The Western Call

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VOLUME V. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MARCH 20, 1914 5 Cents Per Copy No. 45

Gold Rule in South Vancouver Broken at Last

Critical Situation at Ottawa Over Railroad Affairs---Sir Richard McBride Hurrying to the Capital

Bank of Vancouver Thoroughly Rehabilitated--$500,000 New Capital

Legislative Assembly

PEACE NOW POSSIBLE IN SOUTH VANCOUVER

As we go to press news has come from the Municipal Hall on Fraser street that renders needless much of our copy for this week's issue.

All day (Wednesday) the Council had been debating the question as to whether the paving contract was to be gone on with as it stands or fought out in the courts. A deputation of 19 men from the Main Street Business Association waited upon the Council in the morning, and sought to impress them with the imperative necessity of immediate action as regards the paving of Main street. Ex-Reeve Kerr pleaded eloquently for an unprejudiced examination of the terms of the paving contract and the public setting forth of any of the terms or conditions therein that were in any way objectionable. He was followed by Mr. R. Street, Mr. Prouse, Mr. Robson and several others. The council was closely divided, Messrs. Gold, Twiddy and Thomas being strongly against going on with the contract, Messrs. Ruttledge, Winram and Stevens apparently as strongly in favor of it. Mr. Rowlings held the balance, and was non-committal.

At noon the Council retired into committee for final decision, and in the afternoon after much careful consideration, "en camera," passed the resolution to begin paving section 1—under the paving contract at once.

It transpired during the morning session that the Dominion Creosote Company had never refused to take the bonds as provided for in the contract in payment for work done. They were and are now willing to do so and always have been. The only objection came entirely from the fiscal agents for reasons that are quite apparent.

The Western Call commends the decision as the only fair solution possible, and trusts that the bitterness evoked by the strong contest may speedily disappear and a large body of men in our municipality get to work at once.

BANK OF VANCOUVER

The Bank of Vancouver has entered upon a new era. It is no easy matter for a new bank to establish itself anywhere in Canada today. The present banks are so strong—so thoroughly established the length and breadth of the land—so aggressive and jealous of their business that a new-comer finds a cold welcome if no actual opposition.

Then again the Bank of Vancouver came into existence on the last year of a very strong business wave.

There has been considerable talk of ultimate amalgamation with one or other of the large banks, but all Vancouver will be glad that our City and Province is to have a local bank.

The shareholders' meeting, held yesterday, received with a warm welcome the news that strong financial backing, up to as much as $500,000, had been arranged for—and agreed gladly to a re-arrangement of capital stock that will place the bank on the soundest financial basis.

PATRICK THE EVANGELIST

Patrick, the Evangelist,has had another birthday. Patrick the Good was a Scotchman, born at Kirkpatrick, near Glasgow, Scotland. He never was a Roman, but a strong capable missioner of the ancient Culdee church, which withstood Rome in Briton for more than 1000 years. Patrick did not convert the Irish from Paganism—that work had been done many centuries before his day, as archaeological evidences abundantly prove. Patrick led a great revival of spiritual religion in Ireland, such as we all need so badly in Vancouver and elsewhere in British Columbia. Patrick was a thorough going Protestant preacher a little ahead of time. You can get some of his sermons in Latin or English by sending to the British and Foreign Tract Society, London. There are many traditions, myths and fables about Patrick, but you can get the unadulterated truth as it fell from his lips by sending for his sermons. Ireland owes Patrick a debt of gratitude, and piercing through all untruth, the people of Ireland still venerate his name.

Katalla, Alaska, March 18.—The people here are looking forward to the busiest season since the shut down of the Guggenheim R. R. work, and believe that Controller Bay is to become the scene of great government activities at an early date.

Vale Mr. Gold

Thursday night, after one of the stormiest scenes on record in the Hall, South Vancouver Council finally voted Mr. Gold and his "stop all work" policy into the dump heap, thus confirming the work and vote in committee.

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE

From Our Correspondent at Ottawa

Ottawa, March 18.—The C. N. R. situation is commanding universal attention here at present, and there is much speculation as to what form the assistance will take, for it is generally accepted that something must be done. The present condition is the direct outcome of the reckless policy of the Laurier administration and imposes a grave responsibility on the present government. It is clear that should the C. N. R. be allowed to default it would result in a commercial crash, involving thousands of small business firms from Halifax to Vancouver, and many large concerns, including a leading bank and incidentally ruin the credit of the country, so it is admitted that such a catastrophy must be averted. How this is to be done is a puzzle. There is unanimity of opinion that MacKenzie and Mann deserve no consideration, and whatever assistance is given must be amply secured. The government are making an exhaustive investigation into affairs, and will shortly announce its policy which will secure Canada's credit at a minimum of cost.

Sir Richard's Trip East

Our first citizen is on his way to Ottawa. Many objects are attributed as the motive of the visit. "Better terms," "Hindoo immigration," "Canadian Commissionership"—all of which doubtless have their part in calling our busy Premier to the National Capital, but the above grave dispatch to the "Call" from our own correspondent at Ottawa is undoubtedly the chief reason. Those who are on the inside know how near we were, last year, to a world-wide panic. Chief among the factors were the Canadian and Brazilian Railroad complications.

That it was avoided--and that only by a handbreadth— was due to the careful dividing up of the burden amongst those who could bear it.

The policy of the Liberal press in worrying the Borden government at this time over the aid that must be given to the Canadian roads under construction is akin to "Nero fiddling whilst Rome was burning."

We trust that Sir Richard's presence at Ottawa in these critical days will bring strength to the council of the wise. Speaking of the commissionership, the whole West would rejoice to see Sir Richard McBride appointed, and we believe his appointment would mean much for the whole of Canada. In many ways, however, Sir Richard can ill be spared by British Columbia.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR OUR MEMBER AT OTTAWA

We congratulate H. H. Stevens, M.P., for Vancouver, on the stand he intends taking with a view to settlement of future disputes between labor and capital. Mr. Stevens instances the case of the labor troubles at Nanaimo and expresses the opinion that neither the Provincial nor Dominion Governments exhausted their powers to bring about a settlement. He said that while some who were guilty had been punished there were others who were just as guilty who had got off. He is on the right track when he suggests making both employers and employed responsible parties to agreements. Employers are now responsible and labor organizations should be in the same position. International organizations should be required to keep funds raised in Canada in the country, and these funds should be liable to damages for breach of agreement, as are the funds of employers.—Mining, Engineering and Electrical Record.

Keep your face always toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind you.

Not until you make men self-reliant, intelligent and fond of struggle—fonder of struggle than of help—not till then have you relieved poverty.

DESPERATE CRISIS AT HAND IN OLD IRELAND

The Home rule for Ireland movement is rapidly assuming the nature of a national crisis. All thought of conciliation is dropped for the moment, and in the words of Winston Churchill, the government will oppose "force with force." Already the Royal Irish Constabulary are being concentrated upon Belfast, and the government is credited with preparing a coup by which the Ulstermen will be undone.

On the other hand, there is great activity at the headquarters of "The Provisional Government," and every evidence of an ugly struggle is on hand. A struggle that will awaken passions that many have thought forever put to rest—that may shake and even rend the Empire.

The man or party that imagines that Ulster will not fight—has either left history unread or is a modern-mad man—and the same is true of British Protestantism the world over. Protestantism has been drugged—by a dose of false liberalism—administered by modern quack doctors—but the bone and sinew are still there and the first Ulster blood shed will awaken the sleeping giant.

