

# The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Vancouver and the Western People

VOLUME III

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VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MARCH 8, 1912.

No. 44

## NOTES OF THE WEST

(CONTRIBUTOR W. D.)

The "ides of March" have come with a vengeance for the poor, decrepit old Liberal party of B. C., and found them in an aimless hopeless mood, from which they will by no means recover just yet. The long list of subjects they have strung together and called a political platform deceives no one—not even themselves though to be sure, like Malvolio, it leaves them somewhat cross-gartered, which "doth cause too much obstruction in the (political) blood" to regenerate the party over by the aid of "You Young Liberals" holding your heads higher than ever. "Tilt craniums!" would be a splendid word of command to hand out the rank and file just now.

What suggested this cross-gartered Knight of Illyria was the sight of Brewster capering about in the legislature the other day dancing to the party tune with a tang in it. Now why can't the Liberal party of B. C. be honest and confess that they pretty nearly resemble Saucy Gamp's famous friend, Mrs. Han Harris, "which there ain't no sich person." For to confess the sad but civil truth, they are deadlier than door nails, at the present time.

Now this state of affairs is not good for public polity and the proper carrying on of the King's realm, the opposition need to be clean, bold and resolute, but business like, and not too much blinded by narrow party lines. He would be the greatest friend to all who was strong enough to take the precious programme called the campaign platform, and jettison the whole bunch overboard and go to the country with one cry for a "Business Government."

That would be good business and make a rattling election rallying cry. It might mean the dumping of some present deadheads overboard, but the party would be gainers, and then it might not be amiss to remember that the whole duty of an opposition is not always to oppose but that there are times when cool, sane criticism is not only duly helpful but welcomed not only by ministers but the public at large.

Meantime there comes to me a rumor, which at present is very low and afar off, that a new party is really in process of formation here amongst the "British Born" and New-Timers that may eventually make a noise sounding very much like "Political Influence," that this influence will be only exercised for good may be safely depended on, seeing the objects of the gentlemen who have it in hand is to bring a little bit of "England and old English ways and merry makings to us here in B. C."

Summary of Serial Story

## TO START IN THE WESTERN CALL WATCH FOR IT!

"A TENDERFOOT'S WOOING."

One of the most virile stories of recent years, and at the same time a splendid picture of ranch life in the Canadian West before Indian raids were a thing of the past, is "A Tenderfoot's Wooing." The Canadian novelist, Clive Phillipps Wolley, has produced characters strong and true and genuine, and his knowledge of British Columbia is evident from the treatment of the atmosphere in which he places men and the women whom he has created to delight the reading public.

Briefly the story begins in this way: Jim Combs, the cowboy foreman of the Risky Ranch, and young Anstruther, a tenderfoot Englishman, are both in love with Kitty Clifford. The party, in charge of Mrs. Holt, the wife of the owner of the Risky, have met with bad weather, whilst on a holiday trip. The rivalry between the two men is acute, though Jim, knowing the ways of the country, has all the best of it. Wet through and overtaken by the darkness, they camp in an old log hut, making themselves astonishingly comfortable by a roaring camp fire. Arrived at home the party meet in the drawing-room of the ranch, where Anstruther has it all his own way with his singing and playing. The following day all the ranch hands leave to investigate the matter of the cattle stealing. During their absence Anstruther gets his ribs broken, and on his return Jim starts off to ride for the doctor, meeting on the way a band of Indians with whom there had been trouble in the camp. Though they are clearly hostile, they are without guns, so that Jim escapes from their unwelcome attention to continue his ride to Soda Creek, where he abducts a doctor.

In his description of the ride from Soda Creek, Wolley gives a picture that of itself makes the story worth the reading. His thrilling narrative of Jim's fight with death is only equalled by his story of the fight later with the Indians. Love and danger, devotion and heroism are mingled so that the reader's interest is almost breathless while the tone of the tale is high and inspiring.

"Francis of Assisi was once very much occupied with some important work, and gave orders to his attendants that he must not be disturbed. If any one came wanting to see him, he must be sent away. But after giving these strict orders, he seemed suddenly to think of something, and said, 'If a child should come.' He could not bear to have a child shut out even when he was busiest."

## COMING PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

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

With the onward flight of Old Father Time, many interesting events come and pass. Just now an event of importance is casting its shadows on the earth and sky, and through the Press of the country. This is the time when we find interesting reading: At present we see the World going fiercely after the Sun and the old time Grits. While taking a breath of fresh air it, the World, looks over the way to see what Premier McBride is doing.

On the other hand, the Sun tells us some very funny things about a man called Mr. Taylor, and then it puts in a few licks at another gentleman by the name of Mr. Norcross. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Sun, the World, or Mr. Norcross, or the shade of Mr. Joseph Martin is running the Liberal party. The real trouble is this: Many sad defeats in the past have weakened, and taken the wind from, the Liberals of British Columbia. And now they do not know which is better—to attack the successful government led by Premier McBride, or to make a forlorn assault upon their brother Liberals.

There is real danger in the former attempt, while the latter affords mirth to the multitudes. Still an election should not be the time for party suicide. There are wounds enough. Blood has flowed too freely already. Tonics, pills, plasters, lotions, bandages, brotherly love, heart-to-heart talks, and a few short earnest prayers for forgiveness would now be very becoming to the World, the Sun, Mr. Norcross, Mr. Samuel Gothard, and their many warm friends. In the meantime Premier McBride, Attorney General Bowser and other cabinet ministers are out on their ministerial itinerary. They have such a large provincial following that they feel sorry for the few stray wandering sheep. Hence their ministerial duty is to try and save these erring ones before it is too late.

I see that some are finding fault with the government supporters for using the same "old planks" that have done duty before. This sounds very strange to one who looks at things as they are. I have an axe. It served me well last year. It is quite ready to do good duty this year. Why should not my good old axe help me again and again?

How many years did I see the annual crop of students present themselves for enlightenment in the realm of geometry! They came in annual batches. And I met them with the same old definitions, the same old theorems, and the same old propositions. They were asked to construct an equilateral triangle upon a given straight line. They had to face this same old plank of geometry. And without a blink, or a quiver, I presented the demand for that triangle. A good plank then, and a good plank yet.

Yes, oh yes. Go on, Honourables of the Government! Go right on, and forward. Do not fear to use the sound, solid, practical, and useful planks you have been using for years. Let others root around for new planks. They have been actively on the search. One queer thing they have done. They have discovered many of your old planks, and have adopted them as new. In their papers and campaign literature these are new Liberal planks. But in Government literature and everyday use they are old. Of course there are a lot of greenhorn politicians who have not yet read our current and lately written history. They do not know that all that is good in their platform has been in effect adopted by the present Government, and all that is bad in their platform has been rejected from the platform of the McBride Government. Old! Why the granite hills of the Laurentians are old. And yet the Laurentian granite is unsurpassed on earth for enduring materials used in the construction of great mercantile edifices and other structures. Perhaps it would be better to say that the cry of "old plank" is but a repetition of an "old cry," wailing down through the ages!

We read in the press that the Revelstokers fairly revel in the prospects of a new railroad from the Yellowhead Pass to their town. No wonder they are pleased. And the whole province should be glad of the news. In this decision, the Premier and his co-workers have again made a wise, strong and timely hit. There is room for such a railway. There is a pressing need for it. It will be a boon to the interior of the country. It will bless those who give and those who receive. Therein it is much "like mercy," as per the poet's Portia in Shylock.

The railway into the Peace River country is one of the master-strokes of this Government, and of the century, so far as British Columbia railway building goes. It will make tributary to Vancouver, to Westminster, to Victoria, and to most of the provinces, east, west and south, all the rich north-east country and put trade, commerce, industry and ordinary every-day farming on a better basis for both British Columbia and Alberta. Perhaps we will see the Alberta legislature, by a standing vote, do our legislators honour.

What blesses our province in this respect will prove a boon to the Albertans.

And yet there are some people so foolish, or dense, or stubborn, that they are actually trying to make believe that they would change the government. They would put in Mr. Taylor, Mr. Norcross, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Sam Gothard, and, perhaps, Mr. Joseph Martin, who lately ran up against a legal Unionist snag in St. Pancrass. Still we consider that these men are fond of a good lively political campaign joke.

Be it as they think and plan. The people know when they have good men at the helm. They are not anxious to make trial of the new just yet. It is time to consider a change when the McBride Government makes a break in some direction. Until they do, then give them free swing to push forward the legislative and executive affairs of this banner province.

These men carry the strong imperial spirit that finds support in Canada—and will so continue.

## THE OLD TESTAMENT AND SOCIALISM

(Prof. E. Odium, M.A., B.Sc.)

It is about time for our social economists of all classes to look into the Bible for a glimpse of its teachings and provisions for the laboring man and his relationships to the owners of the land. To what I now introduce, I wish to draw the attention of the teachers of all classes and grades. We shall examine the Levitical Law as a starter.

Levit. 23, from the first forward: "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land which I give you, then shall the land keep a Sabbath unto the Lord."

"Six years shalt thou sow thy field, and six years shalt thou prune thy vineyard and gather in the fruit thereof."

"But the seventh year shall be a Sabbath of rest unto the land, a Sabbath for the Lord. Thou shalt neither sow thy field nor prune thy vineyard."

"And the Sabbath of the land shall be meat for you; for thee, and for thy servant, and for thy maid, and for thy hired servant, and for thy stranger that sojourneth with thee."

