

The Western Call



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NOTES OF THE WEST

The important contract at Fort Churchill just let to the English firm of Pethick Brothers, shows that Old Country contractors are waking up in earnest to the great possibilities of the West. This is the firm that carried out the main line extension of the London & Southwestern Railway to Plymouth, and amongst other big things constructed most of the Plymouth main drainage. The founder of the firm, Mr. John Pethick—"Honest John"—was quite a character in his way. A self-made man, the late Mr. Pethick worked his way up from foreman of a lumberyard into one of the leading English contractors, thus showing that the Old Country yet holds possibilities for grit and merit.

"Honest John" was well liked by all his employees and was not above taking his turn in a night shift or at any point where his presence and advice was most needed. His judgment was not always perfect, however, as the following little story will show: One day, arriving at the new Kelly College buildings at Tavistock, "Honest John" did not approve of the amount of slate being carried upon the roof—this was before the days of the electric hoist. "Here, my man, that's not the way to carry up slate, so few at a time. See how you tire yourself making unnecessary trips?" The slate carrier demurred that he was handling all a man could mount the three ladders with and reach the top in safety. "Nonsense," said John. "Watch me; see how many I can carry up?" and grasping fifty per cent. more than the laborer, he began the ascent. The first and second ladders were surmounted in safety, when wind began to fail, and the contractor, releasing the lot with a "Look out, below!" they all clattered back to earth. "Oh," says the laborer, "if that's what you want I can smash 'em up easier down here!"

A story on the recent reciprocity struggle reaches me that is too good to be buried in oblivion, and was given me as follows: A certain editor of a newly organized paper was hot and strong in his belief that reciprocity would carry the day and backed up his opinion with a friend who differed by a wager of \$50 that the cause of reciprocity would triumph at the polls. The wager was laid some weeks in advance of the election. Meantime domestic affliction overtook the layer by the fact that his wife, who was a divorcee, leaving his roof-tree for her old one, the other side of the line. Calling upon the editor after the result was known, his opponent said: "Well, what did I tell you? Now pay up and look pleasant. But man," he went on, whatever makes you look so glum? Anyone to see you would think you had lost your wife, or something serious had occurred."

The editor admitted the sorrowful fact that that was just what had happened, and added that his wife had gone back to her former husband in the States.

"Well," demanded the winner of the bet, with a sly chuckle, and ain't that RECIPROCIITY? What better example of your own principle do you want?" History hath not unlocked the answer.

Is it not about time that the postal authorities awoke to the fact that Vancouver is no longer a large village, but a throbbing, busy, city that demands a metropolitan postal service in smartness, sureness and efficiency? Complaints reach me on every hand of the slack work of the Vancouver postoffice in letters that go astray and letters delayed. Business affairs suffer more than the average man thinks of by reason of such dilatory methods, and it is time that the man who is responsible took hold of the situation and faced it. We want more sub-postoffices; stamps should be served, as in France, at every chemists or drug store; more post boxes in the streets and a subdivision of the box system, which I can well understand has grown beyond the capacity of the G. P. O. to handle. Why not establish a call-box service outside the Postoffice at certain convenient points, or allow private enterprise to do so?

New brooms are said to sweep clean, and, therefore, I totally disagree with the Province writer who penned that article, "No Need for a Change" at our postoffice. There is urgent, pressing need for change of a drastic kind. Now Progress Club get busy.

The momentous announcement of the Mc-Bride Government's railway policy in British Columbia is rather inclined to take one's breath away at the stupendous nature of the task confronting the Province, but one must keep cool these days and not be carried off their feet by real
(Continued on page 4)

A BOOM FOR CANADA.

Our cousins across the border appear to be on the eve of a boom. Their industry, civility, energy and provincial patriotism are lifting them up before the eyes of the world.

To begin with, Canada, geographically is a mighty country, and developments show that its farming lands, forests, minerals and other natural resources are almost limitless.

Then, too, the big financiers of all lands are ready to lend their aid to help Canada—and themselves.

Business is growing. Virgin industries are being fostered. It is stated that foreign capital from France, Great Britain and the United States is pouring into the country without stint. Never has development been on such a gigantic scale as at present, and their number is increasing. Farmers are prosperous, markets are widening, new enterprises are launched, and the whole Canadian aspect of things takes on the appearance of a veritable boom.—Michigan Advocate.

THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM CONCLUDED

Little do the people of British Columbia know of the stupendous prejudices and difficulties which confront them in their efforts to protect themselves against an inundation of Orientalism. Nor do they realize that a thoughtless flick of a pen by a cabinet minister at Ottawa, in a moment of carelessness, would immediately produce a condition in the social and industrial life of the province which would cause them to stagger. Slight, indeed, is the comprehension of the people of Eastern Canada of the significance of the "yellow and brown peril," so slight that there are thousands who, with the utmost complacency, would open the flood gates of the Pacific coast province and magnanimously welcome "our brethren of Asia."

Vague and meagre is the knowledge of the Parliament of Canada relative to this great problem, and how small and insignificant it is in the eyes of the Government itself; this is largely so because its effect is seen in concrete form, only in that province three thousand miles away, which to many, who have never seen it, is so wild and undeveloped as to be of slight importance as an object of ministerial solicitation.

All this is quite natural, but none the less regrettable. It is a psychological attitude peculiar to the human mind. It is an expression of the sentiment which attaches great importance to that which is close at hand and imminent, and which minimizes the importance of that which is distant and, more or less, remote. It is quite true that this mental attitude is that which prevents the whole race from going mad with worry, but pursued to an extreme will bring the directly opposite result, the decline of the race, because of indifference and lethargy.

Not for one moment would we suggest that irreparable catastrophe is knocking at the door in the form of "Orientalism," but we unhesitatingly assert that, if Canada permits the continued immigration of Orientals to this fair Dominion, it will inevitably result, in the not distant future, in placing in the hands of the awakening Orient a most potent weapon in the struggle for supremacy of the Pacific, and further in retarding, if not forever crippling, the progress and development of the Pacific coast province.

Canada comprehends within her bounds all the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and an action which weakens any point will correspondingly impair the strength of the whole. It is vital to the most successful development of the great Northwest, or prairie provinces, that the Pacific seaboard be held inviolate and as free as possible from all influences antagonistic to the interests of the whole Dominion. From this standpoint, then, it is absolutely essential that the Pacific coast should be peopled by a race whose interest and traditions are sympathetic to that of the rest of the Dominion, and whose patriotism is of that calibre which would willingly make great personal sacrifices for the protection of the coasts. It is not sufficient that the government and social leaders be loyal, but the great mass of the people must have these sentiments deeply ingrained in their innermost lives. Every class of society, from the most simple and humble to the most influential and learned, must be permeated with the same sentiments, the safe traditions, the same national aspirations, the same hopes, the same loyalty. How can this be if 10,000 Japanese control your fisheries and incidentally your coast waters? These men are, one and all, ultra loyal subjects of the Mikado of Japan. How can it be, when a large portion of the more humble, but none the less honorable, occupations are passing into the hands of Oriental aliens, whose mode of life, and whose social and domestic surroundings are such as to practically eliminate the possibility of establishing in the community that class, which in British national life form the body of the nation, its strength and its stability—the family of the artisan and the toiler?

How, we ask, can we expect to erect a bulwark on our western frontier against possible foreign aggression, when we encourage the establishment on our coast of a race which will not assimilate and whose whole nature is the direct antitype of our own race; whose ethics, morals, religion, psychology, education is the antithesis of ours; whose social and domestic life, national ideas, economic conceptions and political training has no relative place in our great system; in short, whose life, in all its ramifications, is cast in an entirely different mould from that which fashioned the race which we are so proud to call our own.

No student of human life has ever dared to seriously advocate the blending of the Occidental and Oriental races as a practical step in the advancement of civilization. Some persons obsessed with a species of race conceit which, all too frequently, finds expression among us, have openly averred that we could assimilate any number of aliens; that the natural virility of our race is an impregnable bulwark against all danger from race mixture. This vain contention has been most assiduously advanced by these gentlemen in utter disregard of clearly apparent results, and of national laws, too well known to require repetition.

How can we, a people not exceeding in number seven and a half millions, expect to assimilate any considerable number of immigrants from races which number upwards of eight hundred millions, even if it were possible to do so without deteriorating?

Asia is awakening. The eight hundred millions of her people are gradually coming to a realization of their great numerical strength. Our chief defence against possible absorption by this almost irresistible power, lies in their internal dissensions and prejudices, which are so deeply rooted that they take precedence of everything else; also in the virility and stability of our race, a characteristic which has won for us the high position we hold among the nations of the earth, but if we should weaken in any degree the bonds of unity which hold the British Empire together, the boasted superiority of our race would be unable to save us from the attacks, economic, social and national, of the peoples beyond the seas.

Our country is vast in extent and requires "men" to develop it, but we cannot afford to be reckless in our choice of men in our haste for development. There are two great problems that we of this age must solve. They are: the basis of immigration, and the form of education.

We have been inclined to place too careless a value upon our citizenship, recklessly admitting to the full privileges of citizenship, people who know nothing of the principles of democratic government, with the result that thousands of votes are "delivered," in certain sections, on polling day. No man has a right to the franchise who does not know how to exercise it independently, or who barter that sacred right for a consideration; and we should not encourage a class of immigration which is incapable of realizing, readily, the responsibility of citizenship, and who will exercise the privileges accorded to him in the interest of any other cause than that of the integrity of our own country as an integral part of the Empire.

We conclude this series of articles with the deliberate assertion that the Oriental races do not, in any sense, measure up to the standard of citizenship necessary for the proper development of this country. In this statement we have no hesitancy in including the Hindu and believe that his claim to equal privileges as a citizen of our Empire, will have more weight when he has demonstrated his capability of governing himself in his own land; then, and not until then, will his claim be considered, and when that time arrives it will be time enough for us to discuss more extensively the finer points as to what extent he shall be permitted to become a factor in Canadian life.

TO COMBAT STREET ORATORS

Professor E. Odium, M. A., B. Sc.

The Industrial Peace Association does well to consider how to counteract the bad effects of the vicious street "preaching" which has been going on in Vancouver during the last dozen or more years. This "preaching" has varied according to the varied qualifications, dispositions, and rudeness of the many orators. In the main, those who have been at this work have opposed religion in practically every form. They have mostly repudiated or falsified the Scriptures and the preaching of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, WHO CAME TO THIS WORLD TO AID THE POOR AND NEEDY IN A PRE-EMINENT DEGREE. He was set upon, persecuted and murdered by the rich, primarily because He wrought against the conditions of the day and in order to uplift the down-trodden. How strange that those who are now claiming to be the poor and the down-trodden of earth are the fiercest in reviling and persecuting that same Jesus and those who stand for His life and uplifting teachings!

Most of these "street preachers," who have for their rostrum some stolen soap-box, are imbued with the spirit of anarchy, violence, vengeance, and the destruction of everything sacred, including the home, religion, and the nation.

Perhaps some of the more moderate who congregate and take a part in the crowds of oratory are truly desirous of bettering their condition and that of others. And it may be that there are many such. This I prefer to believe. The masses are not all bad. And I make bold to say that in the midst of the groups of the very worst there is the raw material of which good citizens can be made.

In their oratoric bouts on the streets and in the halls they have only one side put before their minds. They will not go to the churches, nor do they care to listen to honestly good and wise men, as a rule. The fault is not all their own. Too many of the pulpites have only stones with which to feed them, or even worse. Our pulpits are not manned by fearless, strong, thinking, and at the same time truly devoted, godly men. The men of the street, and of the "soap-box," find that when in the presence of the average minister they are not with a man of living spiritual fire. The minister can talk, joke, and even tell dirty stories, so as to make himself "one of the boys." As a rule such a minister is one of the devil's cowards, and the honest poor men know it right well. Then other ministers, who have the obligations of the sacred calling upon their lives, spend too much time in the offices of the real estate brokers, company promoters, and speculators. Such men have little or no good lasting influence on the man on the street.

