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The Western Call

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Published in the Interests of Vancouver and the Western People

VOLUME III | H. H. STEVENS, M.P., EDITOR-in-Chief | VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MARCH 22, 1912 | No. 48

Legislative Assembly

VOTE FOR THE McBRIDE GOVERNMENT AND PROSPERITY

ONE HUNDRED AND MORE FACTS

Respecting the Nine Years' Record of the McBride Government

Good Government on party lines.

An administration without a single scandal.

Recognition of "Better Terms" secured from the Dominion, and $1,000,000 in actual cash.

Secures agreement of Dominion Government to appointment of Commission on "Better Terms."

Settlement of outstanding differences with Canadian Pacific Railway, with net cash balance of $750,000 in favor of the Province, and 75 miles of railway to be constructed.

Settlement of Songhees Indian Reserve.

Recognition by Prime Minister of Canada of position of British Columbia on Asiatic question.

Transfer of administration of water rights in Dominion railway belt to Province.

Recognition by Dominion of Provincial interest in foreshore rights.

Obtained recognition of Dominion Government to right to exercise control of fisheries in territorial waters.

Rights of settlers in E. & N. Railway Belt secured.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Business credit increased one hundred-fold.

Deficits changed to surpluses.

Revenue increased from $3,000,000 to $10,500,000.

$1,000,000 overdraft in the bank changed to about $6,000,000 cash in hand.

Business confidence re-established.

Political turmoil and unrest eliminated.

Political solidarity and financial prosperity substituted.

Interest on public debt completely wiped out.

Taxation materially reduced.

Taxation Commission appointed, resulting in important recommendations.

Dyking schemes in Fraser Valley reorganized on sound financial basis.

Inspection and control of Trust companies.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY.

System of special licences declared by experts to be most perfect yet adopted.

Forest revenue, $13,000,000 in seven years, expended in works of development.

Insuring even flow of annual revenue of several millions of dollars obtained from forests that may not be exploited for half a century.

Principle of public ownership, and policy of retaining unearned increment for the people recognized.

Timber policy has introduced large amount of capital to Province, and enormously expanded the timber industry.

Two hundred and seventy mills producing output valued at $25,000,000.

New pulp and paper industry created with $6,500,000 invested in mill plants alone, and employing 3,000 people.

Thorough investigation of forest problems by railway commission.

Passing of Forest Act, which is last word in up-to-date conservation legislation.

Establishment of a Forestry Bureau.

Organization of comprehensive fire protection, regulating railway operations, and undertaking the biggest campaign against fire hazard yet attempted on the American continent.

Permanent conservation of timber supply.

Re-afforestation and watershed protection provided for.

Non-export of timber.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Reconstruction of Companies Act on English lines.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies made separate and attached to Attorney General's department.

Rigid extra-municipal control of sale of liquor under the best license system in the world.

Assumption of control of fisheries in territorial waters.

Secured $140,000 for fishery licences, $56,000 of which came from Dominion Government as recognition of Province's share in former years.

Taxation of canneries and salteries.

Inspection of factories.

Inspection of electrical [illegible].

Inspection of insurance companies.

Inspection of legal offices.

Inspection of tramways.

Licensing of clubs.

Change of reformatories into industrial schools.

Establishment of prison farms.

Establishment of girls' industrial schools.

Revision of Statutes.

Arrangement to introduce whitefish into Provincial waters.

(Continued on Page 4)

MANITOBA BOUNDARIES

Animated Debate—Laurier Afraid to Declare Himself—Effort to Entangle Government—Borden Refuses to Provide Separate Schools.

The most exciting and animated debate of the session at Ottawa has been the debate on the Manitoba Boundaries Extension.

It will be remembered that for years the Laurier administration have refused to extend the boundaries unless the Manitoba government would establish separate schools throughout Manitoba. The Roblin government refused, and as a result Manitoba remained "the postage stamp province."

Mr. Borden promised to give Manitoba justice and introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of Manitoba and g ve Manitoba full control of education.

It was apparent that the opposition were disappointed that Mr. Borden was able to control his cabinet to the extent he did, and that he presented his bill to the House without forcing on Manitoba a system of separate schools.

In the speech of Sir Wilfred, criticizing the bill, he evidenced great embarrassment and sought to draw out the French-Canadian members of the cabinet on the separate school question. Sir Wilfred moved an amendment to the effect that "the bill did an injustice to other provinces of confederation." He would thus be able to go to Quebec and work up the religious and separate school cry, and could go to Ontario and work the financial cry. He was afraid to declare himself on the school question. Not so Mr. Borden and his ministers, who frankly stated that they would not coerce Manitoba in educational matters. The speech of Mr. Pelletier was a masterpiece. It was a frank, broad-minded statement of his position and demonstrated that Quebec still has men who are not politicians, but statesmen.

The Liberal opposition, however, supported the efforts of five Quebec Conservatives (or, as they call them, Nationalists) to introduce an amendment, but Mr. Borden and his ministers stood firm against "coercion of Manitoba," and the amendment was lost in committee by 38 majority supporting the government, in spite of the five Nationalist bolters.

Nothing could be more contemptible than the subtle efforts of the opposition to stir up race and religious differences in the government ranks, and nothing could be more gratifying to the government supporters to note how futile were these efforts.

The attitude of Mr. Borden and the Conservative party at Ottawa on the Manitoba boundaries and school questions is a complete answer to the charge that Mr. Borden capitulated to the Nationalists, and shows clearly that he is a leader worthy of the confidence the people have reposed in him. He has met this supreme test and made good.

The debate showed that Laurier is a shrewd parliamentarian and a clever politician; but revealed Mr. Borden as a great statesman, capable of meeting a critical circumstance fairly and frankly and, at the same time, hold his followers in loyal support, in spite of a diversity of opinion. It was a great victory for true Canadianism and will do much to bring about a better feeling between the two great races in Canada and remove much of the misunderstanding which has been nurtured so assiduously by Sir Wilfred and his followers.

The following are the chief clauses in the Boundary Bill:

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

4. Inasmuch as the province was not in debt at the time the province was established, it shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance on the first day of January and July in each year an annual sum of three hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and nineteen cents, being the equivalent of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum of seven million six hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, the difference between a principal sum of eight million, one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars and four hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and fifteen cents heretofore advanced by the Government to the province for provincial purposes.

2. This section shall be held to have come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and shall have effect as if the first half-yearly payment thereunder was due to be made on that date.

3. There shall be deducted from the aggregate of the sums payable under this section at the commencement of this Act all sums received on and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eight, by the province from the Government by way of interest on capital allowance in lieu of debt.

5. Inasmuch as under the provisions of this Act the province will not have the public land as a source of revenue, there shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter set out, be paid by the Government to the province, by half-yearly payments in advance, on the first days of January and July in each year, an annual sum based upon the population of the province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:—

The population of the province being assumed to be on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, over four hundred thousand, the sum payable until such population reaches eight hundred thousand shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

Thereafter until such population reaches one million one hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

2. Section 1 of chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1885 is repealed, and all lands (known as swamp lands) transferred to the province under the said section 1, and not sold by the province prior to the time at which the terms and conditions of this Act have been agreed to by the Legislature of the province, shall be re-transferred to the Government.

3. The sums payable to the province under subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to a deduction at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the difference between the aggregate of the sums for which the said swamp lands were sold by the province and the aggregate of the sums from time to time charged to the province by the Government in connection with the selection, survey and transfer of such lands and the sums expended by the province which may be fairly chargeable to the administration and sale of such swamp lands.

4. The difference referred to in the next preceding subsection shall be determined by the Governor in Council after audit on behalf of the Government.

5. The sums payable to the province under subsection 1 of this section shall also be subject to a deduction by reason of the allotment of land, to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba under section 2 of chapter 50 of the statutes of 1885, to wit, to a deduction of five per cent. per annum upon the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

6. This section shall be held to have come into force, in so far as the provisions directing and affecting the half-yearly payments in advance under subsection 1 of this section are concerned, on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, and shall have effect as if the first half-yearly payment thereunder was due to be made on that date.

7. There shall be deducted from the aggregate of the sums payable under the next preceding subsection at the commencement of this Act all sums received on and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, by the province from the Government on account of indemnity in lieu of public lands.

8. As an additional allowance in lieu of public land, there shall be paid by the Government to the province, one-half on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and twelve, and one-half on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen, to assist in providing for the construction of necessary public buildings, two hundred and one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty seven cents, a sum equal to the difference between the total payments made by the Government to each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, under "The Saskatchewan Act" and "The Alberta Act," respectively, for the like purposes and the sums already paid by the Government on account of the construction of the Legislative Buildings and the Government House at Winnipeg.

REAL AND OTHER PROPERTY RIGHTS.

6. All Crown lands, mines and minerals and royalties incident thereto in the territory added to the province under the provisions of this Act, and the interest of the Crown under "The Irrigation Act" in the waters within such territory, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, subject to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada with respect to road allowances and roads or trails in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act.

COMMENTS ON LIVING TOPICS

(By Professor E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc.)

Mr. T. R. Julian's Criticism of the McBride Railway Policy.

My old friend Mr. Julian is generally most careful in what he says over his signature. In his comments on the Kootenay Railway policy of the Government he has failed to keep his good record.

The pith of his charge is this: During the administration of the Semlin Government certain large areas of Kootenay lands were offered for sale at, say, 40 cents per acre. Now Premier McBride has bought the land at 80 cents per acre. Moreover, the Premier has done this awful thing after the best of the railway land under discussion has been eliminated from the purchase.

Premier McBride has actually undertaken to pay 80 cents an acre for over a million acres of mountains in the Kootenay country. And this, too, after the British Columbia Government had offered the same area, with considerable good land thrown in, for 40 cents.

Let us look at this charge. Perhaps Mr. Semlin was a very foolish man for offering such an immense heritage at the low sum of 40 cents an acre. But suppose this was its actual worth at that time. What then? Premier Semlin (of ancient history (he was in power some time after Noah's flood) offered land at, say, 40 cents, and could not sell. Premier McBride has been offered over a million acres at 80 cents an acre, and is wise enough to purchase. If Mr. Julian gives historic fact.

Long after Mr. Semlin went out of power I had lots to sell at [illegible] Not one of those could now be bought under twelve thousand dollars. And the man buying these lots at twelve thousand dollars would make a better bargain today than if he had bought during the time of the Semlin regime at two hundred dollars.

The Kootenay lands, in the days of Mr. Semlin, were worth practically nothing. No wonder he could not sell at 40 cents. Had he offered them at 10 cents then, he would have had difficulty in finding a purchaser.

Lands in the Kootenays have increased in value since the time of the Semlin administration by tens, hundreds and even a thousand per cent.

I would be delighted if Premier McBride would give me an offer to take up the whole of his EIGHTY CENT per-acre-land at One Dollar per acre. I would very quickly find a way of relieving the Premier of his load of "Mountain Tops." The timber and mines alone would be a glorious asset worth many times over the $. Premier McBride could easily sell out at $1.60 per acre. This would be 100 per cent. gain. Not very bad for the McBride administration. But Mr. Julian must feel as though he has written too carelessly on this topic.

British Columbia Stands High in Finance.

"Province Stands Well in Councils of High Finance." Copied from the Daily Sun of Vancouver. Again, and more of it! "British Columbia Credit Better than That of Other Provinces, or STATES." Vancouver Daily "SUN." The Sun says the following is an "Unbiased View." Read carefully: "British Columbia has better credit in the financial world than any other pro-

(Continued on Page 4)

NOTES OF THE WEST

(Contributed by W. D.)