Here we have something of vast import to all who would study economy. The lawgiver, Moses, was undoubtedly the greatest of all men, who lived in the Old Testament times, so far as we can see.

Provision was made by Moses, under divine guidance, for a day of rest for the people, once in seven days. Its purpose was two-fold. It was to be a day of rest for those who most needed rest; and it was to be a day of mental and spiritual improvement. The chief point I wish to make here is this: By the gift of one day in seven, Moses provided one-seventh of the year for the people's rest and relaxation. Surely the Socialist speaker, writer and philosopher should be careful to honor at least this part of the BOOK.

But again, by the verses quoted above we see that every seventh year was set aside as a "rest year" for all the nation. This would give two sevenths of their whole time, sacredly and divinely set apart for the good and comfort of those who needed it.

Now we shall quote further: And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years.

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."

"A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you; ye shall not sow, neither reap that which growth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed." "For it is the jubilee."

"In the year of this jubilee ye shall return every man unto his possession."

"Ye shall not oppress one another."

"Ye shall not therefore oppress one another. But thou shalt fear thy God."

Here again we have two important truths: This fiftieth year is another year-holiday. Now, take the full time of rest thus given, and we get fifteen fiftieths or three-tenths of the time for rest and recreation.

This gives practically 110 days in each year on (Continued on Page 4)

## PROSPECTUS OF CAT FARM

Dear Friend:—Knowing that you had some interest in the fur business, I take the liberty of presenting you with what seems to me a most wonderful business proposition, and in which, no doubt, you will take a lively interest, and, perhaps, wire me the amount of stock you wish to subscribe towards the formation of this company.

The object of this company is to operate a large cat ranch, in or near Oakland, where land can be purchased cheap for this purpose.

To start with, we will collect about, say one hundred thousand (100,000) cats. Each cat will average twelve (12) kittens a year. The skins run from ten cents (10c) each for white ones, to seventy-five cents (75c) for the pure black. This will give us 12,000,000 (twelve million) skins per year, to sell at an average of thirty cents (30c) a piece, making our revenue about ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) a day gross.

A man can skin fifty cats per day for two dollars (\$2.00). It will take one hundred men to operate the ranch. The net profit will, therefore, be about nine thousand eight hundred dollars (\$9800) a day.

We will feed the cats on rats and will start a rat ranch next door. The rats will multiply four times as fast as the cats. If we start with one million rats, we will have, therefore, four rats per day for each cat, which is plenty.

Now then we will feed the rats on carcasses of cats from which the skins have been taken, giving each rat a fourth of a cat.

It will thus seem that the business will be self-supporting and automatic all the way through. The cats will eat the rats, and the rats will eat the cats, and we will get the skins.

Awaiting your prompt reply, and trusting that you appreciate the opportunity which I give you, and which will get you rich quick, I remain,

CASEY JONES.

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## THE WEST IS CHANGING

PICTURESQUE PLAINS MAKE WAY  
FOR MODERN HOMES.

The Prairie Farms Are Not Yet the  
Highly Civilized Arcadias That  
They Are Sometimes Depicted How-  
ever, Says Writer In Globe, But  
They Contain the Germ of a Won-  
derful Agricultural Civilization.

The stories of the west are num-  
erous and varied, and cause many a  
young hopeful to conjure up a fairy  
picture in his mind which is only dis-  
pelled by actual experience in the  
country.

Most people imagine the southern  
Alberta of the past is yet the same—  
a wide, unshorn plain, with scarce a  
habitation in sight, huge herds of  
range cattle grazing here and there,  
with a plentiful supply of cowboys  
to each herd. Though that was true  
enough of past years, the present  
scene is one of endless miles of fen-  
ces, countless acres of grain, and the  
accompanying number of farm houses,  
with the regulation supply of chick-  
ens, pigs, cows and stables.

Ten years ago one could drive forty  
miles across the prairie and pass but  
two lonely shacks on his journey.  
Often one would catch a glimpse of  
a small herd of antelope as they  
darted across the prairie in their  
fright, stopping now and then to gaze  
in motionless wonder at the unwonted  
sight of a human being. The trail  
was faint in those days, and the prairie  
butes were used as guides. They  
were hills that stood prominently  
above the rest of the plain and seem-  
ed in the distance to have a peculiar  
blue shade cast upon them. The trav-  
eler always made for these buttes  
and from them could usually direct  
his path in the right direction. If  
in doubt he climbed the butte and  
from the remains of the old Indian  
signaling pile at the top viewed the  
few dots which represented the sole  
settlement of the country. If one met  
a traveler then, he did not drive by  
with scarcely a glance as he does now.  
No, they greeted each other cordially  
as long-lost friends, drew in their  
horses and chatted an hour or more  
upon affairs strictly personal.

Now, along the same route, one  
is hemmed in by countless acres of  
yellow wheat and only occasionally  
is there a stretch of perhaps a quar-  
ter section of prairie. The grain fields  
are beautiful indeed, but all the vast-  
ness of the prairie seems lost, as  
Uncle Sam ably illustrated when, as  
he drove along the wheat fields of  
Alberta, only his top hat being vis-  
ible, he remarked: "It's all right,  
John, but hang it all, I can't see any-  
thing for the wheat." Also upon the  
same trip one passes three busy little  
railroad towns, and the old shack  
which was once the largest house on  
the Little Bow is replaced by a fine  
white edifice, with waterworks laid in,  
if you please, from the spring on the  
side of the hill.

There are still a few lonely little  
bachelor shacks with the corral, the  
dog, and the usual amount of tinned  
goods, but the ordinary habitation is  
a moderate house occupied by a large  
and busy family, and surrounded by  
an ample supply of barns, henhouses  
and pig-pens.

The cowboys have disappeared with  
the range cattle, and just as they have  
vanished so has the old-time good-  
fellowship gone. No longer does the  
owner of the shack leave his door open  
for his wandering brother of the prairie.  
If he did he would probably find  
his spoons and his stovepipes gone.  
No, he bars and boards the door, like-  
wise the windows, and returns as soon  
as possible to see whether the wires  
of his fences have not been cut.

In the time of the shack a visitor  
was welcomed with open arms, hospi-  
tality being taken as a matter of  
course, and returned as freely at some  
future time. Travelers would go twen-  
ty miles out of their way in order to  
pass the night in the house, which  
contained the sole piano in all the  
countryside. It was then an open-  
arm welcome and free hospitality for  
every passing stranger, but this has  
been much abused lately, and now,  
more often than not, you will find it  
is "twenty-five cents for meals, and  
fifty cents for beds."

Though the ranches have been turned  
into farms, do not imagine a pic-  
ture of an ideal country home. The  
country has not advanced far enough  
for that. I have read delightful stor-  
ies of the busy farmer's wife as she  
cheerily does her housework, feeds  
the pigs and chickens, and makes butter  
in her immaculately clean dairy, while  
her jovial husband whistles about his  
work as he drives his sleek, well-fed  
horses about the farm.

The farmhouses I have seen in  
southern Alberta have nearly all been  
dirty inside and out, the house  
swarming with flies, chickens running  
about the floor, and dirty dishes piled  
high upon the table while the  
housewife was outside drying the  
cattle from the grain field or repair-  
ing a fence. Her tight-fisted, money-  
making husband in the meantime was  
out sweating at his lean colts as he  
flung the harness on them ready for  
the day's seeding.

As for the cowboy, he, too, is a  
thing of the past. I know that the  
cowboy of the eastern imagination  
would not be complete without  
"shaps" and spurs and an untamable  
steed. I hate to dispel this illusion  
by saying that I have actually seen  
that personage in common overalls,  
without spurs, and mounted on a  
well-broken horse. In fact his ordi-  
nary mount was usually a well-trained  
animal, and it was only when occa-  
sion called for it that he performed  
his evolutions on the famous broncho.  
The ordinary cowboy was quiet in  
manner, unostentatious in his actions,  
and showed up to best advantage with  
his native background when manag-  
ing a bunch of range cattle. There  
he could give free vent to his native  
eloquence in language and call his  
comrades by what he considered their  
only appropriate names, such as  
"Bunch Grass Billy," "Wolf Henry,"  
"Side-Wheel Tom" and "Buffalo  
Bill."

But this remnant of the past is al-  
most gone. Only stories of him re-

main, except an odd veteran or two.  
Now there is no room for ranching or  
"round-ups," and the cowboy has  
sold out and departed for other  
spheres. His place is being taken  
by the "would-be" cowboy, usually  
a rough-and-ready Yankee who, hav-  
ing heard tales of the heroes before  
him, desires to do likewise. With a  
good fund of profane language, large  
and ample supplies of shaps and  
spurs and a certain amount of devil-  
may-care in his actions, he launches  
forth with the nom de plume of the  
western cowboy. In spite of his reck-  
less bearing, however, he cannot han-  
dle a gun nor imitate the cowboy's  
wild doings in times of excitement.  
Do not be deceived. You can find the  
imitation every day, as he dashes  
along the road on his bucking bron-  
cho, waving some sort of a hat and  
with boisterous laughter and speech  
doing his best to impersonate his  
ideal.