I see by the papers that at the meeting of the Industrial Peace Association there was the sensible suggestion made that a number of young, vigorous, well-equipped men be sent out to meet the present street orators on their own grounds. With this suggestion I am in sympathy. There are five good, able young men in Vancouver who could do this work for every one of the present "soap-box" noisy, vicious orators. No man of good sense and spirit need fear to go into the biggest and noisiest crowd that ever meets in the squares, streets or halls. These crowds are human, and in spite of many brutal, depraved savages, they are manly and delight in fair play. They would see that any man with a sound, sensible apt message to them would be heard.

I never saw a crowd yet that would not in the end give every man a hearing. Now, what seems wise to me is the proposition made by Archbishop McNeil and supported by others. He thinks that the blasphemies and atheisms taught in the crowds of workers and nonworkers should be met on the spot. He advocates "some concrete working plan by which these fiery and almost atheistic declamations could be combatted successfully."

I would suggest that His Grace the Archbishop and the Rev. Mr. Hall lead the way. The crowds would, perhaps, bother them somewhat for awhile, but in the end a good hearing would be given. I again repeat that these crowds are fair in the main, so long as they have opportunity to reply. And even though there would be some fire-eaters who would like to prevent the "free speech" they pretend to fight for, yet the crowd, as a mass of eager listeners, would force these very fire-eaters to give an audience. Therefore, in all seriousness, I would suggest that some of the prominent leaders of the Industrial Peace Association take the lead. There are many who would gladly follow. This line of action has been adopted thousands of times in many countries.

Now a plain word to those who are parading the streets demanding "free speech." They are not honest in their claims. They are the very people who are the leaders of those who SO INTERFERE WITH THE SALVATION ARMY that these good, law-abiding, Christian men and women were driven off the streets. They were insulted, maltreated, and badly used right here in Vancouver and were deprived of free speech. The Army used speech which tended towards the upholding of good laws and the spread of the simple gospel. The soap-box orators, for the most part, talk against law and religion. One stands for public safety and the uplifting of the fallen, while the other stands for all that is vile and debasing. The second are they who prevented the first from free speech and drove them in from the street. Now these mean, contemptible breakers of the law and bawlers of and after "free speech," would try to make the public believe they are honestly
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ROBIN MOTHER'S STRATEGY.

On the topmost branch of the biggest cherry tree in the state of Maryland with head thrown back and turned sideways, sat Mrs. Robin Redbreast. Right under her, on the lawn, stood a small boy, with his arm uplifted, and in his little brown hand a stone. Would he throw it at her? And if he hit her what would become of the three little brown birds that had just come out of the blue eggs she had been nursing so long? With a sidelong twist of her head, Mrs. Robin glanced, now at the boy, now at the nestlings. A happy thought struck her. Quickly she bit at the stem of a bunch of red cherries, and down they dropped right at the feet of the boy. And what little boy would not stop to pick up a bunch of red-ripe cherries? Certainly not this boy on the lawn. While he was stooping to pick up the fruit, down flew Mrs. Robin into her nest, where three tiny birdlings peeped out a welcome. When the boy rose upright and stretched out his arm to fling the stone no bird was in sight—only green leaves fluttering as if stirred by the wind, and some bright cherries making crimson spots against them.—Ann Pitt Walls.

The Common Lot.

"When are you going on your vacation?"
"I don't know. I've got to wait until the neighbors get through using my suit case."—Detroit Free Press.

"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said the admiring friend.
"I never thought much of the pin test," answered Miss Cayenne. "Try him with an umbrella."

SET SQUARE.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

BUILDING NOTES.

Congratulations to Mr. W. T. Mould C. E., on his recent appointment as sole Vancouver agent for the Far West Clay Co., makers of the famed "Denison" hollow fireclay building blocks. For the benefit of those building friends who have not yet called on Mr. Mould to learn the enormous benefits the use of these blocks are to a building owner that requires strength, speed and economy, coupled with absolutely dry walls when built with these useful articles.

Mr. Mould who for seven years was consulting engineer, to the Kahn Trussed Steel Company, has now opened offices of his own at the Leek block, Pender street West, and will I feel sure be pleased to introduce his firms wares to the Vancouver building public. One very good point about them is the speed with which walls can be built in the Denison in comparison with the older plan. The Denison block has come to stay.

That Vancouver is not behind hand in taking hold of all new and useful methods is evidenced by the fact that within the past few weeks a local capitalist has bought the sole Canadian rights for a hollow concrete-block, made by a patent steam process. Development may mean the creation of another local industry. So mote it be.

"Contractors must be all British subjects" is a refreshing line to read in Mr. Murray's the school secretary's advertisement for the two new eight room schools. This is as it ought to be, and should have been for a long time past on all public expenditures of money. There is no possible objection to a good American settling here and becoming a British subject in due and proper order. Only a few days ago I met a very fine specimen of the

genus homo Britannica who told me he had held an American appointment for quite a while, but was retired for this reason. He was simply told "this is a public appointment and it must be filled by an American citizen, 'Git.'" He got, and came to Vancouver, which fact alone shows he has good common horse sense.

It is so often that I agree with Alderman White that it is quite refreshing to differ with him on an occasion, as I do over the award of the Seymour street paving contract, where he is kicking about a paltry \$1,300 between the accepted tender and the next. Why I distinctly remember North Vancouver Council cheerfully turning down a \$3,000 tender—lower tender than the accepted one, because of certain ideas of local men. This craze for accepting lowest tenders on permanent public improvements is one of the most foolish ever invented. In such works I hold the opinion that the lowest tender should never be accepted—for that reason alone. There are so many other things more worth while in a white-man's country to take into consideration—that seem to have escaped Ald. White—who even kicked about \$30 increase to another Vancouver firm as against an outside firm. The rule should be to accept the lowest but one tender all through, and the City would reap distinct benefit on all permanent works. I therefore congratulate Messrs. Nicksons on their success in obtaining Seymour Street contract.

The Georgia-Harris viaduct is another matter where strictly local firms only should be employed, both to design and build.

I came across a particularly bad example of an outside firm's work

butting in a local garage contract. The plans were all drawn by a Vancouver man the specifications written, and the contracts signed by the agent of the American owner, yet after this the "invader" hawks the job around Seattle and finds a man willing to come here and do the work for \$300 less, by cutting down some desirable feature which the Vancouver firm could have done also. But mark the sequel.

Not content with this the Seattle firm has the impudence to take the same plans to the Building Inspector, cuts off the Vancouver man's name and gets a permit on the same plans, which the local builder who is a well-known contractor had already paid for.

O! America! America! Great is thy facial effrontery.

I notice by a morning contemporary that my Toronto friend Mr. F. E. Yerbury has adopted Horace Greely's advice to "go west" my son "go west" at all events his press agent has indubitably reached Vancouver and I should not be surprised to see Mr. Yerbury—who by the way has become quite Canadianized—in the actual flesh any day. One word from a little bird who tells me that Mr. Yerbury is rather inclined to boost a certain Diesel Engine, I seem to have been reading the same remarks of his these 20 years past.

Let me point out however, good this German engine may be, there are many other gas producer plants and also combustion engines made by such good old British firms as Tangeys, Campbells, Kynocks of Birmingham and many others. I opine we shall hear HEAPS AN. HEAPS more of Mr. Yerbury's Diesel dope in the near future.

POULTRY FARMERS GROWING WEALTHY

pose of the organizers of Manitoba's recently launched publicity campaign to make a special feature of the future possibilities of the province in the way of poultry products and market gardening. Discussing these subjects a well-known local real estate operator says: "The best buy today for the average investor is property suitable for market gardening or poultry raising. Such a purchase is a real investment, because it can be made to produce immediately a dividend on the amount invested. The future value of desirable market garden property is determined only by the growth of Winnipeg—an absolutely sure thing; because just as surely as Winnipeg grows and its people become more wealthy, just so surely will the prices advance—of eggs, potatoes and garden truck of every variety. To the south good land close to the big cities suitable for market gardening or poultry raising can scarcely be purchased at any price. The same thing will be true of Winnipeg in a few years." Among the most successful of the established poultry farms now operating in this vicinity is that of the Oliver Brothers at St. Vital. Although this farm was but recently started, the owners state that they now have 4,000 chickens, 1,000 turkeys and a large number of ducks and geese, these being housed in three modern buildings of the most approved type.

ADVANCING REALTY VALUES.
MOOSE JAW, Sask., Jan. 30.—The management of the new street railway line soon to open for traffic in Moose Jaw states that construction work on their car barn and power house will start at a very early date. An extensive amount of business for the coming season is now being booked by local architects and contractors. The Toronto syndicate which recently purchased the Earncliffe subdivision of 160 acres to the north of the city is preparing to place the land on the market early in the spring. The purchase price paid by the syndicate is stated to have been \$130,000, which is an advance of \$100,000 over a bid made on the property about a year ago.

FORGING RIGHT AHEAD.

YORKTON, Sask., Jan. 30.—Active trading in Yorkton realty opened up promisingly with the new year, and several large deals are already reported. The recent fire loss, while severe, is not regarded by any means a set-back to the progress of the city; and repairs are already under way. Referring to the present heavy influx of immigration into the Yorkton district, a prominent member of the local board of trade stated in a recent interview: "The bulk of the settlers now doing well are either British or of British extraction, with an odd settler from Northern Europe. Irrespective of nationality, all willing to work have succeeded. A significant fact is that nine-tenths of the land purchases in the Yorkton district are by resident farmers intent on increasing their land holdings. No greater evidence of prosperity could be cited."

EFFECT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Jan. 30.—John B. Craig, one of the best-known of Alberta's veteran ranchers, expresses the opinion that the closing out of many ranches in the province is the natural consequence of the development of the wheat growing industry. It is believed, however, by the organizers of the coming dry farming congress that a fresh interest will be aroused, by that event in the enormous undeveloped possibilities of Southern Alberta in many other products in addition to winter wheat. Already within eighteen miles of Lethbridge a sugar-beet factory is in successful operation, beets as well as many kinds of small fruits being very successfully grown on new land in this district. It is also noted that many fruit growers from widely scattered sections are signifying their intention of attending the coming congress, which is already assuming an international aspect in view of the long list of states and nations from which delegations are promised.

ALBERTA'S PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta., Jan. 30.—It is noted that boards of trade and industrial commissioners in Western cities were quick to accept the lead when a few weeks ago the plan was launched to attract manufacturers to Medicine Hat. Such towns as Bassano, Calgary, Lacombe, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Taber and other industrial centres are now coming forward with well-organized publicity campaigns; and it is believed that the effect cannot be otherwise than stimulating to business throughout the province. Although Medicine Hat has been widely advertised on the score of low-priced power and natural gas, it is daily becoming evident that the immense coal supplies of the district soon to be made available by the successful operations of the Ansley Coal Company will furnish an additional inducement to manufacturers and other large operators which they are not likely to overlook. During the present season the Ansley company has been supplying coal to farmers within a radius of sixty miles around, development operations at the mine meanwhile being pushed forward rapidly with two shifts of workmen.

The motorist emerged from beneath the car, and struggled for breath. His helpful friend, holding the oil can, beamed upon him.

"I've just given the cylinder a thorough oiling, Dick, old man," said the helpful friend.

"Cylinder?" said the motorist heatedly. "That wasn't the cylinder; it was my ear." Tid-Bits.

A certain Washington family is convinced that its eight-year-old hopeful is destined to become a great scientist. He has already begun to see the connection between cause and effect. Not so long ago, this youngster was looking at a drop of water through a microscope. Here, there, and everywhere were darting animalcules. "Now I know," announced the child to the family, "what sings when the kettle boils. It's those little bugs."—Lippincott's.

