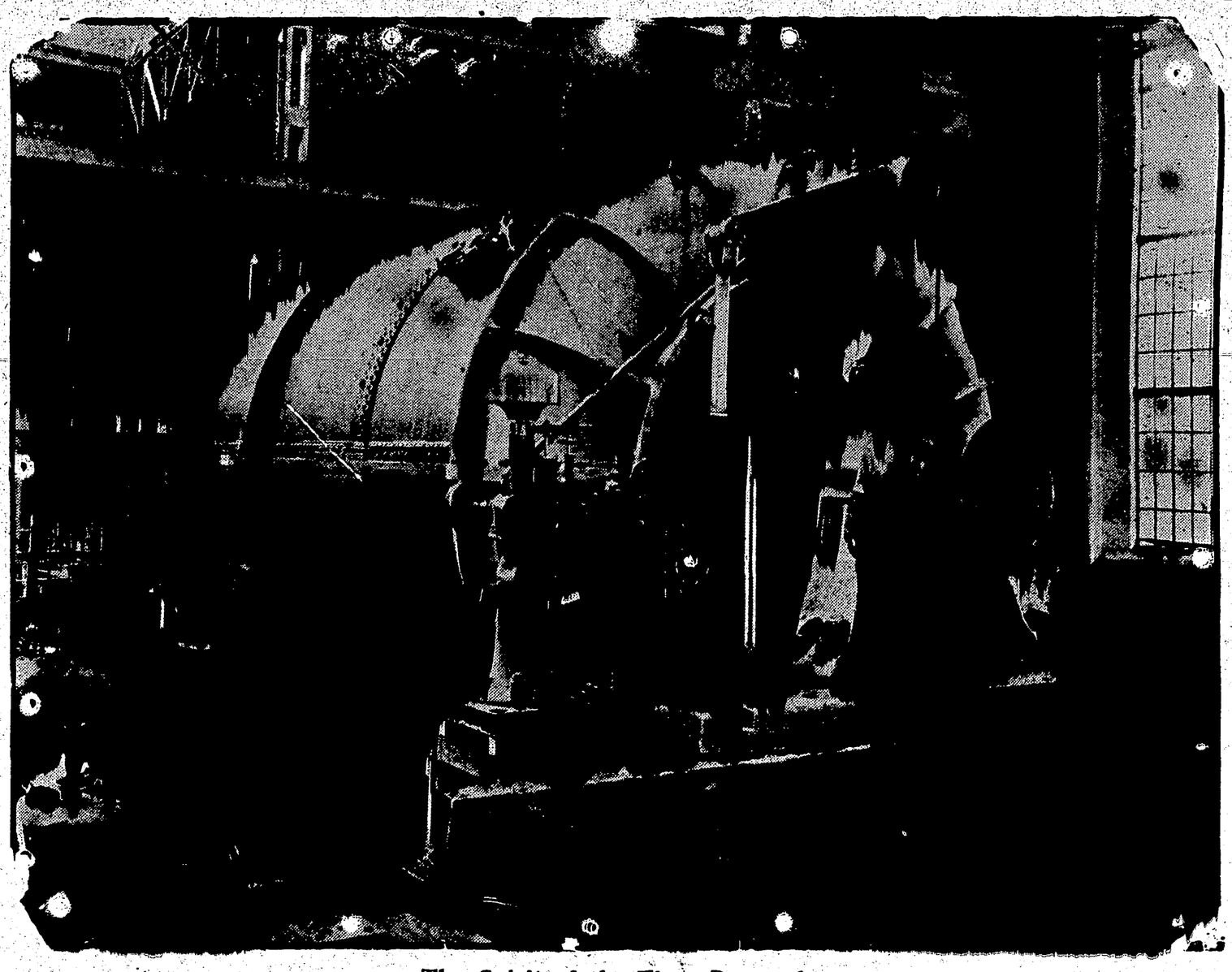

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Allenbury's Foods, regular $1, 65c, 50c, 35c	80c, 50c, 40, 25c
Horlick's Food, regular $3.75, $1.00, 50c	$3.50, 85c, 45c
Nestle's Food, regular 50c for	45c
Benger's Food, regular $1.00, 50c for	90c, 45c
Reindeer Brand Milk, regular 20c	15c
Minard's 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	15c
Carter's Pills, regular 25c	15c
Herppicide, 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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TRANS-ATLANTIC NEWS

IS FINED $65,000 FOR VOTING IN PARLIAMENT

Col. Samuel's Firm Had Contract With Government Causing Breach of Act.