The inner qualities of the two dif-  
fer greatly. For an example I will  
describe their treatment of the gen-  
tler sex. No genuine cowboy would  
sweat in the presence of woman. He  
has too much respect for them for  
that, besides he is not given to show-  
ing off, but I have heard the modern  
representation utter a stream of lan-  
guage in the presence of women that  
would cause a hardened horse-thief  
to blush. Though the real cowboy  
is anything but deferential in man-  
ner, I have never seen him allow a  
woman to harness or saddle a horse  
while he was around, yet I have seen  
his namesake calmly sit and smoke  
in the shade watching his wife or sis-  
ter saddle and bridle her pony, while  
he peacefully surveyed the scene.  
Sometimes from the height of his su-  
periority he would give directions as  
to how it should be done!

The old prairie times are over, and  
though the north is yet to be explor-  
ed it can never have the vastness  
and freedom which once belonged to  
the plains, and when this last great  
west is filled wither can we turn our  
footsteps? Though our land is im-  
proved in many respects, we old-tim-  
ers will ever retain a warm spot in  
our hearts for the good old days of  
prairie freedom and equality which  
once were ours.—D. E. Nemmons in  
Saturday Globe.

### An Ambitious Boy.

A little story has come from the  
West, of which Hon. E. L. Borden is  
the hero. During the last trip which  
he made to the Pacific Coast while  
he was still leader of the Opposition,  
Mr. Borden visited a well-known  
health resort. A small boy carried  
some parcels for the future Premier,  
and Mr. Borden got into conversation  
with the lad. Like most adults who  
are not accustomed to converse with  
children, he asked the small boy what  
he intended to become when he grew  
up.

"I want to go on the bench," said  
the lad.

Mr. Borden was much impressed by  
the ambition of his young acquaint-  
ance. He was rather surprised that  
an apparently unlettered youth should  
be an admirer of the Canadian judi-  
ciary, but he took the opportunity to  
praise and encourage him. Canada  
would indeed become a great nation  
if all the boys entertained such high  
hopes for their futures.

Later in the day, Mr. Borden re-  
counted the incident to some of his  
local friends.

"I am afraid that the boy's ambi-  
tion is not as exalted as you imag-  
ined," one of them said. "The bench  
is the seat of the bell-boys up at the  
hotel, and I suppose he looks forward  
to joining the uniformed squad."

### Seed Peas at Home.

The resourcefulness of New Ontario  
is becoming more and more apparent  
every day. At the annual meeting of  
the Ontario Vegetable Growers' As-  
sociation held recently at the Parliam-  
ent buildings, Toronto, it was de-  
cided to grow seed peas in New On-  
tario instead of importing them from  
Germany, as has been done hitherto.  
The price paid for the imported peas  
was \$16 per bushel, and on account of  
the large quantities needed in Can-  
ada, the expense was consequently  
very great. Experiments have been  
tried at growing the seed peas in  
New Ontario and excellent results  
have been obtained. The weevil and  
moth are unknown in that region. A  
greatly increased crop of seed pota-  
toes will also be grown in the north-  
ern clay belt in future.

The vegetable growers are anxious  
to have the number of greenhouses  
increased at the Guelph Agricultural  
College, and they also want 50 acres  
of the Monteith demonstration farm  
devoted to the growing of vegetables.

### Canada's Foreign Agents.

Hon. Dr. Roche, Secretary of State,  
has just presented to the Commons  
a report of the State Department for  
the fiscal year ending March 31 last.  
The report gives a list of the foreign  
consular and commercial agents and  
consuls in Canada showing that there  
are about 35 of these.

Thirty-five countries are thus repre-  
sented in Canada, the United States  
having alone 100 agents. The report  
contains a list of the passports issued  
by Canada in the year and also  
the regulations governing these. The  
officers and clerks of the department  
of external affairs number 9 in all.

### A Hangman Saving Souls.

In Toronto, an evangelist has been  
holding forth who has attracted much  
attention. He was not always an  
evangelist. Indeed, his former pro-  
fession was in marked contrast to his  
present one. He was wont not to  
save but destroy. He was a hangman  
and public executioner to the British  
Government. After having hung up-  
wards of 200 people, James Berry de-  
cided to retire and save souls. In an  
interview at Toronto he stated that the  
reason for his deserting the Govern-  
ment service was his fixed belief that  
every year many innocent persons are  
hanged.

### Coast Auto Roads.

There are 500 miles of automobile  
roads on Vancouver Island, British  
Columbia. The Government has  
built a seventy-five mile trunk road  
from Victoria to Alberni and a sixty  
mile scenic drive along the Saanich  
peninsula.

## Millinery and Fancy Goods

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**Farm and Garden**

**HIMALAYA BEST BLACKBERRY**

Grows Anywhere, is Careless and Can Be Easily Shipped a Thousand Miles.  
The giant Himalaya berry, a far eastern branch of the blackberry genus, is coming into its own and achieving a great popularity after a setback of a dozen years because of its slow propagation. It has a strong root system and differs from the ordinary blackberry in that it does not readily sucker, the new cane growth starting at or near the root crown, generally from the main stalk or cane.

These canes, if permitted, will reach a length of fifty feet in a season. Fruit laterals from three to five feet long are sent out from these canes and are gracefully pendent on the outside



SPECIMEN CARELESS BLACKBERRY.

of properly trained vines. Rather late in the spring, after the frosts are over, these laterals become a mass of delicate pink bloom, which later gives way to an immense crop of very sweet, almost carefree blackberries. The fruit ripens from July to November, and through hanging in clusters on the outside of the vine it is amply shaded from sunburn by leaves of a beautiful olive shade, rather silvery underneath.

From three to five years are required for the Himalaya to reach perfection, so that growers should not be hasty in passing judgment.

The vine should be considered a fruit tree and taken care of accordingly. It has always made good if given half a chance.

The Himalaya is adaptable to almost every variety of soil and climate, the former having more influence over profitability than the latter. The fact that it is succeeding in Florida, Alabama, New Mexico, California, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Missouri, Montana and many other states speaks well for its future. It is a perennial to a marked degree, vines having passed through a winter 21 degrees below zero unprotected.

The fruit compares favorably in size with the best of commonly known blackberries and as a shipper far outclasses any of them.

Fresh berries have been shipped over a thousand miles the past season and brought good prices.

**FARM-SCIENCE=WEALTH.**

Dr. Hopkins, Illinois soil expert, has illumined home the theory that you cannot keep taking everything out of the soil without putting something back. His dictum has been justified by recent experiments conducted by the University of Illinois, which show that with the use of phosphorus crops have been doubled.

On the same farm the wheat yield where phosphorus was not used was twenty-four bushels an acre; with the phosphorus the yield jumped to an average of fifty-eight and a half bushels.

Farming is being rapidly recognized to be as much of a science as the most intricate manufacturing business. The scientific farmer is the one who will make a fortune where his ancestors made a bare living.

**Phosphorus For Wheat.**

Experiments in soil treatment have been made on the University of Illinois experiment plots on the S. Noble King farm in McLean county, and by the use of phosphorus fertilizer the wheat yield was more than doubled. The average yield on all plots which were not treated with phosphorus was twenty-four bushels an acre. The average yield on the fertilized plots was fifty-eight and one-half bushels an acre.

This is the climax of the results that have been obtained on the experiment plot year after year and more than bears out the propaganda of Dr. C. G. Hopkins, the university soil expert, who holds that crops may be doubled with intelligent treatment.

**Sunflowers Useful.**

Sunflowers are attractive, and a place is always more homelike when they are planted in abundance near it. Sunflowers give dignity and charm to the farmstead, and their presence denote taste and culture of the homemaker. The seed makes good poultry feed.

**DISEASES OF TOMATOES.**

Wilt Will Not Yield to Spraying as Leaf Spot Does.

A disease of the tomato that is sometimes confused with leaf spots is properly known as fusarium wilt. That this is not in the least affected by the applications of spraying materials to the plants is fully proved in the experiments carried on at the experiment station of the University of Illinois.

This wilt has caused the loss of many a promising crop, and the first indication that the plants are affected is the sudden wilting of entire branches or even the entire plant. Within a few days the wilted portions become brown and dead, and an examination of the wilted stems reveals a discolored, brownish appearance of the woody portion. The plants may die before any fruit has matured or after any part of the crop has been gathered.

The first season that the wilt appears in a field usually only a few plants are affected, but if the field is used for tomatoes the next year the attack is likely to be very severe, for the disease is carried over in the soil, and the length of time the disease will remain in badly infected soil is not known. It is therefore important to practice rotation of crops so that the soil will not become badly infected.

Care should also be taken in securing soils for the beds in which the plants are grown. Fresh soil should be put in the beds each year, and it should be secured from a part of the farm which has never grown tomatoes nor received the wash from tomato fields. It is also important to avoid inoculating a new field by means of soil carried from an infected field on tools or the feet of men or farm animals.

**AGRICULTURE IS KING.**

Whether prince or plebeian, rich or poor, saint or sinner, the queen upon her throne or the maiden in the dairy, all must depend upon a common source for food and raiment—agriculture. It was thus from the beginning, from the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden to the soil produced of 1911, from the time of the airy costumes of Eve to the more substantial apparel of the maidens of the present. Obviously, then, as population increases and the food supply becomes a more vital question agriculture will command increasing attention and respect and the husbandman attain an importance among his fellows amounting almost to cultus.—Jacob C. Mohler in Kansas Farmer.

**CROSSCUT SAW FOR ONE.**

Easily Made and a Great Convenience to Have on Any Farm.