The attempt to use military force on Irish Protestantism will mean an ill-ending to what has been otherwise one of the greatest governments Britain has ever known.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALBERTA OIL FIELDS

Evidences are accumulating that Northwest Canada is about to open up perhaps the largest oil fields yet developed. Whilst the work done so far has not yet resulted in finding oil within the bounds of present transportation, yet the striking of oil in commercial quantities near Fort McKay—where the formation outcrops has resulted in a suppressed excitement over the whole situation that is practically world-wide, and that in itself accounts partly for the somewhat premature boom in Southern Alberta.

We sub-join a report on the situation in Alberta from one who has just visited the field.

A few months ago great excitement was caused in the City of Calgary by the discovery of a small deposit of oil in the Dingman well, which, however, was not in commercial quantities. This strike was made at 1562 feet, and the well is being deepened (according to the latest advices having reached a depth of over 2200 feet) in the hopes and belief that they are over a large body of oil. However, in the present state of developments of this field it is entirely a matter of depth, and until this is proven up the situation is a speculative one. In connection with this situation, as it is at Calgary, the excitement which the strike referred to has caused can be readily understood and appreciated when it is realized what the proving up of a big oil field would mean to Calgary in particular, and to Western Canada in general. However, the position is that in the excitement which has arisen there is altogether a tendency to ignore what developments have taken place in other parts of the field, and as they have a very important bearing on the position it may prove interesting to attempt to recapitulate very briefly the present position of the developments elsewhere, as in connection with this situation and the efforts that are being made to prove it up there is probably the biggest thing in Canada at the present time as a successful outcome would undoubtedly revolutionize the whole of this Western country. In the excitement generated by the Calgary strike comparatively little has been heard of the developments which have been done in the northern part of the Province, though probably a better showing has been obtained, and even more justification for a real development than was called for or warranted by the Calgary strike. For instance, up at Pelican Rapids, a well there has proven up the existence of an oil impregnated formation extending for hundreds of feet, pointing to the existence in the immediate vicinity of a deposit of oil to cause that impregnation. The same condition was proven up on the property of the American-Canadian Oil Company at Morinville, just north of Edmonton, **where the well has reached a depth of 3351 feet with a showing that most impressively points to the fact "that they are above oil" and that it is a matter of going to a greater depth to reach the source from which that impregnation comes.** At the present time there are persistent rumors that the further development of the American-Canadian position is to be taken seriously in hand, and the present outlook certainly justifies the expectation that success will be the outcome

(Continued on Page 8)

SETTLEMENT AT HAND

New Westminster, March 17.—Steps to close up the special assize were taken this afternoon. Pleas of guilty were being accepted from a large number of miners, who will be allowed out until next Monday when they will appear for sentence. One man today declined to plead at all and his case will be tried in the usual manner.

The above despatch indicates an approaching end to the Island mining difficulties. The Olive branch is waving and it is to be hoped that every one concerned will help on the good work of settlement. Soon our miners will all be back to work, the bunkers full and British Columbia's best paying business in full blast once again. Speed the day. We need every bit of help to drive away the last vestige of hard times.

Being forced to go to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance and self-control, dilligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.

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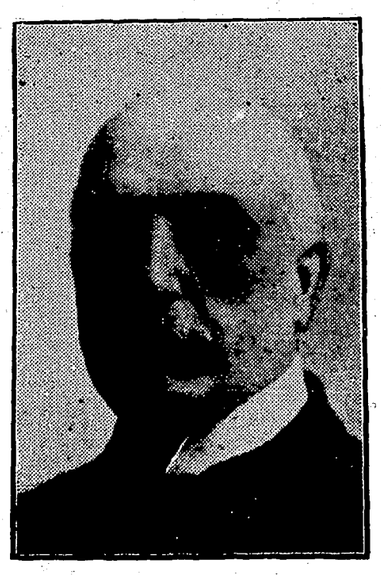
HON. T. W. CROTHERS HITS BACK HARD

E. M. MacDonald of Pictou, N. S., Badly Shown Up



HON. T. W. CROTHERS
Minister of Labor

"The chickens are coming home to roost," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day in the House of Commons. He was right.

E. M. Macdonald, Liberal M.P. for Pictou, N.S., a corporation lawyer, the representative of the iron and steel interests of Nova Scotia, is the latest chick. He is roosting now, and he will likely roost for a long time to come. Hon. T. W. Crothers has put him on his perch and his feet are stuck there with good strong glue of his own manufacture.

E. M. Macdonald is now presented to the public at large, and to the miners of Nova Scotia, of whom he poses as a friend, as the enemy who directed the attack upon their union. There is no question about it. **The indictment is his own, in his own handwriting and over his own signature.**

THE WHOLE STORY.

In 1909 there was a strike of coal miners in progress in Nova Scotia. J. G. Gillies, M.L.A., wired the Labour Department from Glace Bay, N.S., as follows:

"Five thousand employees Dominion Coal Company on strike here. Situation looks serious. Important that you get here immediately and try to effect a settlement."

What did E. M. Macdonald do? On the very same day, July 7, 1909, he wrote to Mackenzie King, who was then Deputy Minister of Labour, advising him not to send a representative of the department to Glace Bay. The letter reads:

"Let me congratulate you upon the fact that you were not troubled with an election, and that you have got into the saddle without very much trouble.

"I have just been talking on the phone with our mutual friend Alex. Johnston, and our joint opinion in regard to the situation in Sydney is that at the present stage it is not wise or prudent for you to come down, or take part in the situation.

"There was a rumour in Sydney that you were to be asked to come down, and I am writing as a result of my interview with Johnston, to say that I think for the present that you should not come down. We will advise you a little later in the matter, and if it can be possible for you to produce any result you can depend upon our judgment in the matter.

"I am writing you in case any request has been made."

TELEGRAPH ALSO.

Macdonald felt he could not wait for the letter to reach the Minister of Labour. He was afraid that Mackenzie King might act in the meantime, so he sent the telegram also.

On July 13, 1909, the Minister of Labour replied, stating that he did not intend to take any action towards settling the strike. The reason will be shown later. Mackenzie King's reply was:

"I have received your letter of the 7th instant, confirming your wire to the effect that it was Alexander Johnston's wish and yours that I should not take any part in regard to the situation at present.

"Though it was not my intention to intervene in any way, I am glad you wired me promptly."

Of course, it was in the interest of the men of the country that something should be done, but Mackenzie King took this advice from E. M. Macdonald and Alexander Johnston, and did not send anybody to the scene of the strike. Though there were five thousand men on strike, and though the Minister of Labour of the Laurier Government received word from a political friend that the matter was looking very serious, he accepted the telegram from Macdonald and Johnston, who stated that they thought it better he should not go to the scene of the strike.

As a reward for what he did at this time in the interests of the coal owners, Johnston was made Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SHOULD BE JAILED.

But Macdonald went further. **He expressed the opinion that the striking miners of Nova Scotia should be imprisoned.** He insisted upon the Government prosecuting these men for having gone on strike. Take his own words, written to the Minister of Labour on August 14, 1909:

"The strike situation in Nova Scotia has been summarized in this way, that in Inverness, the strike practically does not exist. There are some men who are not working, but these men are not necessary to the adequate operation of the mines. In the Dominion Coal Company's works, from which I have just returned, the company are rapidly increasing their output, and the men are only being kept out on strike, at least a great portion of them, by the usual stories which the resources of the United Mine Workers people supply to them, of the fact that the company are going to settle and various reasons are given for this from week to week.

"I do not doubt at all that the company will be successful there, and there may be a break very shortly. I think that the men will eventually realize that the company will not, on any terms, settle their compromise.

"The Springhill situation is one I am not advised about, and is really very serious. The situation at Inverness and the action of the United Mine Workers is a direct and absolute defiance of the provisions of the Conciliation Act, and I think it would be a great mistake if the department itself—not the company or any outside party or person—did not proceed against the United Mine Workers people who came out on strike in disregard of that Act."