The whirligig of time is bringing its revenges to the once all powerful Liberal party, with a vengeance. In British Columbia we have rumors of contests and withdrawals from contests; here and there some show of a fight, but it is a weak and dispirited Opposition that faces the solid phalanx of the McBride Government these days. All this for want of a leader with principles and of strong character. Some think brains carry further than character in a leader, and this is where the Liberal party are falling down today.

That they have plenty of men with brains, no one can doubt, but that when it comes to high character with strong convictions and sound principles to back them, this is where they fall down before the sovereign people.

King Demos, who rules today, is not quite such a fool as many would like to think; on the contrary, he is often as hard-headed and harder than the rest of us, and knows right well in the present contest which party is likely to be of most benefit to his class and for the strong development of the country.

I predict a clean sweep for McBrides Government in Vancouver. At the present moment it is, in sporting parlance, 20 to 1 on the field, all in run or not. Extra allowance for weight for the "Tombstone" class, which tipsters will do well to mark "crocked" at the post, having caught the "rubber stamp and growl complaint," and is now thought to be incurable, for such long standing.

The paving of Seymour street is going apace,

(Continued on Page 4)

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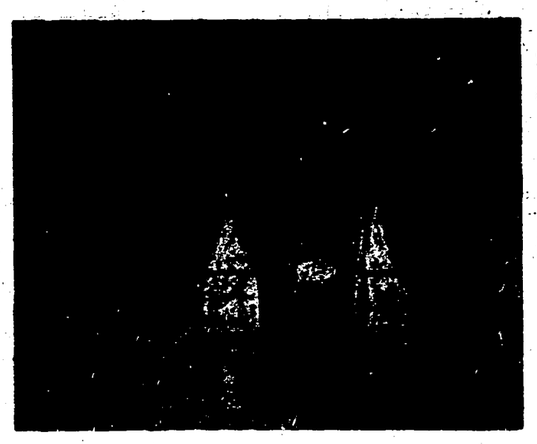

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SOUTH VANCOUVER

Burdened With Illegally Contracted Loans—What About Those Now Proposed?

Editor Western Call: Very recently this municipality has been plunging headlong into enormous borrowings, to very little purpose, except to provide what the Hindoo calls "work" to a complete string of hangers-on at the coat-tails of the various councilmen. With the securing of the water works installation and the million-dollar road by-law, there grew up an army of inhabitants living on the taxes paid by their forerunners. The class of workers are no better or worse than those on Vancouver civic jobs—just about as bad, perhaps, on the average. These persons are put forward at election times for a place on the voters' list, and to an enormous extent crowd out the vote of the settled community who have paid taxes for many years, while the newcomers merely have paid even less than one year's instalment on their properties. Such a class as this should not be allowed to cast a vote for any money by-laws. The law distinctly calls for the registered owners as the eligible persons to vote. Other outside municipalities have to comply with that regulation. Even South Vancouver had a taste of it when lately contemplating taking on a part of Vancouver's city debt by the annexation route. As all the previous borrowing by South Vancouver has been initiated by means of the padded, illegal system of voting, it is high time that the strict letter of the law is adhered to. This will prevent the fool passing of the proposed new loans. It is all tommyrot to say that the present voters will bear the brunt of paying taxes, for if you could take an aeroplane view of the district you would find tremendous acreage of wooded land, untouched by the advance of real estate signs; many miles of streets have very scattered shacks throughout. Only at the various termini of car lines do you find clusters of little homes, which mark the places where the end of the car lines used to be, and then where the car now runs to you will find numbers of dwellings cropping up like mushrooms. Very slowly the intervening spaces fill up.

The speculator is active around these spots, and building and selling goes on, re-selling takes place when the buyer finds out the real conditions of trying to live in a place where the water service is as rotten as the car service. Both are hold-ups.

This speculator stands in with the bunch that wants to borrow more millions. If the assessment value is doubled this year to suit the "general revenue" ideas of the council, as in past years—which no doubt they fully intend to do—this will not faze the speculator. He will not have to pay the taxes.

The registered owner is the person who is compelled to pay the taxes. The other party does not have to, and is never compelled to part with his money for taxes.

How is it done? Just simply raise the price on the lot. When you find the sucker to buy at the figure you ask, he pays—if you are the speculator.

The poor sucker gets roped in for the high taxes heaped on him by the speculative element, which has its names on the voters' list.

Some of that sidewalk has even vanished from the face of the earth. It did not last two years in some places. In other portions sidewalks have been taken up for over six months of the year and much has had to be replaced with money derived from the "general revenue" scheme.

By the way, there was last year sufficient money raised to pay interest on some four millions of borrowed money. This was wasted in a great many ways. For instance, they built a small hall building at the corner next to the city graveyard, for civic manipulationary devices, called council business; a small lock-up and several other sample institutions, between water and fire. They are perhaps contemplating running a tombstone foundry as a municipal ownership enterprise. How can any sane persons expect a city hall next door to a city of the dead to be of any value to the community as an asset—yet such was the condition of mind of those inside its walls (meaning the old building) when the present brick box was contemplated.

As a revenue-producing property for tax purposes, the land close to the cemetery will be a perpetual burden to the innocent owners who purchased to make their homes there because the lots were cheap. They will prove exceedingly dear as the tax rate rises, and aided in the stiff rise by the bursting assessment soon to be declared.

Selling values are inflated, but tax assessment values have been complained of in the past—so much so as to pass far beyond the figures land was offered for sale.

The school situation is very strained—persons desirous of acting as trustees get their election made sure by promises of various kinds to persons of various kinds, chiefly concerning the buying and selling of land for school sites. The courts are now being appealed to in one instance. Charges of malfeasance have been made in other instances, but without any action being taken to force the truth out.

Perhaps the outcome of the one under the public eye will bring forth the offender in several school site grafts, as alleged on the election platforms and in ratepayers' meetings.

In nearly every case of purchasing school lands the prices paid have been treble or quadruple of what the lands could have been bought for at auction or arbitration.

Watch the grafters on Saturday, March 23. THE LIMIT.

CORPORATION OF SOUTH VANCOUVER.

Council and Committee Meetings.

Council Meeting, 2 p. m.

Finance Committee, 9:30 a. m.

Saturday	April 6th
Saturday	April 20th
Monday	May 6th
Monday	May 20th
Wednesday	June 5th
Thursday	June 20th
Friday	July 5th
Saturday	July 20th
Monday	August 5th
Tuesday	August 20th
Thursday	September 5th
Friday	September 20th
Saturday	October 5th
Monday	October 21st
Tuesday	November 5th
Wednesday	November 20th
Thursday	December 5th
Friday	December 20th

Police Committee, 9:30 a. m.

Health Committee, 10:30 a. m.

Board of Works, 2 p. m.

Fire, Water and Light, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday	April 4th
Friday	April 19th
Saturday	May 4th
Saturday	May 18th
Tuesday	June 4th
Wednesday	June 19th
Thursday	July 4th
Friday	July 19th
Saturday	August 3rd
Monday	August 19th
Wednesday	September 4th
Thursday	September 19th
Friday	October 4th
Saturday	October 19th
Monday	November 4th
Tuesday	November 19th
Wednesday	December 4th
Thursday	December 19th

NOTE—For future reference cut this out.

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The King's Royal Descent From King David

(By the Rev. A. B. Grimaldi, M.A.)

The possible descent of Queen Victoria from King David was first entered upon in the present day by Rev. F. R. A. Glover, M.A. ("England the Remnant of Judah," London, 1861). He did not, however, attempt to give the genealogy link by link, nor enter into the proofs in detail. Since then the whole subject of Her Majesty's Jewish ancestry has been further examined by various students and writers on our Israelitish origin. Mr. J. C. Stephens has compiled a "Genealogical Chart, showing the Connection between the House of David and the Royal Family of Britain." (Liverpool, 1877.) This gives the descent from Abraham to Zedekiah in full, as found in Matthew. It then gives twelve generations only between Heremon, B.C. 580, and Victoria, A.D. 1819, thus, of course, omitting a great number of links. The descent of our Royal Family from the royal line of Judah is, however, no new discovery. The Saxon kings traced themselves back to Odin, who was traced back to his descent from David, as may be seen in a very ancient M.S. in the Herald's College, London; and in Sharon Turner. ("History of the Anglo-Saxons," vol. I.) The full and complete genealogy of Victoria does not appear to have been ever printed; and it has, therefore, been thought that it would be useful, as well as interesting, to put it on record, both for reference and testimony. In its compilation reliable works of reference have been used—such as Anderson ("Royal Genealogies," London, 1732), Keating ("History of Ireland," Dublin, 1723), Lavoisne ("Genealogical and Historical Atlas," London, 1814), as well as those mentioned above, and others. Perfect accuracy is hardly to be expected in such an attempt; but it is believed that the genealogy is as correct as our present knowledge of this obscure and intricate subject will permit.

In the following list those who have reigned have K or Q prefixed to their names. The dates after private names refer to their birth and death; those after Sovereign's names, to their accession and death. Wherever known the wives have been mentioned. Besides those mentioned in Genesis, some have been obtained from Polano ("The Talmud," London, 1877. b. and d. stand for born and died.

ADAM TO EDWARD VII.

GENERATIONS.

1. Adam (B.C. 4000—3070), Eve.
2. Seth (B.C. 3876—2978).
3. Enos (B.C. 3765—2860).
4. Cainan (B.C. 3675—2765).
5. Mahalaleel (B.C. 3605—2710).
6. Jared (B.C. 3540—2578).
7. Enoch (B.C. 3378—3013).
8. Methusalah (B.C. 3313—2344).
9. Lamech (B.C. 3126—2344).
10. Noah (B.C. 2944—2006), Naamah.
11. Shem (B.C. 2442—2158).
12. Arphaxad (B.C. 2342—1904).
13. Salah (B.C. 2307—2126).
14. Heber (B.C. 2277—2187).
15. Peleg (B.C. 2243—2004).
16. Reu (B.C. 2213—2026).
17. Serug (B.C. 2181—2049).
18. Nahor (B.C. 2052—2003).
19. Terah (B.C. 2122—2083), Amtheta.
20. Abraham (B.C. 1992—1817), Sarah.
21. Isaac (B.C. 1896—1716), Rebekah.
22. Jacob (B.C. 1837—1690), Leah.
23. Judah (b. B.C. 1753), Tamar.
24. Hesron.
25. Aram.
26. Aminadab.
27. Naashon.
28. Salmon.
29. Boaz (B.C. 1312), Ruth.
30. Obed.
31. Jesse.

(KINGS OF ISRAEL.)

32. K. David (B.C. 1085—1015), Bathsheba.
33. K. Solomon (B.C. 1033—975), Naamah.
34. K. Rehoboam (B.C. 958—955).
35. K. Abijam (B.C. 958—955).
36. K. Asa (B.C. 955—914), Azubah.
37. K. Jehoshaphat (B.C. 914—889).
38. K. Jehoram (B.C. 889—885), Athaliah.
39. K. Ahaziah (B.C. 906—884), Zibiah.
40. K. Joash (B.C. 885—839), Jehoaddan.
41. K. Amaziah (B.C. b. 864, d. 810), Jecoliah.
42. K. Uzziah (B.C. b. 826, d. 758), Jerushah.
43. K. Jotham (B.C. b. 783, d. 742).
44. K. Ahaz (B.C. b. 787, d. 726), Abi.
45. K. Hezekiah (B.C. b. 751, d. 698), Hephzibah.
46. K. Manasseh (B.C. b. 710, d. 643), Meshullemeth.
47. K. Amon (B.C. b. 621, d. 641), Jedidah.
48. K. Josiah (B.C. b. 649, d. 610), Hamutah.
49. K. Zedekiah (B.C. 578—599).