It is often convenient to have a crosscut saw that one man can use for cutting medium sized logs, says the Orange Judd Farmer. The one shown herewith fits the bill very well. It consists of a blade, a handle, set as shown, and a bow reinforced with wire wound around it at various points. Preferably this bow should be of well seasoned hickory, ash or some other tough but not too heavy wood.



HANDY ONE MAN CROSSCUT SAW.

It is not necessary to have very much spring in the bow, although some spring adds rigidity and tension to the saw, which can thus be run more easily. The most important points for the winding are toward the ends, where the pole is split by sawing to admit the blade. The pole should be only a few inches longer than the saw when laid out straight.

**Twisted Rope.**

If you will coil rope to the left twice and then take the end and pass it down through the coil and then coil it once to the right you will probably take the twist out. This is the method used by an agent who has handled and sold rope for a great many years.

**Orchard and Garden.**

Promptly gather up and burn all brush and rubbish in the orchard.

The city dealer profits by the laziness of the grower, by grading and repacking his badly assorted fruit.

An orchard will live longer, bear better and be more profitable by being well cultivated and enriched.

When spraying do not work with bare hands. They'll be sore if you do. Put on a pair of rubber gloves.

A covey of quail in the orchard will prove a good friend to the grower, because they eat a tremendous number of insects.

Very few pears are at their best if allowed to ripen on the tree. A good rule is to pick when the seeds have turned brown.

An orchard soil rich in organic matter is the kind of soil we want; hence grow a clover crop this fall and plow under next spring.

Don't leave the culls on the ground to rot. That is where many apple pests come from. Pick culls up and feed them to the hogs or cows.

The apple thrives well on a great variety of soils, varying from sandy loam to heavy soils, provided it is well drained and otherwise well cared for.

Profit in the orchard largely depends upon the perfection of the fruits raised and the quantity. And the trees cannot produce their full capacity unless well cared for.

**60,000 WOMEN SMOKE IN CITY  
DECLARES INVESTIGATOR**

Cigarette Habit the Worst, But Pipes and Even Cigars, are Popular With Some Members of the Fair Sex—Movement Started to Segregate Incurable Pupils in Separate Schools (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Montreal, February 29.—Prompted by the statement of a man identified with the retail tobacco trade in this city for the past twenty years that from 40,000 to 50,000 women on the island of Montreal smoke, agents of a philanthropic and educational society have made an investigation, only to find that the allegation was based on fact.

It was found that the cigarette habit prevailed widely among women, from the tenements of the poor to the mansions of the rich, and it was also made tolerably certain that this habit is on the increase. Fifty cigar stores were visited, in some of which sales to women ran as high as a hundred in a day. In only one were the average sales less than two daily, and this was in the little town of Ahuntsic, at the back of the island. One of the heaviest sales centres extends along St. Catherine street in the uptown fashionable shopping district. The sales here are to the ladies of society, who buy boxes of 50, 100, and even 500, at a time. Men's cigarettes of the milder variety are most in demand, the "lady's specials" being called for only in hotels and restaurants, where the customers want to make a show. The women, as a rule, smoke because they like it. They have the habit, and in time may advance so rapidly in the accomplishment as to be able to smoke the more solid cigar and the pipe in competition with their brothers. Some of these women can drink a fair quantity of intoxicating liquor and bid fair to be the equal of men in that and other like qualities. The restless sex is advancing at a great rate in many ways, and it is small wonder that a section of it is actively agitating for the parliamentary franchise.

On the continent of Europe and in England it is not uncommon for women to smoke, and recently the dispatches told of a new Atlantic liner that had as one of its attractions a smoking room for ladies.

Of course, as woman is the equal of man there is no real reason why she shouldn't go abroad puffing away like a blocked-up kitchen stove full of soft coal. But if she persists in adopting the villainous sex's special accomplishments she endangers her claims to special consideration and runs the risk of being rapped over the head, and prodded in the ribs by the police when she becomes obstreperous just as though she were her brother. And as the women reformers are trying to save men from the perils of tobacco, it is the duty of the men to come out and have their sisters who err along this line. But to be qualified to act they must drop their pipes and cigars.

**Teaching Incurriables.**

There is a campaign on here as a direct result of the recent establishment of the juvenile court to segregate incorrigible pupils in separate disciplinary schools.

It appears that there are incorrigibles known as "hard guys." They shake their fists at the teachers and consign them to a warm climate; smoke, gamble, steal and drink; jab pins into other boys' legs, strike women teachers and their mothers, and threaten teachers with knives and other weapons. Many of the principals and teachers believe these pupils should not be allowed to associate with normal children in the class rooms, especially where women are in charge, as they are, as a rule, helpless in the face of violence on the part of an objectionable pupil. Corporal punishment is forbidden by the school rules, and the bad pupils take advantage of the fact. It was not like this in the olden day when the teacher was allowed to use ruler, strap or birch as his judgment dictated.

One male teacher gives an example of the effectiveness of the ancient method. He told of a boy who interfered with another, and when ordered to desist refused, swore at the teacher and said that his brother (who was a pugilist) would come around and revenge the insult to his relative. The teacher seized the young brute and there was a scuffle which ended when the boy was seated in a broken chair. He never gave the teacher trouble after his defeat and his pugilist brother did not call.

**Ten Cent Account Forty Years Old.**

While as a general thing banks do not rejoice at the closing out of an account, particularly an old one against which no checks have ever been drawn, there was an unanimous sigh of relief and a general feeling of thankfulness at a nearby savings institution here when an account of just this sort, which had its beginning forty years ago, was withdrawn last week. The officers had cause for rejoicing, however, for since 1872 the account has been an ever-increasing

source of trouble. It amounted to exactly one dime, and was opened in 1872 by a boy of 12 who hoped to make it the nest egg of fortune. He never made another deposit, and the matter soon slipped his mind until recalled by a boyhood friend a few days ago. But in the forty years the dime has been placed to the depositor's account it has figured in many balance sheets, and its worth has been assumed many times over in the ink paper and time given it by clerks who had to keep track of it. In all trial balances that stubborn dime had to be reckoned and its withdrawal has ended an odd existence rare in banking annals. As no interest is allowed in savings banks on sums less than one dollar, the solitary coin in forty years in the bank did not increase.

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M. H. CCWAN

**THE WESTERN CALL**  
 Issued every Friday at 2408 Westminister Road, one-half block north of Broadway. Phone Fairmont 1140.  
 Editor, H. H. Stevens; Manager, Geo. A. Odium.



Subscription: \$1.00 per year, 50 cents per six months; 25 cents per three months.

Changes of ads. must be in by Tuesday evening each week to insure insertion in following issue.

Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free of charge.

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 BREAD, CAKES and PASTRY  
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 Insurance, Rents, General Brokerage

# SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

## LACK OF PRODUCTION AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

The interest in this question is becoming so widespread that one can hardly take up a leading journal without seeing some light on the subject viewed from different standpoints, and amongst them I cull the following from an American writer:

"There is an inevitable tendency toward overaction, misdirected energy, waste and extravagance in every progressive era. This tendency has its roots in the very characteristics of human nature itself. Whenever a new process is invented for satisfying a human want, or a new market is discovered, it is probable that the inviting prospect of gain will cause an undue amount of investment and effort in that new direction, which results in a loss of capital and an oversupply of certain articles. The tendency to waste and extravagance is even more marked in the utilization of new facilities or the purchase of articles that please the taste or fancy. A new style of house or equipage, or of dress, all of which are common in a time of increasing wealth, often leads to the discarding of that which, under less favorable circumstances, would be regarded as sufficient and to the purchase of other articles in accordance with present-day tastes or fashions. Social ambitions and the desire for luxury tend in the same direction; extravagance grows as facilities and attractive articles multiply. Along with these factors is the desire for ease and luxury which accompanies the accumulation of wealth, a result of the fact that pleasure is more attractive than pain—that enjoyment is preferred to effort; hence the number of the unemployed increases and the amount of effort made for satisfying human wants diminishes."

Three of the chief reasons advanced by United States Senator Burton may

be useful, he says. The following are three chief causes:

- (1) Increased wants of every class.
- (2) Inequality of development between different industries.
- (3) Wasteful methods, and a surplus of non-producers.

Regarding the first of these reasons Senator Burton says:

"Notwithstanding long periods of inertia and even of retrogression, the dominant note in the history of the race has been that of progress; this has been especially true in the last hundred years. Scientific progress has always been in the van, followed by material, intellectual and political progress. Science has given to mankind a constantly increasing control over Nature. Inventions and discoveries have greatly multiplied the supply of useful articles adapted to satisfy human wants. As a result, the conveniences and luxuries of one generation are regarded as necessities in the next. One marked effect of this progress is the alleviation of the struggle for existence, with the resulting leisure or opportunity to acquire greater skill and to discover new methods of production. The requirement of less effort for obtaining the necessities of life gives a wider scope to human enterprise and makes it possible to multiply the achievements which contribute to the betterment of the race. Nothing is more apparent than that the average per capita consumption is constantly increasing, not merely in essential food products, but in a variety of useful articles which are now available for more general use.

"It may be noted that modern means of communication, the ready transmission of news and the increasing scope of industrial and commercial operations have brought about a solidarity of interest among nations, and rendered it easy to obtain by international trade useful articles, even from the

remotest parts of the earth. These same forces have promoted political progress, the assertion of popular rights and a greater equality of opportunity. One effect of this has been that wealth and the consequent increase of average consumption are no longer limited to a few. The development of a more peaceful disposition among nations has caused a great increase in both production and consumption, with more development and utilization of the world's resources. All these factors make possible a rising standard of living which increases prices unless there is equal progress in production."