"I notice by the press that inquiries are being made by the department with reference to the circumstances, and I am quite sure that you will find the facts to be that the strike is one which is in contravention to the Act. And can assure you of my fullest support in so doing if you should arrange to have proceedings initiated. It seems to me that the effect of the department proceeding against this infraction of their own law would be a very good move in Nova Scotia."

INSISTED ON ACTION.

This is the man who has been showing so much concern for the striking miners out in Nanaimo, so far away; but when they got near to where he lives he insisted upon the Government prosecuting them and sending them to prison for striking. He did not quit with one letter. He insisted, time and time again, on the Government sending to prison these men, who had gone to prison in Nova Scotia, and still he gets up in the House and manifests great concern for the miners on Vancouver Island. He writes again to Mackenzie King:

"At the present time public opinion is strongly against the strikers and against every one who is connected with them, and there is no question about their desire to have the matter speedily dealt with by a strong hand.

"In the event of your having any proceedings I would suggest that the matter be put in the hands of some recognized lawyer of ability, such as Mr. Roscoe, of Kentville, who has been acting for the Militia Department and making some investigations in that matter. I should be very glad to hear from you in regard to this matter."

KING WOULD NOT ACT.

So the militia down there, looking after the interests of the public, yet the Minister of Labour would not go to Glace Bay because his supporters, Messrs. Macdonald and Johnston, did not want him there just then for political purposes.

But Mackenzie King would not prosecute. He declared that the Government was not affected by the strike of five thousand people in Nova Scotia at all! And he would not send a representative from the department to try to settle the strike! So he wrote to Macdonald as follows:

"Where a province, a municipality, a company, individual or set of individuals, any one of which may be adversely affected is not prepared to lay information against any individual or set of individuals who are acting in a manner prejudicial to their interests, when the law as it stands affords them this measure of redress, it is difficult to see just why the Federal Government, which is the least remotely affected of all, should be expected to take the initiative in entering a prosecution.

"When the means of redress are so ready at hand the most obvious inference to be drawn where no information is laid, is either that interests are not being seriously affected, in which case it would be a mistake for the Government to attempt prosecution; or that in the circumstances known to the parties the law has not been violated, in which case, of course, a prosecution would be of no avail."

KNOCKS THE MINERS.

Still Mr. Macdonald was not satisfied with that, and he sent another letter to Mackenzie King:

"I have your favour of the 17th and note its contents. I am very much obliged to you for the frank way in which you have written me in regard to the matter. I do not agree with you altogether, that the main motive of the men who struck at Inverness was not openly to defy the Act.

"The idea has been generally circulated by the Opposition people that the Act was of no force, or value, and whether they desire to openly defy the Act, or not, they were certainly very regardless of it.

"The United Mine Workers is still maintaining an attitude of hostility to the company, and the men who compose the organizations are still out. Mr. Moss, one of the district officers, is still in Inverness conducting the strike.

"It does seem to me that on the whole, it would be in the best interests of the order and of the public if the Government should take steps, so that the mining men should understand that the United Mine Workers' men should understand that this Act is a serious proposition and is not one that is to be openly disregarded. I do not think you need at all fear as to any injuries resulting in the subsequent working out of the Act, and I am quite satisfied this would be the proper course to take from a matter of standpoint."

MR. LEMIEUX DUBS LOYALIST "JINGOES"

Sneering Allusion to Loyal Canadians By a Liberal Ex-Minister.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who was Postmaster-General in the Laurier Cabinet, has placed the Liberal party in the anti-British class, and opposed to all ideas of Imperialism.

Speaking in the House the other day on Hindu immigration, he made the following extraordinary statement, with a sneer on his lips:

"It is well known that in Canada the only loyal people, or, to speak according to the new Imperialistic dictionary, the only loyalists are the jingoes."

Very pleasant reading for the Britishers in Canada. Because they love the old land they are jingoes.

But Mr. Lemieux goes further. "The only true Imperialists," he said, "and therefore the only loyalists, are the friends of the present Government."

And then Mr. Lemieux went on to make a vicious attack upon Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia. For why? Because he is an Imperialist. "Parades his Imperialism," declares Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Lemieux is one of the accredited leaders of the Liberal party. He sits on the second seat to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right in the House of Commons. He is regarded by some people, especially by himself, as the legitimate successor to Sir Wilfrid.

This Liberal leader, therefore, should know what he is talking about when he places the Conservatives in the pro-British class and the Liberals in the anti-British class.

It is just as well that the country should know what is the political situation in Canada regarding the Empire.

HE WOULD HAVE ALL OF THEM ADMITTED

E. W. Nesbitt, Liberal member for North Oxford, stated in the House a few days ago that he would admit all the wives of the Hindus who were polygamists and had settled in Canada.

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LAND ACT NOTICES

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Frank Lazier, of Vancouver, occupation Salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted 4 miles distant in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricutural.