(KINGS OF IRELAND.)

50. K. Heremon (fl. B.C. 580), Tea Tephi.
51. K. Irial Faidh (reigned 10 years.
52. K. Eithriall (reigned 20 years).
53. Follain.
54. K. Tighernmas (reigned 50 years).
55. Eanbotha.
56. Smiorguil.
57. K. Fiachadh Labbriane (reigned 24 years).
58. K. Aongus Ollmuchaidh (reigned 21 years).
59. Maoin.
60. K. Rotheachta (reigned 25 years).
61. Dein.
62. K. Siorna Saoghalach (reigned 21 years).
63. Oholla Olchaoin.
64. K. Giallchadh (reigned 9years).
65. K. Aodhain Glas (reigned 20 years).
66. K. Simeon Breac (reigned 6 years).
67. K. Muireadach Bolgrach (reigned 4 years).
68. K. Fiachadh Tolgrach (reigned 7 years).
69. K. Duach Laidhrach (reigned 10 years).
70. Oochaidh Buaiglicrg.
71. K. Ugaine More the Great (reigned 30 years).
72. K. Cobthach Coalbreag (reigned 30 years).
73. Mollage.
74. Jarain Gleofathach (reigned 1 years).
75. K. Conla Cunaidh Caelgach (reigned 4 years).
76. K. Oilioila Caisfhiachach (reigned 25 years).
77. K. Eochaidh Foltcathan (reigned 11 years).
78. K. Aongus Tuirmheach Teamharch (reigned 30 years).
79. K. Eana Aighneach (reigned 28 years).
80. Labhra Luire.
81. Blathachta.
82. Eazambuig Eamhua.
83. Roighnein Ruadh.
84. Finlogha.
85. Fiag.
86. K. Eochaidh Feidhlioch (reigned 12 years).
87. Fincamhnas.
88. K. Lugheidh Riaghdearg.
89. K. Crionthnan Niadhnar (reigned 16 years).
90. Fearaidhach Fion Feachtnuigh.
91. K. Fiachadh Finnolaidh (reigned 20 years).
92. K. Tuathal Teachtmar (reigned 30 years).
93. K. Coun Ceadchathach (reigned 20 years).
94. K. Arb Aonfiar (reigned 30 years).
95. K. Carnaie Uasda (reigned 40 years).
96. K. Caibre Liffeachair (reigned 27 years).
97. K. Fiachadh Sreabthuine (reigned 30 years).
98. K. Muireadhach Tireach (reigned 30 years).
99. K. Eochaidh Moigmeodhin (reigned 7 years).
100. K. Niall of the Nine Hostages.
101. Eogan.
102. K. Muireadhach.
103. Earca.

(KINGS OF ARGYLESHIRE.)

104. K. Feargus More (A.D. 437).
105. K. Dongard (d. 457).
106. K. Conran (d. 535).
107. K. Aidan (d. 604).
108. K. Eugene IV (d. 622).
109. Donald IV. (d. 650).
110. Dongard.
111. K. Eugene V (d. 692).
112. Findan.
113. K. Eugene VII. (d. A.D. 721), Spondan.
114. K. Etthnus (d. A.D. 761), Fergina.
115. K. Achaius (d. A.D. 819), Fergusia.
116. K. Alpin (d. A.D. 834).

(SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.)

117. K. Kenneth II. (d. A.D. 854).
118. K. Constantin II. (d. A.D. 874).
119. K. Donald VI. (d. A.D. 903).
120. K. Malcolm (d. A.D. 958).
121. K. Kenneth III. (d. A.D. 994).
122. K. Malcolm (d. A.D. 1003).
123. Beatrix m. Thane Albanach.
124. K. Duncan I. (d. A.D. 1040). [garet of England
125. K. Malcolm III. Canmore (A.D. 1055—1093), Mar-
126. K. David I. (d. A.D. 1153), Maud of Northumberland.
127. Prince Henry (d. A.D. 1152), Adama of Surrey.
128. Earl David (d. A.D. 1219), Maud of Chester.
129. Isobel m. Robert Bruce III.
130. Robert Bruce IV. m. Isobel of Gloucester.
131. Robert Bruce V m. Martha of Carrick.
132. K. Robert I. Bruce (A.D. 1306—1329), Mary of Burke.
133. Margary Bruce m. Walter Stewart III.
134. K. Robert II. (d. A.D. 1390), Euphemia of Ross d. A.D. 1376).
135. K. Robert III. (d. A.D. 1406), Arabella Drummond (d. A.D. 1401).
136. K. James I. (A.D. 1424—1437), Joan Beaufort.
137. K. James II. (d. A.D. 1460), Margaret of Guelfres (d. A.D. 1463).
138. K. James III. (d. A.D. 1488), Margaret of Denmark (d. A.D. 1484).
139. K. James IV. (d. A.D. 1543), Margaret of England (d. A.D. 1539).
140. K. James V. (d. A.D. 1542), Mary of Lorraine (d. A.D. 1560).
141. Q. Mary (d. A.D. 1587), Lord Henry Darnley.
(Sovereigns of Great Britain.)
142. K. James VI. and I. (A.D. 1603—1625), Ann of Denmark.
143. Princess Elizabeth (1596—1613), K. Frederick of Bohemia.
144. Princess Sophia m. Duke Ernest of Brunswick.
145. K. George I. (1698—1727), Sophia Dorothea Zelle (1667—1726).
146. K. George II. (1727—1760), Princess Caroline of Auspach (1683—1737).
147. Prince Frederick of Wales (1707—1751), Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha.
148. K. George III. (1760—1820), Princess Victoria of
150. Q. Victoria (b. 1819, 1837—1901), Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
151. K. Edward VII. (b. 1841, c. 1902), Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

HALE OLD MEN.

Not long ago a spirited man of eighty-five sat at our desk and dilated upon his future life plans with as much zest as any youth could do.

"I intend to have good times during the next fifteen years," he jovially said, and if he lives, he will.

While at Bay View recently we were thrown into pleasant association with Rev. Dr. Seth Reed and wife, and we found "the grand old man of Detroit conference" all intent on the selection of a lot and the building of a cottage, the same as he did a third of a century ago, when that noble resort was first opened. It was on his motion in the long ago that the place was called Bay View, and he drove the first nail in the floor of the great auditorium which has echoed so long to the strains of music and of eloquence. About sixteen years ago Dd. Reed sold his cottage and had not visited Bay View since until this year, and now he proposes to re-establish himself there—a commendable thing to do. A man is never too old to do what he feels he ought.

Thomas A. Edison asserts that he intends to live to be at least 150 years old, and that he knows how to live that long.

"I work eighteen hours a day," he says, "and sleep six. The six that I put in bed are filled with solid rest and are plenty for me. I eat regularly, but only a little at a time, and I find my best rest in my work. I think that the man that keeps right on at his work keeps himself young."

Undoubtedly there is wisdom in that last hint. Youth cannot forsake the man who keeps right on doing things whether he gets old in years or not. It is far better to die trying to achieve than to exist uselessly while waiting to die.

The world admires the man who is game to the last, who plans to have his best times in his latest years.

Not many weeks ago the newspapers were telling how James B. Hammond, the typewriter inventor, had sailed on the first lap of a series of trips that will eventually take hi maround the world. This plucky American sailed away on his new ninety-five-foot gasoline yacht Louger II. She is equipped with sail, and Mr. Hammond expects to get about fifteen knots out of her when the breezes are favorable and the engines are going at top notch.

He is seventy-three years old and expects to gasoline through the seven seas and most of the lakes for the next twenty-seven years, or until he reaches the hundred mark. Then, he declares, he will turn his ship over to the government as a model of the perfect motor yacht of this period. He has a refrigerating plant to cool the ship in summer, and a heating plant for use in winter. His skipper is a Finn, Capt. Into; the cook is the skipper's wife, and the skipper's cousin is the wireless operator. Mr. Hammond has aboard also a nurse, a masseur, a secretary, a chauffeur, Pinkie, a phonograph and an automobile, for which there is a cockpit garage especially constructed from designs of Mr. Hammond.

At first thought the whole project seems foolish and impossible, but with all the comforts of home thus provided for, why should not this rich old man sail away if he wants to on a 27-year cruise ere he weighs anchor for the cruise that will know no ending? The lakes and seas he will now sail have shores, but there is a shoreless sea that fire cannot warm, nor ice cool, nor automobiles traverse, nor wireless operators compass. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hammond, and all other brave old men who keep doing things, is as well equipped for the eternal voyage as for the comparatively brief one he has now entered upon.

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NOTES OF THE WEST

(Continued from page 1)

the wood blocks being laid at a very rapid rate, and to my mind far too rapid. One can see by watching the process adopted how it is that wood block paving has fallen in to some disfavor here.

Sufficient care is not taken with the under bed of concrete. It's one thing to get a good bite on the block, but such rough finish as is being used will reproduce itself in the upper paving, once the cushion of sand is disturbed. Again, no selection or passing for use or rejection of the blocks is attempted. They are just scrambled into position. The same result for cost could be obtained by having fewer layers and taking more care with the work.

The contractors, to give them their due, have been pretty slick with the job all through, and have had great crowds of men and material constantly on the job, which has been very smartly handled from the word "Go."

Congratulations to J. H. Vickers & Co., the well-known Vancouver contracting firm, who have been awarded the contract for the new C. P. R. roundhouse and boiler shops at Coquitlam, round about $40,000. This is the first instalment of the large works that will ultimately be put up there in the course of time, but all real estate owners cannot make a fortune out of one such place as Coquitlam. Both this and Port Mann has been pretty well discounted, and it would be wise to give them both a rest pro tem.

Messrs. Vickers & Co. have been the low tenderers also for the Surrey municipal hall and have their hands pretty full for the time being. I am more than pleased with their success, as they have had to face some tough competition of the American variety peculiar to Vancouver.

Straightforward dealing and plain honesty will always put a rogue down in the long run, and Messrs. Vickers & Co. will shortly be exposing in court a slim specimen of Yankee cute tactics as I have met with—and I have had some doped out in my time. The old story—the better you treat a man or a rogue, rather, the more he turns and bites the hand he once fed out of.

South Vancouver school trustees made a tactical error in flouting the B. C. Society of Architects over the school competition plans, as this society now numbers over 80 members composed of gentlemen who are being constantly consulted about building locations by clients who have not full knowledge of a particular district, and it is hardly to be expected that these architects will unduly press the claims of South Vancouver when there are equally desirable locations to choose from. The whole matter arose from a misunderstanding, as when the council called for plans they had no knowledge of any kind of rules which govern such competitors. It was up to the B. C. S. A. to inform all local bodies of what are the true ethics in such matters and to forward a set of proposed rules for holding such public competitions. In the absence of such, South Vancouver erred in error.

The members of our own council were also in error in turning down the school trustees' "cut" of $5,000 as an "insult," after the trustees had spent many hours trying to find every possible saving. Mr. Thomas Duke took a very manly open course by publicly declaring his desire to refuse further "insults" of that kind.

The truth of the matter is that our beautiful system of single tax, which is only a bundle of all other taxes, is gradually leading the city into financial deep water. At all events one very desirable cut was quite overlooked, which would have been immensely popular, and that is to have cut down the aldermen's salaries to the old figure.