"Progress, however, has been notably unequal in the different branches of endeavor which supply human wants. It is necessary to keep in mind the difference between a rise in the price of certain classes of products and a general rise in the price level. There is a substantial distinction between these two phenomena. New methods in industry and commerce and revolutionizing the means of supplying human wants, but their effect is far more helpful in some categories of products than in others. Throughout all periods, notwithstanding changes in fashion and taste, there has existed a demand amounting to a necessity for certain essential products, such as food, clothing and shelter. It is plainly evident that science, working through inventions and improved methods, has not accomplished the same results in agriculture, especially in food supplies, as in manufacture. The revolution in industrial methods and in the utilization of capital in large-scale operations has not been accompanied by equal progress on the farm. Accordingly, as we would expect, the prices of farm products have risen much more than prices of manufactured articles."

PATHFINDER

## PRIZES OFFERED FOR ESSAYS ON HIGHWAY

Papers on Good Roads to Stir Interest in Canada's Great Problem—W. J. Kerr the Donor.

New Westminster, B. C., March 6.—In order to stimulate interest in good roads throughout Canada, W. J. Kerr, president of the Canadian Highway Association, is offering three valuable medals for the best essay on "What Good Roads Mean to Canada." The competition for these medals is to be confined to boys and girls under eighteen years of age, and no distinction is to be made between the sexes. Women have long since taken a place in literature equal to that occupied by men, Mr. Kerr believes, and a contest in which girls will compete against boys will be more interesting to all concerned than one in which separate prizes are given.

The competition will be open to students in all parts of Canada, and there will be no hard and fast rules as to the length of the essay submitted, although articles of 600 to 800 words will be preferred. The well-known newspaper rule that writing must be on one side of the paper only

will be strictly enforced.

Competitors will be required to deal with facts as well as with theories in the preparing of their papers, and all essays must be in the hands of the secretary, P. W. Luce, 614 Columbia street, New Westminster, on or before May 15th.

The first prize will be a solid gold medal, bearing on the obverse a reproduction of a part of the Canadian highway, encircled by the words, "Canadian Highway Association, 1912." On the reverse the name of the winner will be engraved, followed by the words, "First Prize Winner, Canadian Highway Association Essay Competition." The second and third prizes will be the same as the gold medal, but will be of silver gilt and of silver. In addition a silver souvenir pin will be given every competitor whose essay attains a certain standard of merit.

In discussing the proposition to interest all young people in good roads by means of this competition, Mr. Kerr pointed out that it was imperative that the gospel of good roads should be preached to the boys and girls because it is while the mind is in a formative stage that impressions are lasting and ideas easily grasped.

## THE OLD TESTAMENT AND SOCIALISM.

(Continued from Page 1)

the average during which men and women were not required to work. In addition, there were certain feast days and other holidays wherein work ceased. Surely the men who are anxious to shorten the long hours of labor should try and understand the teaching of the Bible on economic questions. I take the ground that the scriptures were chiefly to protect the interests and lives of those who most required protection, and provision for their comfort.

The Man Moses knew that the rich would bear heavily on the poor, and so he made laws by which the laborer had plenty of time for rest and true enjoyment. And in the second place he provided for the breaking up of the all-grasping power of mortgages. No mortgage or other legal claim could hold a man out of his lands and other possessions past the Jubilee year.

The Hebrew word for Jubilee is YOBAIL, or Yobel, and signifies to shout or triumph. And surely the poor man would shout with joy and thankfulness for the return of his possessions from the grasp of the usurer or legal mortgagee. Surely his family would sing songs of praise to Moses the great and divinely inspired lawgiver.

Here, then, we have good grounds for turning our attention to the good old Book that is more widely read to-day by scores of millions than any other hundred or thousand books can lay claim to. How is it that the Socialistic Leaders, writers and lecturers are afraid to ponder over this book, the poor man's friend? It is strange indeed. By some queer species of madness they run to Tolstoy or Carl Marx or Adler or Belamy, or the many others who write and mostly rail at the scriptures.

Look here, my Socialist friend, will you honestly try to grasp the full signification of the Levitical law, and then admit that it is, so far as it can be applied to modern days and conditions, the best and fairest set of economic, social and domestic laws ever compiled? Will you try and add Moses to the list of your hero writers and speakers? If so, then you will make headway with the masses and the rest of the human family that will surprise you and them. I stand

for the Levitical Law of Moses, for it is the true basis of all national, social, domestic and individual prosperity.

Socialism inspired by the spirit of the Mosaic law, inspired by the spirit which prevails in the Old Testament teaching, inspired by the high ideals of the New Testament, inspired by the devoted, holy and unselfish spirit of the Man of Nazareth, will give this earth all the human family needs or ever will need. Try it honestly.

And listen to me, my friends, as I speak words of burning, living truth: Largely you have thrown out of your teachings, out of your conversations, out of your thoughts, out of your proposed solutions of the economic conditions admittedly calling for much change and improvement, and out of your homes the best and wisest and holiest of all books and writings. I refer to the Bible. At times I can scarcely blame you for your foolish act. Because you have been taught much of folly and sham that cannot be found in that old human guide. The pulpits have been talking too much nonsense, too much falsehood, too much misrepresentation of Moses, the prophets, Jesus the Man of Sorrows and of His Apostles. I say this with sorrow. They have confused and confounded millions by their false teaching. And you, in sheer desperation, have swung too far in the other direction. Go back to the Book, and read it as ploddingly as you read the other books on "How to Govern the Lives of Peoples and Nations." If so, you will come back to sanity and then when your new Socialism, which will represent everything strong, noble and just in human life, is presented to the public, there will be a cry of joy and an acceptance of your tenets that will amaze and astound the human family. But so long as you throw out the divine, the spirit of Christ, the living spirit of the "Immortal Gods" so often referred to by Greek and Roman ancient writers, just so long you will beat your heads against a stone wall. So long will you bay as idly and helplessly as the dog which bays at the moon. There are millions of Christians who would gladly come to your aid and their own help, but cannot because you, in effect, throw out the best of all human teachers.

# PHOTOGRAPHS

We are in a position to give to the public Photos at prices to suit the pockets of all classes.

Our opening prices are much below the average. We also issue Coupons to Merchants, which may be had Free of Charge by their patrons.

We accept the Coupons as full or part payment on Photos, Cameras, Art Goods or Supplies.

The following merchants are authorized to issue these Coupons: Steeves & Perry, Grocers, 941 Commercial Drive; Clapps Shoe Store, 949 Commercial Drive; The Grandview Stationery, 1130 Commerce Drive; Manitoba Hardware Co., 1714-1716 "

Joyce Rd., Collingwood E. Commercial Furniture Co., 1815 Commerce Drive.

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CUT THIS OUT

Take it to the Merchants Photo Co. and they will credit you with **50c** off any purchase of \$3.50 up.

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Day Old Chicks, Setting Eggs

Eight Weeks Old Pullets

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All Standard Bred Stock, and heavy layers, snow white, large and vigorous. Any quantity.

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Beware of spectacle peddlars who go from door to door soliciting trade. They will offer to examine your eyes free and offer to give you \$5.00 for \$1.00. Remember no man is going to give you gold dollars for fifty cent pieces.

Reputable Optometrists who are building up a lucrative practice by honorable methods deserve protection.

I DO NOT EXAMINE EYES FREE, but my fee and prices are reasonable, as knowledge and skill are worth something besides the mercantile price for the glasses prescribed. A physician charges for his advice as to what remedy you need. It is his fee for knowledge that enables him to tell you. It is the same with me. I charge for my ability to tell you what your eyes need.

Expert eye examination is absolutely necessary to determine the proper kind of glasses to use. Selecting them by any other method may result in permanent injury to your sight.

When we prescribe glasses it is with absolute certainty that they are the best and only kind suited to your eyes. Come and be examined anyway. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so. Come to-day if you can.

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We give you the benefit of all expense of delivery and book-keeping

Look at these prices and compare them with others and see how much you save by trading with us. Our Quality the Best; Our Prices the Lowest because we are an Independent Market and we buy to advantage.

Our Saturday's Specials:

- Local Legs, Loins Lamb, 20c lb.
- Sirloin Roast, 20c per "
- Choice Roll Roast, 18-20c "
- Legs and Loins Pork, 20c "
- Prime Rib Roast, 15-18c "
- Swift Premium Hams, 22c whole or back
- Fresh Herring, - 2 lbs. for 15c
- Fresh Smelts, - 2 lbs. for 25c
- Fresh Cod, - 10c per lb.
- Fresh Halibut, - 2 lbs. for 25c
- Choice Finnan Haddie, lb. 12 1/2c
- Swift's Bacon, - 22c "
- Local Chickens, 25-30c "
- Fresh Spare Ribs, - 15c "
- Pork Sausage, - 2 lbs. for 25c
- Good Lard, - 2 lbs. for 25c
- Fresh Eggs, - 2 dozen for 65c
- Kippers, - per lb. 10c
- Shrimps, Crabs, Smoked Halibut, etc. All Fish Fresh Every Morning.
- New Zealand Butter, 3 lbs. \$1.15

2513 Main Street, near Broadway

The Place that Treats You Right. This is an Independent Market.