CANADA AS AN INVESTMENT FIELD

REGINA, Sask., Jan. 30.—The recently issued handbook of the board of trade is being given an enormous circulation, and has already created a very favorable impression abroad. As illustrating the substantial growth of the city, it is shown that eleven Canadian banks now have branches in Regina, although there was no clearing house here until October, 1909. Still another chartered bank will shortly commence the erection of a handsome new building, the site of which has already been purchased. English capitalists who recently toured the prairie provinces have expressed themselves in unstinted terms as to their impressions of Regina. Among these James McKay of Liverpool, England, stated in a recent interview: "Wherever one stops, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver or Prince Rupert, the signs are the same—progress and optimism. The sanest values in the West today I consider are to be found in Regina. If England would wake up to the opportunities which Canada affords both for the investment of money and the placing of men, her returns would be greater than from any of her other investments in Colonial development." Mr. McKay's recent trip was arranged to cover every important district in the West with a view to the investment of private capital.

RULING OUT VILE PLAYS.

When a world-famous actress proposed recently to produce one of her questionable plays on the New Orleans stage, the Morning Star of that city came out with a vigorous protest, and the city authorities ruled out the play. That was a wholesome thing to do.

When that same actress proposed to render the same play in Boston, the mayor himself, John S. Fitzgerald, objected to it in strenuous terms and ruled it out. He said:

"This play affords new evidence of the downward tendency of the theater in recent years. Through a mistaken estimate of the tastes and desires of the public, theatrical managers have tried to force greater and greater license of theme and expression upon the stage, and the protests that have poured into the mayor's office from religious organizations, and from civic bodies indicate that it is high time to call a halt and make an example of one of the most flagrant instances."

"The mere fact that a small group of so-called broad minded patrons is indifferent to the moral aspect of a play does not justify the authorities in exposing the great mass of the public to the danger of moral infection."

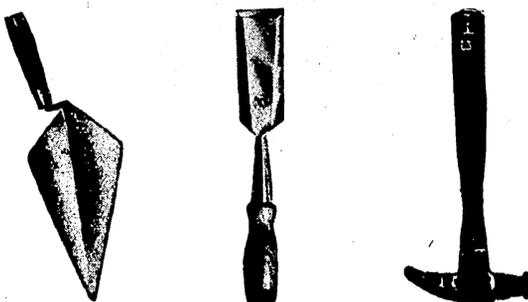
The sensible expression from a mayor, not a preacher, should carry weight with theater-goers.

The High-Water Mark.

Mrs. Robinson—"And were you up the Rhine?"
Mrs. De Jones (just returned from a Continental trip)—"I should think so; right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!"—Tit-Bits.

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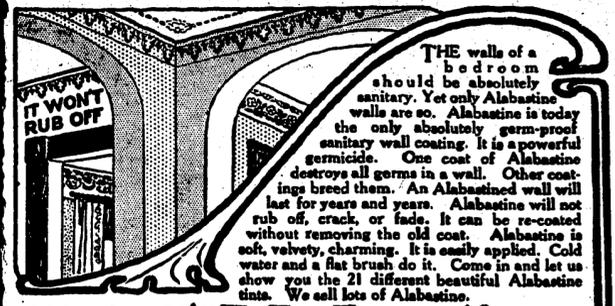
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Local and Otherwise

A series of three pianoforte recitals given by Mrs. R. Fisher Cook, A. R. C. M. L. R. A. M., in the Agricultural hall, Central Park, was concluded on Monday evening the 12th. inst. The programme rendered were of a very high order and included selections from the most difficult pianoforte classics.

Mrs. Cook, who has but lately come to Vancouver, brings with her a brilliant record, both as a performer and a very successful teacher, holding the highest diplomas from the Royal College Academy, London, England. She received her musical education from Mr. W. A. Taylor, A. Mus. T. C. L. of Holywood Co. Down, Ireland.

Great interest was shown in the recitals, which were deservedly appreciated, and the people of Central Park and district are to be congratulated on having the opportunity of hearing such a brilliant artist as Mrs. Cook proved herself to be. Her technique, style and interpretation were above criticism, and those who attended the recitals will look forward with interest to her next appearance on the concert platform.

Mrs. Cook was ably assisted by Mr. R. F. Cook (late Dublin Operatic Society), whose splendid baritone voice was heard to advantage in many operatic and popular numbers.

In the final recital Miss Phyllis Bowman (one of Mrs. Cook's pupils also assisted, and reflected great credit on her teacher, rendering several characteristic studies in a very able manner.

L. O. L.

The regular meeting of L. O. L. 1842 was held in K. P. Hall, Mt. Pleasant and took the form of a concert and social. There was a very large attendance of Ladies and visiting Brethren—Cedar Cottage Lodge turning out in a body and Ebenezer, Ennskillen and South Hill lodges were well represented. Rev. J. C. Madill occupied the chair in a very able manner and the program was extra well rendered. Mrs. Fulk gave a short address to the Ladies, explaining the aims and objects of the Lady Orange lodge. Bro. H. Birmingham W. M., wishes to remind the members of the lodge and any others wishing to join that the next regular meeting will be held in the lodge rooms on the first Thursday in March and hopes that there will be a large attendance. Vancouver, Feb. 16, 1912.

VANCOUVER AMATEUR MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

The musical comedy, "Silas B. Watkins, The Hair Restorer Magnate" was given with very great success to a crowded audience at East side hall Venables St. last Wednesday evening. The comedy was then rendered for the first time and judging from its enthusiastic reception may look for many more successful repetitions.

The Vancouver Amateur Comedy Co. possess a host of talent within their ranks and the piece is really remarkably excellent for its merits in composition and also production.

The libretto written by Mr. Stanley Shrimpton is full of life, fun and incident. The music arranged by Mr. F. N. Hirst shows a cleverly selected program adapted to the play whilst under his direction the chorus of some 30 members rendered their parts in a highly creditable manner. Mr. George Holey another member of the company has not only designed and painted the scenery but also makes a most competent stage manager.

The title role was filled by Mr. A. A. Black who appeared as an American millionaire deriving his fortune from a hair restorer. Being bald he is compelled to wear a wig to avoid hostile comments on his own remedy and whilst asleep this wig is stolen by two men who blackmail him over its recovery.

Miss B. Brewis as the inn keeper's daughter, proved charming alike in her character and songs whilst Mr. C. A. Humber as the inn keeper, revelled in the opportunities afforded to display his natural wit and steady adaptability to the character. Mr. Humber is a host in himself and a born comedian. Mr. W. A. Goddard and Mr. S. A. Shrimpton also provided the comic element; Mr. Goddard representing Dr. Watson whilst Mr. Shrimpton impersonated Sherlock Holmes. Both were admirable in their acting and the many sly allusions to local politics were quietly appreciated by the audience.

Miss D. Passmore as the landlady of the inn was really excellent in her impersonation whilst Mr. A. J. Harrison, who took the part of the millionaire's son, both acted and sang in a most finished style. Miss M. Minto who represented the part of Miss Gibbs, an actress, made a charming success both by her manner and excellent singing.

Mr. J. A. Crewell as an English lord also displayed much skill in his portrayal of the part and equal abil-

ity in his songs. The comedy is undoubtedly a great

RIVER ROAD METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH VANCOUVER.

Through the Western Call, "We express the appreciation of the members of the above church to Mr. Hicks and the friends he brought with him, for the splendid and successful manner in which they rendered each piece of music and recitations given in the North Arm Day School on Monday evening, February 13th, 1912.

SAMUEL COOK, Pastor in Charge."

PROGRAMME.

- Quartett..... "I Know a Maiden Fair to See" Mesdames Champion and Deeley, Messrs. Wilcox and Hicks.
- Recitation..... "Gone With a Handsome Man" Mr. George H. Grant.
- Song..... "The Island of Dreams" Mr. W. Hicks
- Song..... "My Ain Folk" Mrs. F. Deeley.
- Duett..... "Love and War" Messrs. W. H. Wilcox and W. Hicks
- Song..... "Glorious Devon" Mr. Jas. Wilson
- Recitation..... "A Modern Sermon" Mr. George H. Grant
- Song..... "Sunshine and Rain" Mr. W. H. Wilcox
- Quartett..... "Avery Bad Cold" Mesdames Champion and Deeley, Messrs. Wilcox and Hicks
- Recitation..... "The Debating Society" (by request) Mr. G. H. Grant
- Duett..... "I Know a Bank" Mrs. Champion and Mr. Hicks
- Recitation..... "A Day at the Circus" Mr. George H. Grant
- Song..... "The Trumpeter" Mr. Jas. Wilson
- Duett..... "The Moon Hath Raised Her Lamp" Messrs. Wilcox and Hicks.
- Song..... "Selected" Mrs. F. Deeley
- Quartett..... "Good Evening" Mesdames Champion and Deeley, Messrs. Wilcox and Hicks

GOD SAVE THE KING

The last of the Church Socials was held at St. Mary's Parish Hall on shrove, Tuesday evening, February 20, the hostesses were: Mrs. Norbury and Mrs. Yates, and it was a fitting termination to the festive season, a great company of church sympathizers being present, and plenty of genuine and excellent amusement was provided.

The following day being Ash Wednesday, the first of the 40 days of Lent. Matins was held at St. Mary's at 10:30 o'clock, when the time-honored Communion service was used; and in the evening at 8 o'clock in the Parish Hall, the first of the weekly Wednesday evening services during Lent was held. These services would be held in the church were it large enough to hold the numbers that attend; but as until a new church is built, the accommodation is insufficient, these weekly Wednesday evening Lenten services have to be held in the Parish hall.

The subject of the Ash Wednesday service was "The Nativity of our Lord," and the superb pictures thrown on the screen, accompanied by suitable hymns, created a deep, and it is hoped, lasting impression on the congregation; who we are assured, will make a point of not missing a single service.

The regular meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Ireland Protestant Association was held in the Orange Hall, on Monday night, 12th. inst. There were a large turn out of members. One candidate was initiated and seven applications were received. This society is growing by leaps and bounds and promises to be one of the largest societies in Vancouver before long.

It was decided to hold a real "Irish Night" on Friday, March 15th. in the Orange Hall. A good working committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements. It will be styled a "St. Patrick's" Dance, Irish Reels and Jigs will be a feature of the night. The hall will be decorated with real Irish Shamrocks and bunting appropriate of the occasion. Nothing will be left undone to make this one of the best dances held in the city. Special waxed floors. Music by one of Vancouver's best orchestras. Keep this date open if you want to enjoy a good night's fun, leave the rest to us, Nuf Sed.

Five minutes after the ratdy gong had struck, the principal of the school was walking through the lower hall when he saw a pudgy little fellow scampering toward the first-grade room as fast as his fat legs would carry him.

"See here, young man, I want to talk to you," called the principal to the late comer. "I want to talk to you."

"I hain't got time to talk to you; I less beginner as the door of his class am late already," replied the breath-room closed.—Zion Herald.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor "Western Call." I felt just a little flattered at the remarks made by "Pendragon" on what he was pleased to call my "interesting letter." There are two or three reasons why the Channel Islands are so fertile. One is the fact that the Jersey farmer believes in a judicious rotation of crops. Frequently three crops are raised on the same ground in one year in this way—potato planting commences late in January or early in February and Jersey potatoes are in the London markets by the end of April or early in May, meanwhile the farmer has his farm well stocked with cucumber and tomato plants, which are set out in the potato ground and this crop is off in August. By this time the cabbages are fit to plant and as the climate is mild they grow all winter and are ready for market early in March, or the ground is sown to Fall wheat then seeded to grass on which the cows are tethered for a few years, when the land is plowed down and the process is repeated. Another reason is the extensive use of sea weed or, as it is called the "oraic" (upalc) when I was there farmers were busy hauling it up from the beach. I saw the same thing on the Cornish coast where the value of this fertilizer, so rich in alkali and phosphates is fully understood and appreciated.