So far as one could gather, the council had only the teachers' salaries to fall back upon, and of that sum the Provincial Government furnish $460.00 for each teacher, which it is well for the ratepayers to remember.

The New Timers' League is an organization that promises well for the banding together of many thousands of new settlers here who in the past have been rather "out of it" in many vital matters. One thing I am in hearty accord with them, and that is to stop this everlastring tinkering with the municipal constitution. That such a course cannot but be harmful to Vancouver is hardly open to doubt. I came across one firm's representative who has a million dollars invested here, and he says not another cent would have been sent this way from that source had the commission nonsense gone through.

A cable was dispatched to England the moment the Government decision was known, that it could not pass the last session, and Vancouver may be congratulated from having escaped a very awkward piece of business, as it was intended to fight the charter right up to the Privy Council as being a violation of constitutional law.

I have received the valuable and well-bound Vol. 1 of the Conservation of Canada—Water Powers—which is a most useful addition to our knowledge on the subject, besides a host of maps and splendid information. The volume also deals with all the Federal and Provincial regulations governing use and storage of water. There is a special article also on Stave Falls and views on Buntzen and Coquitlam Lakes.

PROFESSOR ODLUM'S COMMENTS ON LIVING TOPICS.

(Continued from page 1)

vince in the Dominion, or any STATE IN THE UNION." "Vancouver Daily Sun." And yet the "Sun" has been rearing and tearing around at a most tragic rate for some time past. It rails against the present government and tells its readers that our Province is going to the Bow-wows. With loud shouts and terrific calls, it tells the electors to support Mr. Ralph Smith, Alderman Enright and BRUCE with votes enough to put them into the provincial legislature. He says: "Send us down, and then we will change things at Victoria." Yes, they would change things. But what a change! The "Sun" has informed the public that British Columbia's "Credit is Better than that of Other Provinces and States." Then what is the "Change" that Bruce, Ald. Enright and Mr. Ralph Smith would work? He says, "Send Us Down." And the electors answer: "Yes, we will send you DOWN."

Mr. Ralph Smith and His Political History.

Vancouver electors cannot readily forget the past history of Mr. Smith. He stood for continuing Manitoba as a post-stamp, unless that province would submit to the unjust demands of Laurier and his foreign masters. He stood for the unjust treatment of the two new prairie provinces when they were forced to make provision for internal foreign rule. No, we cannot forget Mr. Smith's political history. And further: Even now he is advocating free trade, thus showing that, if he could get into the right spot, he would make an attempt to give our natural resources away to foreign exploiters. He would, in following an abstract will-o'-the-wisp, grant free trade to any and all comers, even though they would keep up a high trade wall against Canada. Let him spend his energies in taking a concrete world as it is. The nations insist on trade protection. Let Canada have the good sense that she has shown, and hold to equal terms with the rest of the world. But if Mr. Smith wishes to talk FREE TRADE, let him do so in relation to the various nations within the British Empire. This is the realm of practical free trade politics. The academic, abstract, useless dreaming about world free trade is not in good taste, especially after the vote of last September.

The Solid Five Must Go to Victoria Again.

There can be no doubt that the highest interests of Vancouver and the province can best be served by sending back the FIVE who have so ably represented the city of Vancouver in the past. They are all experienced men, and are devoted to the welfare of the general interests of their riding as well as of the whole province. Each of these FIVE has certain strong opposition. Hence those who wish good government should cast their votes for the whole ticket, otherwise there is a danger of dropping out some of the best available material of the Conservative party for some of the worst of the Liberal party.

While many would be glad to see two or three more in opposition, still it would be a most dangerous policy to attempt to give effect to such a desire. There is no way of regulating such a wish, for what might be attempted in one riding might be attempted in all where elections are under way. Hence those who wish to continue a strong, upright, fearless, wise administration should support the "Solid Five."

The Provincial Liberal Party.

Even though we are in the midst of an election, one must take time to express his appreciation of the wisdom and manliness of the best of the Liberal party. It is a fact, and well known, that the best and wisest of Liberals are sick and tired of the course adopted by the Heeler class, the extreme and anarchic element now largely in control. This accounts for the fact that so few good men could be had to take up the banner at this election. One must honor Mr. Smith for his big-heartedness in acceding to the continued call for his nomination. There can be no doubt that he would gladly have kept out of the fray, but fidelity and devotion to his political friends forced him to accept.

But all observers know that the Liberals are badly wrecked, and are "at outs" among themselves. The causes are many, but there are two, perhaps, more important than the others. They have the habit of taking on a lot of the most extreme and dangerous elements to be found. An old name is that so well known and so often used. "Radical" is the word. But extreme disruptionist, anarchist, opportunist, is a better term. These force themselves upon the Liberals, or are invited into the Liberal ranks. In any case they are there, and they never give or permit sane government. They are the curse of the party and of all lands. Let the sound LIBERALS drive them out, and what they thus get rid of will be replaced by ten times the number of wiser and safer men. Hosts annually pass over to the Conservatives because of this very fact.

The other important factor, and to some extent a natural child of the first, is this: The mass of the Liberal papers, which are supposed to reflect the opinions and convictions of the party, have too low an Imperial platform. They are always ready to take on any kind of change or principle that would separate Canada, or Australia, or any other British possession from the MOTHER COUNTRY. Every observant reader knows this fact. The "World" and "Sun" in Vancouver are no exceptions. They delight to write sarcastically and belittlingly of every attempt to increase our Imperial bonds, and to strengthen the EMPIRE as a whole.

And as long as they so belittle this determination to make Greater Britain still greater, then so long will they continue to drive from their ranks the best men of their party.

I could mention scores of good Liberals who reluctantly withdrew from the party because of this very thing. I listened to an aged man from Ontario, a few days ago, as he told of never having cast a vote for a Conservative. He is seventy-nine years of age. But lo, he is growing so sick of his party press on this very matter that he has written to the Premier of Ontario, saying that he has determined to give him his support.

This is crucial, and cannot be winked at, or cast aside with a sneer. Tens of thousands have left the Grit party because of this. Cannot they do something not only to hold their best men, but to win from their enemies' ranks? I write these words in all sincerity, and do so on the grounds of public interest. But "BRUCE" and the "World" will not take it to heart. Bruce is too much taken up with "Raffles," and the World is too fond of Mr. Taft and the I. W. W. to reform.

There is more heroism in a smiling face sometimes than in half of the deeds that are chronicled in battle. There may be more self-mastery in the doing of quiet duty than in the scourging of a whole calendar of saints.

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Issues Before the Electorate Upon Which the Fate of the McBride Administration Will Be Decided.

By William Blakemore.

After nine years of successful management of the affairs of the province the McBride administration is again appealing to the electors for a renewal of their confidence. The answer to that appeal will depend upon two things: the impression made upon the public by the record of the government over which Mr. McBride has presided, and the character of the policy outlined for the future. Discussing the matter upon these broad issues it would be well to look at the outstanding features of the policy which has been carried out by the government since 1903, and to note its effect in developing, upbuilding, and enriching the province.

Administration of the Law.

British Columbia has always been noted for the ability and integrity of its judiciary. The standard has been well maintained under the McBride administration. The law has been fearlessly enforced, and laws affecting public morality within the control of the Provincial Government have been greatly strengthened.

The Liquor Act.

Among the most notable achievements in this direction is the Liquor Act with which the name of Attorney-General Bowser will always be associated. This act has been in force for a year. It has reduced drunkenness; it has eliminated other crying evils of the traffic, and has deprived law-breaking licensees of their licenses. The amendments introduced at the recent session of parliament are chiefly aimed at the better protection of the interdict, the severer punishment of those who furnish him with liquor, and the prevention of "bootlegging." It is generally conceded that these amendments will strengthen the act and promote its usefulness.

Law and Order.

A zealous and efficient administration of the police department, both in municipal and rural districts, has kept crime under, and has rendered British Columbia one of the safest of provinces to live in. In addition to the general preservation of law and order, the government has been resourceful in rendering the law a terror to evil-doers. These conditions depend both on good laws and on strict administration, and to that extent the McBride government is entitled to credit and to the confidence of the people.

Development Work.

The real work of any government in British Columbia at the present time is to develop the province on well-conceived lines, looking to its future greatness. Anyone who will take the trouble to follow step by step the unfolding of Premier McBride's plans, will realize that he is content to build slowly, in order that he may build surely. Whether it be railways, roads, trails, bridges, or public buildings, it will be found that the various parts fit into a comprehensive scheme and are devised for the province and not for a section.

The Railway Policy.

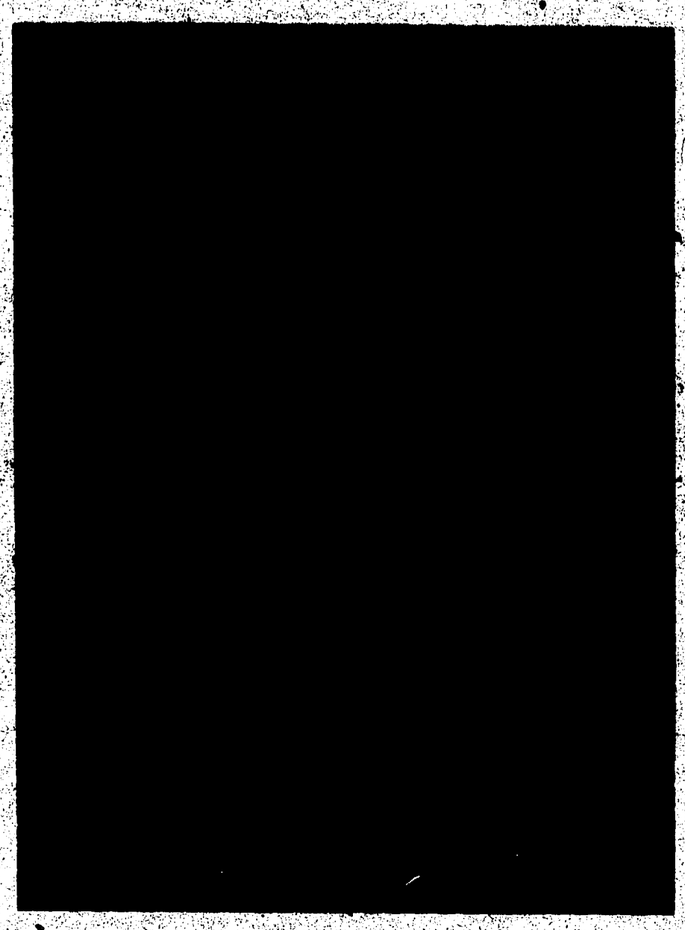
The railway policy which for two years has filled so large a share of the public attention, is a policy content with nothing short of carrying main trunk lines across the province, and connecting the transcontinental railways with the extreme western ports.

British Columbia is a province of mountains, valleys and rivers. The mountain sides are clothed with timber or sprinkled with mineral wealth. The valleys are bedded with fertile soil. Within a measurable distance of time alll these sources of wealth will be brought into reach of the steel roadway, and it will then be found that British Columbia will have a network of railways which will serve every accessible point.

Roads and Trails.

Meanwhile the preliminary work of roads, trails and bridges has engaged the attention of the government, and under the direction of an excellent minister in the Hon. Thomas Taylor, a sum of money is being spent which only a few years ago would have seemed fabulous. The amount appropriated this year is $8,000,000, a sum practically fifteen times the amount available when Mr. McBride first assumed the reins of office. It is no longer the plough and the shovel which alone are used in the construction of provincial highways, but modern mechanical appliances and a free use of surfacing material is giving the public a far better class of road. Steel and concrete are replacing wood, and in every department the best expert advice is being sought and the most up-to-date plans adopted.

