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SUBSCRIPTION \$1 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE

NOTES OF THE WEST

The recent daring hold-ups are most disquieting and give added force to my comments of last week. It is time the Banks got together and formulated some plan to end these affairs. What about a reward of say \$2,000.00 to the Bank clerk who first captures his man—and a \$1,000.00, say, for he who successfully stands his man off.

Something along these lines might do good—and if to this a further mechanical means of defence were given the Bank clerk, we would soon see these daring bandits go out of business.

The savagery of language adopted both by the rabid Socialists and their opponents, although it hurts no one, is much to be regretted as it can do no possible good. These men are not human "offal" any more than the scribe who called them so—they are for the most part well meaning if misguided men whose brain pan has got a kink in it—in some way—some of their associates of course are evil—and mean evil to the community from their rising up to their sitting down. Such are really enemies to the human race, as they do not favor any kind of law and order—not even of their own kind, which is a mere figment of human imagination. With such I have no kind of sympathy—and it is quite immaterial if they are ridden down—thrown down—or dumped into Burrard Inlet in a bunch. They are not workers, never were, never will be—but this class is far in the minority—and it has always been a great mystery to me why sound, clean labor men associate with them. Cast them out of your midst, my labor friends—they are the greatest enemies that organized labor has. Capital is a shy bird—easily scared away—and I know of two big jobs put aside last week by reason of the probable unrest which looms up from the I. W. W.'s.

Whilst the Provincial Government's policy towards the Peace River Railway seems to be in abeyance, it will not be amiss to warn the public of the danger of losing public control of this line at the outset.

This has been brought forcibly to mind by seeing an account of the vast sums—something like \$280,000,000—railways have cost Canada, without her obtaining rate control.

Even the Government line, the Intercolonial, is made to run between comparatively non-traffic points.

Again the C. P. R. charter provides for their returning to the public any earnings over 10%, which they carefully avoid by sinking in subsidiary companies. The question arises, should this be allowed in future?

The death of Lord Wenlock, the Queen's Vice Chamberlain, is of more than passing interest to Canadians, as he had a host of friends and acquaintances in the West, having been in his younger days a mighty Nimrod. Personally his demise calls to my mind a fair English lawn, in the sweet West Country, when sitting watching his henchmen "avoiding" work, the deceased peer's uncle, the Reverend Honble. Stephen Lawley, one time Vicar of Eserick and sub-dean of York, used to regale me with anecdotes and yarns of his early life.

Oftentimes we would be joined by his brother Francis, who was a famous sportsman and author of "The Druid," the well known and much prized turf book.

This was the self-same Francis Lawley who was the Daily Telegraph's special correspondent during the siege of Paris, and the writer has always regretted never having made careful notes of his many entertaining hair-breadth stories. It was his experiences during the American Civil War, however, that links up his family name with this continent. Francis Lawley was "The Times" correspondent and related to me one day how "Stonewall" Jackson got his cognomen.

I have forgotten at this space of time the exact right date, but at all events it was during a hot engagement when some Confederate raw troops were about to make an assault on an entrenched position. The northern bullets were whistling uncomfortably close over the attacking force and many men being probably under fire for the first time involuntarily ducked their heads as the bullets went whistling by.

"Halt your men," roared Jackson to the commander of the "duckers." Riding up, he rapped out in withering scorn, "Damme! If I see another man duck under fire I'll halt the troop here all day." Then steadying his men, "Go at them like 'stone walls,'" roars Jackson, and "Stonewall" Jackson he became for all time.

I have heard the late Dean Stephen Lawley recount many stories of a certain grim old aunt, who could never stand the nouveau riche parading their family tree. She would always cut into such discussions with a deep curtsy, saying, "Laman, 'When William the Bastard came (William I.) he found the Lawleys or La-leas—as she pronounced it—at home," thus proudly pointing to her Saxon ancestry.

Their ancient family seat of Much Wenlock, whence the late peer's name is taken, was once a fine old place. I promise myself a pilgrimage there one day, also to Eserick, where one of nature's finest noblemen, one of the sweetest, lovable nature's God put into human frame, is laid at rest beneath the English green he loved so well. Peace to his ashes.

PENDRAGON.

NE TEMERE DECREE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Discussion of the famous Ne Temere Decree has waxed hot, throughout the Dominion, during the past year, and from every direction the eyes of the public have been fastened on Ottawa with the hope that this vexing question might have found a solution in an Act of the Dominion House. To this end Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln, introduced the following bill:

1. The Marriage Act, chapter 105 of the Revised Statutes 1906, is amended by adding thereto the following section:

"3. Every ceremony or form of marriage heretofore or hereafter performed by any person authorized to perform any ceremony of marriage by the laws of the place where it is performed according to such laws, shall everywhere within Canada be deemed to be a valid marriage, notwithstanding any differences in the religious faith of the person so married and without regard to the religion of the person performing the ceremony.

"2. The rights and duties, as married people, of the respective persons married as aforesaid, and of the children of such marriage, shall be absolute and complete, and no law or canonical decree or custom or in any province in Canada shall have any force or effect to invalidate or qualify any such marriage or any of the rights of the said persons or their children in any manner whatsoever."

Now, in some respects, it was unfortunate that this bill was introduced, as it was by Mr. Lancaster. In the first place he ignored, to a large extent, the government, and, on his own responsibility, framed this bill. He was quite within his rights, as a private member, in so doing, but it is not always wise for a member to ignore the balance of the House, upon whom he must ultimately depend for the success of his bill; unfortunately, however, this is characteristic of Mr. Lancaster, and the net result was that his bill was not accepted by the House. It was not turned down because he had failed to consult the Government, but because in the form in which it was introduced it was ultra vires of the Parliament. This is where Mr. Lancaster, in his usual anxiety to gain personal credit, made a mistake and jeopardised, not only his bill, but also the welfare of those who were so anxious that something should be done.

The bill was ultra vires of the Dominion House because in the British North American Act, the power to solemnize marriage had been given to the Provinces, at least this was the view expressed by most of the leading lawyers of the country; hence, it was concluded, it would be unwise to pass the bill proposed by Mr. Lancaster. The Government had already prepared to submit the whole question, of power to control, to the Supreme Court of Canada, and then on to the Privy Council.

Another point about this bill, which should be observed, is that it does not realize the object which its mover had in view. It still would leave the old sore of provincial control, and the constant possibility of renewed dispute. It is regrettable that so important a question should have been assumed by one person as his personal right; this is what really occurred, in that others were prevented from interfering or introducing other more suitable measures. The question is to go to the Privy Council and will in time be ruled upon, but this will only determine the question of right.

The discussion provoked by the bill has, however, had some beneficial effects; it has clarified the atmosphere of many gross misconceptions and placed Parliament, at least, in a position where members will be able to discuss the question dispassionately.

It was clearly shown and accepted by all present, that the Ne Temere Decree had no effect or force legally, except when incorporated in the civil statutes. One of the most moderate speeches delivered on the question was that of the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, the Postmaster General, an ardent Roman Catholic and French Canadian. His remarks were most moderate and produced a profound effect on the House.

The Premier, Mr. Borden, made a careful and deliberate statement as to his opinion and won the complete confidence of the House as to the wisdom of his course, with the exception of a few who had committed themselves to Mr. Lancaster's bill.

Another speaker, a liberal, Mr. Clark of Essex, also gave a very lucid explanation from another standpoint.

While it is a matter for regret that the question could not be settled at this time, yet we can be assured that the first step has been taken to reach a solution which will be much more satisfactory than it would have been had this bill passed.

ORANGEMEN REBUKE "WORLD"

The resolutions adopted by the Orangemen in their County Lodge, touching the attitude of the "World" re the I. W. W. demonstrations and Mayor Findlay's course, may be read on another page.

The paper in question and its acknowledged head should take notice and make suitable amends for their brazen folly and effrontery in attacking the Mayor and taking sides with the lawless. The electors that placed Mr. Findlay in office knew

what they were doing and they stand by him now notwithstanding the weak, unwarranted threat of a demand for his resignation. Vancouver has changed mayors and rejoices in the change. The attitude of the "World" is an insult not only to Mayor Findlay but the citizens who elected him and approve of his administration.

The "World" is responsible for its attitude and should regard the resolutions as a stinging rebuke for its insolence.

B. C. LUMBERMEN AND NORTHWEST FARMERS

For some time past the liberal members from the Prairie Provinces have been threatening the Dominion Government with all manner of dire happenings, if they did not cancel the ruling of the Tariff Commission on item No. 505 of the Tariff schedule. This item imposes a duty of 25% on all lumber dressed on more than one side. For some years past, it has been customary for American lumbermen to evade this duty, by roughing one edge with a fine saw; this was discovered by a customs inspector and the question referred to the Tariff Commission last August for a ruling. Their ruling was to the effect that it was dutiable, and was given in October, just after the accession to power of the present Government.

It might be here stated that the Tariff Commission is a non-political body, who sit monthly, and rule on disputed points in existing statutes, but have nothing to do with making or amending the tariff.

The opposition seized this point as an opportunity to attack the Government, and charged them with increasing the duty on lumber to the Northwest farmer, and are seeking, by false statements, to lead the farmers to believe that such is the case.

Three of the B. C. members, Messrs. Good-ve, Taylor and Stevens, gave a full and lucid explanation of the whole problem, but only succeeding in securing from the Northwest members more extravagant statements. One member, Mr. Knowles of Moose Jaw, in reply to Mr. Good-ve, who claimed that B. C. had bought \$14,000,000.00 worth of farm products from the Prairies last year, stated that "B. C. could put its market in its pipe and smoke it, for all he cared." This is a fair sample of the statements made by the Prairie members, who, as stated, were seeking to harass the Government, rather than remedy a grievance.

It is clear, however, that there will be a hard struggle in the House at the next session when the tariff is revised. The Northwest have a definite policy of free trade, and as the chief industry is wheat growing they contend that they have no need of protection.

If the farmers of the Prairies continue to grow wheat, to the exclusion of other farm products, they will, at not very distant date, impoverish the land in a similar manner to that of the Middle Western States. On the other hand, if they will develop more "mixed" farming, they will soon realize the necessity of a moderate tariff. At present they see nothing but wheat, and are indifferent alike to their own future and other sections of the country.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS

Free Speech. There is no right, human or divine, for free speech any more than for free act. When a man performs an act with hand or foot which transgresses law, the very spirit and foundation of law, then the owner of hand or foot must bear the results of transgression. These noisy men who are bawling so loudly for free speech must know that the tongue is but an organ of the body similar to the hand or foot. When the tongue crosses and breaks the law, and its most sacred spirit, then the owner of the tongue must give an account of the doings of that unruly member.

When a lot of aliens, anarchists and extreme, ignorant socialists and I. W. W.'s attempt to teach treason, political disruption and ECONOMIC ASSASSINATION, it is time for the owners of these tongues to learn a lesson. If they will not learn otherwise, then the policeman's club, the lash, and later on the "CAT" must come their way. In the midst of these street paraders, and howlers for "free speech," are the thugs, hold-ups, tramps, unwilling workers, hosts of aliens, and a small sprinkling of men who are strong enough to follow their own good sense, and refuse to be seen in the company of the noisy law-breakers.