MR. CLEANHOUSE—"Mrs. Goodneighbor, have you seen Beresford's new stock of Spring Paper and Decorations?"

MRS. GOODNEIGHBOR—"Yes, I have engaged Mr. Beresford to paper four rooms and the hallway."

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This is the season for Fish

A Good Variety Daily

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- Herring
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- All kinds of Smoked Fish

6 Room House  
For Sale or Rent

Will Sell on Easy Terms or will Rent Furnished. House is 4584 St. Catharines St., next to 30th Ave., 3 blocks from Fraser Ave. car line.

Apply at Western Call

TOBACCO CROP GROWS.

Farming Industry is Proving a Real Mint.

In certain favored sections of the Dominion there is springing up a comparatively new farming industry that is becoming an important factor in the agricultural development of the country. This is the production of tobacco.

The traveler in the counties of Essex and Kent, at the extreme south-western part of Ontario, and in some portions of the Province of Quebec, will find farmers who enthusiastically assert that tobacco is the best-paying crop they can grow. So profitable has the industry become that the domestic production increased from 550,000 pounds in 1896 to over eight million pounds for the last fiscal year.

Where a farmer can grow a ton of tobacco to the acre and get 16 cents a pound for it, as he did last year, he is long-headed enough to figure out that few other crops will yield him \$320 an acre.

It used to be said in Essex County that corn was king there, but there has been an Agricultural Insurrection and King Tobacco reigns on the throne in the place of King Corn.

In the Province of Quebec members of "L'Association des Planters de Tabac de la Vallée de Yamaska" will tell you that tobacco is a veritable gold mine for them.

Across on Pelee Island, the most southerly point of Canada, there arises a chorus of praise for tobacco, which was the means of "pulling through" many a farmer who would otherwise have suffered a slim financial year on account of the exceptionally dry weather that prevailed last summer. Nearly every farmer on the island planted from five to a dozen acres of tobacco as a measure of self-protection. And it was a good thing they did, because it has been their salvation—speaking in an agricultural sense.

Tobacco is such a rich crop and requires so much attention that small individual acreage is the rule. One authority has claimed that five acres will make as much as one farmer should grow, but in Mersea Township of the County of Essex there are fields of ten, twenty, thirty, and as high as forty acres being grown on one farm. In the vicinity of Blenheim, in the County of Kent, there are forty and fifty acre farms of tobacco. Large fields are also encountered all the way along the shore of Lake Erie as far as Elgin County. Messrs. Walker, Sons of Walkerville have the unique distinction of cultivating in one field the largest crop of tobacco in the world. It is a plantation of 280 acres, containing one million two hundred and fifty thousand plants.

The tobacco plants are set out in May, sprayed and cultivated until September or October, when the tops are cut off, which widens and lengthens the leaf. The sprouts are "suckered" once or twice, and along in October the harvesting begins. This operation consists in cutting the leaves, placing them upside down in the sun for half a day or so to wilt, after which they are stacked in piles "laid" and then follows the curing process.

Quite often the tobacco buyers will purchase the crop in the field. Recently agents of Canadian firms went over Essex and Kent, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, paying 12-13 cents a pound for immediate delivery. Quite a considerable part of the crop will remain until spring in tobacco barns, and be then shipped to the manufacturers.

The Dominion Government has fostered the tobacco industry by the establishment of a special branch, which is known as the tobacco division of the Department of Agriculture. In other ways the Government have rendered assistance from time to time, as, for instance, the placing of the almost prohibitive duty of 28 cents a pound on the use of foreign leaf in Canadian manufacture.—Saturday Globe.

A Profitable Year.

From a financial standpoint the year 1911 will go down in Canadian history as one of the most remarkable Canada has ever had. This is true not only from a standpoint of the numerous financial transactions which have been carried out throughout the year, but more particularly from the fact of the big changes which have been brought about in connection with public utility and street railway enterprises in the chief cities of the country, like Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

The year just closing has certainly been a bumper year for Canadian banks. The institutions which closed their fiscal year at the end of November were about twelve in number, and these together were able to show increases in their net profits of over \$1,500,000 for the year. A great many of the other institutions close their fiscal year at the end of December, and by the time they submit their statements to their shareholders it is expected that the total increase for the year will amount to over \$2,500,000, which is a pretty good indication of the manner in which money is able to make money.—Courier.

Both Are "Right Honorables." The distinguished Canadian members of the Privy Council to which Mr. R. L. Borden has just been appointed, in order of precedence are now Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Mr. Borden. For the first time in the history of Canada, the two leaders of the opposing parties will now refer to each other in addressing the House as "the Right Honourable Member."

While Canada has five Privy Counsellors, Australia has only one, New Zealand one, and South Africa one.

Decrease in Succession Dues.

A falling off in the succession dues of the province of Ontario during the past year is shown by the latest figures:	
December, 1911	\$ 75,525 12
December, 1910	94,433 59
Decrease in 1911	18,908 47
Year ending Dec. 31, 1911	127,417 56
Same to Dec. 31, 1910	135,389 34
Decrease in 1911	7,971 74

A RACE OF L.O.I.

Every Baptized Sikh Takes on That Surname.

"Sunder Singh." To the average citizen of Canada the above signature across the register of a hotel the name means nothing. It is simply another peculiarity that is to be met with in dealing with East Indians. However, to the Sikh, more especially to the man who has been transplanted to another land the surname "Singh" means everything. It is the symbol of the great brotherhood of the Sikh religion and with out that title a man is nothing in the eyes of the true Sikh. Translated into English the word means "Lion," and as every male over eighteen is eligible for that title upon baptism, the bravery and strength that such a surname conveys is spread through the entire Sikh race.

To a reporter, Dr. Sunder Singh, the prominent Punjab Minister, gave a very interesting story of the rise and fall of the once great Sikh race. Dr. Singh has been in the east in connection with his petition to Ottawa for a change in the immigration laws. He is one of the very highest men among the Sikhs, and is regarded as the real leader of that race in Canada. Wearing the turban, which every Sikh must adhere to, he is a very striking figure as he passes along through the crowded thoroughfares of Toronto's business district.

"In the year 1499," said Dr. Singh "the same year that was made famous by the rise of Martin Luther, the Sikh race was founded. It was in the 16th century that Nank, the real creator of the Sikh religion, came to the fore, and that date marks the beginning of our era. To begin with, the Sikhs threw off all caste, such as is recognized by the Bramin and Hindu, and of course a great deal of opposition was shown to their new sect. Many were murdered for upholding their belief, and nine of the first teachers of the Sikh faith were crucified."

"Gobind Singh, the tenth teacher, was the man to lead his followers to success. There was at that time a price placed upon the head of those who professed the Sikh belief. It was then that the word Singh was added to those who joined the brotherhood. Singh means disciple, so that the entire race is bound together. The Sikhs do not worship idols, as do the other Indian races, and there is no priestly class, every man being placed upon an equal plane.

"It is pollution for the Hindus to cross the ocean; in fact their entire life is controlled by the Bramin or priests. The Sikhs, in taking names upon themselves, follow pretty much in the footsteps of the North American Indians. For instance, Dr. Sunder Singh, gets his first name from the English word "beautiful." Other Sikh names are taken from objects, flowers, etc. To these are added the surname Singh, signifying that they are baptized and belong to the brotherhood.

"Many have wondered why it is so many colors are shown in the turbans which the Sikhs must wear. According to Dr. Sunder Singh there are seven different grades in religious knowledge. The class that a man occupies is designed by the color of turban he is given. Black is the lowest grade while the pink and yellow turbans that Dr. Singh has worn during the past two years mean that he has reached the highest possible perfection in the Sikh race."

It is this man whom the Sikhs have entrusted with the work of securing an amendment to the immigration laws that will permit of their bringing in their wives and children and Dr. Singh has every confidence that he will be able to go back to his people and tell them that he has been successful.

Old Times in Kenora.

Kenora men are talking of leaving and joining Manitoba. This recalls a bit of history. Nearly thirty years ago, Kenora—then suffering under the unpleasant name of Rat Portage—was the battleground of a conflict between Ontario and Manitoba. There was a boundary dispute between Ontario and the Dominion. The line claimed by the Dominion would have passed east of Port Arthur. Oliver Mowat put up a fight for Ontario that fired the Liberal heart and passed into history. Then it was that Sir John A. Macdonald said he did not care a rat for Mowat, his Frasers and his Blazers, his Hardy's and his Pardows, his Ladies and his Dardies. He had a law passed making the eastern boundary of Manitoba coincide with the western boundary of Ontario.

This was—as Sir John perhaps faintly suspected and did not deeply deplore—the signal for a fight between Ontario and Manitoba, centred in Rat Portage. Rat Portage had two governments, two jails, two court houses, two sets of police. The constables arrested each other, the partisans fired each other's jails and released prisoners. Manitoba was on the verge of sending soldiers to the scene. Finally Oliver Mowat returned from England, and framed up a compromise with Attorney-General Miller of Manitoba. And now Kenora wants to leave us and go and live in Manitoba's house.—Star Weekly.

A Marriage Fee.