Dated January 16th, 1914.
HARRY FRANK LAZIER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Bert Minor, of Vancouver, occupation Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post about two miles distant, and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425, commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 16th, 1914.
BERT MINOR,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Charles Falconer, of Vancouver, occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence West 80 chains; thence South 50 chains; thence following the beach 80 chains in a South-easterly direction; thence 80 chains North to the point of commencement; containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
ARTHUR CHARLES FALCONER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Herbert Black, of Vancouver, occupation Telegrapher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the West end of Robison Island high water mark; thence traversing the beach in a South and Easterly course to the East entrance to Blunden Harbor; thence traversing the beach in a North and Westerly direction to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agriculture.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
HERBERT BLACK,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Kate E. Henshaw, of Vancouver, occupation Stenographer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner, about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post planted in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
KATE E. HENSHAW,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Joseph Woodward, of Vancouver, occupation Book-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post planted in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
HARRY JOSEPH WOODWARD,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that George A. Simmonds, of Vancouver, occupation Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
GEORGE A. SIMMONDS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that George Douglas Beveridge, of Vancouver, occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner and at the Southwest corner of Lot 421; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
GEORGE DOUGLAS BEVERIDGE,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Miss Clara Simmonds, of Vancouver, occupation Housekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted one mile distant, and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post planted in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains West to beach; thence following the beach in a South-easterly direction to the West entrance of Blunden Harbor; thence in a North-easterly direction and North to the point of commencement; containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
MISS CLARA SIMMONDS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE tha t Charles H. Bailey, of Vancouver, occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
CHARLES H. BAILEY,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry George Adams, of Alert Bay, British Columbia, occupation Cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 40 chains East; thence 40 chains South; thence 40 chains East to beach, following the beach in a Southerly direction to the Southeast corner of the Indian Reserve; thence traversing the survey of the Indian Reserve Northwest and South to the beach; thence West along the beach to a point one mile directly South from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; thence North 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
HARRY GEORGE ADAMS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Leonard G. Eveson, of Vancouver, occupation Salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
LEONARD G. EVESON,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Joseph Edward Mellor, of Vancouver, occupation Capitalist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about three miles distant and in a Northwest direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 20 chains West to beach; thence 60 chains Northwest along the beach; thence 50 chains North; thence 30 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 560 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
JOSEPH EDWARD MELLOR,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that William Ryan, of Vancouver, occupation Laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about three miles distant, and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post planted in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence following the beach in an Easterly direction 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 14th, 1914.
WILLIAM RYAN,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Barbara Jean Gibson, of Vancouver, occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles distant, and in a Northwest direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 421; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 13th, 1914.
BARBARA JEAN GIBSON,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Ada M. Beveridge, of Vancouver; occupation, married woman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant and in a North-westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425, commencing at a post in the Southwest corner, thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
ADA M. BEVERIDGE,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that George Hamlyn, of Vancouver; occupation, workingman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles distant in a Northwest direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; thence 40 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 40 chains East; thence 80 chains North, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
GEORGE HAMLYN,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Edgar Lees, of Vancouver; occupation, logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of T. L. 1122—thence 80 chains West; thence 60 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 60 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
EDGAR LEES,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Norval E. Mallahan, of Vancouver; occupation, advertiser; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of Lot 426; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
NORVAL E. MALLAHAN,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Bertha B. Lazier, of Vancouver; occupation, married woman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southeast corner of T. L. 4479; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 60 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 30 chains South to the beach; thence following the beach 50 chains in a South-westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
BERTHA B. LAZIER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Jane Dodds, of Vancouver; occupation, spinster; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 422; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West to beach; thence following the beach in a Northerly direction 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 600 acres more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
JANE DODDS,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Rose Hamilton, of Vancouver; occupation, widow; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 422; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East to beach of Cohoe bay; thence following the beach in a South and West direction to the East entrance of Blunden Harbour; thence in a North and Easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
ROSE HAMILTON,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Fred C. Mock, of Vancouver; occupation, broker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southeast corner of T. L. 4479; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 60 chains West; thence 40 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a Northeast direction to the point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
FRED C. MOCK,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel Miller, of Vancouver, occupation, Undertaker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile and one-half distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 70 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 40 chains South to beach; thence following the beach 80 chains in a Westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 420 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
DANIEL MILLER,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Brown, of Vancouver; occupation, Widow; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 24th, 1914.
ANNIE BROWN.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John Sline, of Vancouver; occupation, Longshoreman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in a Southwest direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 41022; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 40 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the beach; thence following the beach in a Northwest direction 80 chains or to point of commencem nt, containing 450 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
JOHN SLINE,
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Hans Harold Arthur Anderson, of Vancouver; occupation, Logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 424; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South to the beach; thence along the beach 80 chains West; thence along the beach North 60 chains to a point directly West from the starting point; tence 75 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
HANS HAROLD ARTHUR ANDERSON.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Jasper Nation, of Vancouver; occupation, Hotelkeeper; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 25th, 1914.
JASPER NATION.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John Harold Albertson, of Vancouver; occupation, Logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 and a half miles distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 424; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 60 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 70 chains South to beach; thence following the beach 80 chains West to the point of commencement, containing 520 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
JOHN HAROLD ALBERTSON.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John MacDonald, of Vancouver; occupation, Railway Clerk; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southeast corner of T. L. 4486; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 40 chains West to the beach; thence following the beach 40 chains in a Westerly direction; thence North 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 27th, 1914.
JOHN MacDONALD.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harrold A. Rourke, of Vancouver; occupation, Freight Clerk; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southwest corper of T. L. 41022; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
HARROLD A. ROURKE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas Christie, of Vancouver; occupation, Lumberman; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4479; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 40 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 40 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a Westerly direction 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
THOMAS CHRISTIE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Sidney Clifford White, of Vancouver; occupation, Telegrapher; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following decribed lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 426; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
SIDNEY CLIFFORD WHITE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Samuel de Winter, of Vancouver; occupation, Telegrapher; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 426; thence 40 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 40 chains South; thence 80 Chains West to the point of commencement, contining 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
SAMUEL DE WINTER.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Sinclair A. Aichinleck, of Vancouver; occupation, Miner; intends to apply for permision to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 426; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
SINCLAIR A. AICHINLECK.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that James Veno, of Vancouver; occupation, Cook; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a Westerly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4487; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 60 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a North-westerly direction 80 chains or to point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 28th, 1914.
JAMES VENO.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Washington Steele, of Vancouver; occupation, Carpenter; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in a Southeast direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4487; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 60 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 60 chains in a Northwest direction, or to the point of commencement, containing 600 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 28th, 1914.
HARRY WASHINGTON STEELE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that William Seymour, of Vancouver; occupation, Logger; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4483; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 70 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to beach; thence following the beach in a Westerly direction 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 560 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 29th, 1914.
WILLIAM SEYMOUR.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Freeman, of Vancouver; occupation, Book-keeper; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of T. L. 1122; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North to the beach; thence following the shore line in a North-westerly direction 80 chains or to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
PETER FREEMAN.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank E. Taylor, of Vancouver; occupation, Broker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of T. L. 1144; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the beach; thence following the beach in a South-easterly direction 80 chains or to the point of commencement, containing 260 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
FRANK E. TAYLOR.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that John William Bradshaw, of Vancouver; occupation, Mechanic; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant in a Northwest direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; thence 40 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 40 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 21st, 1914.
JOHN WILLIAM BRADSHAW.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Leo Mayne, of Vancouver; occupation, Telegrapher; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles distant in a Southerly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 426; commencing at post planted in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 24th, 1914.
LEO MAYNE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Martha Adelaide Kay, of Vancouver; occupation, Spinster; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant in a Westerly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 13; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 80 chains East; thence 60 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 60 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 23rd, 1914.
MARTHA ADELAIDE KAY.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Lawrence Hartje, of Vancouver; occupation, Engineer; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile and a quarter distant, and in a South-easterly direction from the Southwest corner of T. L. 4486; commencing at a post in the Southeast corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 30 chains South to the beach; thence following the beach in a South-easterly direction 80 chains, or to the point of commencement, containing 520 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 27th, 1914.
LAWRENCE HARTJE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Holton Evens Sands, of Vancouver; occupation, Broker; intends to apply for permision to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in an Easterly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Northwest corner; thence 35 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 35 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the poit of commencement, containing 300 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 25th 1914.
HOLTON EVENS SANDS.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Florence Mallahan, of Vancouver; occupation, Dressmaker; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 2 and a half miles distant and in a South-easterly direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 542; commencing at a post in the Southwest corner; thence 40 chains North; thence 70 chains East; thence 40 chains South; thence 70 chains West to the point of commencement, containing 300 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 26th, 1914.
FLORENCE MALLAHAN.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Barrable, of Vancouver; occupation, Broker; intends to apply for permision to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 540; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chais South; thence 80 chains West to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.
ARTHUR BARRABLE.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Henry Teaeger, of Vancouver; occupation, Brewer; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile distant and in a Westerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 425; commencing at a post in the Northeast corner; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, for agricultural.

Dated January 15th, 1914.
HENRY TEAEGER.
H. G. Adams, Agent.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District.—District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Antonio Belanger, of Brettany Creek, occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 922; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, for grazing.

ANTONIO BELANGER,
Dated December 17th, 1913.
1-23-14 to 3-20-14.

LAND ACT.

Vancouver Land District.—District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Rial Angers, of Brittany Creek, occupation Rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 923; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains, and containing 40 acres more or less, to be used as a pasture.

FRANK RIAL ANGERS.
Dated 17th of December, 1913.
1-23-14 to 3-20-14.

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Who
shattered the mirror?
Who
stole Robert Cameron?

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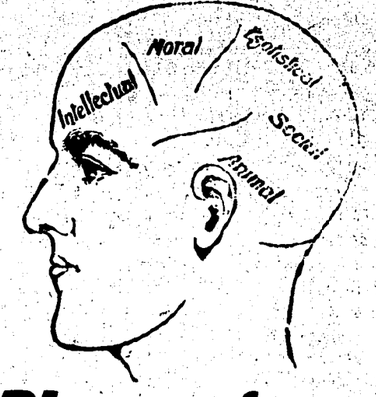

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The All-Alaska sweepstakes, 412 miles, from Nome to Candle and return, will take place in April. The contestants in the long races must finish with the same dogs and equipment as at the start. If a dog is disabled he must be carried on the sledge. Winners in either of the dog Derbys are honored for the remainder of their lives.