Who Will Rule?

The above-named rioters are not 5 per cent of our bona fide citizenship. My question is this: Shall our 95 per cent put up with these economic troublemakers indefinitely, or call a halt?

Our police are doing splendid work in an orderly and effective manner. Our Mayor and Aldermen are citizens imbued with the spirit of our empire, of justice, maintenance of law and order, and the putting down of crime and criminals. Who will rule? Why, we, the true citizenship of Vancouver. Let the alien rowdies from the States or elsewhere come, if they are foolish and ignorant enough. A bitter lesson is in store for these blatherskites. Behind our laws, our BRITISH LAWS, are the police. Behind the police are our solidiers. And behind them are the massed citizenship, greater than any or all of the foregoing. And they stand for enforcement of law. Ours is a citizenship that may be patient, and may move slowly to give effect to their convictions. But when they move they are irrepressible and out must go the noisy, blatant aliens, or get down into quietude most effectively.

The patience of Vancouver, when once broken, would become a power that would quickly crush the noisy "free-speech" seeking hordes.

In their speeches they call their listeners "slaves." This is a terrible irony. And yet they speak truth who so speak. The poor, weak, ignorant, law-despising crowds that follow the "Wind-Jammers" are slaves to the worst elements of humanity. Will they ever see this fact?

The Effect of False Teaching.

All men of thought must know that the teaching of the young or others has much to do with their actions. As a man sows so he reaps. As men gather and assimilate that sowing, so they reap. As they sow and reap, so are they. The bad seed sown of late years is now giving a worse crop of rottenness than has ever come to truly civilized countries before. In the name of "free speech" men are aiming at the worst kind of license. Suppose these men demand "Free" acts of the hands and feet, how would we see the matter? This is exactly what they are demanding. They ask and demand the unlicensed use of the tongue, so as to prepare for a free and unlicensed use of hands and feet.

These men must not get one whit more freedom of the tongue than of hand or feet. The hands and feet are organs of the body. So is the tongue.

The Daily World seems to be giving as much of its space and time to the assistance of these law-breakers as it is possible. The language of this daily paper is not one whit more dignified, law-abiding, or helpful to the safety of the community than the average speeches of the leaders of our present law-breakers.

So long as Mr. L. D. Taylor is supposed to be at the head of that Anti-British paper, so long will the people of Vancouver suspect that he is not only in sympathy with the late lawlessness, but that he is in too close a touch with the "main springs," somewhere near the fountain.

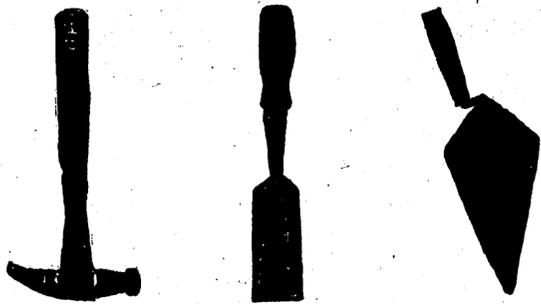
When the electorate put Mr. Taylor into the chair of the Chief Magistrate, they did not know him, or he has changed since. During this last year he has been seen in his true colours, and has been left at home by the vote of the best citizens of all parties, including hosts of workmen. And by the way, I am sure that eighty per cent of our citizen workmen are as law-abiding as the best in the city. They are not in sympathy with the noisy, law-breaking aliens and traitors in our midst. However, they should go a little further and clean out their Unions, and they can do it, if they go at it, all traitors to law and order, and make it impossible for any man or men in Vancouver to repeat the late flag-tearing incident.

The paltry few who are in sympathy with the late attempts at mob, brute force have not votes enough to amount to anything in any election in Vancouver. Moreover, these friends of Mr. Taylor are declining in power and influence annually. These last series of acts will sink them deeper, in contempt than ever before.

Let Mr. Taylor, Mr. Pettipiece, Kingsley, Mr. McVetty and other respectable citizens shake off the rabble attached to them; and for every rowdy they jerk out, three respectable, true workmen will be found on their side. I am in close touch with large numbers of real workmen, and every man of them with whom I have talked condemn the late actions of the rabble.

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DEBATE ON THE NE TEMERE DECREE

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

Mr. BORDEN (Prime Minister). The subject which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Lancaster) has brought to our attention is undoubtedly a very important one. The marriage relation is the whole basis of our civilization; and it is concerned with the moral and religious life of the whole people. Upon the validity of the marriage depends the sanctity of the home, and the establishment of the relation is concerned with the duty eto ad nini concerned with the every day affairs of life in the way of the descent and transmission of property; and in that way as well as in the way I have first mentioned it, it touches most nearly the everyday life of the people. I concur entirely with my hon. friend in this respect, that the most important consideration of all is absolute certainty as to the form to establish the relation. It is perfectly evident to all of us that the law should, as far as possible, be absolutely certain and plain. The basis of the marriage relation, as every one knows, is the consent of the parties; and in all civilized countries rules of law have been enacted by which the marriage relation must be established and can only be established by certain formalities and by means of certain ceremonies. It has been the aim and object, I think, of all legislation that publicity, as far as possible, should be given to the establishment of the relation in order that fraud and imposture may not be practiced. Now my hon. friend, in the very able address which he has delivered, has spoken of the relation of church and state in this country with regard to this matter. So far as that is concerned, every one of us knows that under the laws of Canada, and under the laws of every province in Canada, the decree of any church cannot invalidate the civil law. That is perfectly manifest. And if the decree or the rules of any church have any effect, as far as the civil law is concerned, it must be by reason of the laws of Canada or the laws of some province of Canada giving effect to that decree or those rules. But it is necessary for us to remember that in a country that has a Federal constitution, as Canada has, the state for certain purposes and in certain other respects, means the executive government and parliament of Canada, and for other purposes and in certain other respects, the state means the executive government and legislatures of the various provinces of Canada. My hon. friend has referred to the decision upon the validity of marriage in the province of Quebec. Undoubtedly important questions have arisen and have been decided in that province. These questions, so far as I understand the decisions of the courts of that province, have principally arisen in respect to the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant clergyman or in respect to the marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant before a Protestant clergyman. As I understand the result of these decisions, they are as follows:

By some judges the marriage of two Catholics in the province of Quebec by a Protestant clergyman has been held valid; by other judges, however, it is held invalid. The question has arisen entirely upon the construction of the Civil Code of the province of Quebec. The ground upon which those judges have proceeded who hold that the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant clergyman is valid, would, as I understand the law of Quebec—and I speak with all deference, because I do not pretend to be very familiar with the law—those judgments proceed upon reasoning which would render equally invalid the marriage of two Catholics if performed before a Catholic priest who was not the parish priest of the parties, or who was not authorized by him. The rule, as I understand, that has been administered in the province of Quebec is that two Catholics must be married before the parish priest, or before some person who has been authorized, with certain formalities, by the parish priest; therefore the marriage by some other Catholic priest in that province would be just as invalid as the marriage before a Protestant clergyman in the province of Quebec. There are decisions in the province of Quebec which hold that the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant clergyman in that province is a perfectly valid marriage, although, as I have said, there are other decisions which arrive at a precisely opposite conclusion. Now, speaking with deference to the views which my hon. friend who has just taken his seat (Mr. Lancaster) entertains with regard to decisions of that kind, I have always understood, and I have been so informed by members of the bar of Quebec who have carefully considered the question, that the marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant before a Protestant clergyman in that province has always been held valid under the law of that province. Now my hon. friend has introduced a

Bill to which he has called attention at considerable length, but at none too great a length, in view of the importance of the subject. The first paragraphs of his Bill is in these words:

"Every ceremony or form of marriage ceremony heretofore or hereafter performed by any person authorized to perform any ceremony of marriage by the laws of the place where it is performed, and duly performed according to such laws, shall everywhere within Canada be deemed to be a valid marriage, notwithstanding any differences in the religious faith of the persons so married and without regard to the religion of the person performing the ceremony."

Now, as I understand the object of my hon. friend and the language of his Bill, he desires to provide by a statute of Canada that a marriage of two persons before any person authorized to perform the ceremony in any case, should be valid, although, according to the laws of the province that ceremony between these persons ought to be performed before some other official. In other words, if the legislature of the province of Quebec should enact that a Protestant in that province must be married by a Protestant clergyman, the object and intent of my hon. friend's bill would be to provide that if those persons notwithstanding the law of the province, were married by some other official authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage in any case, that marriage would be valid, although according to the laws of that province it would not be valid. I understand that is the object of my hon. friend's bill. Now, taking a further illustration: If in the province of British Columbia a law were passed that a person of European descent, or a Japanese, or a Hindu, should be married with certain formalities before a certain official, that marriage, if performed by some other official in contravention of the law of the province would be valid under this statute passed by the Parliament of Canada. That, as I understand it, is the object and intention of the Bill which my hon. friend has placed before this parliament.

Mr. LANCASTER. That is what I mean so far as religion goes, yet it does not deal with differences of nationality. I am dealing only with religious differences.

Mr. BORDEN. I beg my hon. friend's pardon, perhaps I did not put his argument quite fairly. I was dealing with the constitutional aspect of the case, and am coming to the other aspect in a moment. If I am right, so far as the constitutional aspect of the case is concerned, such a bill would be just as good law, and would confer just as full power to override that statute of the province of British Columbia, as would be legislation now proposed. I think my hon. friend will agree with me in that regard. Or if, in any province of Canada, a provincial legislature should provide by its law that the marriage of a white person and a colored person should be performed with certain formalities and before a certain official, it would be competent according to the view which my hon. friend has so ably argued, for this parliament to declare that the marriage of these persons, if celebrated before some other official in contravention of the laws of the province, should nevertheless be valid. Now the question arises as to whether the Parliament of Canada possesses the power to override provincial legislation in that regard and to that extent. Now I would like to submit in respect to that matter the following considerations:

(a) By the Canadian constitution as embodied in the British North America Act, section 92, subsection 26, the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to and includes marriage and divorce. The constitution declares, however, in section 92, sub-section 12 of the same Act, that in each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to the solemnization of marriage in the province. It is perfectly clear that the words "marriage and divorce" would include the solemnization of marriage if that subject had not been assigned to the exclusive jurisdiction of the province under the language just quoted. The result has been expressed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in these words:

Solemnization of marriage in a province is enumerated among the classes of subjects under section 92, and no one can doubt, notwithstanding the general language of section 91, that this subject is still within the exclusive authority of the legislatures of the provinces.

It has also been held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that a provincial legislature has authority as

plenary and as ample within the limits described by section 92 as the Imperial parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow. Within these limits of subject and area the provincial legislature is supreme, and its jurisdiction exclusive.

(b) The formalities prescribed by a provincial legislature as necessary to constitute a valid marriage seem undoubtedly within the meaning of the word "solemnization." It thus appears that with respect to those formalities the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures is exclusive.

(c) The opinion of the late Minister of Justice, Sir Allen Aylesworth, the opinion of the present Minister of Justice, and the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Newcombe, K. C., are to the effect that legislation such as that now proposed is not within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada.