It is some satisfaction to see that the Americans are now taking steps to turn to profitable account some of the millions of tons of this valuable commodity which is now being wasted on the Pacific coast by extracting the potash contained in it. In this connection it is not a pity that so many thousands of loads of good manure should be dumped into False creek every year, when the small farms and gardens all around are in such urgent need of it. I know the cost of hauling is a great obstacle, but I often wonder whether the tramway company could not assist in this matter thereby relieving the city of what constitutes a nuisance and help the cultivators of the soil.

F. L. VOSPER, Epworth B. C., Feb. 13, 1912.

"A STRANGLE HOLD."

The Americans are famous milk and egg consumers.

Commerce statistics show that in the twenty years' period from 1880 to 1900 the United States gained in population approximately 26,000,000; meanwhile the production of hens' eggs was from nine dozen to seventeen dozen a year per capita; the increase in people was a little over 50 per cent, that in egg production about 89 per cent. In the production of milk meantime the per capita increase was even more marked than in the case of eggs.

Dairy cows increased in number in swifter ratio than domestic fowls.

In the opinion of the Nashville American the rapid rise of the dairy cows is due to the increase of the wide area of land in the West, where beef cattle were the chief products. "There is no longer a fortune in feeding steers for slaughter, but there is a steady and widening market for milk. The facts go to prove that we are rapidly becoming a nation of egg and milk eaters, and the conclusion forced upon the thoughtful reader is that the men who put these things on the market have a strangle hold on fortune."

One thing that greatly favors these men with the "strangle hold" is the modern cold storage house. Recent disclosures show that by packing away these leading products of the barn yard, the middle men acquire a grip on consumers that inevitably amounts to a "strangle hold."

Even after eggs, by long storage, have lost the "strictly fresh" quality they can be sold at a fine profit by unconscionable speculators to that class of caterers to American appetite who can hide away in their viands almost any sort of raw material.

Thus at Trenton, N. J., the other day half a dozen government experts testified in a rotten egg case before the United States district court that canned eggs are kept in cold storage for the use of bakers who make cakes, pastry and other food products until it is hard to tell whether the eggs are eggs or other colored substances in a state of decay.

In the case referred to ten tons of eggs had been seized and condemned under the pure food law as "decomposed animal product unfit for human consumption."

One of the experts testified that strictly fresh eggs, which he said are seldom found in the market, contain from 100 to 500 organisms. The number increases as the eggs grow older, and in some of those placed in cold storage the organisms amounted to 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000.

It is a good thing for the millions of consumers that these uncanny facts are coming to light, and if they result in more attention being given by small farmers to the milk and egg industry, thereby pushing out of business the big, unprincipled speculators, the result will be better yet.

Out with that "strangle hold" of low fellows of the baser sort, who get up market corners on the necessities of life!

Just as strong in faith and works; Just as free from crafty quirks; All extortion, all deceit; Schemes its neighbor to defeat; Schemes its neighbor to defraud, Schemes some culprit to applaud— Would this world be better?

If this whole world followed you—followed to the letter— Would it be a nobler world, All deceit and falsehood hurled From it altogether; Malice, selfishness and lust Banished from beneath the crust Covering human hearts from view— Tell me, if it followed you, Would the world be better? —George Klingie, in Christian Work.



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HARD ON THE JUDGE.

A well-known judge delights in telling the following story:

An old Quaker woman was a witness in a case being tried before him. She wore a big poke-bonnet, which muffled her ears and prevented her hearing the lawyer's questions. Finally the lawyer appealed to the judge and he ordered her to remove the bonnet.

"I'll do no such thing!" she said tartly.

"I am accustomed to having my will respected," said the judge.

"Well, I don't care if there are a judge, that bonnet stays right where it is."

"Perhaps, madam," the judge put in ironically, "you would like to take my place as judge, eh?"

"Not a bit of it!" she shot out. "There are enough old women on the bench as it is."

Cautious.

"Now, professor, you have heard my daughter sing, tell me what I ought to do with her."

"Sir, if I told you what you ought to do with her the law would hold me as an accessory."—Houston Post.

A Knowing Sexton.

Economy is the watchword at Rushville. The sexton of the city cemetery raised enough oats in the graveyard this year to keep the fire team in feed for the entire winter.—Canton, Ill., Register.

Specialization.

Doctor—"What can I do for you?" Patient—"I have cut my index-finger."

Doctor—"Very sorry. But I am a specialist on the middle finger."—File-gende Blaetter.

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

LACK OF PRODUCTION AND HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Since the commencement of these articles this subject has been taken up pretty widely by the local press, the articles in them mainly consisting of long quotations showing variations of prices.

One could fill a newspaper with such variations, the blue books previously spoken of contain many hundreds of pages quoting thousands of such prices, but no serious attempt has yet been made by other writers to find the causes or suggest a remedy.

It will not be out of place in the present article to take a survey of what has already been advocated in this paper as MEANS to the desired END.

The first thing spoken of was a COMBINATION of the CONSUMER through the agency of the middleman—not by his abolition.

The second thing advocated was the increased utility of labor co-operating in raising, producing, and distributing FOOD PRODUCTS.

In connection with this the grouping of FARMS, which also naturally entail the combined purchase and use of such machinery.

Next the establishing of agricultural banks and government loans for land

development by State guaranteed bonds.

Improved means of transportation and a part revival of the pike system to suit modern conditions in another plank called for in these articles.

Last, but not the least, the better understanding and employment of MONEY.

This is one of the most important of all the MEANS of remedying the present condition of increase of LIVING COST.

It must be fully understood that I am not an advocate solely for LOWER prices. Whatever the price of exchange of commodities may be has LITTLE TO DO WITH IT.

It is simply the RELATIVE value that one has to consider. That is to say that I hold the opinion it does not matter if the price of market commodities is a cent or a dollar so long as the RELATIVE proportions in buying and selling commodities and the reward—or WAGES OF LABOR—is maintained in a proportional manner.

Neither do I in any sense condemn the aggregation of CAPITAL, but simply its misuse. Capital may well be, as it often is, one of the best friends of the MASSES there is. At all events it is the foundation on which any organized business is built and by a bus-

ness one may take to mean any production that employs useful labor for its needs.

Capital combined with credit swings the pendulum of human affairs today. The old use of barter has long since departed.

The incalculable importance of money serving as capital and creating CREDIT cannot be overestimated.

A widespread prejudice against capital would greatly lessen if this, its necessary and beneficent uses, were more widely understood.

What the public good demands is not repression of capital as an evil, but improved SERVICE OF CAPITAL, and this can under proper uses be got more easily and with larger public benefit from the holders of even mighty aggregations of capital.

This, however, is what the COMBINE BARONS, as I set out to show, never do, or very seldom. They scoop the whole profits to an alarming and most unfair extent.

To beat these gentry and so bring prices back to a more relative value can only be done by a COMBINATION OF THE CONSUMER.

Now, O COUNCIL OF TEN, will you for the last time pluck up your courage and take occasion by the hand?

PATHFINDER.

TO COMBAT STREET ORATORS.

(Continued from Page 1)

asking for something they should have. Well, unless we have in Vancouver a lot of Christian dolts and easily hood-winked simpletons, I can tell these lawless "free-speech" bawlers that they never will in our town get the kind of free speech they prate about and ardently desire. They aim at preaching treason, sedition, anarchy, debauchery, and every devilish doctrine that ought to be cast out of all countries and cleansed out of the hearts of these ignorant madmen.

Now, I have a word to say concerning Archbishop McNeils most sensible remarks. I conclude that he is bigger and broader than his church. Let me quote what the News-Advertiser says of his speech: "He called attention to utterances which have been made at these savage gatherings in which the BIBLE HAS BEEN ATTACKED AS A BOOK HANDED DOWN BY SAVAGES, and in which not even the Almighty, or Christ Himself, has been spared from blasphemy."

This is a pointed and truthful speech. I take it that the Reverend Archbishop spoke honestly and most seriously. He spoke as he felt, no doubt. This shows that he is ahead of his church. The officials of his church in many lands for hundreds of years, and even of late years, have burned that very BIBLE! They have burned it in countless crowds on the streets make light of it, and insult those who believe in its teachings. No man is more delighted than I am to read these words as emanating from one so high in authority in the Roman Catholic Church. Either that church is broadening, or the speaker is ahead of the men above him in authority.

I must go a little further in this matter. All Canadians who are fifty or sixty years of age, and who have kept close tab on current events in the Dominion, know well that the Bible has been removed from the public schools through the direct agency of the Roman Catholic Church.

Religion and the Bible have been driven out from the young, and some of the dire results are these vicious meetings which have cursed Vancouver of late years. Now, I feel most sorry to say these words, but some man who knows must speak at a time when the awful fruits of a godless school system are showing themselves so calamitously in our midst.

It may be that the Archbishop is now, by his very speech, indicating a change of action in his church. If so, the whole public will welcome and assist the change. However it may be, I am delighted, and so must all lovers of truth be pleased that at least one influential man in this city stands up for the Bible in our midst. Personally, I am more attracted to His Grace than ever before, although I have admired his great ability and activity ever since his arrival in Vancouver.

In concluding, I must say that I blame the whole Christian Church for these disgraceful meetings. There is a very great apathy with many, a lack of honesty with others, of close obduracy, a lack of honesty with others, of close obduracy and knowledge of a practical sort with a fair share of the balance. So far as I can see, those who make strong efforts to meet the anarchists on their own ground grow to be like them. BECAUSE THEY CATER TO THEM IN A MOST DISHONEST AND COWARDLY WAY. The manly men, who honestly help the poor, ignorant, vicious men, will need to go to them with spirits filled with the love of God and man, and then they may be able to hold the men they would aid. AND THEY WILL FIND MORE OF GOOD IN THE VICIOUS THAN OF BAD. This is a strong, but true, statement. The minister, layman, or archbishop who carries material help AND THE BURNING LOVE OF CHRIST IN HIS HEART will reach the mark and make true friends and good men.

Good habits become as strongly fixed as evil ones, of which we hear vastly more.—Hatfield.

Consider what God can do, and you will never despair of success.—Thomas Wilson.

NOTES OF THE WEST

(Continued from Page 1)

estate boomers. Everything in its proper order. The mere fact that a railway runs past certain lands help forward nothing. What is wanted are terminal facilities of the first order, accessible water fronts, and rate control to a reasonable extent.

The news from Ottawa that the Government will provide state owned elevators is most cheering, and is an early token that the Borden administration intends to redeem its pledges at the polls. The note in this column about the "no-traffic-point" nature of the Intercolonial is more than justified by Minister White's declaration to the same effect. That the late Government is to blame for the grain choakage is obvious to the average intellect. The Laurier regime had a curious knack of putting the cart before the horse, and choosing the wrong horse at that, every time.

What a sorry spectacle Vancouver's late mayor cuts! He is one of the worst losers man ever saw. This alone would serve to stamp him as non-British in his characteristics. That race knows how to lose as well as win. Nothing shows a man up worse than Taylor's pitiful exhibition of petty spleen exhibited towards the present Mayor ever since Vancouver "went back under Taylor."

PENDRAGON.

TO MAKE ORATORY OMnipRESENT AND IMMORTAL.

How would you like to see and hear Daniel Webster deliver one of his great speeches?

How would it suit you to witness the oratory of Cicero, Demosthenes, or William Pitt, "whose voice was full and clear; whose lowest whisper was distinctly heard; whose middle tones were sweet, rich and beautifully varied, and whose highest pitch filled the English house of commons with the volume of its sound?"

Well, unfortunately, we cannot raise these orators from the dead and send them around the world to charm the multitudes by the power of their eloquence, but were they living in these latter days their traits of oratory might be caught up and preserved for everlasting posterity. Modern invention has made this feat possible.