A Toronto clergyman tells an amusing story concerning a very important event in the life of Rev. J. E. Starr, the newly appointed Commissioner of the Juvenile Court. It seems that when Rev. M. L. Pearson, formerly pastor of Berkeley Street Methodist Church, was married years ago, he asked Mr. Starr to perform the ceremony and presented him with a fee of fifty dollars. Mr. Starr took it gracefully, and when very soon after he was to be married himself, he selected Mr. Pearson to tie the knot, whereupon he handed back to his friend his fifty dollars.

Friend of Children.

After seventeen years' service in the Ontario Government's Department of neglected children, Mrs. J. L. Harvie has resigned. The humanitarian work of caring for outcast and neglected children has always been a pleasure as well as a duty for Mrs. Harvie. For her it was a labor of love.

300 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C. Feb. 29th, 1912.

Dear Fellow Citizen: Situated as you are today!

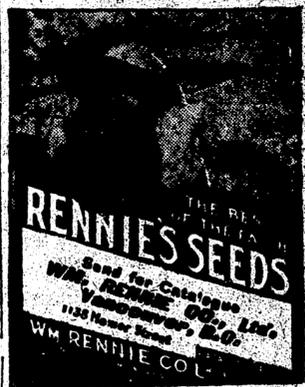
If every man, woman and child in Greater Vancouver were starving and \$3.00 would save a whole family from death; what would you do? If from every other house you heard the wail of helpless infants mumbering over the breasts of dying mothers seeking the sustenance no longer there and \$3.00 would save the whole family from death, what would you do? If the streets and lanes were full of the gaunt, wasted forms of once strong men and women, hunting desperately for anything to stay the awful gnawings of hunger, and falling here and there to rise no more—and \$3.00 would save a whole family from this, what would you do? Yet in Central China fifteen times the entire population of a Greater Vancouver is suffering under worse conditions than those described above. \$3.00 will save a whole family for a month.

In less than an hour after we get your money we can have help to those people by cable. What will you do? If you have not already contributed: Before you put this down, write out your check, put it in the enclosed envelope and mail it. Do it now.

JOHN MACKAY,  
GEO. J. TELFER,  
JAS. RAMSAY,  
Civic Committee.

P. S. The Relief Committee in China is composed of some of the best known missionaries, consuls and business men in the East and every dollar will be carefully administered.

Rev. Dr. Spencer, Supt. of Local Option, has just returned from attending the National Prohibition Congress recently held in Toronto, and reports that it was a large and enthusiastic Congress throughout. The work of the Dominion Alliance was outlined with a view to Provincial and then Dominion Prohibition. Mr. A. H. Cairns of Chilliwack and Mr. W. J. Faris of Vancouver were elected Vice Presidents of the Dominion Alliance and Dr. Ernest Hall and Dr. Spencer members of the Executive. After the Congress Dr. Spencer visited his former Pastorates and received a hearty welcome by large Congregations and friends in Ontario. He reports that great interest in British Columbia is in evidence in every place visited, many expressing their determination to come to this land of Sunshine, Showers and Flowers.



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J. W. Edwards, Prop.

A BIG SALE of DOLLS  
Now on at Lowest Possible Prices, 5c to \$3.75  
1130 PARK DRIVE

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Keep your eyes on us.  
House cleaning now on. Every convenience sold at  
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"THE FIRE-PROOF THEATRE"  
The most up-to-date family theatre in Vancouver.

Program changed Monday, Wednesday, Friday  
Matinees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Every care and courtesy shown to children.  
Our X-Ray System of Indirect Lighting insures a clear soft picture which is particularly easy for the eyes.  
Your inspection cordially invited.

EDUCATIONAL SCENIC  
1712 COMMERCIAL DRIVE

R. GAINING & CO.

New line of Boys' Spring Suits Just in. The latest thing in Silk Embroidered Blouses. Importers of Fancy Dry Goods Ladies' Tailor Dressmaking A Specialty Gents' Silk Shirts Well made 252 Broadway, West



ADELA GROCERY WEBSTER BROS.  
Cr. Fraser Av. & Westm'ly Rd.  
A full line of Fruits and Groceries, Scotch Shortbread. Try our noted Teas at 35c per lb.



# LAURELHURST

On the Bodwell near the Clere Road Car Line

## Subdivision of Block 57, D. L. 2027

EVERY LOT CLEARED AND GRADED.

Highest spot in Point Grey with a magnificent panoramic view of the Gulf of Georgia, Fraser River, Vancouver Island and Mount Baker. LAURELHURST is 330 feet above sea level.

Only a few minutes walk from Clere Road Car Line.

Adjacent to the Sacred Heart Academy where over \$300,000 will be spent in a short time.

LAURELHURST is attracting wide-spread attention and over 30 lots have been sold since the first of March.

If you are seeking a homesite, buy in LAURELHURST---if you are seeking an investment, LAURELHURST is SAFE, SANE and SURE.

## YOU ARE BOUND to MAKE MONEY

*Start your children to save---make the first payment for them and let them keep up the monthly payments. It may be the foundation of a fortune. There is a lot in acquiring the "Saving Habit."*

**PRICES: \$750 and up**

**TERMS: 10 per cent. Cash; Balance over 5 years on Easy Monthly Terms.**

Autos and Salesmen at your service. Phone us for an appointment.

**GREATER VANCOUVER CO. Ltd.**

433 RICHARDS STREET

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523 Broadway W. **LEE & WOOD** Phone: Fairm't 1520  
 Importers of  
**Wall Papers, Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, Oils, etc.**  
 Our Store is in a locality where rents are about one quarter of that commanded by similar stores in the City, and our stock is new and clean. **THIS IS CONVENIENT FOR YOU.** And you get the benefit, as we are content with fair profits.  
 Your jobbing work will be promptly attended to if you phone—Fairmont 1520



## The "B. S. A." and "Rudge-Whitworth"

Represent the very best value in English made Wheels—that means the best in the world.

**Strength, Durability and Smart Appearance**

These are characteristic of these machines.

**TISDALLS LIMITED**

(Successors to Chas. E. Tisdall)  
 618-620 Hastings St. W.

## Broken Your Glasses

Bring them straight to our repair shop. We can replace a broken lens on 24 hours notice and sometimes in shorter time than that. Don't forget the pieces; we need them to make an exact duplicate from them. You can depend on all repairs being done accurately and promptly.



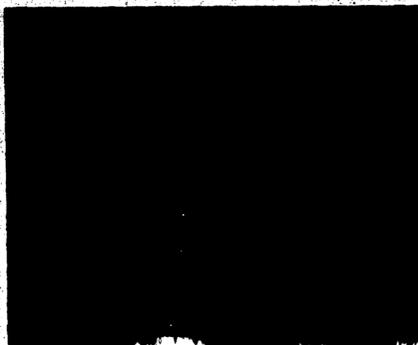
## Geo. G. Bigger

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

143 Hastings Street, W.

New Serial Story to Start in The Western Call, watch for it!

## UTILITY BOARD



The Ideal Substitute for Lath and Plaster.

It is waterproof, rigid, and may be used on the walls, paneled or papered, without the risk of splitting at the joints, and being moderate in price is all that can be desired for finishing the interior walls and ceilings of Bungalows or Mansions.

Samples and Prices from the Agent.

**W. C. THOMSON & CO.** 310 Pender Street  
 VANCOUVER, B. C. Phone Sey. 3394

## Our Opinion on the Range Question

We know we have your confidence and we have made ourselves worthy of it by handling the very best merchandise in our line.

We are familiar with the good qualities of every stove and range on the market. In our opinion



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

**W. R. OWEN**

2337 Main Street

Phone Fairmont 447

## SOME OLD TIME NEWS

FILES OF A CENTURY ARE INTERESTING READING.

The Quebec Gazette For January, 1807, Contains the Prussian Manifesto which Meant So Much For Europe Under a Small Heading—Partnership Notices Reveal Some Historic Names.

The New Year suggests the old year, and the impulse that comes to one at this season to look backward is almost irresistible. It is always interesting to review the path over which we have passed, for if it does nothing else it reminds us how far we have traveled, says The Montreal Standard. At hand are the files of a number of old Canadian newspapers, and by means of their time-stained and badly printed pages one can look backward many years, and obtain something like a succession of pictures of the life of long-ago as mirrored in the public press.

First at hand is a file of The Quebec Gazette for the year 1807—one hundred and five years old. It was Upper and Lower Canada then, and each province was for the most part a wilderness. For fifteen years the provinces had had representative government. It was still the days of the stage-coach and the sailing vessel. There was not yet a steamboat on the continent; the steamship did not come until about a quarter of a century later; the steam locomotive was not invented in England until almost twenty years after this old newspaper came off the press; and twenty-nine years were to pass before there was a railway in Canada.

There was an issue of this old newspaper on New Year's Day, 1807, and in a limited way its eight small pages tell us what Canadians were talking about on that first of January, one hundred and five years ago.

It contained important foreign news—sensational news we would call it now, and news having to do with events that contributed to the history of the time.

This foreign news filled the first three pages of the New Year issue, and it bore in small type the simple headline, "Prussian Manifesto." That manifesto, issued by the King "had taken up arms for the defence of his people" against Napoleon Bonaparte.

It meant the renewal of the great European war which, with brief interruptions, continued until the battle of Waterloo, eight years later. The manifesto is reproduced in full, and its date shows how slowly news traveled at that time.

The manifesto was signed, "Headquarters Erfurt, October 1, 1806" and it was now published for the first time in Canada on New Year's Day, 1807, almost three months after it had been issued by the King of Prussia. It was also announced that "the negotiations in which the King of Great Britain had been engaged with France had been terminated without success."