(c) To the same effect is the opinion of an eminent lawyer of the Ontario bar whose opinion upon the case submitted I will lay upon the table for the information of the House.

(e) On the other hand the hon. member who has introduced this Bill is himself a lawyer of eminence and great experience and he is strongly of opinion that this Bill is within the competence of parliament. Other lawyers who are members of this House entertain the same view. While I do not share that opinion, I am bound to respect it.

In view of these considerations it seems desirable that the question of the legislative competence of parliament to enact such a Bill should be submitted for the opinion of the highest tribunal in the empire. The whole basis upon which the proposal to enact this Bill rests is the validity of certain marriages and should be placed beyond question. If I understood my hon. friend in the opening part of his speech he said that the whole evil was the uncertainty. But if the power of parliament to enact that legislation itself is in grave question, the result desired cannot be attained. The government has therefore determined to submit for the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada the question as to the legislative competence of parliament to enact this Bill, and any further question necessary to define clearly the power of parliament to legislate in such matters. The case will be carried on appeal to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in order that a final and authoritative determination may thus be obtained. Pending such determination it is not desirable that the Bill should be proceeded with, and accordingly I move that the debate be adjourned.

Right hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER (East Quebec). The hon. gentleman who has just addressed the House (Mr. Burnham) made some remarks upon the attitude of the opposition on this Bill. He should know—at all events I know—that it is never wise for anyone to interfere in family quarrels; and that is why we on this side have waited to see what would be the attitude of the government and its supporters on this question. There has in this matter, it seems to me, a great deal of misconception as to the effect of what is known as the Ne Temere decree. That decree is not new. It is simply a modification of the Tametsi decree of the Council of Trent which has been in force some three hundred years. There has been misconception in this House as regards this ecclesiastical legislation. We are told it was intended to override the law of the land. I take absolute exception to that. The Tametsi decree, and later the Ne Temere decree, is simply a rule of conduct to be followed by the members of the Catholic Church. It does not pretend to impose its views on those who do not belong to that church. Its object is simply to prevent clandestine marriages. In the province of Quebec today, according to the terms of the Tametsi decree as modified by the Ne Temere decree now in force—it was not in force when the decisions were given which were referred to by my hon. friend—if two Catholics marry, they must marry before the parish priest and publicly—not only before the priest but before at least two witnesses. I was surprised this afternoon when I heard the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Lancaster) refer to an interview given by Father Comeau of St. Mary's Church in Winnipeg. I thought that interview was not correctly reported, and was more than surprised when I heard my hon. friend state that Father Comeau had himself corrected the proof-sheets. With all due deference to Father Comeau, I must say, that if he be correctly reported as having said that he would celebrate marriage secretly, that is not, as I understand it, the law of the church. If there is anything the church abhors it is secret marriages; (Continued on Page 3)

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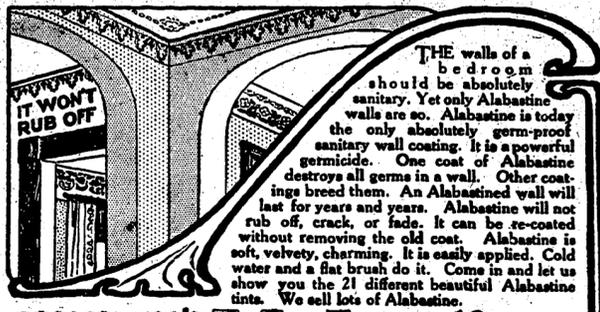
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DISCUSSIONS ON NE TEMERE DECREE

(Continued from Page 2)

and the very language of the Tametel and Ne Temere decrees is simply to prevent secret marriages by making sure that all parties married within the Church shall be married publicly.

My right hon. friend, the leader of the government, said correctly that decisions given in the province of Quebec have been given in cases of marriage between Catholics and Protestants based on the distinction whether the marriage was between Catholics and Protestants or between Catholics alone. The Council of Trent, so far as my information goes, was never promulgated in France, and, therefore, never had the force of law, so far as civil effects are concerned, but many of its dispositions were introduced by the kings of France into their legislation.

And all the dispositions of the Council of Trent with regard to clandestine marriages were introduced by the kings of France into the laws for the government of America. In this way they were introduced into the province of Quebec and they have been in force there for 300 years. There is nothing new in the Ne Temere decree, as I understand it, except on one point. It provides that a marriage to be valid must be celebrated by the parish priest of the parties, and the idea according to the Ne Temere decree is that parties become parishioners only after one month's residence within the parish. And, as stated by the hon. member for East Hastings (Mr. Northrup), these dispositions are eminently wise. They prevent clandestine marriages; and I am sure we all, whether on this side or on that side of the House, whether Catholic or Protestant—everybody must agree that the prevention of clandestine marriages is most wise. Similar provision is made under the civil law of France today. A marriage to be valid must be performed before the mayor of the locality in which the parties reside, and after due publication. Now, there is one thing I would like to make very plain. We have had in this matter, perhaps, too much passionate discussion. Let us endeavour to be free from passionate discussion, to be free from prejudice, whether we are Protestants or Catholics, and simply look at the question from the point of view of our common Canadian citizenship. There has been an impression that the Ne Temere decree was intended to override the authority of His Majesty the King and the Parliament. As a Catholic I protest against any such interpretation. There is no such intention. The Ne Temere decree does not go beyond setting forth rules binding upon the conscience of Catholics. It is not intended to be a civil law. It is for the civil authorities, if they choose, to give civil effect to its provisions.

Mr. MACLEAN (York). But will the right hon. gentleman say that the effect of the decree is not to affect the rights of the parties to a mixed marriage?

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. No. If a Catholic in the Province of Ontario is married according to the provisions of the civil law of the province, even though it be contrary to the provisions of the Ne Temere decree, he is civilly married, his children are legitimate, and his marriage will carry all its effects. Is that plain? But the Catholic who is married contrary to the provisions of the Ne Temere decree may be penalized according to the laws of his church. In his conscience he is outside his church. But, as I understand it—and I am sure I am right in this—it does not go beyond the conscience of the Catholic. In the Province of Quebec it has been understood that the civil authorities have given effect to the religious ordinances upon this subject. How far the civil laws of the Province of Quebec affect the question is now in controversy before the courts. I, for my part, cannot support the Bill because its provisions seem to me to be absolutely illogical. In my humble judgment, the mover of the Bill (Mr. Lancaster) has not approached the subject in the dispassionate manner in which it should be approached.

Mr. LANCASTER. Will the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) tell the House some thing I said which was not dispassionate?

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. Yes, the hon. gentleman referred sneeringly to the opinion given by Sir Allen Aylesworth, the former Minister of Justice. And two or three times the hon. gentleman stated—and in a tone the object of which was manifested—that this opinion of Sir Allen Aylesworth had been given under the benign influence of the outgoing Prime Minister. That is evidence of what his intention was; and I say that it was not in accordance with the dispassionate character which such a discussion should take on. In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister (Mr. Borden) it must be evident to my hon. friend (Mr. Lancaster) that the opinion of Sir Allen Aylesworth, was, after all, worthy of consideration. The opinion of Sir Allen Aylesworth is endorsed by the Government tonight, and though my hon.

friend sneered at it, after the position taken tonight by his leader. I should think he would regret the manner in which he has approached this subject.

Mr. LANCASTER. Will the right hon. gentleman tell me what the opinion of Sir Allen Aylesworth is? For you cannot tell it from the answer he made to the question. He simply shirked it; and that is what I said, he shirked it.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. Let me read the first section of the Bill, which, it seems to me, cannot be endorsed in any way:

Every ceremony or form of marriage heretofore or hereafter performed by any person authorized to perform any ceremony of marriage by the laws of the place where it is performed, and duly performed according to such laws, shall everywhere within Canada be deemed to be a valid marriage, notwithstanding any differences in the religious faith of the person so married and without regard to the religion of the person performing the ceremony.

Now, a marriage celebrated in a province is valid or is not valid, according to the laws of the province. If it is valid, there is nothing more to say and this Bill does not affect the case. But if it is not valid, then the supreme authority of this parliament is called in to make it valid. If my hon. friend wishes to amend the constitution, that is another matter; but to say that the law of the province shall be overridden by the law of this parliament, I think, could not lead to the proper administration. If the province is wrong, let us go to the province and try to make it right. But to say that a system of law that has been in operation for 300 years is to be set aside by the intervention of this parliament seems to me a thing not calculated to promote harmony in this country. I think that everybody will agree with me in this. It is stated by one of the hon. gentlemen on the other side, the member for Hastings (Mr. Northrup) or the hon. member for Hamilton (Mr. Barker) that if we referred this Bill to the Supreme Court and are advised that we have power to pass it, then we must undertake to pass it. But I would very much hesitate to say so. I think it would be much better that the matter should be left to the courts of the Province of Quebec, before which the question is now raised. It would be far better to depend upon the decision in the case now before the courts than upon a decision of the Supreme Court in a merely academic case.

At the present moment, the very case which was quoted a moment ago by the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Lancaster) is before Mr. Justice Charbonneau, and the judgment is to be delivered at no distant date. It is probable that this case will be referred to all the tribunals of the land, and that we shall have an authoritative decision upon it. I think this is the better way to dispose of the matter than to refer it to the Supreme Court in the merely academic way proposed by my right hon. friend. The amendment of my right hon. friend, it seems to me, and I say it in all seriousness, and his proposal to dispose of this Bill simply by moving the adjournment of the debate, is not at all the proper manner of dealing with the question, and I think on the whole parliament would be disposed to agree with me. Now I have this further to say. It is not the first time that judges have differed upon a matter of great importance. This matter has been before the courts of Quebec for some fifteen years. Unfortunately we have never had an authoritative decision of the Privy Council upon it, or even the Supreme Court, or so far as I know, of the Court of Appeals of the province. Judges have decided one way and judges have decided the other way. If the judgment of Mr. Justice Archibald is confirmed, we shall never hear any more of this question; then it will be settled in a manner not to disturb the conscience of anybody. If it be settled otherwise, then will be the time for us to decide what to do. But at the present moment I think that the decision taken by the government simply to adjourn the debate is not a dignified one, nor is it an adequate way of disposing of the question.

Hon. L. P. PELLETIER (Postmaster General). Mr. Speaker, I will give the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Clark) credit for being clever and very witty. But it seems to me his speech has gone far astray from the question before the House. In order to give us a good sample of his wit on the question of the Ne Temere he found it possible to speak of the tower clock, and a great many other things which, I think, are not issues at the present moment.

Mr. CLARK (Red Deer). They were illustrations.

Mr. PELLETIER. It seems to me that we have before us tonight something very interesting. We have had a discussion of a very important question, one that has occupied the attention of a great many people for several years, but mostly during the last five or six months. Now what is the position that has been taken, and is evidently being taken, by some hon.

members in this House. The hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Lancaster) as everyone admits, made a very able argument and put his views before the House and the country in a very energetic and eloquent address. And we have had from the right hon. leader of the opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) his views upon the question. And we have had the views of the hon. member for South Essex (Mr. Clarke). They have both told us that they are absolutely opposed to this Bill. But, though they put forth the view that they are against this Bill, there is as plain as daylight an intention to try to force the House into a position where the Bill would not and could not receive the consideration which it ought to receive if these hon. gentlemen were really earnest in desiring that it should not pass. We are told by the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Clark)—and he is one of the most eloquent members on the other side of the House—that this Ne Temere question is one which was used in the elections in the province of Ontario. Hearing the hon. gentleman make that statement, and hearing the members around him pound their desks, one might be inclined to think that nothing was discussed in the province of Ontario like the other election but this Ne Temere decree.