A. H. B. McGOWAN



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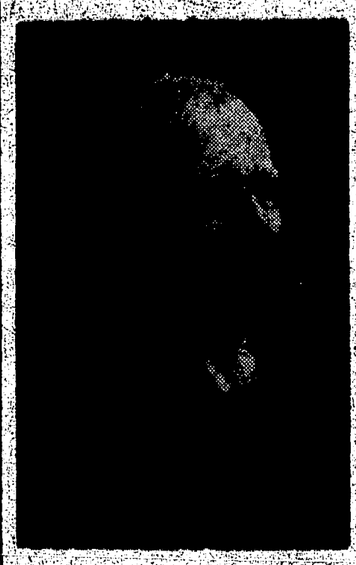
H. H. WATSON



C. E. TISDALL

The Solid Five

Whose Re-Election Is Assured

DR. G. A. McGUIGE

ONE HUNDRED AND MORE FACTS RESPECTING THE NINE YEARS RECORD OF THE McBRIDE GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Simplifying and making more effective the system of land registration.

Royal Commission to investigate municipal affairs, and recommend a uniform system.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Good roads.

Total expenditureon roads since 1903—$11,525,479.

Total expenditure on bridges since 1903—$2,581,000.

Total mileage roads and trails then, 10,956 miles; now 18,355 miles—increase nearly all in roads.

Organization of Public Works Department as separate from Lands.

Creation of system or road superintendents under direct control of engineering branch.

System of road-building reorganized.

Introduction of modern, scientific methods of road-building and road-building machinery.

Standardization of brigdes, all permanent structures being of steel and concrete and of uniform type.

Creation of inter-provincial highways.

Development of Strathcona Park, 240 square miles in area.

Capitalizing the scenic assets of the Province by roads, bridges and parks.

Comprehensive system of trunk roads throughout the Province.

Reduction in the cost of vehicular transportation to extent of 100 per cent. through improved highways.

Large reduction in the cost of road-building per mile.

EDUCATION.

Extending education under popular control throughout Province.

Free text books for school children.

Complete reorganization of educational system.

25,000 pupils enrolled in 1902-03.

50,000 pupils enrolled at present.

Entire cost of education in 1902-03, $634,357.

Entire cost of education in 1912, $2,600,000.

Establishment and endowment of University.

Establishment of Normal School in Victoria.

Establishment of Night Schools throughout the Province.

Establishment of Royal Institute of Learning, Vancouver.

Establishment of physical drill and militia training.

Establishment of domestic science in public schools.

Establishment of manual training in public schools.

340 school buildings in 1902-03.

544 school buildings in 1911-12.

AGRICULTURE.

Thorough reorganization of the Agricultural Department.

Provision for agricultural services increased from $20,000 to $285,000.

Thorough protection against insect pests and diseases through rigorous inspection.

Establishment of demonstration orchards.

Liberal assistance to and large increase in membership of farmers' institutes.

Investigation into agricultural capabilities of northern interior.

Thorough investigation and protection of live-stock.

Re-organization of live-stock association.

Reorganization of poultry association.

Reorganization of fruit-growers' association.

Reorganization of dairymen's association.

Organization of agricultural fairs association.

Liberal assistance to these associations, which are brought under direct control of Department.

Expert instruction in various branches of agriculture.

Conservation of water for irrigation of dry belt.

Agricultural staff increased from four officials to thirty-one officials.

Experimental work in pre-cooling and storage of fruit.

Appropriation $50,000 to Farmers' Institutes to encourage pure-bred stock.

Royal Commission to investigate all conditions affecting agriculture in British Columbia.

LABOR.

Fair wages on all railways and public works.

Only white labor employed.

Uncompromising attitude on exclusion and non-employment of Orientals.

Appointment of Factory Inspector.

Provision for safety of miners underground.

Royal Commission to investigate labor conditions in Province.

MINING.

Mining Department thoroughly reorganized on basis of efficiency and economy.

Mineral tax adhered to against much agitation.

Re-establishment of confidence in mining industry, owing to wise administration.

Stability of industry afforded by non-interference with mining, legislation.

Model Coal Mines Regulation Act—("Mines and Minerals," Scranton, Pennsylvania).

Affording safety to life in mining rescue parties, and provision for training men in life and mine rescue work.

RAILWAYS.

A Department of Railways created.

Three thousand miles railway added to mileage between the years 1903 and 1915.

Complete Provisional control of rates over 1,300 miles.

Inspection and control of construction and operation of these lines.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Complete reorganization of Civil Service.

Economy, quality and uniformity of administration.

Provision for Hospitals and Charities increased from $100,000 to $425,000.

Most complete and modern Mental Hospital in the world.

Reorganization of Public Health Department.

Liberal assistance to prevention of tuberculosis.

Liberal assistance for doctors and hospitals in remote parts of the Province.

Inspection and sanitation of logging, mining, lumber and railway camps.

Health inspection of public schools of Province.

WATER RIGHTS.

All water rights and sources of power transferred to Government control.

Important legislation enacted for regulation of water supply for municipal, agricultural, mining and industrial purposes.

Board of Water Commissioners appointed to administer water as to water rights.

Large revenue ensured from water as a Provincial asset.

IMMIGRATION, INFORMATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Distribution of vast amount of information issued by Provincial Bureau and Department of Agriculture in form of bulletins, maps, etc.

Extensive advertising in Great Britain and Eastern Canada by fruit exhibits, illustrated lectures and moving pictures.

Agent General's office in London greatly increased and facilities afforded for large extension of work performed.

75,000 to 100,000 new settlers now arriving annually in British Columbia.

British Columbia fruit exhibits at fairs in Great Britain swept all honors for six years.

British Columbia exhibit won highest award at Spokane Apple Show.

British Columbia potato exhibit won $1,000 Stillwell trophy at New York, in 1911, in competition with America.

Nine million acres reserved for preemption exclusively.

Many millions of money spent for roads, railways, schools, etc., for the benefit and convenience of settlers.

Establishment of Bureau of Statistics and Industries in connection with Department of Agriculture.

LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Reorganization of Lands Department.

Over 6,000,000 acres land surveyed during past four years.

Staff of draughtsmen increase from five in 1903 to forty-one in 1911.

Total area surveyed in 1903—260,000 acres.

Total area surveyed in 1911—5,450,000 acres.

Inspection of pre-emptions.

Rapid Settlement.

The effect of this generous policy is already making itself felt in the rapid settlement of the province, and settlement is the one thing most required.

The big rush awaits the road and the steel, and the stimulating effect of its approach may be well noted in the Fort George district, where the permanent settlers have increased in number, during the last year to a remarkable extent, on the assurance that the new railway policy will undoubtedly include a railway from the south, to say nothing of the impending connection with the G. T. P. from the East. Indeed, wherever the advance guard of the railway surveying staff is found, men begin to assemble. It is with governments as with private individuals; others have to go slowly at first and cut their coat according to their cloth. And so with the McBride government, which has had to pay its debts, restore its credit. There is no doubt that the extent of railway construction in the future will not be limited for want of capital.

The Land Laws.

The present happy position of affairs in British Columbia is very largely due to the excellence of our land laws. There has been a good deal of senseless denunciation of the land speculator, but it rests on no solid basis. The fairness of our laws, the equitable manner in which the Department has been conducted, and claims dealt with, has inspired confidence, and today there is no more popular security for investment than British Columbia land. It has been argued that enormous tracts have found their way into the hands of land speculators. But since these companies pay the statutory price and become thereafter constant contributors to the revenues of the province and forfeit their holdings if they fail to live up to their contract, it is not easy to see where they are hindering development, especially when it is remembered that their only chance of making good and recovering their outlay, to say nothing of earning dividends, is to colonize the land. The fact of the matter is that land companies have been the best advertisers the province has had, and they will be among the best colonizers when transportation facilities are afforded.

Protect the Pre-emptor.

In this connection it should also be remembered that the Minister of Lands, by the judicious imposition of reserves, has kept an enormous area of the best of our lands for the pre-emptor, and there is no single district in the province, except in proximity to the great cities, where a settler of this kind cannot obtain a holding.

Department of Agriculture.

Probably the best advertised department has been that of agriculture. It was a wise policy on the part of the government to set the agricultural possibilities of the province in the very forefront of its advertising scheme, and the result has more than justified the policy. Within a few short years British Columbia has demonstrated that it can furnish the finest garden, orchard and field products in the world, and the result has been to attract attention and to interest capital to an extent which no one could have anticipated.

Expansion of Trade.

The following figures show the general expansion of trade in British Columbia, and how it is spread over the various industries. The figures are instructive as illustrating the diversified interests involved, and the broad foundation upon which our prosperity is developing. The increase of the year 1911 over 1910 is indeed remarkable:

	1910.	1911.
Manufactures	$35,000,000	$45,000,000
Mining	26,183,505	23,211,816
Timber	17,160,000	24,823,000
Agriculture	14,399,090	20,837,893
Fisheries	8,000,000	11,000,000
	$100,742,595	124,872,709

A Record and a Verdict.

This is the record of Mr. McBride's administration of the affairs of the province for eight years. It is a record of success beyond the wildest hopes, success based upon an intelligent conception and a wise development of the unrivalled resouces of the province, a success which assures continued prosperity in the future. It is inconceivable that any reasonable body of men would wish to shift the reins of government. That is hardly a question for debate, but it does occur to any fair reviewer of the situation to suggest that such splendid service and such notable results entitle the administration to something more than words of praise, and that the least Mr. McBride and his colleagues have a right to expect from the electorate is a unanimous endorsation of their work.

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From Our Own Correspondent

CANADA'S INTERESTS AMPLY SAFEGUARDED, SAYS COMMISSION.

Move to Divert Waters of Lake Michigan Into Chicago Drainage Canal Brings Up Another International Question Between States and Canada—Poor Will Not Suffer for Lack of Ice This Summer—Supply of Teachers Getting Scarce—Love, Intrigue and Forgery are Milestones in Nervy Criminal's Career.

Montreal, March 15.—A move on the part of the city of Chicago to divert more water from Lake Michigan through its drainage canal has roused the shipping interests of Montreal to heights of great excitement, and protests from all parts of Canada have been pouring into the offices of the Shipping Federation here demanding that strong representations be made to the government at Ottawa in complaint of the plans the Americans are preparing to put into effect to rob Canada of her natural resources. It is contended that if the idea of the Chicagoans is allowed to become a fact the depth of the water in the channel from the great lakes to Montreal will be materially affected. The plans have already been placed before the United States government at Washington, but owing to the opposition waged by Canadian interests no action has as yet been taken on them. Since then the Canadian government has announced that nothing can be done until the International Waterways Commission has given its sanction, and the Canadian section of that commission has inferred that Canada's rights will be amply safeguarded when it comes to a show-down as to whether the waters of the great lakes shall be used for swilling out Chicago's filth or for navigation purposes.

Unlike the Long Sault dam question, this proposition absolutely becomes a menace to navigation, for it diverts waters from navigable channels and never returns them. In the case of the Long Sault no water is diverted, and the completion of the plans would actually be an aid rather than a hindrance to navigation. The Chicago people want to divert 6,000 additional second feet of water from the lakes. As the water levels of the great lakes for some years past have been below normal level, and as navigation has been extremely difficult, Canadian shipping interests consider the Chicago application extremely dangerous to the Dominion. Through the Ambassador at Washington the hearings of the case have been postponed until March 27, when it is expected that a large array of Canadian legal talent will present itself at the United States capital to put forward Canada's claims.