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PAX BRITANNICA

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOUDAN

Fifteen years ago—September 4th, 1898—the Anglo-Egyptian troops, under Lord Kitchener, then Sirdar of the Egyptian army, entered Khartoum and, running up the Union Jack and Star and Crescent over the ruined palace, proclaimed to the world that the reconquest of the territory that had been abandoned twelve years previously had been achieved, and that the Pax Britannica was about to be extended to its utmost confines.

The story of the wonderful transformation of this vast trritory, which, since the addition of the Lado Enclave, exceeds one million square miles in area, from a land of desolation and despair to one of hope and promise, has been ofttimes told, and there is little need to dwell on the point.

The fact that the British government has seen fit to guarantee for thirty years the interest on the loan of 3,000,000 pounds sterling to be raised for the development of the Soudan shows that it endorses in every way the opinion of the great future lying before that country.

The capture of Khartoum opened a new era for the "Land of the Black," for it liberated them from the fire and sword of the Mahdi and his brutal hordes, and gave it an opportunity to recover from the devastation, ruin and oppression under which it had suffered for over twelve years.

Similarly, the passage of the Soudan Loan Bill opens another era for the country. It synchronises with the emancipation of the Soudan from the financial support which it has had to obtain annually from Egypt—this is the first year that it has received no subsidy—and it provides it with the wherewithal for the development of the resources which experiment has shown time upon time that it possesses, and which will cause it become one of the most valuable—as it is one of the most promising—territories over which the Union Jack floats.

Little did Gordon Pasha dream that the country which he stigmatized as useless would within thirty years be launching out as a great cotton growing and grain producing area, one whose fertility and excellent situation will in time convert it into Lancashire's main source of supply and into one of the great granaries of the Empire.

The loan which is being raised, is in addition to the construction of railways, intended to start the work of irrigating the Segira, an enormous tract of land just south of Khartoum, and lying between the Blue and White Niles, which, if furnished with sufficient water, could produce five million acres of good American, and possibly good Egyptian, cotton, with which a first-class grade of wheat could alternate.

Indeed, the possibilities of the Soudan are boundless; its area is so enormous and the conformation of the land so varied that well nigh every commodity grows and can be grown within its borders with success. Everything has been kept back owing to the lack of communication.

The government is straining every nerve to repair this defect, and the tremendous impetus that is given to local production and the export trade whenever a new stretch of railway or a new road is opened to traffic constitutes an earnest of the great expansion that will ensue when once every district is in direct contact with the main markets and the Red Sea.

EMPIRE POPULATION.

The increase of the peoples who owe allegiance to the British Crown is shewn, by Government statistics, to be as follows:

1881	303,694,000
1891	345,355,000
1901	385,398,000
1911	416,318,000

PROSPEROUS INDIA

India's income from the sale of opium averaged in years past 4,500,000 pounds sterling. Last ye ar it was only 30,600 pounds sterling. It was the loss of this income that long held British India in shameful partnership with the opium traffic. Forced out of a shameful position by China's heroic example British India consented to cut off the opium trade.

The surplus on the financial year of 1912-13 was eight millions sterling, in spite of the enormous loss on opium monopoly. This surplus is being mainly applied to education and sanitation.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF INDIA

In 1881 the Christians in India numbered 1,862,634; in 1891, 2,284,380; in 1901, 2,923,241; and in 1911—the last census, 3,876,199. It is interesting to note that in the native states (governed by native rulers) the increase has relatively been much greater than in British India proper. In the former, with some 71,000,000 people, the increase is 365,000, and in the latter, with 240,000,000 people, only 588,000. Christianity has greatly exceeded the other religions in relative increase during the last 10 years. The figures are as follows:

Christians, 32 per cent.
Buddhists, 12 per cent.
Mohammedans, 6 per cent.
Hindus, 5 per cent.

INDIAN EDUCATION

The government policy on education in India has been greatly broadened and strengthened. Surveying, technical, industrial, agricultural, veterinary, forestry, medical, legal and commercial education, schools of art, museums, chiefs of colleges, etc., are covered by it. Special strength is laid on the formation of character through direct religious and moral instruction and indirect agencies, such as the monitorial system, social life, traditions, discipline, betterment of environment, hygiene, physical culture and organised recreation. A great effort is being made to improve the education of girls.

WHERE BRITAIN'S SAVINGS GO

The Daily Graphic says:—

Altogether something like 983 million dollars was raised by the investing classes in the United Kingdom last year for foreign and Colonial governments, railways, mines, iron, coal, steel, rubber, oil, manufacturing, stores and trading concerns all over the world. Our capital seems to be going abroad entirely. Out of the immense total raised last year not 10 per cent. seems to have been invested in this country. Nobody lends us money, but we lend everybody else money. 130 millions went to Colonial governments, 26 millions to foreign governments, nearly 75 millions to Colonial municipalities, nearly 35 millions to foreign municipalities, nearly 75 millions to Indian and Colonial railways, over 53 millions to American railways, nearly 87 millions to foreign railways, over 50 millions to foreign and Colonial mining and exploration companies, nearly 55 millions to manufacturing companies, over 33 millions to rubber and oil ventures, while the only thing home industries have captured out of all this overflow of capital, exclusive of the $5,000,000 for British railways, has been some proportion of the 30 millions found for iron, coal, and steel enterprises and the ten and a half millions for manufacturing and trading enterprises.

The Battle Axe

London, March 17.—Great Britain will have ten of the new big gun battleships in the water by the time any other nation in the world has two, declared Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the House of Commons today. "All of these ships," he added, "will carry fifteen-inch guns—the best weapons ever possessed by the British navy and capable of hurling a projectile weighing a ton for a distance of twelve miles.

Four of these ships, which are presumably to burn oil, are provided in the budget for next year. Three of them are of the Soverign type and one of the Queen Elizabeth type.

The Queen Elizabeth, launched last October, was the first ship to mount fifteen-inch guns, of which she is to have ten. Her cost is estimated at about $12,000,000. She uses oil fuel exclusively.

The Royal Sovereign, the first ship of an even more powerful type, has not yet been launched, and no details as to her size or equipment have been made public.

The latest type of American Dreadnought is provided with twelve 14-inch guns.

LONDON TIMES ONE PENNY.

The Times dropped in price from 3 pence to 1 penny this week.

By universal admission in Fleet street the Times today reaches high water mark for all-round quality. It has set a pace that will keep the British press humming.

London, March 17.—The publisher of the London Times said yesterday:

"We had orders for 750,000 copies of our first penny issue today, but we printed and sold less than 300,000 because the printing has to be carefully performed. Our orders for today are still larger and we have sold over ten pages of small advertisements. The normal size of this paper will be as today, 24 pages, but it will run up as high as thirty."

The paper is exactly the same in quality and print as the two penny edition, and how it is to be made a paying proposition is a problem that is puzzling Fleet street. According to its last balance sheet, the Times made a profit of $100,000 last year, about two per cent. on its capital.

The Daily Telegraph ignores its new penny rival, of which it prints a page advertisement.

The Morning Post has adopted a new make-up, somewhat resembling that of the Times, and it is said the Post declines to accept an advertisement from the Times.

The real competition will be between the Times and the Morning Post.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES

In the past 7 years over two-thirds of a million people have come to Canada from the United States, bringing with them money and property to the extent of over $775,000,000.

Ottawa News

HE WOULD HAVE ALL OF THEM ADMITTED

E. W. Nesbitt, Liberal member for North Oxford, stated in the House a few days ago that he would admit all the wives of the Hindus who were polygamists and had settled in Canada.

In order that there may be no mistake about Mr. Nesbitt's words, the following is taken from "Hansard" of March 2:

"Mr. Stevens: "A question has been raised about the admission of Hindu wives. We have been berated, those of us who are opposed to any relaxation of the regulations, for cruelty because we have not seen fit to give way on this point. It is not a question of admitting the wives of Hindus, but whether you are going to open the door to let them all come in. Consider for a moment the wife question: I ask, which wife are you going to admit? The answer is that the Hindus are not all polygamists; but quite a number are. Supposing a man has five wives and goes to the Government and says: I want you to admit my wife. Which wife are you going to admit?"