Mr. LENNOX. We never heard it.

Mr. PELLETIER. Well, Sir, I was led to understand—of course I may be wrong—that there were several important questions discussed in the province of Ontario and throughout the Dominion before the 21st of September last. And I understood that the province of Ontario like the other provinces of the Dominion declared that it wanted to maintain British connections and to keep unbroken the British tie. I understood that there was another big question discussed on the hustings in the nine provinces of the federation and that this question had been settled on the 21st of September last. Now we are told—and told with an object in view—that nothing was discussed but the Ne Temere. Well, since the debate has taken that shape, I wish to tell the House that while my hon. friends complain so much about the fact that there and there might have been a question about the Ne Temere decree in the province of Ontario, the saintly gentleman who complained here tonight and the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Clark) who told us that the right hon. leader of the opposition should have declared that he was not a member of the Council of Trent, let me tell them that in my own province there was something else than reciprocity discussed. And there would not have been on the other side of the House half a dozen members from the province of Quebec had not the people of that province been told that they must vote for the late government because the Prime Minister was a Catholic and a French Canadian.

Mr. WILSON (Laval). Mention the place.

Mr. PELLETIER. The hour is too late to begin that tonight. I should have to mention every township, every parish, every hamlet in the province of Quebec.

Mr. DEVLIN. It was not mentioned, to my knowledge, in the county of Wright.

Mr. PELLETIER. From the beginning to the last day of the election, what were we confronted with? Men came to us and said: You should try to make it clear that the question at issue now is not one between Catholics and Protestants, is not the fact that there are Tories and Orangemen in the province of Ontario. The hon. member for Wright says it was not mentioned in his riding. Why, Sir, take the Liberal papers in the province of Quebec, take "Le Canada" of Montreal, take "Le Soleil" of Quebec, what have they been living upon during the last fifteen years? Crying out in the ears of the people of Quebec, "Look at Sam Hughes, the Orangeman"; and other members of the House have been held up before the good people of the province of Quebec, and in my own county, as men to be afraid of. We were asked: Is it true that you are going down to Ottawa to associate with people who want to destroy the Catholic religion and the French language in this province? My right hon. friend the leader of the opposition knows this himself.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. No, I do not.

Mr. PELLETIER. Well, if he does not know that he does not know much. What did we see here tonight? We saw an attempt an open attempt, by members on the opposite side of the House so to steer this question as to put this government and the Conservative party in a bad position. That can be plainly seen. We could see the disappointment of my hon. friend from Red Deer (Mr. Clark), because one of our friends on this side of the House had made a suggestion that the member of Lincoln seemed to be inclined to accept. Did you notice, then, Mr. Speaker, the disappointment of the hon. member for Red Deer. Why, Sir, our hon. friends opposite fancied for a few moments that they were back in

(Continued on Page 7)

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By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution will be made during the coming winter and spring of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.), white oats (4 lbs.), barley (5 lbs.), and field peas (3 lbs.). These will be sent from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in 3 lb. samples will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants should give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms; and should also state what varieties they have already tested and in what way these have been found unsatisfactory, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be sent.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed or written form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. No applications can be accepted after Feb. 15th.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage.

Applications for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid), to the superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

The murder of the late Lord George Sanger, the well-known showman, recently, reminds us again of the variety of incidents with which Dickens was associated. He was a very frequent visitor at this show when it was housed at Astley's, London, England, and was greatly interested when, on one occasion after the show had closed up for the night, twelve wolves broke loose and devoured a horse.

It is not in the mountains
Nor the palaces of pride,
That Love will fold his wings up
And rejoicingly abide;
But in meek and humble natures
His home is ever found,
As the lark that sings in heaven,
Builds its nest upon the ground.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

LACK OF PRODUCTION AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

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The influence of production on the high cost of living is so great and far-reaching in its effect that I will now notice that side of the question. As shown in the last article, the mere increase of area of supplies does not of itself affect the whole matter, though it is, of course, a step in the right direction.

What is of more benefit is to increase the utility of labor, so that it will maintain a higher relative value to the price of commodities that is now the case.

This subject of relative value is rather complex, and volumes might be written by practical observers and thinkers on this one subject alone, but in a broad sense it may be said that better and cheaper means of transportation, such as numerous good roads, light, railways, etc., would be of enormous benefit to the consumers as well as the producers.

The expense in such a province as British Columbia would be tremendous but in this connection the writer has long held that a part revival of the old English turnpike system might be advantageous if adapted to modern conditions. For example, I would reverse the process used formerly in Great Britain of charging by weight or number of wheels, etc., for all agricultural products, such loads of produce being hauled by teams to rail or market I would let off very lightly—but would charge a higher return on all lighter carriages of trade and pleasure such as motor cars, and to all casual users of the roads. Books of coupons might be sold to do away with the cost of toll-gates, and a percentage of mileage allowed free, beyond which toll should be levied to go to the upkeep of such roads. The cost of legitimate transportation over them would thus be lessened, and both consumer and producer would benefit. That is ONE OF THE MEANS to the ENDS of lowering the cost of distribution as well as production.

Co-operation between the three chief agents of production—LAND, CAPITAL and LABOR—is also another essential to obtain the full UTILITY of EACH; and in this direction I am an advocate of larger farms than is common in this part of the country. The small holding is all right for the smaller produce, but when comes to efficient crops, cattle raising and the like, they can only be made of the greatest utility upon larger farms, run upon a co-operative principle.

I have good authority for that, as I have maintained that in farming not so much division of labor was required in the operations of agriculture as combination of labor—otherwise co-operation. Here the State might step in and

provide a series of agricultural banks, that would make advances to the owner against the mortgage of his permanent buildings, and might safely advance 75 per cent of their value, according to their scope and permanence.

A model group of farm and dairying buildings might thus be placed in the centre of several good farms, and guaranteed bonds, the same as are handed out by the million dollars to railway promoters, would do much more good than using Government credit in any other way.

Distribution from such grouped centres would again be cheapened and the relative wages or profits of labor earned on the land would in consequence be much higher.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa might do much worse than to institute a competition for a prize design for such model grouping of farm and dairying buildings. I will deal with this part of my subject later, as also the relative value of prices in regard to wages—for since commencing these articles I have received through the kind influence of Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., a copy of the Special Report on Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1910, and also Volume XII, No. 5, of the Labor Gazette, which exhibit many wide anomalies. An examination of these reports will be the subject of my next article. Meanwhile, O COUNCIL OF TEN, let me hear that you are at least interested in the matter.

PATHFINDER.

BUILDING NOTES.

It was not to be wondered at that Cambie street bridge should catch fire after all the "hot air" that has been floating around this past few days, or was it the pace that the job has been rushed through at which set up the combustion? The yarn about the tar boiler upsetting won't wash—more likely it was allowed to boil over through inattention. Does the city or the paving contractor pay the damage? Question?

Another skyscraper for Granville street shows the tendency to turn that thoroughfare into a deep, dark canyon of brick and mortar that in a few years will necessitate construction of public street elevators at every other hillook or so and the laying out of an upper boulevard for pedestrians to take the air abroad on.

Seriously, however, I am not sure that the City Beautiful of the future will not be planned somewhat on these lines, that is, with four lines of frontages instead of two, along each main street, the upper line, of course being recessed back upon the lower one—just the same as the old rows in the city of Chester—one of the quaintest of English cities. There the "upper rows," as they call them, are reached by a few steps, and the roof

of one set of stores is the floor of the next. One will need to travel to a much loftier elevation than that, however, if the idea is ever to be put into practice. What a howling financial success it would be! Just fancy, ye property owners on Hastings or Granville doubling your frontage values by construction of an upper boulevard where motors came not and shoppers could be at rest away out of the noise and dirt of the heavy street traffic! Discussing this topic with an architectural friend, I heard another good suggestion for an elevated boulevard that would really be immediately practicable and mean much to the beauty and convenience of the city's water front, and that is an elevated concrete roadway starting from Granville street just outside the C. P. R. depot, going over the tracks, and following the water front along to Coal harbor. This could be apart of the Stanley Park new approach. How convenient it would be to boat owners and others, as here and three steps leading down to the various slips could be provided and a new route for really "Seeing Vancouver" be brought into use. There is not the slightest doubt it could be made to pay its way also by renting store space along the land side.

Vancouver's new opera house is a step nearer fulfillment, as I hear the popular manager, Mr. Ricketts, is now on his way to, or is in, New York, fixing up the theatrical circuit charter which will put it into proper shape. I understand the new house is to be on Burrard street, along which thoroughfare important developments are about to take place. The new Kitsilano bridge and a car line along it is only a matter of the near future.

Rumor has reached me that a Vancouver architect has secured another large extension of the Coquitlam asylum, which will run it into over \$500,000. Building business is brisk for 1912.

MR. CARTWRIGHT.

By electing as president for 1912 the local branch of the Civil Engineer's Society has put into things the right man at the helm. Mr. Hon. Kennedy has been appointed Hon. secretary in the place of W. K. Dulcher, who resigned. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Dulcher, Secretary and to last year's President Mr. Geo. Webster for their work in the past season.

The society at Montreal are fortunate in having this year as president, so well experienced and so popular a man as Mr. W. Tye, who gave his resignation as Chief Asst. Engineer of the C. P. R., has been associated very largely with Sir William Van Hornes, Mexican and Cuban Engineering projects. Mr. Tye is one of the very best men in Canada that could have been chosen for the position.

ORANGEMEN OFFER AID TO ULSTER IN FIGHT.

Strong Resolution Cabled to Leaders of Fight Against Home Rule.

Vancouver World Roundly Condemned for Encouraging Alien Undesirables.

Desecration of Union Jack at Dominion Hall is Denounced.

Entrance of Hindu Women to Canada is Stoutly Opposed.

What may be characterized as the most enthusiastic important and best attended county lodge meeting of Orangemen ever held in Vancouver met at the Orange Hall yesterday, when some stirring resolutions were passed offering material aid to their brothers in Ulster, protesting against the admission of Hindu women into British Columbia; denouncing the desecration of the Union Jack at the Dominion Hall and strongly condemning the Vancouver World for countenancing and encouraging the actions of the alien and undesirable element held responsible for the desecration. Professor E. Odium, the county master, presided.

The following resolution was adopted and immediately cabled to Ireland: "To the Orangemen and other Loyal Protestants of Ireland:

"Greetings and Godspeed from the county and sister lodges—thirty in all—of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. We appreciate your heroic struggles which are of such vast moment to the British Empire. We admire your invincible spirit, honor your loyalty, revere your lofty ideals, glory in your righteous cause, extend to you our sympathy and prayers, and offer you material aid at the moment of call.