Free Ice for City's Poor.

From present indications it would appear that the grip the ice trust had on the city of Montreal has been fairly well broken, and that the appalling infant death rate, which has been the city's crying shame during the summer months for years, will at last be stemmed.

The city itself is going into the ice business—not to make money, but from a philanthropic point of view. And when the hot days come along again the poor mother who is unable to feed her babe because she is unable to get and keep fresh milk will be supplied with this most necessary commodity free of charge. Besides the very poor who cannot afford to buy ice at the extortionate prices charged by the ice trust, the better off, middle class people will be benefited, but in another way. A company is being formed to manufacture artificial ice, and it is said that when they get their plant into operation they will be able to supply ice at a much more reasonable rate than anyone can who has to go to the expense of cutting and hauling the real article from the river. Citizens are becoming very canny about signing contracts for ice at the old high rates, and it looks as though the ice trust were going to have rather a dull season of trade.

Teachers Are Scarce.

The Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, at its recent meeting at Quebec, appointed a sub-committee to study the question of the supply and qualification of teachers for Protestant schools. The difficulties connected with the question have often been discussed. They have their origin in conditions, some of which are peculiar to Quebec with its population divided into two sections by differences in language, and some of which are common to most communities in English-speaking North America. Men have practically abandoned the ancient and honorable profession, and even in the cities, where the pay is highest, more would be employed if they were readily available. Young women have charge, not only of most of the classes, but of most of the schools. From various causes, however, young women do not as a rule choose teaching as a profession, intending to follow it through life. There is a steady drain into other vocations which makes the term of average school service a short one. Then of late the western provinces, offering higher pay to experienced teachers, are drawing off the best both from Ontario and Quebec.

The conditions thus outlined are not those calculated to enable the schools to do the best that might be expected from them. To recognize this is, however, only the start. To provide a remedy, or even to secure an improvement, is likely to be a slow and difficult task. There are many conditions quite apart from those of educating the required number of students for the teachers' profession. There is that of reasonable remuneration, and behind this is the situation of the local populations concerned. The committee has undertaken an important duty, and if it succeeds even moderately well it will be worthy of praise.

STARTLING GROWTH OF INSANITY SHOWN DURING PAST YEAR.

Alcohol and Immorality Keep Insane Asylums Filled to Overflowing—Cost to City is Large—Quebec's Mineral Output—Move to Place Intercolonial Under Railway Commission Rule Receives Impetus—Traffic Congestion Becomes Fierce.

Montreal, March 15.—Insanity is rapidly on the increase in the city, and the cost of maintaining the insane is rising enormously year by year, according to a report completed at the city hall and forwarded to the board of control.

"The main causes of the increase in the disease," says the report, "are alcohol, immorality, increasing struggle for existence, privations and poverty."

Continuing, the report shows that there were incarcerated in the Longue Pointe and Verdun asylums 422 more patients in 1911 than in 1910. Equally striking are the figures showing what the care of the afflicted has cost the city since 1894. In that year the cost to the city was $8,365.58; in 1905, $41,986.22; in 1910, $69,403.56; in 1911, $74,534.17.

The situation is such that a thorough investigation is to be made by the city to thoroughly study existing conditions.

Quebec Mineral Output.

An advance statement of the mineral production of the province of Quebec in the year 1911 gives the total value as $8,567,000. This is an increase of $1,243,000 over the figures of 1910. It is more than double the figure in 1905, when the total was only $3,750,000.

Asbestos, as usual, is in the lead, and it is likely to retain its position. The fields are large, and there is a growing demand for their products in the arts and industries. The activity in building operations as well as greater efficiency in the modes of collecting statistics accounts for the larger production of lime, bricks and building stone, though it did not prevent a slight and unexpected reduction in the value of cement product. The table contains a number of new items, including gold and silver. The old Beauce fields, which attracted a lot of interest in the 60's of last century, are again in the seat of active operations, and although the gold and silver production noted represented metal extracted from cupriferous pyrite ores, it is possible that when the present year's record is complete there will be gold output from a new source to note.

Want Commission Control.

The Board of Trade has renewed its movement toward having the Intercolonial Railway placed under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Railway Commission, on a parity with the other company-owned Canadian railways, and this time it has sent a memorial to the Senate asking that they support this idea. This has been urged by the Board of Trade on several occasions since 1909 without success. But at a recent meeting of the Board of Trade Council a report was sent in that the executive committee, noting that this question had been taken up by the Senate, had sent an address praying that the Upper House would support their memorial of last November to the Minister of Railways and Canals, urging that the government railway be placed under the control of the Railway Commission. It was understood that this matter was to be introduced to the Senate by Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain.

As many other public bodies are of the same opinion as Montreal's Board of Trade, and as a concerted effort is being made to bring pressure to bear upon the government, it is not considered unlikely that the desired result will be obtained.

MAINTENANCE GANGS TO KEEP ROADS IN REPAIR.

British Columbia Takes Step in Right Direction—Influence of Canadian Highway Association is Being Felt.

New Westminster, B. C., March 15.—With a view to giving the roads of the province more attention than has been the case in past years, the Department of Public Works has provided for the establishment of maintenance gangs, which will be stationed along the route of the Canadian Highway, and also on the other traveled roads of the province.

The establishment of maintenance gangs is one of indirect results of the convention of road superintendents held in Victoria last month, when thirty-three superintendents were in session for three days. The announcement that maintenance gangs would be placed on the roads of this year was not made public, but was obtained from the Deputy Minister of Public Works, W. W. Foster, by F. W. Luce, secretary of the Canadian Highway Association.

This move on the part of the department can be traced, in a measure, to the efforts of the Canadian Highway Association for the betterment of road standards in British Columbia, as it was one of the requests brought to the notice of the ministers at an audience with the officers of the Canadian Highway Association, early in January.

In speaking of the necessity of keeping the roads of this province in good shape, not only for motor traveling, but also for the benefit of other classes of vehicles, W. J. Kerr, president of the Canadian Highway Association, said:

"It cannot be regarded as good economy to build roads without making suitable provision to maintain and to keep them in a proper state of repair. Municipalities undertaking the construction of good roads should carefully face this responsibility. It is not one of an alarming character in point of cost, any more than is the cost of construction; for it has been found that a system of main roads can be built and maintained in any community without burdensome taxation. A system of continuous maintenance should be adopted in every county whereby roads will be repaired as soon as holes or wheel tracks commence, so that the more rapid wear of rutted and uneven road surfaces will not follow.

"By placing one man on a section of road, with cart, horse, a pick and pounder, and a few simple tools, with a quantity of broken stone at his disposal, roads can be systematically maintained for all time in good condition. Similar results follow from keeping a crew of men constantly engaged under a superintendent, working systematically over a fixed mileage of road, with a steam roller, grader, and the necessary road metal for resurfacing. Important parts of maintenance are the cutting of grass and weeds on the roadside, the annual cleaning of ditches, and removing the shoulders that are continually forming at the edges of the road from the accumulation of dust."

The first of these maintenance gangs is now at work on the old Mill Bay road, now known as Shawnigan drive, part of the Island highway which runs from Victoria to Nanaimo. That this road is one of the finest in this province is attributed to the excellence of the work of this gang and to the thoroughness of the system.

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CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

(AUTHOR OF "GOLD, GOLD IN CARIBOO," ETC.)

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On anyone else, gum boots would have been a horror, shapeless, huge, mud-bespattered. On her they only made you wonder where gum boots so astoundingly small and smart could have been made. Besides, they suggested an apology, if one were needed, for the extreme brevity of Kitty's skirts.

The fire was the most daring gallant in that crowd. It was he who touched Kitty's white throat with his rosy fingers, he who lit the deep blue of her laughing eyes, who threw that velvety shadow which so emphasized the full curve of her saucy chin, and, because even he became timid and uncertain in such a place, made you wonder whether that was a dimple just beyond the curve of those sweet red lips.

Yes, Kitty was pretty, and knew it perhaps too well, pretty with that face which has haunted England for so many happy centuries, going a Christmassing on the pillion behind old-fashioned fathers long ago, looking down perhaps as Guinevere or Gwendoline upon the mailed knights of the tournay, or to-day making young men's pulses beat as they pass through the Army and Navy Stores, where perhaps one meets more pretty women to the acre than in any other space on earth.

"Now sing, some one," ordered Mrs. Rolt.

"You don't mind my tobacco, do you?"

"No, of course not."

Taking his pipe from his mouth, Jim had started at Anstruther's words, and looked a surprised question at the Boss's wife. He had never dreamed that a man might not smoke in camp.

"All right, Jim, it's only Mr. Anstruther's English frills. Where we breathe we smoke in B. C., my husband says. He is my law. But must I give you a lead?" and without waiting for an answer she began to sing the "Old Swanee River" in a rich contralto voice, which gave to the words an infinite pathos as they died away in that homeless waste.

By a camp fire a song must have a chorus; without it the gregarious instinct of man is unsatisfied. Perhaps man sings, in part, because he is a little afraid of nature's silence, as I of all choruses those French-Canadian choruses, roaring, rollicking, boating ditties, of which Jim sang one or two, have done more to hunt the blue devils from the rivers of lower Canada than anything else in the world.

They are full of a spirit of a recklessly daring people, and Jim sang them with the spirit of an old-time voyageur, and an accent which if not Parisian, was at least not London. It was noticeable in Jim that though his English was apt to stumble and wonder into all sorts of by-ways of slang, his French was good enough, and his English vocabulary at least as ample as an Englishman's. It was only with the constantly recurring phrases of every-day life that he and those of his kind played the mountebank. It was well for the more scholarly Anstruther perhaps that he did not follow the cowboy in any foreign tongue. Instead he sang them "The Hounds of the Meynell," and for the first time during that picnic Frank Anstruther placed himself, and was at home.

As he sang you knew what that spare horseman's figure meant; you realized where that lean high-bred face would seem a true type, and to Kitty, dreaming as he sang, came a vision of an old, many-gabled house, set, as one's ancestors loved to set them, in a wooded hollow, all the lawns of it alive with hounds, and round the porch of it a group of such men and horses as only England can turn out. Amongst them all that duffer who could do nothing right in Canada, had been the best man in the county.

"Say," said Combe, when the song was finished, "ain't it pretty hard to find a fox nowadays in the Old Country?"

Anstruther came back from the Vale with a start, and perhaps because you cannot adjust yourself to your environments in five seconds, answered a little superciliously.

"No, why should it be. People don't shoot foxes there."

"They are wild, Jim, like our Coyotes," put in Mrs. Rolt.

"There ain't no bounty on them then. Don't they play old Harry with the ranchers?"

"If they do we pay for it."

"Oh, well you see, I ain't been in England myself. I was raised in Canada, and it is good enough for me. I knew there were plenty of foxes when my grandfather hunted the Old Larkshire, but I fancied that the people would have been too thick on the ground now for any wild thing to live. This country is big enough, you'd think, but the Yanks have killed out the buffaloes, and will kill out most other things before they are through."

"When my grandfather hunted the Old Larkshire." It was said in such a quiet, matter-of-fact way that it took Anstruther's breath away, and yet he, who knew the annals of fox-hunting better than he knew his Bible, remembered that one of the best masters the Old Larkshire had ever had was Sir Greville Combe.

Could this fellow in shaps and flannel shirt, who spoke such appalling English, be grandson to Sir Greville?