One day recently Thomas A. Edison, the electric wizard and inventor, went to the city of Washington and unfolded before President Taft a plan for campaigning without traveling by which Mr. Taft might be seen and heard, not by 5,000,000, as on recent trips, but by 60,000,000 of the nation's voters without absenting himself for a day from business at the White House. It is the newest invention of Mr. Edison, the talking motion picture machine.

All that would be necessary, Mr. Edison explained to the president, would be for a man to go before an audience, make a speech on any subject which he chose and the talking-motion picture machine would reproduce to audiences all over the country every gesture of the speaker, every word of his speech and every shout of the crowd about him.

Mr. Edison claims that his invention will place the scene before the audiences with lifelike vividness. He told Mr. Taft that he had manufactured seventy sets at his laboratories in New Jersey and that 200 more were under construction.

This it is seen that the finished oratory of the present is to be made omnipresent and handed down to future generations forever.

All an orator has to do now is to become great enough to make the whole world want to hear him, and to leave his peerless impress forever on the world.

The "talking-motion picture machine" will do all the rest.

We wish to inform our readers that it is through no fault of this office the "Canada Monthly" does not put in a monthly appearance to subscribers as per agreement. The orders and cash were long since forwarded to the office in Winnipeg.

This is a good time to announce that all subscriptions to the Western Call are sent out regularly once a week. Failure to deliver may be due to imperfect or inadequate mail service in Vancouver and vicinity. We can believe that it is no small task to keep pace with the increase and constant changes of names and address, nevertheless, it will be in order to make complaint until the fault is corrected.

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Meat	
Choice Roll Roast, 18-20c per lb.	Swifts Bacon, - 22c per lb.
Local Legs, Loins Lamb, 20c lb.	Choice Table Butter, 2 lbs. for 75c
Legs and Loins Pork, - 20c lb.	Fresh Eggs, per dozen - 35c
Pork Sausage, - 2 lbs. for 25c	Good Lard, - 2 lbs. for 25c
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Swifts Hams, - 20c per lb.	Fresh Spare Ribs, - 15c per lb.
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Fresh Herring, - 2 lbs. for 15c	Kippers, - per lb. 10c
Fresh Smelts, - 2 lbs. for 25c	Shrimps, Crabs, Smoked Halibut, etc. All Fish Fresh Every Morning.
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COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

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

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

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HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES
Of Guaranteed Quality
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's at
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BOOTS and SHOES REPAIRED.

Our long experience and our equipment
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Give us a Trial.
Then judge for
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Cigars, Cigarettes
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Where It Pays to Deal

Honest Prices for Honest
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Come, Look and
Save Money

1130 PARK DRIVE

Always the Best Four Course Meal in the City 6 to 11 a.m., 11:30 to 2 p.m., 4:30 to 8 p.m.
MEALS 25c 3 HORT ORDERS AT ALL HOURS

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146 Hastings St., East F. E. RAND, Prop.
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G. W. GRIMMETT, Optometrist and Optician

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I believe that seven-tenths of all headaches have their origin in strained vision. I also know that correctly fitted glasses will entirely relieve the headaches by removing the cause.

Scarcely a day passes but I relieve some sufferer through my knowledge of making and fitting glasses. I am anxious that all sufferers should know there is a remedy so simple: This is one reason why I advertise.

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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

LEARNING ABOUT CANAJA.

Stories Told of the Englishman and His First Days Here.

There is a story with which most persons are familiar about an Englishman who was invited to go to New Ontario on a shooting excursion. He asked a few questions about the game and learned that wild cats were extinct and that bears were not plentiful. He could only expect to get a few rabbits and birds or perhaps a deer.

"I have done considerable big game shooting in Africa," he said, "and your program hardly appeals to me. I do not care about hunting unless there is a spice of danger in it."

"There will be a spice of danger, if you come with me," said his Canadian friend. "Last time I went shooting, I shot my brother-in-law in the leg."

A newer story of somewhat the same character arises from the recent Christmas season. An Englishman, who has only been in Canada for a short time, expressed his regret that he could not get home for the great festival. "I have always understood that you do not have much of the Christmas spirit out here," he told a friend, "and I love the old day. I like to see it preserved with all its customs and its gifts. I am afraid of missing the tradition out here where you have not the proper touch to the Christmas celebration."

"Wait and see," said the Canadian. The Englishman waited. He sent gifts to his friends in the Old Land. He purchased them for his acquaintances in the New. He was called upon to contribute to several hospitals and other charitable institutions. He helped with dinners for the poor, giving first for the adults and later for the children. Young ladies of his acquaintance made him contribute to several hampers that they were giving to poverty stricken families. He bought some toys for a Sunday School Christmas tree. Then on Christmas Eve, he found that every one who had done anything for him during the year looked expectantly at him as he handed out something to everyone from his landlady to the elevator man at his office.

Then he met his Canadian friend. "I was quite mistaken," he declared, "for I find that you have got the Christmas touch in Canada."

Cannot Maintain Lead.

Ontario still produces a little over one-third of the quantity of the lumber cut annually in Canada, but its annual cut, while increasing, is increasing more slowly each year. Ontario's 1909 cut was 17 per cent. greater than in 1908; its 1910 cut was only 7.5 per cent. more than in 1909. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled statistics showing that 1,642,191,000 feet of lumber worth \$30,011,000 was cut in Ontario during 1910, but that British Columbia will be Canada's premier lumber province in a short time. The diversified forest of Ontario have enabled the province to hold its supremacy up to the present, as illustrated in 1910, when the chief cut of seventeen species came from Ontario. White pine to the value of \$17,743,074 came from Ontario forests and formed 85 per cent. of Canada's white pine cut. Nearly half of the hemlock cut in Canada in 1910 was cut in Ontario, as was over 90 per cent. of the red pine. Ontario contributed over 70 per cent. of the hardwoods. Of the total made up by 23 species cut in Ontario, over one-half was white pine. Red pine contributed 10 per cent. hemlock 12 per cent., leaving 25 per cent. to be equally divided among the hardwoods and less important conifers. To arrive at the correct amount cut by lumber mills of Ontario in 1910, there must be added to the above lumber cut, 1,976,000,000 shingles worth \$3,557,211 and 851,953,000 lath worth \$1,943,544.

Picking Up the Lingo.

Monsieur L'Orateur Docteur Sproul may now expect to be elected an honorary member of the Societe St. Jean Baptiste.

Hitherto, the Speaker has scented a French expression in the orders of the day, several pages off, and has hastily given the high sign to the clerk assistant to act as his understudy.

Not so to-day. When the doctor came to bill No. 45, an act respecting "La Compagnie du chemin de fer du colonization du nord," he never even hesitated on the brink, but plunged in bravely, jockeyed playfully for a moment with the word "chemin," took "colonization" at a gallop, and shot over the tape a winner by several syllables. For real excitement it had the Grand Prix faded to a standstill. Vive Le Docteur.

Tenderfoot on Snowshoes.

Go snowshoeing in the Canadian woods and, if your imagination isn't too much clogged up with ticker tape and text-books and tariff reform and other sophisticated and useless things, you will get a piece of your boyhood back again for a few days. Why, we thrilled to the heart when the Canadian showed us the hillsides where he had seen a caribou track the year before. At least he thought it was a caribou; it might have been a French-Canadian steer, but he didn't think so. We had the thrill, and the man who wants the caribou must go get him.—Thomas Foster in Outing.

A Real Water-Melon.

Moncton, N.B., has been making money out of water. Some time ago the city expropriated the waterworks and decided to run it.

Recently, Mayor Reilly, of Moncton, made the announcement that \$21,390.92 stood to the profit of the city in its water account for the past year.

The civic officials in Moncton are trying to devise some plan for diverting the surplus to a good cause. Some have suggested that the extra water money be applied to reducing the civic taxes.

Her Forte.

Only a woman can smile sweetly when she wants to cry.

FOUND SINGLE TAX.

Late Thos. Fyche Was Co-Discoverer With George.

The fact that the late Thomas Fyche, the Montreal banker, was co-discoverer of the single tax theory with Henry George is recalled by a writer in Toronto Saturday Night. Describing a request for an interview on financial matters the reporter says:

"My reception was neither cold nor hot. I explained my business, and Mr. Fyche gave me little enough satisfaction. While explaining why he couldn't do what I asked him, he expressed in round terms his opinion of certain financial matters. This was better 'stuff' even than I had gone to get, and I asked him to allow me to quote him. Neither would he permit me to do so. But by that time we were seated and had begun swapping ideas. I recollect, particularly, that questions concerning political economy came up, and I soon found that I had run into a past-master. He was a tree trader from the grass roots, and what he thought about the policy of protection would have done you good to hear. He soon saw that I was particularly interested, and as no one in particular came in to interrupt, I think the 'interview' lasted fully two hours.

One thing which I have often recalled since was his statement concerning Henry George, author of 'Progress and Poverty' and other works on political economy. The conversation had reached the point where the vast accumulations of capital were being compared with the poverty of the masses. He blamed this partly upon the tariff laws and partly upon the legislation permitting the value of natural opportunities and resources to be alienated, through sale or long lease at inadequate prices, from the people to the private interests.

I wanted to ask him what he proposed to do about it, but was afraid to chip in lest I break the spell—in other words, lest he remember I represented the press. However, I presently put the question.

"Why," said he, "all you have to do is to put a tax of such a character on the natural resources of the land that it will off-set the advantages which the private owners are now reaping over and above that which they are creating."

I remarked that that was similar to the proposal known as single tax. "Did you ever examine that proposal?" asked I.

"Did I ever examine it?" he exclaimed, all animation—if it was possible for him to be animated. "Did I ever examine it? Why, I discovered it."

I was naturally a little astonished, and perhaps showed my feelings. Mr. Fyche smiled a rather inscrutable smile which it seems to me must have been characteristic of him.

"I suppose that sounds strange to you," said he, "but it's nevertheless true. I don't want to take any honor from Henry George, but in justice to myself, I make the claim that I was a co-discoverer of the single tax, with him."

Later on he told me, when and how and under what circumstances the economic idea or philosophy had developed in his brain which was at the same time developing in the brain of George a thousand miles away. Unfortunately for my story, as well as for Mr. Fyche's health, he was taken ill before he reached Little Metis or shortly after, and from this illness he never fully recovered. My recollection is, however, that it was while he was general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia that he evolved, on his own behalf, the conclusions set forth in 'Progress and Poverty' shortly after by a man who, for years, had been thinking along the same lines.

Mr. Fyche was born near Edinburgh, in 1845, and was comparatively young at the time of his death, being but sixty-six years of age. After serving in the Bank of Scotland, and later in the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank, he made an engagement with the Bank of British North America, and came to Montreal in its employ. He was largely instrumental in framing the Bank Act of Hon. George E. Foster, which has been the basis of Canadian banking legislation, as well as of that of other countries. Subsequently, he investigated conditions in the civil service, for the Laurier Government, and his report was what might have been expected from him—blunt and outspoken. It probably led to the permanent commission to administer the civil service.

A Different Species.

The young hopeful of a well-known Canadian jurist had lately become very much interested in the study of butterflies and moths. Just before Christmas his father had given him a dollar as a reward for some service and the boy promptly flew off to a bookseller's where he had observed a certain work on sale relating to his favorite study.

He brought the book home in high glee, and speedily became lost in perusing its contents. His father was quite delighted to notice the serious way his young son and heir, was applying himself and asked the boy how he was getting on with his new book.

"Not very well, father. I've read three chapters and can't find a blessed thing about moths."

"Bring the book to me and let me see it," said his father kindly.

On looking at the cover of the book, the judge was extremely amused to read the following title: "Help to Young (Mothers) Mothers."

A Veteran Civil Servant.

Montreal lost a veteran civil servant when the new year bells were ringing recently, in the person of Mr. William D. Robb, who resigned the position of city treasurer.