"Your ancestors have been loyal to the spirit and plan of the Everlasting Covenant, from the day when Ulster Royal Heremon, Lord Paramount of Ireland, united with the royal line of Davidic sovereigns, and founded the kingly house of Judah in Ireland, through which line our present noble King comes to rule over our Empire. "We clearly perceive the vastness

of your struggles; for arrayed against you is the world-wide power known as the papacy, and also every nation on earth which would rejoice in the downfall of Britannia.

"The Roman political machine, having its capital in Italy, plans the Empire's destruction, Asquith, Churchill, Lloyd George and their papist masters must and will fail; and Ulster and the true British Empire will win out finally. Our British Empire is God's battlesaxe, and thus again, heathen Rome hates the Protestants of Ireland who stand in the way of political traitors and assassins striving for our national ruin. The present British Government could not remain in power one day without the help of the Irish Home Rule traitors. These, in turn, would not have secured their places in the British House of Commons were it not that they have promised to a foreign priest their loyal, devoted, blind, unquestioned support. And these in turn, for hundreds of years, have been doing all within their devilish power and are so operating today, not that they may carry blessing to the south or west of Ireland, but that they may carry a curse to Protestant Britain. We represent the spirit and determination of tens of thousands in British Columbia and hundreds of thousands in Canada.

"Our ringing, clarion, dominating battle shout we send across our fair Dominion and over the Atlantic Ocean to the Orangemen and other militant loyalists now making a magnificent fight against terrible odds. Stand firm. Fear not. The Almighty God who loves to aid men fighting in a righteous cause is in your ranks. Darkness may come, but no weapon formed against you can prosper, so long as that weapon is formed by foreign, pagan, plotting Rome. Canada taught the priestly machine-manipulators a lesson last September, and, if necessary, will give the horrid Jesuits another and a more effective lesson. In your need call on us, your Canadian loyal brethren, in unmeasured terms. Again greeting and God-speed!"

OPPOSE ENTRANCE OF HINDUS

The following resolution protesting against the admission of Hindu women was unanimously passed.

"Whereas at present there is a movement on foot to allow Hindu residents in this country to bring in their wives.

"Therefore we, the members of Vancouver County Loyal Orange-Lodge, No. 1, representing nineteen primary lodges, do most emphatically protest against any relaxation of the immigration laws governing this question, and further, we are unalterably opposed to Oriental immigration and are fully in accord with the Hon. Richard McBride's strong stand for a white British Columbia.

"Resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and the Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the Interior; Hon. R. McBride, premier of British Columbia, Attorney-General Bowser, senior member for Vancouver, and the Secretary of the Vancouver executive of the Conservative Association."

NEWSPAPERS CONDEMNED.

The following is the resolution condemning the World, and denouncing the desecration of the Union Jack at the Dominion Hall.

"Whereas the British flag has been desecrated in our city during the last few weeks—notably by tearing down the Union Jack at the Dominion Hall last week. And whereas we believe that such action can only emanate from the degraded minds of some alien anarchist, and not from a British subject. Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Vancouver County L. O. L. in meeting assembled, call upon the chief magistrate to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to have all such low characters deported, and we call upon the government to prevent all such undesirable from entering Canada.

"And, be it further resolved that we strongly condemn the Vancouver World for countenancing and encouraging the action of this undesirable and alien element in our midst, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mayor Findlay, H. H. Stevens, M. P., and Premier Borden."

THE Wellington Picture Palace

Now Open WITH A COMPLETE SHOW.

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

Complete change of Programme
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

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

Continuous Music by 5-Piece Orchestra.

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

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For 10c Yard

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1403 COMMERCIAL DRIVE, Cor. Bismark St.

THE Royal Meat Market

634 Broadway West (late Mills & Co.)
Is under New Management and will handle nothing but the Choicest
Special for Saturday Only
Best American Hams, 19c. Bacon, 20c
Goods Delivered Phone: Fairmont 1609
HOLLAND & BANKS, Prop.

Girl from Country—"I don't see what kind of a place I could get. There isn't a single thing I know how to do."
Employment Agent—"Very simple. Just advertise yourself as a maid of all work."
His Wife—John, do you remember what took place just three years ago today?
Her Husband—What! Is this our wedding anniversary?
His Wife—No. Three years ago today you bought me a new hat—Harper's Bazaar.

Dickens' Centenary

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS NOT EFFECTED BY THE DEATH OF ALFRED TENNYSON DICKENS.

Apart from the shock which the friends and admirers of Charles Dickens and his son experienced when the sudden death of Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, which occurred at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Tuesday, January 2nd, was announced, the sad news carried with it a great disappointment. This disappointment was keenly felt, especially by the men who compose the committee in charge of the arrangements for the celebration of the birth of Charles Dickens, planned to take place in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of February 7. Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens was to have been one of the principal speakers on this occasion. He was to speak on the subject, "My Father's Life and Works."

The committee decided not to give up the anniversary celebration, and arrangements were proceeded with. Addresses were to be made by some of the most distinguished men in the field of literature, and messages were to be read from the men of letters living abroad. Among those who were asked to contribute are Rudyard Kipling, Bernard Shaw, Gilbert Chesterton, Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Herr Maeterlinck.

A dinner was arranged for to take place on the evening of Feb. 6th, at Delmonico's, under the auspices of the Dickens Fellowship. Mr. Seth Low was to preside. An effort will be made to make the banquet a reminder of the dinner which was given in honor of Charles Dickens, when he visited in America, in 1868.

DICKENS CENTENARY—ENGLISH CELEBRATIONS.

In England, the Dickens Centenary Celebra-

DICKENS' GRANDDAUGHTER.

There is one member of the Dickens family who has had the courage to make her own way in the world without relying upon the fame of the great novelist whose name she bears. This one is a daughter of the late Charles Dickens, who was a son of the writer, and who, like his brother, who died in New York recently, made a living by lecturing on and reading from the works of his famous father. He lectured in this country about twenty years ago, and his daughter has for some time conducted a typewriting office in London which is patronized by a great many English authors and not a few American. She is an attractive and business-like woman and extremely successful in her work.

DICKENS RAVEN ("GRIP").

Everybody who has read "Barnaby Rudge" will remember that there is a character introduced in that story, who although walking on two legs and able to talk fluently, is no human being, but a bird—a raven, in fact, the property of half-witted Barnaby. A shrewd, clever specimen of a very shrewd genus, Grip amuses the reader extremely with his quaint drawn, gravity, and his comical utterances. This very popular member of the "Humphrey's Clock" dramatic personae was taken from life—in other words Mr. Dickens had a pet raven named Grip, and when Grip died he was stuffed and put into a glass case. When Mr. Dickens' effects were sold in July, 1870, by Messrs. Christie & Manson much satisfaction was expressed at the appearance of Grip's name in the catalogue, and several people said that they would not mind giving five pounds (\$25) for him. To their astonishment, the bids rapidly reached fifty pounds (\$250), and after a keen competition with Mr. Andrew Halliday, Mr. Notgate became the purchaser for one hundred and twenty guineas (\$630), probably the largest sum ever paid for a raven—dead or alive.

JAPAN'S CHARLES DICKENS.

The Life Story of Bakin, the Favorite Author of the Japanese. There are few English-speaking people who have not enjoyed the novels of Charles Dickens, and it has been truly said that there is no emotion felt by the human heart that he has not stirred in the breasts of his readers. A position similar to that which Dickens created for himself in the English literary world was won by Kuckutai Bakin with the Japanese public. His popularity in his own country is such that almost every Japanese, if asked to name his favorite author, would reply, "Bakin." Like the great English novelist, Bakin worked his way up from the bottom rung of the literary ladder by the sheer force of merits which appealed to the masses. He was born in Yeddo in 1787, and was the youngest son of one of the servants of Prince Matsudairi Shinsai, a high dignitary of the Shogun government. At the early age of eight years Bakin was relegated to the position of companion and attendant upon the son of the prince, a boy of about his own age, but being possessed of high principles and disliking the tyranny exercised on him by his young master, after four years' service he deserted his employer and faced the world for himself. Subsequently he filled several other positions, none of which his peculiar tem-

perament would allow him to retain. Thus he drifted on to his fifteenth year, when he became apprenticed to a physician. His restless spirit, however, ruled him, and after an honest attempt to learn the mysteries of Japanese surgery he abandoned the services of his medical master for the more attractive calling of a kangaku, or Chinese scholar. But once again his impatient temperament made him after a year, plead for his freedom. His next venture was that of a public fortune teller at Kangawa, close to the port of Yokohama, where he made the acquaintance of the novelist Kioden, who, charmed with his wonderful fertility of imagination and ingenious manner, took him to live with him. It was while residing with Kioden that Bakin produced his first novel—1791 he being then only in his twenty-fourth year. Kioden, who at that time achieved a reputation of considerable standing in Japanese literature, admired the work so much that he is said to have exclaimed: "In twenty or thirty years I shall be forgotten." In the title page of this work Bakin describes himself as the pupil of Kioden, but in after years, and when he had reached the zenith of his fame, he denied that Kioden had taught him anything, and so annoyed was he at having made such an admission that he tried to purchase all the available copies of his first book for the purpose of destroying them. Another fit of restlessness now seems to have overcome him, and he put his pen aside and became assistant to a Yeddo bookseller, in which capacity he remained for over three years. During this time he proved himself an omnivorous reader. He wrote his second novel during this period, and its success, which was phenomenal, determined him to adopt permanently the profession of an author. Attracted by the pretty daughter of the widow of a dealer in shoes he married, and thus became, as is the Japanese custom, his mother-in-law's adopted son and heir. For years he mastered the struggles of the shoe trade, but without success. It was, therefore, with tears of joy that he welcomed the maturity of his daughter, whom he promptly married to a suitable husband with the necessary qualifications in the shoe business, handed the stock and trade over to the happy couple, and with a sigh of relief took up his pen once more. He wrote three hundred works. What is regarded as his principal work is the "Yumbari-tsuki," "the Bow-Bend," or "New Moon," which is supposed to be an imitation of the Chinese romantic histories, and which fills 800 pages of small type. At the age of 70 he became totally blind, but this unfortunate circumstance caused no cessation to his labors; in fact, he became more strenuous in his work. About this time his son died, and this event plunged him into the most dire grief. His son's widow, however, proved more than a daughter to him. After her husband's death she watched over him with the greatest solicitude, acted as his amanuensis, and so enabled him to continue his labors until his eighty-first year, when he passed peacefully away.

Teacher—What can we do with our useless organs?
Little Eben—Trade 'em for phonographs, of course.—Puck.

calm recollections of dead, great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness; nothing of gloom or terror. Niagara was at once stamped on my heart an image of beauty, to remain there changeless and indelible, until its pulses cease to beat forever.

"Oh, how the strife and trouble of daily life receded from my view and lessened in the distance during the ten memorable days we passed on that enchanted ground! What voices spoke from out the thundering waters; what faces faded from the earth, looked out upon me from its glistening depths; what heavenly promise glistened in those angels' tears, the drops of many hues, that showered around and twined themselves about the gorgeous arches which the changing rainbows made.