Mr. Nesbitt: "All of them."

Naval Question

The navy question has pretty much dropped out of sight lately, but now and then a Liberal speaker attacks Mr. Borden for seeking to make a contribution of $35,000,000 to the British Admiralty, and tells us how much cheaper it would have been had we adopted Sir Wilfrid's policy and built two fleets in Canada, one for the Atlantic and the other for the Pacific.

It is tolerably evident that these gentlemen have never looked into the cost of constructing war ships. Mr. Borden's $35,000,000 would have looked wholly insignificant by comparison with the expenditure entailed by the erection of ship building plants and the building of vessels in the Dominion. The other day the Committee on Naval affairs at Washington examined Admiral Strauss, chief of the Bureau of Ordinance of the United States navy, on the subject of starting government works for the manufacture of armour plate. Admiral Strauss is a very able man and his testimony is highly interesting.

He said it would take about three years to build an armour plate factory and get it into operation. The cost of the armour and armament for a first-class battleship exceeds $7,000,000. An armour plant capable of manufacturing 20,000 tons of armour per annum would cost over $11,000,000; if the capacity was 10,000 tons the cost would be over $8,000,000, while if it was a small plant with a capacity of only 5,000 tons a year the cost would run over $6,000,000. The industry has to be carried on by experts of skill and experience who are highly paid; on the other hand the cost in the United Sttates would be lower than in some other countries if the works were built in Pennsylvania or Alabama, where coal and iron lie side by side and competent artisans could be obtained from the private factories such as the Carnegie or Bethlehem companies.

The cost of manufacturing a big gun for a man-of-war is about $60,000. The cost of firing it with a full charge is nearly $500 per shot. The cost of building sub-marine destroyers and armoured cruisers, gun boats, transports, supply ships, hospital ships and armed tenders, is, of course, much less than that of fitting out a battleship, yet the armament alone of one of these vessels ranges from $100,000 to over $400,000, saying nothing of the cost of building the hull.

Mr. Hensley, a member of the committee, pointed out that within the last ten years the United States had spent on its navy nearly if not quite 1,000 million dollars in excess of the amount expended by Japan. Another, Mr. Witherspoon, showed that within the last 12 years, the States had spent a good deal more than Germany and Japan put together, and that the navy expenditure was now ten times greater than it was 30 years ago. Admiral Strauss said that in his opinion the American navy was a highly efficient one, but he confessed that the armour plate companies had for a long time back been acting in collusion, and that their bids were practically the same.

The reader will be good enough to bear in mind that the figures here given do not embrace the whole cost of a ship of war, but merely that of the armour and armament. We can form some idea, however, of where we in Canada should land financially if we undertook to build war ships here.

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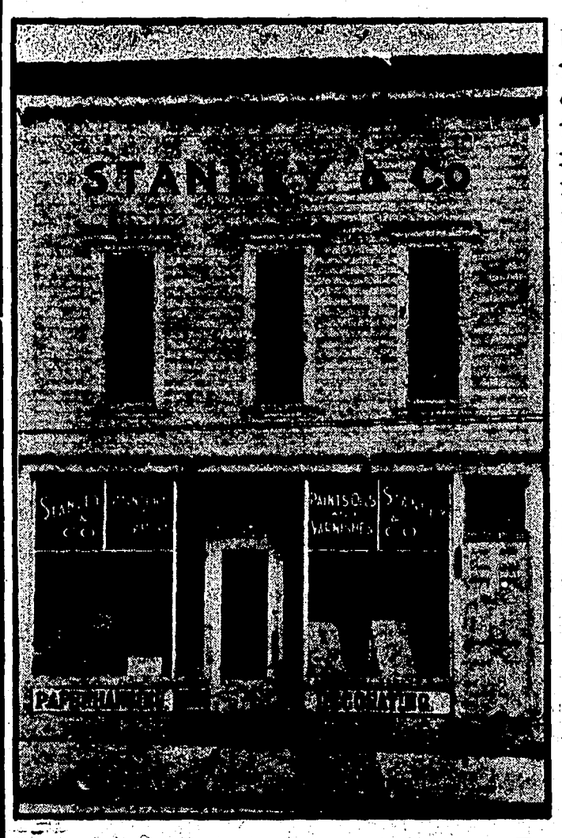

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TEMPERANCE, RELIGION AND MORALS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND INSURANCE FIGURES AS TO EFFECT OF DRINKING ON AGE

"The figures of the British government and English life insurance companies as to the effect of drinking on longevity are stated as follows:

"If a man at the age of 20 is a total abstainer and remains a total abstainer, his prospects of life is 44 years, and he will live to the average age of 64; but if he is a temperate regular drinker his prospect of life will be 31 years, and he will live to the average age of 51, after losing 13 years out of his life. If he is a heavy drinker, his prospect of life is 15 years, and he will die at the average age of 35, after losing 29 years out of his life. Conservative estimates place the number of confirmed drunkards in the United States at something over 1,000,000, of whom 300,000 die every year; the heavy drinkers at over 4,000,000, and temperate regular drinkers at over 20,000,000. A soldier wounded in battle and losing 10 years of his life as a consequence would be classed as mortally wounded. The confirmed drunkards and heavy drinkers together, 5,000,000 in number, must be looked upon as mortally wounded and the temperate regular drinkers as seriously wounded, making a total of over 25,000,000 Americans wounded by alcohol today, more than 10 times as many as wounded in all the battles of the world since the dawn of history. The estimates for the white race make over 125,000,000 white men today wounded by alcohol."

EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S OFFER

The late Edward Everett Hale, a lifelong observer of social conditions, is reported as saying:

"If anybody will take charge of all Boston's poverty and crime which results from drunkenness, the South Congregational church, of which I have the honor to be the minister, will alone take charge of all the rest of the poverty which needs relief in the city of Boston."

THE HIGH COST OF DRINKING

Wheat produced in America in one year would pay our drink bill for only 80 days.

Coal produced in a year would pay less than 83 days.

Customs and internal revenue for one year would pay the drink bill for less than 85 days.

The gross expense of the postoffice department pays the bar bill for less than thirty days.

Cost of the war department would keep the liquor gullets moist for less than 20 days.

The gold and silver mined annually in the United States would pay only 17 days' drink bill.

The cost of the Panama canal would pay only 50 days' drink bill.

To pay a year's drink bill requires the following: All our wheat, coal, gold and silver added to the cost of one year's customs and revenue, war and postoffice departments, with the cost of the Panama canal.

ONE WAY TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

Some years ago the following card was cut as a blotter, signed by a dozen grocery firms of Delaware, Ohio: "Any one who drinks three glasses of whiskey a day for one year and pays 10 cents a drink for it, can have in exchange at any of the firms whose names appear on this card, three barrels of flour, twenty bushels of potatoes, two hundred pounds of granulated sugar, one barrel of crackers, one pound of pepepr, two pounds of tea, fifty pounds of butter, ten pounds of cheese, twenty-five pounds of coffee, ten pounds of candy, three dozen oranges, ten dozen bananas, two dozen cans of corn, eighteen boxes of matches, half a bushel of beans, one hundred cakes of soap, and twelve packages of rolled oats, for the same money; and get $13.50 premium for making the change in his expenditures."

Salvation Army Congress

London.—The officials of the Salvation Army are now making arrangements for the great international congress which is to be held in London in June. The last gathering of the kind was held ten years ago, when a corrugated iron hall was erected for the purpose on the Strand island site, and it is possible that a similar building will be put up this time. It was while in London that King Edward first received the late General Booth in audience and heard from him an account of the work of the army.