London, Feb.—Col. Stuart Montague Samuel, radical member of Parliament for Whitechapel, was ordered today by Justice Sir Sydney Roylatt, of the King's bench division to pay penalties and costs amounting to $65,000 because he voted in the House of Commons while his firm had a contract with the British government. The money will be paid to Dr. William Bird as informer. Notice of appeal was given.

RHODESIA

The British South Africa Company has issued a statement of its proposals for the encouragement of land settlement and immigration in Rhodesia. The area of territory is approximately 95,000,000 acres; of this 25,000,000 acres is absorbed by native reserves, leaving 70,000,000 acres to be considered. Assuming that only land 3,500 feet above sea level is adapted to European occupation, there is in the hands of the company, aside from native reserves and privately owned land, about 23,000,000 acres suitable for occupation. The company proposes to sell first farms of manageable dimensions, especially within twenty-five miles of railroads. The Board of the company would, if necessary, itself buy this land and resell to settlers on easy terms as to time, and would endeavor to secure expert service from the agricultural department in the way of advice, construction, etc. The company seems eager to do everything possible to attract the right sort of citizens, and South Africa is developing as rapidly as did our own Western country fifty years ago.

Grip and Password

Resolution Passed at Meeting of Orange Grand Lodge at Nelson

Nelson, Feb.—Total exclusion of Orientals from Canada was urged in a resolution passed by the Grand Orange Lodge of British Columbia, which brought its annual convention to a conclusion yesterday. Another resolution asks the Dominion and Provincial Governments to employ British subjects only on all public works, and to insert a clause in all contracts let by either government to the effect that British subjects shall be given the preference. The Grand Lodge also passed resolutions condemning the extension of French as an official language, and the Home Rule Bill. The report of the finance committee making allocations for the work of the year, was passed and a number of amendments to the constitution and laws were passed. Mr. J. W. Whiteley was unanimously re-elected provincial organizer. The election of oficers resulted as follows:

Grand Master, J. H. Armstrong, Revelstoke; deputy grand master, W. G. Gamble, Mtasqui; junior deputy grand master, H. Birmingham, Vancouver; grand chaplain, Rev. C. W. Corey, Nelson; grand secretary, William H. Brett, Collingwood East; grand treasurer, W. T. Jago, Coquitlam; grand lecturer, R. N. Hopkins, Vancouver; grand director of ceremonies, D. M. Tattrie, Sandon; auditors, Geo. Schofield, Vancouver, and H. T. Thrift, White Rock; deputy grand secretary, L. G. Raynor, Port Hammond; deputy grand lecturer to the Grand Lodge of British America, J. C. Scott, Victoria; deputy grand chaplains, Rev. C. W. Whittaker, Ladner, Rev. T. A. Osbourne, Princeton, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, Nelson, Adjt. G. H. Dowell, Victoria, Rev. William Govier, Port Hammond.

Chilliwack was chosen for the next Grand Lodge meeting.

A MONSTER INITIATION

A monster initiation will be held in Ebenezer Lodge on March 23rd, when the officers' chairs will be filled by all the Past Masters of the Lodge and when the Lodge expects to initiate 150 new members.

The lodge shows continued prosperity in all its branches, and despite the fact that this year it lost the title of the Banner lodge of the province, next year it is the intention of all the members of the lodge to see that we again hold that proud title.

Among the visiting Brethren were Bro. Birmingham, County Master; Bro. Faull, from Australia, on whom at the request of the Supreme Grand Master, Col. J. H. Scott, the lodge conferred the Purple and Blue degrees, and Bro. Kentish-Rankin, who gave the lodge a very interesting address on the Home Rule question and who brought with him a book on the question which could be obtained for 25 cents.

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