"I think in every quiet season now, still do the waters leap and roar and tumble all day long; still are the rainbows spanning them, a hundred feet below. Still when the sun is on them do they shine and glow like molten gold. Still, the day is gloomy, do they fall like snow, or seem to crumble away like the front of a great cliff, or roll down the rock like dense white foam, but always does the mighty stream appear to die as it comes down, and always from its fathomable grave, and rises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid, which has haunted this place with the same dread solemnity since darkness brooded on the deep and that first flood before the deluge—light, came rushing on creation at the word of God!"

Teacher—What can we do with our useless organs?
Little Eben—Trade 'em for phonographs, of course.—Puck.

tions, will occupy the whole of the week which includes the novelist's birthday (February 7), and will be observed in all parts of the country. The London programme sanctioned by the committee of the Dickens Centenary Fund and the Dickens Fellowship (in whose hands the arrangements are) is as follows:

Sunday, February 4.—Special reference to Dickens in sermon preached at Westminster Abbey.

Monday, February 5.—The members of the Dickens Fellowship will pay a visit to Gad's Hill and Rochester, where they will be guests at dinner of the mayor and civic authorities at the historic Bull Hotel.

Tuesday, February 6.—Dickens demonstration at the City Temple, beginning at 8 p. m., when Mr. Hall Caine and other well known literary men have been invited to speak.

Wednesday, February 7 (the anniversary).—Dinner of the Boz Club at the Hotel Metropole, under the chairmanship of Lord Rosebery.

Thursday, February 8.—Mr. Henry F. Dickens, K. C., who is a life president of the Fellowship, will give a recital of "A Christmas Carol" at the Guildhall School of Music, to which the members will be admitted free. Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., the president, will be in the chair.

Friday, February 9.—The Fellowship will give a dinner to a thousand poor children in the Lambeth Baths.

Saturday, February 10.—Excursion to Portsmouth, where the novelist's birthplace at Landport and other Dickensian landmarks will be visited.

An appropriate finale to the celebrations will be provided in the form of a Dickens Costume Ball, which will take place at the Albert Hall on or about June 17, just prior to Ascot.

SUPPER AND CONCERT AT GRANDVIEW

On Thursday, February 1st, a supper and entertainment was held under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Saviour's Church. After an excellent supper had been disposed of, a first-rate programme was well rendered. Songs, recitations, duets, musical items, etc., were all well received, and at the close of the evening the chairman, Rev. H. Buttman, expressed the general feeling of all present in a few appropriate words of appreciation to those who had helped to make the affair successful.

A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

"As a man soweth, so shall he reap; and youth is the time in which he must do his sowing if the granary is not to be empty when old age overtakes him, as it surely will if he lives long enough. The making of money and the saving of money, as distinguished from the miserly love of money, should be the ambition of everyone; but it does not necessarily follow that if you make money you will have it in your old age, as many a one-time millionaire has died in the poor house. But if you take advantage of the Canadian Government Annuities system, and out of your wages, salary or income pay the amount fixed to be paid each week, month or year, or as otherwise arranged, provision for old age may be made with absolute certainty and at much less cost than on any other safe plan. You may lose everything else you own but the Annuity cannot be lost or taken from you by any process of law, no matter how long you may live. Ask your Postmaster for literature on the subject or write for the same to the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, to whom all letters may be addressed free of postage.

The late Alfred Tennyson Dickens, eldest son of the great novelist, whose death has taken place recently in New York, arrived at London in 1910 for the purpose of reading his father's plays, at which time he visited the "Old Curiosity Shop" in Portugal street.

GENIUS, FAME, POVERTY.

Charles Dickens made \$300,000 on one lecturing tour, but his descendants, it is said, are now in want. His eldest son, Alfred Tennyson, whose sudden death was recently recorded, had been traveling through the States delivering lectures in an endeavor to keep the family pot boiling. Tragic incidents of this kind are of daily occurrence, and yet they make as little impression upon us as the rain on the duck's back. One of our newspapers, in commenting on the pathetic fact, asked the significant question: "What is to become of us when we are old?" There is but one answer: A man must save in his youth if he will have a "nest egg" in the days when his locks are hoary and his earning powers have departed. But that is not all. He must adopt a system of saving which will not fail him in the hour of trial. This system has been provided under the Canadian Government Annuities Act, in regard to which you may obtain literature of your postmaster, or on application to the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa.

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G. W. GRIMMETT, Optometrist and Optician

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Mr. G. W. Grimmett, Vancouver, B. C.
Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in testifying to the comfort and satisfaction I have in the glasses I received from you, having always worn two pairs from childhood, whereas now the one pair does for all purposes. I have had my eyes tested many times, but never as you tested them. Allow me again to express my confidence in the thoroughness of your work.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. W. M. ATKINSON

P. S.—This lady's present address is 1385 Eighth Ave. W.

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

Grandview Theatre

WILL OPEN ON

Monday, Feb. 12th

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

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

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

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Try our noted Teas at 35c per lb.

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SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Legs of Lamb	per lb.	20c	Swifts Hams	"	20c
Loins of Lamb	"	20c	Swifts Bacon	"	22c
Legs of Pig Pork	"	18-20c	Choice Table Butter	2 lbs.	75c
Pork Sausage	2 lbs. for	25c	2 Doz. Eggs	"	75c
Prime Rib Roast	per lb.	15-18c	Good Lard	2 lbs.	25c
Roll Roast	"	16-18c	Fresh Dressed Chix	lb.	25-30c

Fish

Choicest Finnan Haddie	lb.	12c	Fresh Sole	"	per lb. 10c
Fresh Herring	2 lbs.	15c	A full assortment of all the Fresh and Smoked Fish to be had		

2513 MAIN STREET, near Broadway
This is an INDEPENDENT Market

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

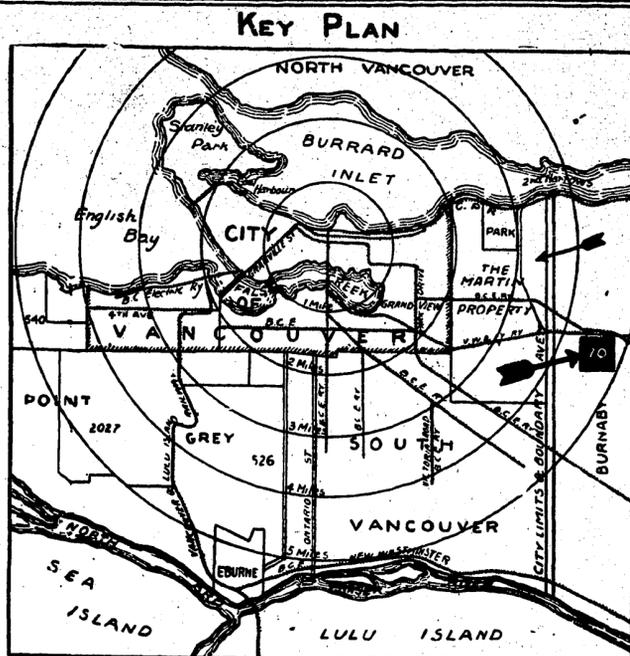
Importers of
Wall Papers, Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, Oils, etc.

Our Store is in a locality where rents are about one quarter of that commanded by similar stores in the City, and our stock is new and clean. **THIS IS CONVENIENT FOR YOU.** And you get the benefit, as we are content with fair profits.

Your jobbing work will be promptly attended to if you phone—Fairmont 1520

SUMNER PLACE

A. M. Beattie is Instructed by the Owner to Sell at
AUCTION SALE
MONDAY, February 12th, at 10 a. m.



Dominion Hall

PLAN OF SUMNER PLACE

Look

392 Lots
 Being D. L. 70
Burnaby

SUBDIVISION OF EAST 50 ACRES OF WEST 1/2 OF D.L. 70
BURNABY MUNICIPALITY

N.W.D.
 Scale 200ft = 1 inch

Look over the map and see what lots are selling at, then come to the sale and buy at your own price.

Do Not

SOME VERY GOOD REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY LOTS IN SUMNER PLACE:

SUMNER PLACE is just beyond the city boundary; thereby you escape the city taxes.

SUMNER PLACE has now two services, the B. C. E. R. and G. N. Ry. cross there.

SUMNER PLACE is within four and a half miles from the centre of the city.

SUMNER PLACE has level ground and rich soil.

SUMNER PLACE is now being cleared and will be in the same condition as the Martin property in Hastings Townsite, which is quite near SUMNER PLACE.

SUMNER PLACE adjoins the Western Canada Power Company, Limited, new sub-station, costing \$300,000.

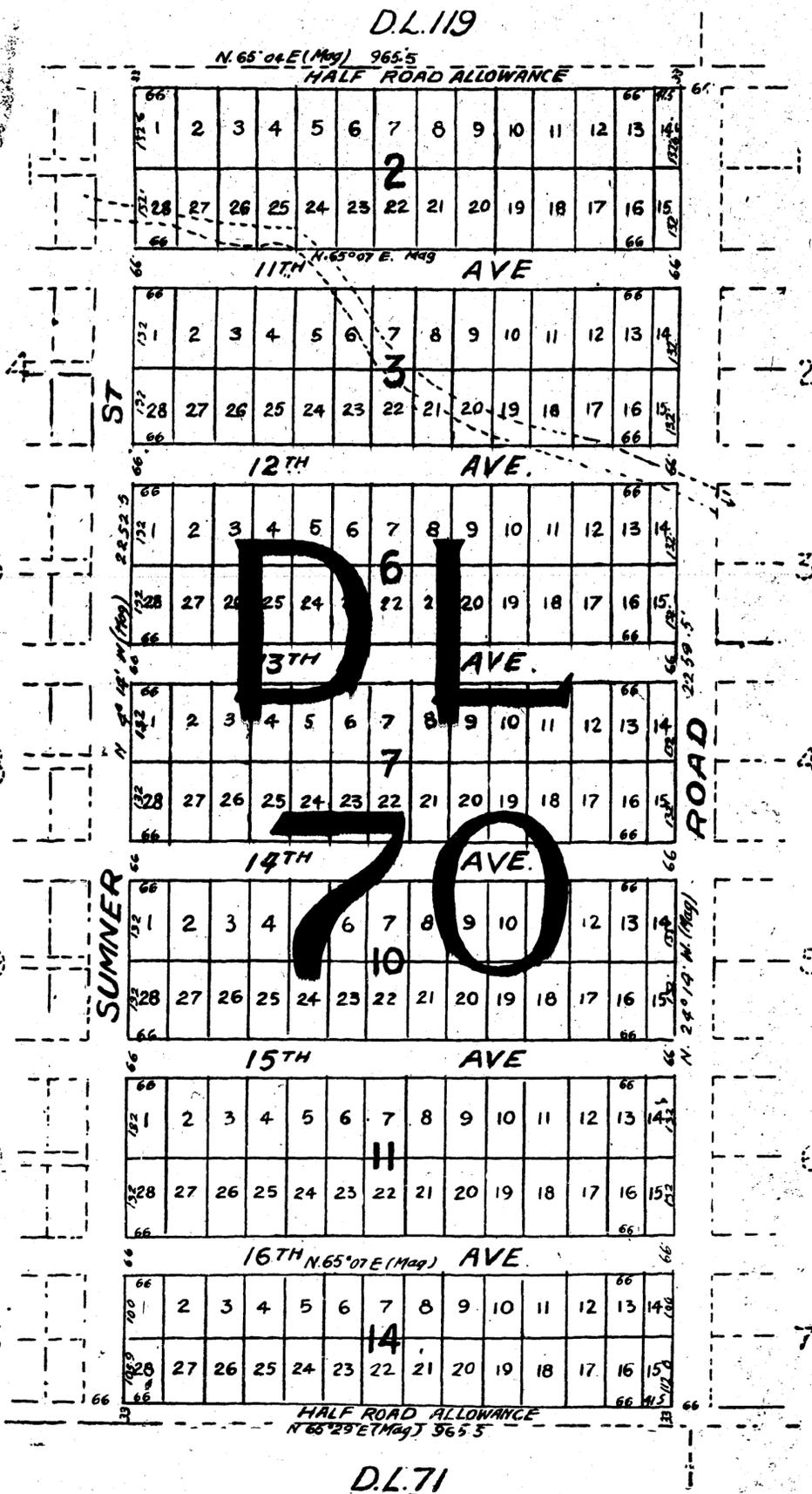
When buying here you can live on the lots and do business in the city.