Two thousand delegates from abroad are expected at the June congress, and 3,000 from all parts of the United Kingdom. The meetings begin with a reception in the Albert hall on Thursday, June 11, and close with a farewell meeting in the same place on Friday, June 26. During the intervening fortnight meetings will be held daily in the special congress hall, which will accommodate 6,000 people, and the Salvation Army will occupy the Crystal Palace for one day—June 23. At the end of the London meetings many of the delegates from abroad will proceed to the provinces, and gatherings will be held in Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Sunderland and Nottingham (the birthplace of General Booth.)

Many of the foreign delegates will attend in native costume. Among the countries represented will be Sweden, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, (200 delegates), Japan, China, New Zealand and Java.

The cosmopolitan gathering will also include converted Maoris, Red Indians, Zulus and Kaffirs, a witch doctor and a devil dancer, all of whom will take some part in the meetings and in a procession from Victoria embankment to Hyde Park on Saturday, June 13.

It is expected that during the congress 32 different languages will be spoken at the Salvation Army's headquarters.

TOMORROW

"Tomorrow," he promised his conscience,
"Tomorrow I mean to be good;
Tomorrow I'll think as I ought to; tomorrow I'll do as I should;
Tomorrow I'll conquer the habit that holds me from heaven away."
But ever his conscience repeated one word, and one only, "today."

Tomorrow, tomorrow, tomorrow, thus day after day it went on;
Tomorrow, tomorrow, tomorrow, till youth like a vision was gone.
Till age and his passion had written the message of fate on his brow.
And forth from the shadows came Death with the pitiless syllable, "Now."

—Justin McCarthy.

THE BIBLE FOR THE YOUNG

"Give the Bible to them unadulterated, pure unaltered, unexplained, uncheapened and then see it work its wholesome work through the whole nature. It is very difficult, indeed, for a man or a boy, who knows the Scripture, ever to get away from it. It haunts him like an old song. It follows him like the memory of his mother. It reminds him like the word of an old and revered teacher. It forms a part of the warp and woof of his life."—President Woodrow Wilson.

MARCONI'S RELIGION

Signor Marconi is a devoted member of the Waldensian church. In an interview he has made the interesting statement that something in the nature of overtures had been made by the Vatican to himself both in Rome and Canada, but without effect.

THE BLIGHT OF ROMAN ERRORS

Booker T Washington says: "The black man needs no sympathy or pity. I thank God that I belong to a race that has its problem to solve, and is solving it. A short time ago I paid a visit to Italy, and there I observed a race that has been free for hundreds of years, and thirty per cent. of its people cannot read or write. In Spain sixty per cent and in Portugal seventy-six per cent cannot read or write. When Mr. Lincoln freed my race only three per cent were literate. Now sixty-three per cent can read and write." This is good for the negro, but Mr. Washington forgets that Italy, Spain and Portugal are still bound by the very worst form of slavery this world has ever known, intellectual bondage to the errors of Romanism.

A MILLION DOLLARS FOR EDUCATION OF BELGIAN SOCIALISTS

Ernest Solvay, Belgium's foremost capitalist, has given one million dollars for educational purposes to the Belgian Socialists.

Ernest Solvay is the inventor of the process now used all over the world in the manufacture of bi-carbonate of soda. It has been estimated that the saving annually caused by use of the Solvay process throughout the world is very close to fifteen million dollars. Quite a sum for the product of one man's brain.

RAILWAY AND SHIPPING

C. P. R. PAYDAY

The C. P. R. pays once a month and pays by cheque. One hundred and twenty thousand cheques are issued totalling over $6,000,000. Over 500,000 people are interested in this monthly payday.

Grading Started on Last Lap of C.N.R.

Grading has been started on the last section of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway in British Columbia. Mr. S. H. Sykes, assistant chief engineer for the C. N. R., who returned Monday from a trip over the new route from the eastern end of construction via Edmonton and Tete Jaune Cache, stated this morning that the entire line in British Columbia would most probably be ready for the rails by next July.

Discussing the progress on the various sections of the new route, Mr. Sykes said that 60 per cent. of the grading had been done on the twenty-mile section west of Albreda Summit, and that tracklaying would be started from the present end of steel ten miles west of the Yellowhead Pass early next month. Several bridges are now under construction between the present completed portions of the line. Track is laid to mile 122 north of Kamloops, and 60 miles of steel will have to be installed to link up the two ends of construction on the Kamloops-Yellowhead division.

IMPERATOR'S LARGE LIST

With the largest passenger list ever carried across the Atlantic at this season of the year, the giant Hamburg-American liner Imperator will arrive in New York Wednesday on her first voyage since undergoing extensive overhauling. She has 2766 passengers. There are 450 first cabin, 330 second cabin, 817 third-class and 1169 steerage.

The Imperator left Hamburg March 14 for New York, ran into a heavy gale and lost four of her lifeboats, according to officials of the line. The ship behaved well and few of the passengers were aware of what had happened.

No service in i tself is small or great,
Though earth it fill;
But that is small which seeks its own,
And great which seeks God's will.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

If there were international labor unions in England and Germany, with their headquarters in Germany, it is tolerably safe to say that now and then strikes would be declared in England with the intention of serving German rather than British interests. That would only be natural. In like manner, while the international unions which exist between Canada and the States undoubtedly help the cause of labor in both countries, there is always a danger that, as the leading spirits are in every instance Americans, some of them may occasionally be tempted to sacrifice us for the benefit of their own concerns.

It cannot, of course, be proved, but there are grounds for suspecting that Mr. Frank Farrington, an organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Indianapolis, engineered the strike of coal miners at Nanaimo for a sinister purpose, namely, to interrupt the shipment of coal from Vancouver Island to the United States in order to benefit the mines on the American side of the line. This much appears from an article he wrote before he brought on the Nanaimo troubles.

As was said by Mr. Shepherd, the member for Nanaimo, who made a singularly interesting and impartial speech, "there was evidently something underlying, some ulterior object, and that was that the United Mine Workers were using the local labor unions to control the coal trade conditions on the Pacific Coast of Canada.

At any rate from the moment that Mr. Farrington appeared on the scene agitation ensued, followed by a strike of considerable dimensions, which led to the destruction of property, the calling out of the militia by the Provincial Government of British Columbia, and then bloodshed. For all this the Liberals blame Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, although the evidence shows clearly enough that he did his utmost to avert the conflict. One Liberal member, Mr. Macdonald of Pictou, who was very hard on Mr. Crothers and championed the United Mine Workers in all they did, was caught in a trap of his own setting as neatly as ever man was.

A few years ago the United Mine Workers suddenly appeared at the Nova Scotia Mines and started to upset the local labor union known as the Provincial Workmen's Association. In a short time the men they had converted went on strike and the situation became quite serious; amongst other things, the militia were called out to stop the outrages which ensued. Like many other Nova Scotians, Mr. Macdonald wished the control of the unions to remain with the Provincial Workers. Hence when the United Miners from the States had gone so far as to wreck property and establish a reign of terror, he wrote to the Minister of Labour at that time (Mr. Mackenzie King) urging him to start criminal prosecutions against them. To this Mr. King replied that the enforcement of the criminal law was in the hands of the Provincial authorities,—consequently the Dominion Government could not act; but Mr. Macdonald wrote again and re-wrote that the Federal Government itself should proceed against the disturbers.

Today, the Conservatives being in office, he defends the course of the United Workers at Nanaimo and professes to believe that because a number of their adherents have been put in jail for committing grave offences, they have been shamefully treated. So true is it that politicians of a certain stripe are always ready to box the compass when it is in their interests to do so.