A quiet smile on Mrs. Rolt's face told him that it was so. In after years Anstruther learned to look through the clothes of the West and see the men beneath, but at the moment a horror took him, and he wondered how long it would take to make him a cowboy.

That was what he came out to be, or so he had told his father and his friends, but looking up he caught Kitty's blue eyes fixed upon him, and knew that he had lied.

"Do you think that I should ever make a cowboy, Miss Clifford?"

The question was very direct, and merited a snubbing, but Kitty had been caught at a disadvantage. There had been more in her eyes than she meant to show just yet, so she stumbled, and Mrs. Rolt answered for her.

"Oh, I suppose you would learn to ride."

"Thank you. I thought that was the one thing I could do."

"On schooled horses. You haven't tried a buck jumper yet."

"Yes he has, though," put in Combe, looking up from the plug he was whittling.

"And you did not give us a chance of seeing the show! That was mean, Jim."

"There wasn't much of a show."

"Well, I'm not sure that you would do much better yourself over a post and rails," said the girl hotly. "It all depends what you are used to. I suppose you put him on Job. That brute would throw anyone but a broncho buster."

"Didn't throw Mr. Anstruther anyway."

"What! Did not Job get him off?" The girl's whole face lit up with pleasure and pride in her friend.

"Wasn't to be done unless that cayuse had shed his hide," said Jim quietly. "Your friend can ride," and if Jim put a little too much stress upon "your friend" the admission that he could ride was very hearty and generous for a cowboy who was jealous.

The girl knew it; knew, too, that horsemanship was Jim Combe's great gift, and for a moment her eyes dwelt seriously on that big loose figure in shaps, that old friend who had taught her so much, and borne with her so long. If only he could speak English if only he was not "so Canadian," would he not be the better man of the two?

A year ago, before she had been dazzled by the glamor and luxury of the Old Country, she would have been able to answer. Now she hesitated.

"After Combe's testimonial, which I appreciate, do you think I shall ever make a cowboy?" persisted Anstruther.

"Riding is not all. It may make a cowboy. I was thinking rather of a Western man."

"And your ideal of a Western man is a high one?"

"Just the highest. Your best Westerner is the best that can be made out of the best English material, tempered by such a life as man ought to lead."

They were getting into deep water, and Mrs. Rolt was not sorry to see Combe reappear, carrying a huge load of brush, boughs of young pines, which he waved one at a time through the smoke of the camp fire, until most of the rain drops had left them.

With these he vanished into the cabin, and after a long absence, returned to announce, "bed time, ladies. I'm afraid that your bed isn't what it might be, but with your slickers over that brush, and your blankets, it will be dry enough. Don't worry to turn out till I call you."

"Where are you going to sleep?"

"We'll sleep right here, if Mr. Anstruther don't mind, so as to be handy in case you want anything. Let's go and look at the horses, Anstruther. Good-night," and the two strolled away into the night whilst the ladies turned in.

CHAPTER III.

Cattle Thieves

"Are you men up?"

The mist wreathes of early morning, the very last of them, were slowly trailing away like dainty long-skirted dames from the hollow below the cabin, and the top half of the sun was showing through the timber which crowned the rise to the east of the camp, when Mrs. Rolt's head was protruded from the cabin door to ask the above question.

But no one answered her. The fire had been made up and the men's blankets were hung on the bars of the corral, but there was no other sign of life if you except a grey bird like a jay, who was making a careful inspection of relics.

"No one here, Kitty," Mrs. Rolt called back into the cabin. "Now is our chance to make our toilet, and of course that dear old Jim has everything fixed for us, basin and water and towels. Makes me feel quite 'to home' as he'd say."

"How do you know that it was Jim?"

"How do I know, you ungrateful girl? Hasn't Jim done these things ever since we came to the country. You don't suppose that your new chum would ever have thought of it?"

"I think that you are very hard on my new chum," said the girl, showing a delightfully rosy face in a mist of disordered hair.

"And I think that you are hard on your old—friend," retorted Mrs. Rolt.

She had almost said more than she had intended to, but caught herself up in time and buried her face healthily in the basin to hide her confusion.

"Polly."

"Well?" blowing the soapsuds out of her eyes and shaking the water from her wet hair.

"What an object you do look, dear. It's lucky your fringe is natural."

"Is that all you wanted to say, Miss? I am all natural and so were you before you went back to England. Now you must needs wear that thing!" and she pointed indignantly to a portion of Kitty's looks which that charming maiden carried in her hand."

"You must wear a toupee in England. How would you keep your hair smart without one."

Mrs. Rolt held up her hands with a little gesture of horror.

"Spare me that word, Kitty, before breakfast at any rate. Smart! That is your gospel nowadays. Who said that you must be smart. I loath smart people."

"You prefer—Jims."

"Yes, infinitely. Jim is a man."

"And Mr. Anstruther is not?"

"I did not say so. I don't know. He may be one in embryo, but he'll take a lot of making."

"Would you not rather that Jim had some of your pet aversion's 'makin's' in the English language for instance. Or is it necessary to talk like a broncho buster to be a man?"

Polly Rolt hesitated. She did not want to lie. Indeed downright truthfulness was one of her occasionally painful characteristics, but she did not like to admit any blemishes in her favorite.

"Oh, well, fine English is as easy to put on, for a man like Jim, as your toupee is for you. A man must speak the language of a country if he wants to be understood in it. You used to understand Jim well enough before you went home."

"And now I don't. He seems to me to have changed. In some way he does not seem to be natural any more."

"I thought your complaint was that he was not sufficiently artificial—smart I mean."

"He isn't that, either. But hurry up. Here they come," and the two ladies whisked round the corner and into the seclusion of their cabin, to put on the last finishing touches.

A minute later they were congratulating Combe and Anstruther upon a fine buck which the two slung in the wagon.

"Who shot it, Jim? You, of course," asked Kitty, her dainty head as trim as if she had just parted from her maid, though Mrs. Rolt's fringe was still a trifle damp and straight.

"No, Mr. Anstruther killed him."

"And that is all I had to do with it," added Anstruther. "Combe found his tracks; I went right away from them, walked all over the country until I was beginning to grow tired. He told me to get my rifle ready at the foot of a hog's back, and as we peeped over said 'shoot!' That is all I knew of our hunt."

"Jim had him picketted for you," said the girl.

Jim laughed. "Picketted to his feed Miss Kitty. T'aint much of a trick to know where a buck would be this time in the morning."

"It is a trick you will owe your steak to, more than to my rifle," retorted Anstruther generously, and then between them they set about preparations for breakfast.

Before that meal was over, the Indian, Pretty Dick, came up with the horses.

"Plenty man track in the swamp," he said.

"Fairclough's boys been hunting, I expect," said Jim, "though it's a long way for them to come for deer meat. I saw their tracks. Didn't you notice them going up that first rise to our right, Anstruther?"

"No. I saw nothing. I was looking for a deer."

"Not Fairclaw crowd, Jim. Milk tum tum Chilcotins," put in Pretty Dick.

"What does he say?" asked Anstruther.

"Says he thinks they were Chilcotin Indians. Why do you think so, Dick?"

"Me see old camp. See plenty little sticks go this way," pointing south. "You come along, Jim, I show you."

The two went away together, and after a short absence returned. When they did so, even Kitty could see that something had gone wrong.

"What is it, Jim?" asked Mrs. Rolt.

"Chilcotins. Khelowna's band, I think."

"That doesn't matter, does it? Old Khelowna is all right. They won't bother us?"

"I suppose not. No, of course, they won't. Old Khelowna is as tame as a wet hen, but I don't like that," and he held out for inspection a small piece of fawn-colored hide.

Anstruther took it and turned it over in his hand. "A buck's ear," he said, in the tone of a squire who had found a rabbit wire. "The beggars have been shooting our deer, but you can't prevent them, can you? There's no game law in this free country."

"No, we can't stop them shooting deer and don't want to. There's plenty for all, but that's not a buck's ear. The Risky Ranch don't mark deer."

Anstruther saw then that the ear had been cut in a peculiar fashion, so as to make it swallow-tailed.

"Why, that is our mark, Jim," cried the Boss's wife.

"That's what I'm thinking, Mrs. Rolt. That's our mark sure. The Boss will have to keep an eye on those fellows. There's been a lot of stock missing lately."

"The Boss won't like that."

"No, nor I'm afraid you won't like what I'm going to say, but there's no help for it. We've got to give up our shoot and go back. We'll have to round up those cattle thieves right away."

Kitty's face fell. She had looked forward to her shooting picnic and hated to give it up.

"What should you do if we were not with you, Jim?" she asked.

"Follow them right away."

"But you couldn't take them all single-handed."

"No, nor don't want to, but I could see who they were for sure, and maybe get proofs against them."

"Why could we not go with you, Jim?" suggested Kitty. "It would be better fun than hunting. I'm a born detective."

The girl's bright face was all alive with excitement. The thought of fear had never yet entered her head. To tell the truth there are in British Columbia no terrible legends of Indian warfare to shake any one's nerves. There, the ordinary Siwash is a peaceable creature unless he is drunk, and then it is the white man's fault for making him so.

"Yes, it would be better fun, Miss Kitty, but not so safe. I think we had better all of us go back to the ranche and get the boys out, unless you think, Mrs. Rolt, that you could find the way back without me."

"I could try. Where is the ranche from here?"

"Come to the top of the rise and I'll show you."

Together they rode to the edge of the plateau, from which they could see bench upon bench of grey cattle land, bounded by low hills in the far distance, near which a depression suggested the bed of an unseen river.

"That's the Fraser and those are the Green Hog mountains," Jim said, pointing to the hills beyond. "It will take you eight hours' riding to get to the river where those big red bluffs jump up. You know them. You can see the ranche from there. It's nine o'clock now."

"Then we could be in sight of the ranche by five."

"Yes, but there's no place where you could camp."

"Once we saw the ranche we shouldn't want to camp."

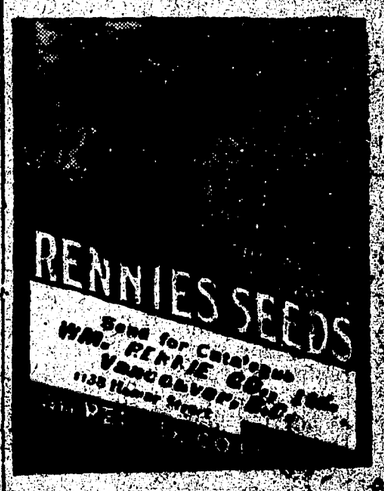
"There's no telling. It looks fine enough now, but so it did this time yesterday."

Certainly the day looked fine enough. The storm of the day before had cleared the air so that it was more brilliantly lucid than usual, and the long sloping lands, radiant in the morning sunshine and sweet with the strong scent of the sage brush, were eminently provocative of a gallop.

Kitty's horse, not entirely indifferent perhaps of his rider's best wishes, began to dance about and pull at his bridle as if he would drag the swaying girlish figure from the saddle.

Jim's eyes dwelt on her hungrily. That was how he loved to see her. Had he not taught her to ride when she was but the ten-year-old darling of the ranche, and was not the handsome beast who carried her now the colt on which he had expended such endless trouble whilst she was away in England?

(Continued Next Week.)