On another page is news that follows as the sequel of the manifesto of the King of Prussia. It is an account of about one thousand words of the battle of Jena, in which the Prussians were routed with great loss and Prussia again prostrated before Napoleon.

Of Canadian news this New Year issue contains next to none, except such as can be gleaned from the advertisements. There is one death notice, which announces that, on the day following Christmas, Thomas Faunce, Town Major of the garrison, and naval officer of the Port of Quebec, had passed away.

The first advertisement is a notice addressed "to the Seigniors and Farmers of the District of Montreal," which points out that "wheat is too precarious in demand and cannot give sufficient employment to the rising generation, which is very numerous, and from habit like to live near each other." The advertiser, Chas. F. Grece, then goes on to say that persons desirous of seeing the different processes in the culture and manufacture of hemp will be employed by him at his establishment at Longue Pointe, where he is making experiments in the culture of hemp.

Several of the partnership notices are interesting; one in particular, which may be called historical, it announced that John Gregory had withdrawn from the firm of McTavish, Fraser & Co.; that the firm has been reorganized, consisting of William McGillivray, Duncan McGillivray, William Halliwell, and Roderick Mackenzie, the firm-name being McTavish, McGillivray & Co. The notice was signed at Montreal on Dec. 11, 1806. Here are names conspicuous in the history of the Canadian West. Some of these partners were the leading spirits of the North-West Company, the great rival of the Hudson Bay Co., and subsequently amalgamated with it. It was after William McGillivray that the fort built at the mouth of the Kamistiquia River was named Fort William—to-day one of Canada's two great grain-shipping ports on Lake Superior, and the sister city of Port Arthur.

Roderick Mackenzie was a cousin of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the discoverer of the Mackenzie River, and the first white man to cross Canada and reach the Pacific. Roderick Mackenzie built Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, and assisted Sir Alexander with the Journal of his famous voyages and journeys. "Roderick Mackenzie," says Dr. Bryce "had the pen of a ready writer, and it is generally believed that he gave him (Sir Alexander) much help in preparing his journals."

Prince Rupert Goes Ahead.

Prince Rupert, the Pacific coast terminus of the G.T.P., is at present making great strides. A waterworks system is being installed at a cost of about \$50,000, \$100,000 of which will be spent this year. The city is also spending \$500,000 on the sewerage system, and another \$500,000 is being spent on rock-cutting and street grading.

## A CANADIAN IMPERIALIST.

Capt. D. F. Campbell Now Sits in the British Commons—a Unionist.

Another Canadian has made a hit in British politics. He is Capt. D. F. Campbell, formerly of Toronto, who has won a seat for the Unionists at North Ayrshire, Scotland.

It is not very long since Campbell left Toronto. He was born there about thirty-five years ago, and was educated in Toronto. Campbell was a football star in his college days, plying the piskin at Trinity College School and Trinity College. After he had taken on beef on the gridiron, he went to England to take a post-graduate course in a military school. He liked the clank of sabres and the rattle of guns, and decided to join the regular army. Becoming attached to the Lancashire Fusiliers, he soon got a taste of real warfare out in Malta. There he covered himself with glory, and, when the South African war cloud loomed up, Campbell got a commission. In South Africa he had the misfortune to have his foot knocked a trifle awry by a Mauser bullet.

After the war, the gallant captain linked up with the Black Watch Highland Regiment, and for some time has been living in barracks at Bermuda. This duty is as good as a furlough, and the captain took advantage of his leisure by reading up on politics. He got somewhat of a reputation for discoursing eloquently at mess tables on corn taxes, the navy and that sort of thing, until, first thing he knew, the Conservative party in England began to write him appeals to run for Parliament in England.

"No," said the Campbell, "Scotland forever." By which he just meant to say that he wouldn't run unless a Scottish seat were provided.

A few weeks ago, Mr. A. M. Anderson, K.C., got an appointment as Solicitor-General for Scotland. That meant he had to contest his seat again. Here was a chance for Campbell. But it looked mighty slim, for Anderson, K.C., is a cracking good debater and platform orator, while Campbell has nothing more to say than a soldier should. However, the genial, whole-souled ways of Campbell prevailed at the polls, the captain's worsting the prospective Solicitor-General by 371 votes.

Capt. Campbell got Christmas cards of congratulation from Mr. J. Lorne Campbell, the Toronto stockbroker, Barlow Cumberland, publicist, and others of his relatives over here.

The Mayor and the Censor.

Those Toronto policemen who act as play and poster censors have leaped into the limelight lately by reason of some rather absurd directions concerning the covering up of cards and cigarettes shown on posters.

This recalls a rather amusing experience that Mayor Geary, who happens also to be chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, had with those same censors shortly after his return from his coronation trip to England.

While in London, Mayor Geary met a bright and literary-minded Montreal girl, who talked with him about literary matters, and advised him to read the "New Machiavelli" (The New Machiavelli), which deals with problems of social and political life. The mayor is not an admirer of Wells; but he read the book. He found it interesting.

Soon after he returned to Toronto he was asked to address the Business Women's Club, a flourishing organization of some four hundred members. He found himself drifting in his speech along the line of Wells' doctrines, and then he frankly told the feminine audience to read the book.

For a week or two thereafter his worship was bothered by frequent requests from women who had heard his speech and who wanted to know when they could buy the book. The mayor made some investigation, and found that some three weeks before the police had put the book under the ban. They had discovered some little incident in it which described a fall from grace on the part of the hero, and they decided it was immoral. And so was presented the amusing spectacle of the chairman of the police commissioners recommending to women the book his subordinates had banned.—Courier.

Amusing Election Incident.

The recent municipal election in Hamilton was not without its amusing incidents. One of the most reliable stories around the city hall involves Mayor Lees and Harry Kent, who is a son of the city clerk and who was an officer at the polling booth where the mayor voted. His worship entered the voting place and intimated that he would like to exercise his right of suffrage. "What's the name?" demanded the young man. He was told, "Where do you live," dutifully continued Mr. Kent. This information was also supplied with becoming modesty. "Are you a tenant or owner?" was the next question the mayor answered with a smile. At this juncture the officer recollected that Geo. H. Lees happened to be the name of the mayor of the city, and with an abashed air, he hurriedly passed out the required voting blanks amid a burst of laughter from the other occupants of the booth.

Earl Grey a Peace-Maker.

Earl Grey has not forgotten Canada since going back to England. At this moment the earl is prominent in the movement to celebrate the centenary of peace between Canada, England and the United States, dating from the signing of the peace of Ghent in 1814. Earl Grey has been elected president of a society which will organize celebrations in the three above countries during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Growing Pains of Fredericton.

Fredericton, N.B., has been hitherto known as the capital of New Brunswick, and a quiet college and residential town. Recently the commercial spirit has got hold of Fredericton. In the town there is now a well-directed movement of business men which aims to boost the population of Fredericton from eight to fifteen thousand in 1916.

## Local and Otherwise

An old time Concert will be given in Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church by the girls of the Ichus Mission Circle on Tuesday, March 12th. A good programme of songs, recitations and dialogues has been arranged.

The Girl's Band of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church will give an Irish Concert in the Sunday school room on Thursday, March 14th. A good program has been arranged.

Just now many eyes are focused on 415 7th Ave. East. The special attraction is a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Loughheed, on Monday, March 4th. Mr. Loughheed is widely known as head of Loughheed & Co., real estate dealers. His many friends can now readily understand why he has been pushing the sale of lots and houses recently. Mother and son are doing well.

A magnificent banquet was given Dr. T. W. Butler and Mrs. Butler, of the Progress Temple, last evening in the Log Cabin Cafe. The doctor, who has been in Vancouver for one year and a half, has had a splendid following and is a clear and logical thinker, an able lecturer and orator and an advanced New Thought advocate.

This is the age of progress. People are rapidly awakening to the scientific mysteries of the Ancients, and learning methods and doing the same wonderful works. The doctor continues his mission on a lecture tour in Western Canada.

A meeting of the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Lee's Hall, Mount Pleasant, Thursday, March 7th, at 8 p. m. This will be the annual meeting when election of officers will be a part of the business.

## GRANDVIEW JOTTINGS.

In Grandview the following places of business and amusement are prominent and are commanding attention by the quality of their goods and reasonableness of their prices.

The Buffalo Grocery, Commercial Drive and Fourteenth Avenue.

Commercial Second Hand Store, 1928 Commercial Drive.

Fish Market, Walter Richards, 1542 Commercial Drive.

Beresford's Wall Paper and Decorator, 1726 Commercial Drive.

Manitoba Hardware Co., 1714 Commercial Drive.

Grandview Theatre, 1712 Commercial Drive.

E. Odium's Real Estate, 1536 Commercial Drive.

Davidson's Bakery, 1126 Commercial Drive.

Grandview Stationery, 1130 Commercial Drive.

Merchant's Photo Co., 1046 Commercial Drive.

Ladies' Tailor, Alex Crawford, 1015 Commercial Drive.

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## No. 2

HOUSE NO. 279—15TH AVE. WEST, 32x137 ft. lot, 7 rooms and all modern conveniences; furnace. We can deliver this home for \$5500, only \$600 cash and the balance at \$60 per month including interest. See this home without delay.

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

## No. 4

HOUSE ON CORNER 18TH AND John St., 6 rooms, furnace, fireplace, paneled 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.

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