Mr. Robb enjoys the unique distinction of having held office under twenty-one mayors. Advanced age alone has compelled his retirement. Mr. Robb, who is a Scotsman by birth, is 75 years old. He once attributed his long fortitude in office to the custom of resting his figure-laden brain by writing poetry! Such verse from the ex-treasurer's pen has appeared in various periodi-

CORRESPONDENCE

Sunnydene P. O., South Vancouver, February 19th, 1912.
The Western Call,
Westminster Road, Vancouver.

Dear Sir:

The Mothers' Circle of the W. C. T. U. held their meeting in Lord Selkirk school, Cedar Cottage, February 15, when Mrs. J. K. Macken of Vancouver gave the following paper on children out of school hours, followed by a discussion. There were a good number of mothers and teachers present. All parents are welcome to take part in these discussions.

ADA G. SHOEMAKER,
Superintendent.

Children Out of School Hours.

This is a subject which is worthy of close consideration, not only to mothers but to parents generally. In dealing with it we have to deal with trifles, things which on the surface appear too insignificant to be often noticed, and yet so mighty in their results in the training of children as to make it wisdom to speak of such. When we consider that out of the 24 hours only five of six at the most are spent in school, in my estimation, the manner in which the remaining hours are spent determine to a very large extent what the character of the child shall be.

Too many parents shift the responsibility of their children's training on our public school teachers, and very often when a child does wrong, or turns out a failure in character the teachers are blamed. This is a great mistake; parents should co-operate with the teacher, and knowing the weak places in their child's character than the teacher, they should establish a confidence between each other that shall give both pupil and teacher a better chance to succeed in the education of the child. Know your teacher.

I notice three principles or rudiments of home training, which I shall enumerate in order, in order to keep our children interested, occupied and entertained in out-of-school hours, viz., co-operation with parent and child, responsibility of the performance of certain duties, and exchange of confidences. When your children go off to school in the morning, remind them before going that there are certain things you depend on them doing for you during the noon hour as well as eat their lunch, and when they are home at noon ask them to do something for you when they come home at the end of school day. Make them feel in the way you ask them that you are depending on them wholly to do this or that, and no matter how small the work or how trifling the duty, if you get them to understand that you and they are partners, they will not fail you, and the thought that you are expecting them to help you will prevent lagging steps on the way home and give them a sense of ownership about the home which will keep them off the street. Then as soon as they are old enough give them regular duties to perform. This makes them feel responsible. Teach them if they fail to discharge their duties they are disturbing the peace and happiness of the home. To make them know they are trusted gives them a delight in doing. In order to accomplish all this you must keep close to your child and exchange confidences. Share your conversation concerning common home topics with

your boys and girls. Encourage them to share their reports of school life, inside and out, with you. Let them talk freely concerning teachers, lessons, and above all, companions. Comment carefully, for an unwise, sharp or hasty comment on companions made retard confidences that some day you would give your whole life to regain. Let them know what you are glad over or troubled about and they will be thoughtful and sympathize with you in spirit as well as in body, to your benefit and theirs, too. Encourage them to tell you their worries or their joys. Immature, unformed, impulsive, still a factor in the dreamland of childhood, he needs the guiding encouragement of a true mother. He needs the comradeship of a wise father. There is no place like home and the shelter of mother love for the child under any and all circumstances. But you mothers say: "I must do my work, I cannot give the time to follow my child about." Then draw your child after you. I believe that God intended we mothers to be our children's best and most delightful companion. The child should share in the real life and work of the mother and in the primary school of its life receive the preparation for the broader circuit of the father's activities and the enterprises of the world. The training of the hands, feet and tongue can best begin in the round of common household service, and the mother who finds no place for these beginnings in her housekeeping, who cannot be bothered with the hindrances, but despising the day of small helpings, sends the restless feet and hands, that only need to be taught how, out into the street or alley, or to a neighbor's house, misses the very best out of her life as a mother.

But, you say, children should have the association of children outside the home. Certainly, for a small fraction of the day. Childhood is, however, too important in a human life to be wasted, and except it is spent among conditions which produce the best and highest development, there is loss which cannot be accorded. Children are not safe teachers of each other. It will not cost as much time, labor or money to create safe and culturing conditions about the child as it will to rescue him from pollution. Children leave parents because they allow them to go. It costs more to keep them close at first, but the price of letting them go is infinitely greater.

Sunnydene P. O., South Vancouver, February 19th, 1912.

The Western Call,
Westminster Road.

Dear Sir:

I would like to see an agitation started toward cleaning up South Vancouver. The streets around the stores are disgraceful; soon their will be myriads of flies traveling from these places to the food exposed for sale. Why cannot each one keep their own space clean? Also why not insist on old clothing and mattresses, etc., being burned instead of thrown on the road side, possibly loaded with germs?

Surely it will not cost as much to clean up as to pay for an epidemic of disease.

Then how much more pleasure we could have showing our town to strangers and visitors.

A. MOTHER.

Your Health

Will be kept in a healthy state if you live in a healthy place. There is a house for sale or for rent in a healthy spot, up on a hill where the air is good, 6 rooms, fireplace, furnace, concrete foundation and sleeping balcony. It is completely modern. Terms easy.

Apply at Western Call

EXPENSIVE VACCINATION.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—Finding that infected vaccine administered by one of the civic vaccinators was responsible for a condition of inertia produced in the arm of a vaccinated child, causing a permanent lack of power, a jury condemned the city to pay a total sum of \$6,000 damages—\$2,000 to the child's mother to cover medical expenses, treatment, etc., and \$4,000 to the child as indemnity for injury and disability.

The case was that of Dame Poirier vs. the city of Montreal, plaintiff seeking \$10,000 damages on account of injuries sustained by her minor son—a boy of seven years—as a result, she alleged, of having been improperly vaccinated by one of the school inspectors employed by the city.

A short time subsequent to the vaccination, it was alleged, the youngster's arm became inert, and the claim was advanced that this condition was brought about by the fact that the vaccine used for the operation was infected, with the result that the arm became diseased, the final effect being that the nerves were attacked.

His One Good Trait.

Jones—"Whenever I have to borrow money, I try to get it from a pessimist."

Brown—"Why?"

Jones—"A pessimist never expects to get it back."—New Zealand Free Lance.

AN OLD BACHELOR.

What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is, With his cheerless house and his rueful phiz!

On a bitter cold night when the fierce winds blow;

And when all the earth is covered with snow;

When his fire is out and in shivering dread

He slips 'neath the sheets of his lonely bed;

How he draws up his toes, All encased in yarn hose; And he burles his nose 'Neath the chilly bedclothes That his nose and his toes, Still encased in yard hose, May not chance to get froze;

Then he puffs and he blows, and says that he knows

No mortal on earth ever suffered such woes;

And with Ah's and with Oh's, With his limbs to dispose;

So that neither his toes nor his nose may be froze,

To his slumber in silence the bachelor goes;

In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun is just rose, From beneath the bedclothes Pops the bachelor's nose;

And you may suppose, when he hears how the wind blows, Sees the windows all froze;

Why back 'neath the clothes pops the poor fellow's nose;

For full well he knows, if from that bed he rose To put on his clothes, that he'd surely be froze.

SCIENTIFIC RAILWAY RATES.

An Open Letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Giving a Few Suggestions.

An American writer has been giving some new ideas on scientific railway rates which are interesting. He says: A new system of rate-making must be evolved that will do two things, namely: give the greatest economic result from our railroads as a whole, and also work no injustice to any part of our railroad system, to the nation, or to any individual, corporation, or citizen.

Does our present makeshift system of rate-making accomplish this? Apparently not.

To speak in general terms, at first the so-called "mileage system of rate-making was tried out and discarded. This mileage system was to charge according to the distance hauled, practically regardless of all other considerations. But these other considerations would not down, so the mileage system has been practically abandoned in its original purity, and two other more or less antagonistic systems are now fighting for their economic life. The so-called "zone system" and a system based fundamentally on markets, popularly termed, "all the traffic will bear."

The zone system is now being favored by the railway, but at its best it is only an outgrowth of the mileage system. The mileage system considered each mile as a zone, while the zone system simply considers several hundred miles as a zone.

Both systems have the same fundamental weakness of not taking into consideration all the elements that go to make up a fair freight charge and deal almost entirely with distance, as if that were the most important element in hauling freight.

Some years ago a railroad clerk made a suggestion concerning freight rates that was taken up, first by the Eastern trunk lines, later by all the railroads of this country, and has finally been accepted as the fundamental rule of freight rate-making by the Interstate Commerce Commission itself. This clerk merely suggested the zone system. What his reward was history does not say, although nothing has had more wide-reaching effect on our national development than the simple plan of this obscure clerk.

Let us here examine some of the most important elements in the cost of moving freight over a railroad. They include weight, space, distance, terminals, damage, time, and extras such as icing, care of live-stock, handling explosives, etc.; peculiar in each case to some certain kind of freight, but not to all kinds. Oranges, for instance, need special care, compared with coal or lumber.

Now it is no more reasonable to select any one of the above elements in a freight rate and put it above all others in importance than it is to ignore it completely. As just mentioned, however, the element of distance has played the most important part, and our present confusion is due probably to the crowding to the front of all the other elements mentioned.

Suppose each element that goes to make up a freight rate in actual practice were considered and charged for separately? This is as radical a departure in freight-rate-making as was the suggested change years ago from the mileage to the zone system. But why not?

Let us take even figures, for the sake of clearness, and give a few examples in outline:

For every pound of weight allow 1 cent; for every cubic foot of space allow 1 cent; for every mile of distance allow 1 cent; for each terminal charge, according to the average cost; and from this total deduct 1 per cent. for each day of time the freight is on the road; and 1 per cent. for each 100 pounds in the shipment or quantity. Then a freight rate could easily and fairly be calculated under any circumstances as follows:

Weight plus space plus distance plus terminals minus time minus quantity, equals total rate.

Certain differentials would probably have to be considered, for this very reason; but no matter how many elements would have to be considered, their number in no way detracts from the fundamental idea suggested here: that each element, no matter what the number, should be considered and charged for separately. It is simply the itemized statement applied to rate-making.

Little Girl—"Look, auntie, there's a poor man with a wooden leg. Can't I give him a penny?"

Aunt—"Certainly not, dear. I have no doubt he's an imposter."—Punch.

Having been introduced to the venerable chancellor, the beautiful maiden looked at him curiously for a moment and then, just to start the conversation in the right direction, asked: "Don't you find it awfully trying to have to chancel when you don't feel like it?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

DATES OF FALL FAIRS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1912.

First Circuit—
 Alberni September 12.
 Nanaimo, September 17-19.
 Islands, September 18.
 Shawnigan, September 18.
 Cowichan, September 20-21.
 Victoria, September 24-28.
 Comox, October 1-2.
 North and South Saanich, Oct. 4-5.

Second Circuit—
 Kent, September 12-13.
 Chilliwack, September 19-21.
 Coquitlam, September 21.
 Mission, September 24-25.
 Maple Ridge, September 25-26.
 Matsqui, September 26-27.

Third Circuit—
 Kamloops, September 18-20.
 Vernon (fruit), September 23-24; (horse show), October 3-4.
 Nicola, September 25.
 Kelowna, September 26-27.
 Salmon Arm, September 27-28.
 Penticton, September 28.
 Summerland, September 30-31.
 Arrow Lakes, October 4-5.
 Revelstoke, October 8-10.
 Armstrong, October 16-17.

Fourth Circuit—
 Vancouver, August 10-17.
 North Vancouver, September 7.
 Central Park, September 12-13.
 Delta, September 20-21.
 Surrey, September 24.
 Langley, September 25.
 Richmond, September 25-26.
 Burquitlam, September 28.
 New Westminster, October 1-5.