The terms are easy—20 per cent. only cash, balance 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months; interest on deferred payments, 6 per cent.

Is it not a fact? Every day you are asked to buy lots seven to fifteen hundred miles from Vancouver, where you know nothing about the land or even the prospects; where, if you had invested in Vancouver's suburbs, you would have doubled your money; but you have not even had an inquiry for your outside lots.

Sawmills are near SUMNER PLACE and lumber is easy to obtain for buildings.

The best place today to buy lots is as near to Vancouver as possible, and as the city grows you are sure of an increase.



Do not take hearsay evidence about this property; go and see it. Many a man has lost money in Vancouver because he listened to some "wise friend's" advice, not asked for. Be your own judge in buying and always inspect your lots before buying.

The Auctioneer has inspected these lots and that is why he is so anxious for you to do so, because HE KNOWS THAT HE IS RIGHT.

The title is perfect, the property is not miles in the bush. You can step off either the B. C. E. R. or the G. N. Ry. right at the property.

TAKE NOTE OF THE PRICES AS UNDER:

EAST COLLINGWOOD LOTS, \$1000 TO \$1500 EACH.

KERRISDALE LOTS, \$1000 TO \$1500 EACH.

VANCOUVER HEIGHTS, \$800 TO \$1500 EACH.

MARTIN PROPERTY, \$725 TO \$1675 EACH.

The latter property is close to SUMNER PLACE. The Martin property sold at above prices at auction, Sept. 14th.

East Collingwood and Kerrisdale are on a similar car service.

SUMNER PLACE is at auction, the price to be made by you.

A.M. BEATTIE
 AUCTIONEER
 25 Hastings St. East
 VANCOUVER

A.M. BEATTIE
 AUCTIONEER
 25 Hastings St. East
 VANCOUVER

To Be Kept in Mind.
Harold—"I know that I'm not worthy of you, darling."
Fair One—"Remember that, Harold, and my married life is sure to be happy."—Jewish Ledger.

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

CEDAR COTTAGE
Right where the car stops.

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Only the Best kept
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The Best EAT in the City.
A Good Square Meal always guaranteed, otherwise money returned.
Meals 6 to 10; 11:30 to 2; 5 to 8. Short orders at all hours.
Meal Tickets, \$4.50

Local and Otherwise

SOUTH VANCOUVER GETS BUSY.

Real estate men throughout the municipality of South Vancouver report decided activity in the local market, especially in the neighborhood of Main street, where several deals in acreage have been transacted. Dwelling houses are in great demand, and now that the weather has improved building is being proceeded with in every locality.

SOUTH VANCOUVER SIGNPOSTS.

Signposts for the purpose of designating the various streets of the municipality of South Vancouver are to be proceeded with immediately. These posts were made to the order of the 1911 council and have been stored at the hall grounds for some time. Main thoroughfares will be the first streets on which these posts will be erected, but it is the intention of the council to eventually place them on nearly every corner.

Mr. J. C. MacArthur and Mr. Robert MacBride were amongst those who accompanied the municipal council to Victoria recently.

On January 26th a horse, driven by a Chinaman, ran away from Sixteenth avenue and collided with the rig driven by Edward Phillips, South Vancouver mail carrier. Phillips was thrown from his rig, but escaped without injury. The runaway continued down Main street to the corner of Dufferin street, where in a collision with a wagon the Chinaman was thrown from the cart and the horse was badly cut.

SOUTH VANCOUVER SUICIDE.

On January 26 Herbert Eve, an employee of the South Vancouver municipality, strangled himself by tying one end of a thin skipping rope to the head of his bed and the other end around his neck. Mr. and Mrs. Eve had lunched together, and afterwards Mr. Eve went upstairs to his room to lie down. On discovering the body of her husband lying over the side of the bed with the feet dragging on the floor Mrs. Eve summoned a doctor, and later the police ordered the body removed to the undertaking parlors of Messrs. Armstrong & Edwards, Vancouver.

NEW ROADS.

The Gold subdivision, on Main street, near Bodwell road, is now ready for the roads and sidewalks, the clearing and grading have reached completion.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

Mr. Albert Martin Bailey of South Vancouver was awarded \$500 and costs by Chief Justice Hunter in a slander

DISCUSSIONS ON NE TEMERE DECREE
(Continued from Page 3)

power. They are going to be disappointed.

Now, I want to make a few remarks which I think I am bound to make. I am not speaking here as a Catholic nor as a member of any religion; I am taking my stand on this question as a Canadian. There seems to be an impression on the different provinces, perhaps our French Liberal papers in Quebec are responsible for it, that an attempt is being made to set race against race and religion against religion. I am bound to say that I regret that this question, in some quarters—fortunately not among the members of the House who realize the mission that has been confided to them by the electors of this country—has been unwisely discussed. I have seen it stated in some of the newspapers that the Ne Temere decree must be taken up and settled in parliament, because we in the province of Quebec are a priest-ridden people, that a foreign bishop makes laws for us, and because those laws have been read from the pulpits in our province they therefore become the laws of this province. I want to tell the people of the nine provinces of this Confederation that whilst we may, Catholics and Protestants, adore God in a different manner, that whilst we may go to different churches, we are all British subjects and we make our own laws in Quebec. There are two lives which every Canadian leads, one is his private life and the other is his public life. His religion belongs to himself, that is a sacred thing. We have seen delicious wars, we have seen discussions on religion and people taking up arms about religion. Why? Because people believe that everything in their own religion is all right.

Let everybody believe what he likes and what he thinks right. We are strong in our religious beliefs, and why? Because we have learned them from our mother's knee from our mothers, the sweetest word in God's creation. We have imbibed our religious beliefs with the milk which we have found near their hearts, and that is probably the reason why Protestants and Catholics in this country differ on so many questions. But though we

action against Mr. Charles Choise for statements reflecting upon his business.

A WARNING TO AUTOISTS.

On January 24 Cyril Davey of Vancouver was summoned before Magistrate Walker on a charge of contravening the motor traffic regulations act on the previous Sunday by driving his automobile on the wrong side of the Edmonds road and refusing to take the proper side when requested to do so by the police.

In court the defendant expressed regret and explained that he had driven on the wrong side owing to the fact that he had been nearly ditched at that spot on the previous Sunday. Chief Parkinson accepted this explanation and withdrew the case on payment of the costs, saying that he simply wanted to warn the public that they must conform to the rules of the road in Burnaby as in any other place.

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the West End of Ward Four Ratepayers' Association, held in the Strathcona school-room the following were appointed officers: President, J. R. Jacobs; vice-president, Joseph Hoskins; secretary and treasurer, C. Urquhart. Messrs. Shaw and Hoskins were appointed delegates to the central executive, and Mr. J. F. Shaw, the retiring president and organizer, was appointed a life member of the association.

A delegation from the Grandview Ratepayers' Association was present at the meeting, which brought forward a proposal for the affiliation of the West End of Ward Four Association with the Grandview Association. A lengthy discussion took place, after which a committee was appointed to discuss the matter with the Grandview delegation and to forward a report at the next meeting.

The meetings of the association for the year will be held on the first Wednesday of each month in the Strathcona school.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

On January 29 about 30 ratepayers met in Hyde Park schoolroom and passed a resolution to the effect that the local ratepayers' association headquarters should be removed from Fisher's hall to the Hyde Park school.

This association formerly met in the Hyde Park school, but owing to a grievance with the janitor the headquarters were removed to Fisher's hall. This caused considerable dissension amongst the members.

The meetings in the Hyde Park school were well attended last Sunday. There was a full attendance of teachers and scholars at the Sunday school. Mr. Lewis of the B. C. Evangelical Alliance addressed a large congregation in the evening.

may differ on religious questions there are points on which we can agree. There is one point on which we can all agree, and that is that when a question like the one before the House comes up for discussion and decision, although we may look at it from different points of view, we are glad that the constitution of this country has provided for a higher court, a higher tribunal, in the Privy Council of England, where we can carry this question to the foot of the Throne and have it definitely decided. I am a Roman Catholic and a French Canadian, and I am not going to ask that this question should be decided by a Roman Catholic priest or a Roman Catholic bishop. I am prepared as a British subject to carry this question to the foot of the Throne and lay it before His Majesty, and I do not think there ought to be one man in this House on either side who should object to the question being settled in that way by the Privy Council. Everybody in this country who is a British subject and who understands his duty will bow with submission to the judgment of the highest court of the empire. A good deal of uncertainty has been created in the public mind by some of the remarks that have fallen from hon. gentlemen opposite. My hon. friend the Minister of Finance, who made a speech so eloquent and forcible—and I beg him to accept my sincere congratulations—has tried to clear the atmosphere of some of the doubts which have surrounded this question, and he has performed a noble and patriotic duty. Some hon. members have criticised his remarks and have said: While this is a strange thing, we are told now that the Ne Temere decree is not in force in any of the nine provinces of Canada. Sir, the Ne Temere decree has no civil effect in this country, and I know whereof I speak. No one of the Roman Catholic hierarchy pretends for a moment that the Ne Temere decree has any civil or legal effect in Canada. The right hon. the leader of the opposition has said so very frankly and very loyally. My hon. friend agrees with what has been said by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance.

Mr. MACDONALD. The Minister of Finance agreed with him.
(Continued Next Week.)

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A Perplexing Prescription.

Mrs. McGuire—"Is your old man any better since he went to th' doctor's, Mrs. Finnegan?"

Mrs. Finnegan—"Not wan bit, Mrs. McGuire; sure it's worse th' poor man is wid his head whirlin' aroun' an'

aroun', tryin' to discliver how to follow th' doctor's directions."

Mrs. McGuire—"An' what are th' directions, Mrs. Finnegan?"

Mrs. Finnegan—"Sure, they do be take wan. powder six toimes a day Mrs. McGuire."—Brooklyn Life.

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

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We know we have your confidence and we have made ourselves worthy of it by handling the very best merchandise in our line. We are familiar with the good qualities of every stove and range on the market. In our opinion



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

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SOUTH HILL DEBATING SOCIETY.

Debate on Socialism—Christianity Vindicated.