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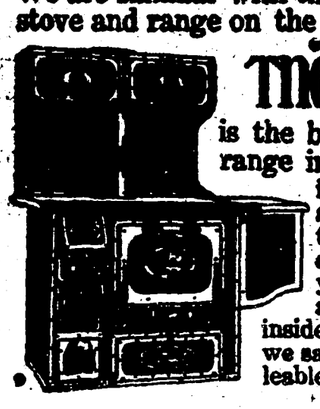

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Local and Otherwise

The Rev. Owen Bulkeley's Wednesday evening Lenten services in St. Mary's parish hall are highly appreciated. Next Wednesday "The Old, Old Story" will be the subject. That will be the last on Wednesdays; but on Good Friday evening, April 5th, that most solemn service, "The Stations of the Cross," will be portrayed, accompanied by devotional hymns, and that will conclude this course of Lenten services.

The Vicar hopes that during Holy Week, April 1st to the 6th, the great week of self-denial, the remaining $44.00 required to complete the payment for the temporary church building will be raised.

The St. Mary's branch of the Church Lads Cadets are being instructed in scouting by two late officers of the British army, Captain Mackenzie and Lieutenant Jacquot, and will soon have their uniforms and drill-rifles from the Old Country.

The financial report for the past year of the St. Peter's Woman's Auxiliary shows that $322 have been raised during the past year, of which $200 have been given to the church committee and $35 for a sewing machine for the use of the Auxiliary. During the year a number of sheets were sent to the divisional Dorcas Society for hospital purposes.

Five boys and a girl are allegedly responsible for damage done to a new house on Sherbrook street, the property of Mr. Keenlyside. The damage is estimated at considerably over $200.

Should ladies wear silk dresses? Certainly; and Gaining & Co., of 252 Broadway west, have the very latest thing in silk, direct from the Orient. Ladies' tailoring is done on the premises.

The government analyst has reported the result of his examination of the water from the spring recently discovered on the C. P. R. reserve, to be eminently satisfactory. Steps will be taken immediately to make use of the new supply, which will be pumped directly into the water mains. Should nothing unforeseen happen, Superintendent Mullett expects to have the water available for use in a few days.

Inspector Robinson's report of the work done in South Vancouver during 1911, by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, shows that during the year 162 complaints were investigated, and 51 cases were treated. In 65 cases warnings were given, 11 animals had to be destroyed, and 24 prosecutions were conducted. The most serious case occurred last July, when a man was fined $50 and costs for placing ammonia in a dog's eyes.

A city set upon a hill cannot be hid. That's why it pays to advertise. It pays the merchant to advertise, provided he advertises judiciously. Advertising in your local paper is judicious—provided your local paper circulates extensively in your district. The Western Call circulates extensively in your district.

Home protection against fire is the latest development in South Vancouver, arising from the difficulties besetting the fire department by reason of the vast area to be covered. According to Fire Chief Jordan, many residents are purchasing private chemical apparatus to protect their homes.

Mr. John Waybrant has opened premises opposite the office of the Western Call, near Eighth avenue, where he intends to conduct a motor and bicycle repairing works. Mr. Waybrant has had a wide experience in dealing with motors, bicycles, lawn mowers, etc., and guarantees to give his patrons satisfactory service at moderate charges.

An illustrated lecture on "Hawaii," by Rev. Principal MacKay, D.D., will be given in the schoolroom of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church on Thursday, March 28th, at 8 p. m.

The W. C. T. U. of Mount Pleasant will hold their Honorary Members' Social at the home of Mrs. J. B. Arthur, 2706 Alberta street, on Tuesday March 26th.

The Mission Band of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church will give a concert on Thursday, March 28th.

The Senior Leaders of the Y. M. C. A. entertained a number of ladies of the Y. W. C. A. on Saturday evening, March 16th. Folk dances, with a class dance by the ladies, made up the programme, after which refreshments were served in the club-rooms.

Of the forty-two Conservative candidates in the British Columbia election contest, nine are elected by acclamation, viz:

Hon. Dr. H. Esson Young, Atlin.
Hon. Thos. Taylor, Revelstoke.
J. G. C. Wood, Alberni.
S. A. Cawley, Chilliwack.
Thos. Caven, Cranbrook.
Ernest Miller, Grand Forks.
N. F. MacKay, Kaslo.
F. L. Carter-Cotton, Richmond.
L. W. Shatford, Similkameen.

SPOKANE IS AFTER THE SILVERWARE

Planning to Recover the Cups Captured by Canadians at Dry-Farming Congresses.

(Special to Western Call.)

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Canada, March 20.—The Canadians, who for three years past have been capturing nearly all of the silver cups and valuable prizes at the Dry-Farming Congresses at Billings, Spokane and Colorado Springs, have got to look to their laurels this fall, for the Spokane Chamber of Commerce is going to endeavor to re-capture all that silverware and some more besides, according to the entries and space reservations made for that organization at the International Dry-Farmed Products Exposition, to be held at Lethbridge October 21-26.

Daniel Morgan, financier and banker of Spokane, is the organizer of this movement to give the Canadians "a big run for their money," and he is one of the most energetic men on the Board of Trustees of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. As chairman of the agricultural, horticultural and dairying committee of that organization, Mr. Morgan is making things hum, according to all reports. He has stirred up the growers of world prize winning grain in Alberta and Saskatchewan by his announcement, and they are this early preparing to grow still better grains than heretofore, and some are now devoting their evenings sorting seed with microscopes by oil lamps.

In a statement issued this week, following a meeting of the trustees of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, at which a large appropriation was made to meet the expense of gathering an exhibit, Mr. Morgan said:

"We are going in strong for everything in sight at the big Dry-Farming Congress Exposition at Lethbridge next October. We shall enter several exhibits in the sweepstake class for one bushel of hard wheat, in which the prize is a $2,500 Rumely tractor engine, and we are going to complete for the valuable prizes for dry-farmed fruits, grasses and cereals. We are out for the silverware that the Canadians have been carting home for three years past, and we plan to bring back as much as they have carried off, and then some more for interest and good advertising.

"Martin J. Wessels, curator of the chamber, is to have charge of the decorative features of our exhibit, and also collect and prepare the grains, grasses and fruit. We are to have the co-operation of the Inland Empire Association of Commercial Clubs, and there will be besides exhibits under the district classes a large number in the individual competitions, in fact, we are going to enter on everything grown in Washington, Oregon and Idaho—and we are going to have the prize winners, too.

"Our delegation and our exhibit is going on a special train. We have the assurance of a big delegation, too, and we have engaged 'Bob Hendricks' Bingville Band, which was the hit of the National Apple Show last fall. Then, too, we will have 50 members of the Enakops Patrol, in uniform, and they will do some stunts that will make people sit up and take notice. William S. McCrea, the imperial kopsan of this Mysterious and Mystic Order, is in charge of this part of the arrangements, and he has applications from enough members to nearly fill the train already. Reservations are being made for a number of the leading dry-farmers of the Inland Empire, and, if the accommodations are insufficient with one train, we will run two.

"The Eastern Washington delegation will be a big one, as dry-farming holds the attention of thousands of successful farmers in that section. About 2,000,000 acres of our best dry-farmed lands are devoted to wheat, and we can grow wheat, too. Wait till they see it in Lethbridge! We also grow oats and barley, and we are going to have some of those Oregon potato growers with us, for Tillman Reuter, who has won the potato prizes in the past, is out for every one of those offered this year. And in alfalfa there is going to be something doing, too!

"We find great enthusiasm in the plan to enter in every class open to us, and we will have the biggest and best exhibit ever sent out of the Inland Empire."

A COMING SENSATION IN GRANDVIEW.

During the past two or three weeks an announcement has appeared in the Western Call to the effect that Richmond's Bazaar are preparing for a big sale. It now devolves that Mr. Richmond has purchased the entire stock of a hardware store at a ridiculously low figure, and as an advertisement he intends to sell almost at cost. It will pay, not only those who are in need of hardware, but everyone, to watch for the announcement of Richmond's Bazaar. Big sale next.

Special Contributions

LACK OF PRODUCTION AND HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Nothing further has been heard of the city's loud trumpeted enquiry into this vital subject, and we take it that it has died a natural death. That is the way with all these proposals. People get out and shout for a single tax or a board of commission, and then very soon all public interest begins to wane and other men trade on the apathy of the people. I hope the sly hint given last week as to the city council's own responsibility in the matter of high prices might be traced has not had the effect of heading off the local enquiry.

In an earlier article I spoke of the influence of money and banking on prices.

That is a part of the subject requires to be better understood.

We need to have bankers and others who have a grasp of the whole subject, and I am told there is one banker in Vancouver who is a past master on this topic—give us by means of public lectures the full fruits of their observation, reading and experience.

The whole question is not even fully understood by our greatest scholars and but dimly seen into by our wisest statesmen.

There is the whole deep subject of bi-metallism, not of any standard, which is unthinkable, but bi-metallism of money is certainly practical and might do much good in making the dollar tote round a bit further than it does at present.

To make two metals of equal standard value or to try and do so is where all the bi-metallists have fallen down, as the one which is cheapest in the market occupies the whole money field, and the other leaves it.

One writer on this says I am under the conviction that the world at present has no SCIENCE of money, and that it is a disgrace to science and common sense, and that there is no safe guide as to WHAT MONEY IS and how it does its work.

Walker pronounces MONEY as that which passes from hand to hand throughout the community in final discharge of debts and full payments of commodities, without reference to the character or credit of the person who offers it, and without the intention of the person who receives it to consume it or to apply it to any other use than in turn to tender it to others in discharge of debts in the same way.

I must leave a wider examination into this side of the subject for another article, as it is one that requires to be taken in small doses and be assimilated before more of the same kind of thought can be digested.

—PATHFINDER.

FRASER AVENUE STILL GROWING

A sure sign of prosperity in a town, village or city, is when places of business start opening up. Business is the life of a place. This explains why live municipalities open avenues wide to the man of business. The number of stores on Fraser avenue is surely and steadily increasing. A place of interest to all is now in fine working order, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues, on Fraser avenue, and is run by Mr. D. McGuire. This store has the advantage of having an experienced man at the head of it, coming from the east, with his business at his finger tips. Mr. McGuire has a stock of new and second hand furniture and household articles, and will be glad to procure anything required not in his present stock, for truly, no store can hold something of everything. Mr. McGuire's motto is to "Buy Everything and Sell Everything."

Even if a person is not intending to purchase, a visit is sure to be interesting to any householder, or housekeeper, as the values on the different articles are so reasonable that they will be remembered. And when you DO want something, then you'll remember that McGuire's Furniture Store, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues, on Fraser, buys and sells everything.

Restored Credit.

Reference has been made to the work of the McBride administration in restoring the credit of the province, and in this connection it may be pointed out that at the present moment British Columbia stock is as high as that of any other province in the Dominion. Our 3 per cent. stock stands at 86½, while Quebec is 83, and Nova Scotia 79. It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the successful management of the business affairs of a province which with a population of less than half a million can appropriate $5,000,000 for roads, bridges, and trails, and $3,000,000 for works and buildings, and at the same time present a balance sheet which, after taking into account all the bonded debt of the province, shows a balance of assets over liabilities amounting to $1,497,694, whereas only two years ago there was a debit balance under this head of $3,294,577.

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, 28x187 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. 278.—18TH AVE. WEST, 28x137 ft. lot, 7 rooms and all modern conveniences; furnace. We can deliver this home for $5500, only $900 cash and the balance at $60 per month including interest. See this home without delay.

No. 3

199 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 $4300, only $600 cash and the balance $35.00 per mo. and interest.

No. 4

HOUSE ON CORNER 19TH 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.

Lougheed & CO.

2343 Main Street

Phone: Fairmont 497