Fifth Circuit—
 Kaslo (fruit show), July, October 15
 Windermere, September 20-21.
 Nelson, September 23-25.
 Cranbrook, September 18-19.
 Golden, September 24-25.
 Trail, September 25-26.
 Grand Forks, September 26-27.
 Greenwood, September 30.
 New Denver, October 2.

Sixth Circuit—
 Bella Coola, October 30.

SOUTH AMERICA TO EXHIBIT.

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 14.—The full co-operation of the countries of South America in the seventh International Dry-Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Oct. 21-26, was assured Executive Secretary-Treasurer John T. Burns at a luncheon given in his honor and that of Mrs. Eleanor L. Burns, secretary of the International Congress of Farm Women, at the Bolivian embassy on Tuesday evening.

There was present the ambassadors from Argentina, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela, and each promised delegations to represent their respective countries and to send exhibits of dry-farmed products to the Lethbridge Exposition.

The Pan-American Union has taken up the matter of representation, and is working to secure the unanimous co-operation of the southern countries, and is hopeful of having one or two carloads of exhibits of grains, roots and vegetables.

"The South American ambassadors are very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Dry-Farming Congress going to some South American republic within a few years, and they look with interest upon the auxiliary work of the Congress of Farm Women, and will request their respective governments to send prominent women delegates to the sessions of that organization at Lethbridge this fall," said Secretary Burns. "I have had the pleasure of meeting a large number of foreign representatives the past few days in Washington, and none were more enthusiastic than those from South America countries, where the dry-farming methods are being successfully adopted.

Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, envoy extraordinary from Bolivia to the United States, accepted an invitation extended by me on behalf of the board of governors to address the Congress at Lethbridge, and I have hopes that other ambassadors from South America will find the opportunity to make the trip and address the Congress. All are interested in Western Canada and marvel at the development of the four provinces, and the desire to visit them may induce several to make the trip in October.

Against Orders.

"If you refuse me, Miss Gladys, I shall get a rope and commit suicide." "No, Colonel, you must not do that. Papa said distinctly he would not have you hanging about here."—M. A. P.

And a Bargain at That.

A little boy had got into the habit of saying "Darn," of which his mother naturally did not approve. "Dear," she said to the little boy, "here is ten cents; it is yours if you will promise me not to say 'Darn' again." "All right, mother," he said, as he took the money; "I promise." As he lovingly fingered the money a hopeful look came into his eyes, and he said: "Say, mother, I know a word that's worth fifty cents."—Ladies' Home Journal.

City Fire Alarms

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

- 822—Twenty-second and Sophia.
- 823—Twentieth and Fraser.
- 824—West Rd. and Fraser.
- 827—Twenty-fourth and Fraser.
- 828—Twenty-second and Marcha.
- 873—Fifteenth and Thomas.
- 876—West Rd. and Thomas.
- 882—Ninth and Yukon.
- 1213—Eleventh and Ontario.
- 1214—Tenth and St. George.
- 1215—Thirteenth and Main.
- 1216—Tenth and Quebec.
- 1217—Broadway and Columbia.
- 1218—Eleventh and Ash.
- 1219—Fifteenth and Main.
- 1220—Vancouver General Hospital.
- 1222—Broadway and Ash.
- 1221—Fourteenth and Manitoba.
- 1223—Tenth and West Road.
- 1224—Thirteenth and Prince Edward.
- 1225—Thirteenth and Yukon.
- 1226—Sixth and Pine.
- 1227—Seventh and Maple.
- 1228—Thirteenth and Alder.
- 1229—Ninth and Cedar.
- 1230—Tenth and Oak.
- 1231—Broadway and Oak.
- 1232—Eleventh and Fir.
- 1233—Thirteenth and Hemlock.
- 1234—Broadway and Alder.
- 1235—Twelfth and Cypress.
- 1236—Tenth and Arbutus.
- 1237—Fourteenth and Arbutus.
- 1238—Broadway and Willow.
- 1239—Eleventh and Yew.
- 1240—Seventh and Balsam.
- 1241—Fifth and Trafalgar.
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AROUND THE LAGOONS AND SEA-COASTS OF HOKAIDO, A.D. 1888.

(Prof. E. Odum, M.A., B.S.)

Along the North of Hokaido in Japan there are many lagoons. Sometimes at the mouths of these salt marshes, during a storm, great sand mounds are formed. When the storm is raging and the tide is high, whales occasionally adventure beyond the place of safety in the ocean deep. When a whale lands, during a storm, beyond the long, newly formed mound, and finds himself floundering in the marshy, brackish water from which he cannot emerge, then he must die the death, and become food to all that can reach him and dine thereof.

War of Oaks and Poplars.

In my rambles I noticed a wonderful conflict, friendly and otherwise, between the oaks and the poplars. The oak is harder than the poplar in the region and atmosphere of the salt seacoast.

Invariably on the north of Hokaido, the oaks pressed forward close to the weeds, grasses, wild flowers and coast seaweeds, all of which would naturally be found in the north temperate regions.

If the line of shore be fairly straight, so is the oak line. If the coast line be sinuous, so is the growth-line of the oaks. If the coast zig-zag, the advance scouts of the hardy oaks arrange themselves in zig-zag fashion.

If there be a high bluff standing breast up to the proud waves, then the oaks advance nearer to the water than when the coast is flat and low.

On the average the oak-line would vary between 100 and 200 yards from the salt water.

Behind the fringe of oaks is found a fringe, an inner range or grouping of poplars. If the oaks advance, the poplars follow; where the oaks recede, the poplars fall back.

When the sea coast keeps extending outward, annually encroaching on the ocean, as often is the case, then instead of the oak forest fringe growing correspondingly thicker as the front ranks follow the advancing sand coast, the poplars encroach on the rearward of the oaks and crowd them down and out.

As surely as Canadian thistles will crowd out the grain on neglected farms so surely do the poplars increase in number at the expense of the oaks.

If the sea-shore advance and win ten acres from the ocean, the line of the oaks will follow. But the area of the oaks is not increased. All the gain comes to the poplars. Thus they rob their protectors of the very ground they have bravely won and covered, as they have withstood the oft repeated attacks of the ocean storm.

However, if by any means a change comes, and the ocean is the intruder and robs the sea shore of much of its area, then gradually the front line of the oaks recedes. As the ocean eats away the sand and gravel, so it, with its salt breath, dwindles and dwarfs the advanced oaks 150 yards distant. So in turn, as the oaks recede, the poplars fall back, and the oaks on the retreat take their place, always the oak fringe and always the protected inner area or belt!

Again, on the inside, by the lagoon, the oaks form the nearer line. As the lagoon is less salty, the oaks grow nearer to the margin, and so the poplars approach correspondingly.

The inner line of oaks is narrower than the outer line, because the poplars can approach more nearly to the lagoon line than to the sea line.

Thus the contest rages, silently and at times noisily and always persistently.

THE LAW OF PRAYER.

There is a law of prayer as well as a law of hunger, and as surely as man periodically craves bread, so surely does he at times crave the held of God. It is probable that every man prays at some time.

It is also true that as hunger is the best seasoning for meat, so prayer is the best exercise for spiritual satisfaction. Even if profitable in no other way, it does produce the feeling that duty to God has thus been discharged.

In the intellectual world there is a law of prayer. The ignorant appeal to the wise for knowledge exactly as men are expected to appeal to God for wisdom.

The child's appeal to the parent is a form of prayer. The scientist's appeal to nature for light upon any subject is in substance a prayer.

The truths elicited by philosophical experiments are answers to prayer.

The fact is that prayer is the rule, and not the exception, throughout nature's kingdom, and yet the laws of nature are as stable as the hills, while answers are given in harmony with the law of prayer.

The true theory of the highest form of prayer is not opposed to the idea of stability in nature's laws. Intelligent men do not think of praying for what they know is absolutely fixed and unalterable.

No one prays that the sun may not rise tomorrow, that the moon may not give her light tonight, that the stars may not shine next year.

No one implores that Niagara may be turned up stream, that the ocean may be emptied from her bed, that the grass may not grow under the influence of sun and rain.

No one asks that the dead may be restored to life, that the living may not breathe, or that workmen may not get hungry.

These things are all established in the course of nature, and we never pray that they may be otherwise.

In praying for the dying, we always plead for such intervention as is consistent with the principles of the divine government in the conduct of human affairs.

No man is authorized to pray otherwise. Our Lord himself, in all his prayers exhibited this filial and submissive spirit. See how he addressed himself to the Father: "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes." "What shall I say: Father, save me from this hour? Father, glorify thy name."

In his last prayer for his disciples, mark how he invoked the Father, by name at each petition: "Father, the hour is come;" "O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self;" "O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee."

And then in the extremity of his anguish in the garden, he cried: "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine, be done."

Men cannot too fully imbibe this submissive spirit of the Master, nor too thoroughly apply this rule to all prayer and supplication.

They are to ask for what God can consistently give, and when he withholds, they are not to say he has not answered, but only that he has overruled to human good. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

LONELINESS OF THE EAGLE.

The eagle lives a solitary life. There is no bird so alone. Other birds go in flocks; the eagle, never; if two are seen together they are mates. Its majesty consists partly in its solitariness. It lives apart because other birds cannot live where and as it lives, or follow where it leads.

The true child of God must consent to a lonely life, apart with God, and often the condition of holiness is separation. The true children of God, who live near to Him, are always a little flock, the few, and not the many. Ever since the beginning the condition of close fellowship with God has been separation from men. It is necessary to go outside the camp, alone, bearing His reproach. No saint has ever been reared without solitude—sometimes, like Elijah, in dens and caves of the earth; or, like Moses, in the desert of Midian; or, like Paul, in his three years in Arabia; or, like John the Baptist, in the solitudes of the Jordan; or, like the Son of God himself, in his forty days of isolation and temptation in the wilderness. Popularity and sanctity are incompatible. "Thou shalt not follow the multitude," even in the way of good, for truth and righteousness have never been with the majority, but always with the minority.

As George Muller, in unfolding the secret of a life of sanctity and service, said, "There came a day when I died utterly; first, to George Muller, and second, to my fellow-men;" and, so saying, he bowed himself down almost to the ground, expressing by attitude what he sought to express by words. He added: "Not until I became totally indifferent to what George Muller thought, desired and preferred; to George Muller's opinions, tastes, purposes, and also to the blame or praise, the censure or applause, of my fellow-men, and determined that henceforth I would seek no approbation but that of God, did I ever start on a life of happiness and holiness; but from that day until now I have been content to live alone with God."—Dr. A. T. Pierson.

I'LL STAND THE PAIN.

Every one remembers the awful Park Avenue collision in New York City. One of the sufferers was a young

man named Peter Murphy. His feet and legs were caught beneath the engine which had telescoped the car. He had worked one leg free, and was about to pull the other loose when the roof of the car fell on both legs. While he hung there in agony Battalion Chief Farrel of the fire department came along, and Murphy begged him to lift the timber off his legs. "If I do that," said Farrel, "the roof will fall on the others inside. There are women there." "I didn't think of that," said Murphy. "Let it stay. I'll stand the pain." Heard you anything more Christlike? So he waited, a long, terrible half hour, till his fellow-sufferers were dragged from under the ruins. Himself he could not save. No wonder that on the ninth of March following (this was in January) two thousand people escorted the crippled hero from Bellevue hospital to his home in New Rochelle. It was a tribute to something far finer than courage.—Pilgrim Teacher.

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The largest bakery in the world is located in eastern Prussia, the home of the great Krupp gun factory. It is a vast building, in which seventy workmen, divided into shifts, work night and day. Everything is done by machinery. A gigantic screw turns unceasingly a kneading trough, into which are poured some water and ten sacks of flour of two hundred pounds each. This machine makes about forty thousand pounds of bread each day, in the shape of twenty-five thousand small loaves and twenty-five thousand large loaves, produced by two hundred and fifty sacks of flour of two hundred pounds each. All the operations of bread making are performed in this colossal bakery. The wheat arrives there, is cleaned, ground and brought automatically to the kneading trough by a series of rising and descending pipes. There are thirty-six double ovens, and the workmen who watch over the baking of the bread earn from eight to ten cents an hour, making an average of ninety cents a day for eleven hours on duty. They have coffee and bread free, also the use of a bath room, for they are required to keep themselves spotlessly clean, and must wash their hands eight times a day.