On Friday evening last at St. Mary's parish hall, before an interested audience of working men, with a sprinkling of ladies, Mr. Kingsley was invited to state the views and motives of Socialism, which were combated by Mr. Jacquot. This well-known Socialist, who is an able speaker if inclined to fly precipitately from one point to another, instanced the recent German election results as proving that Socialism was the only gospel the world at large was prepared to receive and repudiated Christianity as a failure. For three-quarters of an hour he inveighed against capitalism and urged the doctrine of production not for profit but for the common use of the whole community, stating that average working hours when such a millennium was reached would be but two only, and when perfection was attained might be reduced to one hour per day. Mr. Jacquot acquitted himself very ably in opposing these views and pointed out the absurdity of the slavery of the working man being assumed, as the real thrifty employee could and did invest very largely in capitalist stock and was very much better off than the ordinary professional man. Other speakers volunteered what may be termed disjointed remarks and appeared very puzzled as to what Socialism really meant, which was not greatly helped by Mr. Mengle (who seemed to derive great satisfaction in referring to Mr. Kingsley as Comrade Kingsley, a compliment which, it was observed, was not reciprocated) who stated that "Socialism was the study of capitalism." The Rev. Owen Bulkeley, after alluding to long experience in slum districts, asked why, if the Saviour's name was dragged in where the Socialists thought it helped them to make a point, they did not follow in His footsteps, and after stating that the truer patriot and philanthropist was he who cut off the causes rather than pattered with the effects, and who prevented the disease rather than alleviated the symptoms, said the weakness of Socialists thought it helped them to make the individual, when all history taught that individual effort had made the world what it was, and that the Saviour's teaching, "Repent ye," could not be ignored; that the submerged in the world would not be raised or improved by Socialism, and that no decent working man would ever permit himself to be classed with such. He invited Socialists to adopt Christian Socialism, for "without Me ye can do nothing." The chairman, Mr. Campbell, wound up the debate, correcting Mr. Kingsley's assertion that Rome fell through slavery, for every student of history knew that its fall came about through its vices, and repudiated the insinuation that Christianity was a failure; rather it was men's and women's vices that caused poverty and distress, whereas only under the standard of Christianity could the social position of the people ever be improved. Altogether it was a very instructive evening for the Socialists, who do not approve of debating the matter at all, considering their gospel to be the only one. It might further have been pointed out that the Socialist triumphs in Germany meant that the people were so incensed against the government for lowering, as they considered, the prestige of the nation in the recent Morocco agitation that they voted for whatever candidates stood to oppose Government members irrespective of whether they were Socialists or men of any political color rather than former members represented.

The South Hill Debating Society is much encouraged at the result of this, its first debate, and will duly advertise the date and subject of the next.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

A branch of the Sons of England Benevolent Society is being organized at Edmonds, a meeting being called for Thursday evening, February 1, at Morton Hall. There are at present many members of the society in Burnaby, and with those who have expressed their willingness to join the organization should commence with more than fifty members.

LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE.

Rev. Dr. Spencer has been requested by the Local Option Executive to remain in office as superintendent till his successor is appointed. He will do so, and afterwards labor in British Columbia as an evangelist and reformer, probably in association with the league, but in general evangelism, temperance and social service. The platform of the league has been enlarged to co-related necessities, viz., (1) Local Option and Provincial Prohibition; (2) Civic, Social and Moral Reform. The principle of votes for women and direct legislation was endorsed at the recent convention, though not made a plank in its platform. Dr. Ernest Hall was appointed special lecturer for the league, without remuneration. The convention was a good one and a spirit of optimism prevailed. Several recommendations are to be presented to the Government.

Local and Otherwise

Z. Frank's Hardware Store, 44 Water Street was burglarized on Wednesday night of this week and \$200 worth of guns and cutlery was carried off. The thief hurled a four-pound rock through the large plate glass and extracted the contents of the show window through the opening. Query: Where were the police?

On Sunday, February 4, there was held a reception service for new members in Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

Mr. L. Carter, who is well known in British Columbia as an expert candy and ice cream maker, has opened premises at 1832 Commercial Drive for the manufacture of candies and ice cream. Long experience and attention to business are amongst the essentials of a man who intends to build up a business, and, according to report, these are the foremost characteristics of Mr. L. Carter.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday, Feb. 11 "Missionary Day." Collections and subscriptions for Missions both morning and evening. Preachers—10 a. m., Rev. G. K. Bradshaw; 7:30 p. m., Mr. R. Maaly Orr. Both are experts on missionary lines. WM. ELLIOTT, Pastor.

ESTIMATED SCHOOL EXPENDITURE

The estimated school expenditure for South Vancouver for 1912 is as follows: Teachers' salaries, \$36,717; music, \$10,220; secretary, medical officer and supervisor, fuel, repairs, etc., \$23,640; janitors, \$10,380. The total expenditure is estimated at \$80,957.

The B. C. Evangelical Alliance are opening work in Grandview. Mr. C. Gilchrist has kindly undertaken the duties of local secretary. The work contemplated is a bright undenominational Gospel meeting for Sunday evenings and a work amongst boys and young men during the week. As a means of raising funds with which to commence the work an entertainment is being arranged, and those who would be willing to give their assistance are requested to communicate with Mr. Mark C. Gilchrist, 1744 Park drive.

W. C. T. U.

A most successful Gold Medal contest was held in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church on Tuesday evening, 7th inst, under the auspices of the District W. C. T. U. The president, Mrs. Curtis, of the local union presided. The meeting opened with a hymn followed by a prayer by Rev. W. A. Hall. A pianoforte solo by Miss Mabel Richel was rendered and then the first contestant of whom there were seven, was called upon to recite. The seven young lady contestants recited in following order:

- Contestant No. 1—Miss May McLean.
- Contestant No. 2—Miss Minnie Hall.
- Contestant No. 3—Miss Julia Gibson.
- Contestant No. 4—Miss Evelyn Elliott.
- Contestant No. 5—Miss Edna Smith.
- Contestant No. 6—Miss Ada Tucker.
- Contestant No. 7—Miss Amy Warwick.

The successful contestant was Miss Warwick to whom was presented the gold medal by Rev. Lashley Hall, Miss Elliott was also highly commended, and also the others and deservedly so. The six contestants were presented with a small daintily bound volume. The judges were Rev. W. Spencer, Alderman Bagater, Mr. Matthews of local High school, Mrs. Keeler and Mr. A. Bowlee of Fraser school, during the evening the song "daddy" was sweetly rendered by Mr. F. Spencer. The Misses Richel added to the interest and brightness of the meeting by a pretty duet (instrumental). Whilst awaiting the decision of the judges the interim was filled with a short address by Mrs. (Rev.) L. Hall, upon the general work of the W. C. T. U. The able provincial superintendent of Medal contest work, Miss Heather was presented with a lovely basket of flowers by Mrs. McPher, to District President for which the recipient very sweetly thanked the donors. The judges all received tiny bouquets of violets and each responded in appropriate words, the Aldorman pledging himself to support the cause of Temperance. The Rev. Lashley Hall in a brief speech timely pointed out the necessity of something practical being done in the city as a counter attraction to the saloon. "God save the King," brought the pleasant and profitable meeting to a close.

Blessed are they who have not fully understood and yet have lent themselves to God's purposes. What we are in ourselves clearly overbalances every detail of our station and belongings.

FIELDS AND FORESTS.

How Many Forests May Increase Grain Yields.

How can the existence of forests at the sources of a stream affect the crops in the district watered by the stream?

The question is not hard to answer. The chief need for the growth of all plants is water. One of the best known authorities estimates that field crops use 300 to 500 tons of water for every ton of dry material produced. This uses up the water in from 2½ to 5 inches deep of the soil.

Naturally, the nearer the water is to the roots of the plants, the easier it is for the plants to take up the water and the better the crop will grow. Water, whether running free in the stream or lying in the soil, will seek the lowest level. If the level of the water in the stream falls, then the water in the soil (first, from the near neighborhood of the stream, and then from farther away) will find its way to the stream, and the level of the water in the soil will fall, and so the plants will find it harder to get water.

In order to keep up the level of the streams in the summer, there must be a constant flow of water from the headwaters. It is well known that, when the forests are cut away, the water from the melting of the snow in spring and the rains of other seasons flow away rapidly, often causing damage by floods. The dry seasons of summer find the stream almost dry.

The soil in the forest, however, is of a spongy nature and soaks up the water falling on it, afterwards giving it out gradually and so furnishing an even supply to the streams and enabling them to keep up their levels. The higher the level of the stream is maintained, the higher will be the level of the water in the soil, and the easier the plants will find it to grow. It is for reasons above outlined that it is so important to the farmers of the West that the Dominion forest reserves should be maintained. The Rocky Mountain forest reserves thus serves the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Riding and Duck mountain reserves the farms of north-western and northern Manitoba and the Turtle Mountain reserve a considerable portion of southwestern Manitoba.

A tribute to the business possibilities of Mount Pleasant has in the fact that Messrs. Lee & Wood, the well-known painter and contractor of Vancouver, have opened premises at 523 Broadway West from which to conduct a retail business. It is their intention to carry a full line of wall papers, paints, oils, brushes, etc., and as rents in this locality are much below city property, the public should find it cheaper to deal locally, than to go into the city. Amongst the painting and decorating contracts successfully carried out by Messrs. Lee and Woods, are The Winch block, Pacific block, Bower block, and many of the largest apartment houses and private residences in the West end.

WESTMINSTER ROAD DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

A new association was organized on Wednesday evening, January 24, known as the Westminster Road District Improvement Association. The following officers were elected: Mr. Charles Rawson, president; Mr. R. Edge, vice-president; Mr. W. Hazlett, secretary-treasurer; Mr. E. Harford, press agent.

The object of the association is for the general permanent improving of Westminster road from Main street to Knight road and all close-in by-roads. Messrs. Howe and Jones were appointed a committee to arrange with Ward 8 Aldermen (Messrs. Trimble and Miller) for a meeting with the B. C. Electric Railway Co. for an improved car service, city lighting rates, etc. The city board of works will be asked through Alderman Miller to provide at least a three-plank crossing at all stopping places for cars. Alderman Baxter, who is now in Victoria on city business, will be asked to be present at the next meeting and discuss government plans re Westminster road improvements.

The secretary was instructed to confer with the School Board for the use of the small schoolhouse in Block 38 for meetings.

It was also decided that any member wishing to introduce new business must give the secretary three days' notice. Sixteen members were enrolled. Organizing meetings will be held in the Junction parlors, Westminster road.

Future meetings will be held on the second and fourth Friday each month. All property owners and residents of this important street are requested to attend the next meeting and help to make it a success.

Best: It is, indeed, To spend ourselves upon the general good; And, oft misunderstood, To strive to lift the limbs and knees that bleed: This is the best, the fullest need.

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

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

No. 3

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

No. 4

HOUSE ON CORNER 18TH AND John St., 6 rooms, furnace, fireplace, panelled hall and dining room, electric light fixtures, good high lot and corner; sold for \$4800; you can have it now for \$4500, \$500 cash and the balance \$45 per mo., including interest.

No. 5

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

No. 6

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

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