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Local and Otherwise

F. J. Crocker has been wearing a broad smile this last few days and being asked the reason he gave the news that on February 11, at the Vancouver General Hospital, a blue-eyed baby girl was born. He was glad to say that his wife and daughter are doing well and will soon be home.

Next Sunday at the Cedar Cottage Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. L. Madill, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Christian Vision Translated Into Life;" at 7:30 p. m., "Judge Not," the fifth step in "The Ladder of Life" series. At 2:30 p. m. Bible class and Sunday school.

Mr. G. A. Cruickshank, 306 Thirteenth Avenue East, has been laid up with la grippe this week.

Born, on February 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Wallington, Fourteenth Avenue East, a daughter.

The two well-established boot-making and repairing businesses situated at 3330 Main street and at the corner of Eighteenth and Main street, have been taken over by Messrs. William MacLachlan and John L. Morgan. The purchasers are both well qualified to cope with the business and to give the same satisfaction as their predecessors. A full line of ladies' and children's boots and shoes will be handled at the Eighteenth Avenue branch, and additional repairing equipment will be laid in at the Main street branch. Messrs. MacLachlan & Morgan's reputation should ensure them success in their new venture.

SOUTH VANCOUVER WATER SUPPLY.

The Municipal Council of South Vancouver recently had a conference with the Vancouver Water Committee, upon the question of the South Vancouver water supply. Councillor Campbell says that the water question is a very serious one and that the city could do nothing to help them.

It had been expected that in two or three months the Municipality would have an increased supply, but that is not to be, as the city will be unable to meet the demand until a larger main has been installed, which will not be for a year.

SOUTH VANCOUVER MONEY BY-LAWS.

The by-laws to be submitted to the people for the raising of the necessary money for municipal works total \$1,450,000, and is made up as follows: Street improvements, \$750,000; water-works, \$300,000; school appropriations, \$325,000; new sidewalks, \$75,000. Following the usual custom, the amounts voted for street improvements and for sidewalks will be equally divided among the wards.

IMPROVED CAR SERVICE.

A much appreciated improvement has been effected in the Broadway east car service. Instead of the triple change and long waits in connecting between Main Street and Commercial Drive, the Robson Street cars now run out to Commercial Drive and return by way of Tenth avenue.

SOUTH VANCOUVER SCHOOL INSURANCE.

The South Vancouver School Trustees have decided to place an insurance of \$105,000 on four schools, viz., Van Horne, Carlton, McBride and Moberly schools, \$1.10 and \$1.15 per \$100 insurance, were the quotations received from insurance companies and it was decided to place the insurance with the company giving the lowest rate.

Mayor Lee says there is no foundation for the rumor that New Westminster is endeavoring to annex part of the Municipality of Burnaby. What probably gave rise to the rumor is the fact that there is a petition in circulation that D. L. 172 may be incorporated with the city. This district lot is at present an unorganized district, and no part of Burnaby Municipality. The petition is being submitted by the residents themselves.

CASE TO UNSEAT REEVE KERR DROPPED.

In speaking of the recent agitation as to the qualification of Reeve Kerr to hold office, Mr. C. Woodward, councillor for the voters said: "My clients are the voters of South Vancouver. They questioned one or two points, namely: Was Reeve Kerr qualified and could he be unseated? I answered that he was unqualified and could be unseated. Would the lack of qualification in any way render invalid the acts of the South Vancouver Council so as to produce possible litigation as in the Anderson case? I replied that Reeve Kerr was the de facto reeve un-

til the courts declare him unqualified, and that any act done before the declaration of the court was just as valid and would bind the council just as much as if Mr. Kerr was qualified.

"After considering both questions very carefully the men decided not to press the action and to let the matter drop."

GRANDVIEW RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Grandview Ratepayers' Association have decided to take the lead in urging the provision of a by-law so that the construction of rows of cabins and other objectionable buildings may be prevented. All the members are decidedly of the opinion that such buildings are detrimental to the district, and it has been resolved that the city council be approached upon the question, through the Central Executive of the Ratepayers' Association.

SOUTH VANCOUVER TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

In connection with the toll charge of 5 cents per call levied by the B. C. Telephone Company on calls between the city points south of Bodwell Road, and petition has been placed in nearly every place of business in the Municipality. The following is a copy of the petition of protest addressed to the Company.

"We, the merchants, subscribers and would-be subscribers, respectfully request you to reconsider the present rates here and to remove the city tolls, as we consider it an imposition on this section of South Vancouver, and unless changed we will have to ask you to take out our telephones."

It is understood that all those affected have signed the petition excepting two.

BUILDING PERMITS.

For the first time in its history, South Vancouver last month exceeded Vancouver in the number of building permits issued, the total number being 187, as against 177 by the city. If the work in the building department continues to grow at its present rate the inspector will soon require additional help.

According to the report of Water Superintendent Mullet, 100 services and 22 hydrants have been installed in South Vancouver during the first 15 days of February, and \$6762.15 have been expended on construction work, and \$189.72 on repair work.

Hon. Martin Burrill states that the final census returns give the Dominion a population of 7,203,827.

According to statistics gathered by the New York Journal of Commerce, the losses by fire in the United States during 1911 amounted to \$234,000,000; Canada's losses by fire amounted to \$21,000,000.

A Comforting Suggestion.

"Tact is a most wonderful asset," said Dr. Charles Sheard, in addressing a gathering of young women recently at the Toronto Technical School. "It is especially valuable to nurses, and their greatest value to the physician arises from the fact that they place the mind of the patient so entirely at rest. It is a quality that should be cultivated, although there are persons to whom it is an unknown thing. I had a patient in one of the hospitals who was accustomed to suffer spasms of the most severe pain, especially in the early morning hours. I had instructed the night nurse to keep an especial eye on him about this time, and she no doubt soothed his pain to the best of her ability. Her ministrations were not very successful, however, and at length the patient was led to remark: 'I don't think you have any idea of how I suffer.' 'Oh, yes I have,' was the comforting reply. 'My father used to suffer exactly the same way just before he died.'"

Convention in Fredericton.

Fredericton is preparing for a great convention this year—the Federation of Canadian Clubs. Last year, the Federation convened in Winnipeg. On that occasion, a Fredericton man, Dr. W. S. Carter, was elected president and Fredericton chosen as the meeting place for this year.

The Canadian Tree.

Forest protection will be a live topic under discussion when the Canadian Forestry convention holds its annual convention at Ottawa. Conservation experts from all over this continent will be on hand to discuss the Canadian tree. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will preside over the gathering. By giving his patronage to the forestry convention the Duke of Connaught follows in the footsteps of Earl Grey in evincing active interest in the problem of our natural resources.

Regina to Make Gas.

Regina wants gas. For some time, the Saskatchewan city has been considering the advisability of erecting a municipal gas plant. Not long ago the council made recommendations for public works to be undertaken in 1912. Among the proposals was a gas plant to be ready by August 15, and to cost \$200,000.

BURIED IN QUEBEC.

Sir Walter Scott's Brother Lies in Little Graveyard.

Every spot in Old Quebec is historical, and if there is not a sermon in every stone there are at least stories associated with most of them—stories that recall men and events connected with the making of Canada and the Empire.

At every turn one comes upon remembrances of the past that made the present.

Some of these remembrances dominate the place—battlefields where deeds of valor were done and the current of the history of this continent turned into new channels; forts and battlements that have withstood sieges; buildings associated with deliberations and enactments that are the landmarks of our constitutional history. Besides these landmarks there are less conspicuous remembrances of the past to be met with at almost every turn, and which supply the more subdued tints of the great historical picture in which the fort-crowned heights of Cape Diamond are the central object.

Here is a little churchyard in the very heart of the city which illustrates the truth of this statement.

Perhaps ten minutes' walk from the Terrace, up St. John street, which is carried through the outer wall of the ancient fortifications, stands a stone church in Gothic style so generally adopted by the Church of England. One wall of the building stands close to the street, and the notice board at the main entrance announces that it is St. Matthew's Church.

Close to the gateway and not more than a couple of feet from the wall separating the churchyard from the street, is a weather-stained slab of grey limestone somewhat less than four feet in height, and shaped at the top into a Gothic arch. The stone stands firm and erect, and although its inscription is well-worn, it can still with a little care be wholly read. It is in these words:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Scott, Esquire, late Paymaster of the 70th Regiment, who departed this life Feb. 4, 1825.

"And to his daughter, Barbara Scott, who died on the 5th of Oct., 1821, in the 8th year of her age."

In the graves thus simply marked repose the remains of the brother and the niece of Sir Walter Scott, "the Wizard of the North," and one of the great literary geniuses of the eighteenth century.

In 1808 Sir Walter Scott wrote a brief memoir of his early life, bringing it down to the year 1792, when he and his friend, William Clark, were admitted to the practice of law in their native Scotland. In that brief and partial autobiography, Sir Walter tells of his family, "My father and mother," says he, "had a very numerous family, no fewer, I believe than twelve children, though only five survived very early youth. My eldest brother Robert was bred in the King's service and was in the most of Rodney's battles." Later he entered the service of the East India Company, made two voyages to the east, and died a victim of the climate.

Conserving the Forests.

The progress of the conservation policy of Canada, as applied to forest resources, depends more upon the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior than upon any other organization. Upon the technical knowledge and executive ability of the officers of the Forestry Branch depends the future of the forest on 16,000,000 acres of Dominion forest reserves, as well as upon the large area of non-agricultural forest land in Western Canada, which for the good of the country may yet be set aside as permanent forest reserves. In addition to looking after Dominion lands the Forestry Branch is now being asked by Eastern land owners to furnish advice as to the best means of securing at the earliest date a profitable crop of timber on waste land or wood lots. In order that the new Rocky Mountain forest reserves may be administered according to the best scientific knowledge and the best experience, the Forestry Branch is now making detailed studies of the habits of the merchantable species of trees on the eastern slope of the Rockies in Alberta and has sent one of the men in charge of the work to study the systems of forest management practiced during the past few years by the Forest Service in the national forests of Montana.

New Idea in Almanacs.

Some person in Collingwood has created a brand new idea in almanacs. It is entitled the "Collingwood Almanac and Encyclopaedia," and contains the brief story of one thousand events in the history of the town. These are, of course, arranged in months, with one or more events recalled by each day. The historical data was compiled by Mr. David Williams, a past president of the Canadian Press Association and a persistent student of local history.

Influx For 1911.

Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, has handed out official figures of immigration for the calendar year 1911. These show a total immigration of 351,000 as against 311,084 in 1910. One hundred and thirty thousand persons crossed the border from the United States last year as compared with 121,451 in 1910. Immigration from Great Britain totaled 175,000, which represents an increase of 30 per cent. from Scotland and 20 per cent. from England over 1910. There was a relative increase from Europe and other foreign countries.

Peach Replaces Pear.

Canadian fruit men in Ontario are going out of pear growing and, especially in the Niagara region, are substituting a peach tree wherever a pear tree fails.

Be Your Own Landlord

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

No. 1

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

No. 2

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

No. 3

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

No. 4

HOUSE ON CORNER 18TH AND John St., 6 rooms, furnace, fireplace, panelled hall and dining room, electric light fixtures, good high lot and corner; sold for \$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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This Theatre is one of the most up-to-date places of amusement in the city. The Lantern and Electrical Apparatus is of the latest approved type, ensuring a clear and steady picture.

A Complete Change of Programme Every

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

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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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