There is no more sincere friend of organized labor than Mr. Crothers, and labor men in general realize that the attacks made upon him by Liberal partisans seeking his overthrow and that of the Ministry are not to be accepted at their face value. One assailant at any rate in the person of Mr. Macdonald has been effectually silenced out of his own mouth.

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Young People's meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday night.

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The SABLE LORCHA

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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When the commonplaces began to readjust themselves, I was standing at the curb, my arm wound supportingly about Cameron's waist and his arm pressing heavy on my shoulder. Drawing in to us was an empty hansom cab, provided by Providence, and hailed, I suppose, by me, though I swear I have no recollection of it.

The cabman helped me to lift him in, and at this the pity of his plight smote me, tempering the joy of having found him, and quickening within me a spirit of angry retaliation against his enemies. For the man now at my side was far different from that man who had sat with me on the after deck of the Sibylla, only four weeks ago. He was, indeed, it seemed to me little more than the husk of the Cameron I had known. In facial conformation the change was not so marked, though his expression was pathetically at variance with anything I had ever before seen him wear. The lines of his face were drawn, as with pain, and his eyes were dull to vacancy. He lolled, sleazily, in a crumpled heap in his corner, like a spineless manikin; and though I plied him eagerly with a flood of questions, he might have been a deaf mute for all the answers he accorded me. Once I thought he shook his head in negation, but I was later forced to conclude that this was involuntary, being caused by the roll of the cab as one of its wheels encountered a depression in the roadway.

Yet in spite of his sorriness of presence and demeanor—in spite too of the tormenting mystery of his return, which was scarcely less baffling than the mystery of his departure—it was at least a relief to know that he was alive and out of the power of those that were bent upon his harm. Good nursing, coupled with skilful medical attention, had just worked wonders for me, and I was confident that it would do the same for him; and then we should have facts and not theories to aid us in our quest for the culprits, and, eventually, in the administration of justice to the guilty.

I had given the cabman the number of the Cameron house and admonished him to make all possible speed; so, with the long lash of the whip snapping sharply at brief intervals and the jaded horse, thus urged, bounding at a clumsy, lumbering gallop, we rolled noisily northward. Having given over the effort to obtain from my fellow passenger even a gestured answer to my most pertinent inquiries, I turned my mind to what lay before us. The Cameron establishment would doubtless be fast locked in slumber as well as otherwise, but I made small question of my ability to rouse some of the servants. My hope, however, was not to awaken Evelyn. It could mean only a night's rest lost for her, for she could gain nothing by seeing her uncle at this hour, considering his condition.

I was still busy planning when a mighty hand on the lines brought our horse to his haunches, and ourselves nearly out through the suddenly parted apron; and the Cameron residence loomed massive and dark on our right.

As I stepped to the sidewalk the driver descended, too, but I motioned him back.

"Never mind, thank you," I said. "I'll get some one from inside to help carry him." And in a moment my thumb was on the push-button and faintly there came back to me through heavy double doors the far-off echo of the bell, jarring against the silence of the great house.

The promptness with which chains fell and bolts were drawn surprised me. And yet, I suppose, it was merely an evidence of the perfect management of an establishment wherein every contingency is provided against. A footman, as irreproachably liveried and groomed as though the time were midday instead of after two o'clock in the morning, greeted me with becoming imperturbability. I recognized him as one of the men from Cragholt, and called him by name.

"Stephen," I said, with an effort to disguise the excitement with which my every pulse was throbbing, "your master is outside in a cab. He is very weak and will need assistance. Get another man to aid me, and then awaken Mr. Checkabeedy and Louis. And make haste. No, I can't come in; I'll wait outside." He turned away in obedience to my directions, but I checked him. "And, Stephen," I charged, "no word to any one else, as you value your position; especially no word to Miss Grayson."

I marvelled at the man's preserved unemotion. His "Very good, sir," was uttered with all the stolidity which marks a response to the commonplace; and yet I knew that he was fully conscious of the eventfulness of this late and unlooked-for home-coming. And the footman who joined me a few minutes later was not less well-trained.

Together, he and I lifted Cameron from the hansom and carried him up the broad flight of granite steps, between the massive guarding lions, and placed him in a great chair in the hall, before the wide, sculptured fireplace. And though this would probably prove the most exciting topic of the servants' hall for weeks to come, he gave not the smallest sign that he was taking part in other than the usual.

Checkabeedy, the butler, however, though no less perfect a servitor, was more privileged; and Louis, volatile as the most characteristic of his countrymen, collapsed utterly, without effort, apparently, at any restraint whatever. The former's interest was evidenced in a commiseratingly lugubrious visage and a few blunt questions, but the Frenchman wept and sobbed in wordless sympathy. And I had it not in my heart to blame either, for a more pitiful picture than the one presented by the restored Cameron as he sat there in his own spacious hall, gazing with lack-luster eyes at the dead and dying embers on the hearth before him, I hope never to see.

The butler, ruddy and rotund, and looking for all the world like a well-fed monk, for he wore a bathrobe of somber hue and his crown was barer than any shaven tonsure, stared for a moment in sad silence. Then, turning to me, he asked:

"But what has happened to Mr. Cameron, sir?"

"I wish I could tell you Checkabeedy," was my unguarded reply. "I wish he could tell us himself."

"But he is so wasted, sir! And his clothes. I never saw Mr. Cameron in such clothes."

It was quite true. They were of what is called, I believe, a pepper-and-salt mixture, coarse of texture and ill-cut, yet not much worn.

"He does not recognize us," Checkabeedy went on, "and still he is conscious. May I ask you, sir, where you brought him from?"

I chose to ignore the question, in sudden realization of the necessity of caution.

"And he has been missing a month, they say, sir. Is that true, Mr. Clyde?"

"Missing!" I repeated. "Who says he has been missing?"

"The servants all say so, sir."

"Then the servants must get rid of the idea, at once," I said, sharply. "Mr. Cameron has merely been out of town for a while. He went away for his health, and now he has returned, benefited. Do you understand, Checkabeedy? He has returned, benefited. And now, you and Louis will get him to his room, while I telephone for Dr. Massey."

Checkabeedy bowed, assenting, and Louis, still whimpering, wiped his eyes.

It was nearly four o'clock when the physician left his patient and joined me in the library downstairs. His face was very grave.

"I have examined Mr. Cameron thoroughly," he said, "and I can assure you that he is not seriously injured."

The phrase opened up a new line of thought to me.

"Seriously injured?" I repeated. "I don't understand, Doctor. Do you mean that—"

"I mean," he interrupted, "that the blow on the back of the head caused no fracture."

"Then he was struck?"

"Undoubtedly. Probably with a sandbag. Hence his present dazed condition. Had the blow been delivered with more force, it might have resulted in complete loss of memory. You have heard, of course, of instances where men have forgotten even their own names?"

I nodded.

"Mr. Cameron will regain his memory. It's merely a temporary matter. I have telephoned for a man nurse for him—one who understands such cases. He will be here in twenty minutes. At present Mr. Cameron is sleeping. I am in hopes that when he awakens his mind will be comparatively clear."

He was about to bid me good-night when I checked him.

"Doctor," I said, "I am glad to find you so optimistic. Before you go I want you to write me a bulletin of Mr. Cameron's condition and sign it. I want no mention in it of the injury, since it is not serious. If possible, I would suggest that you use the word 'indisposition' and be sure to employ the 'temporary' you called into play a moment ago."

Dr. Massey gladly acceded. Seated at Cameron's writing table he scribbled a bulletin of even more encouraging and confident tenor than I had indicated. And I used it to turn the tide of speculation in Crystal Consolidated.

But neither the spoken nor the written words of the physician held for me any considerable measure of solace. My friend's condition was desperate. I knew it and my heart ached for him; but it ached more for Evelyn, his ward, who loved him, and who must be given the gladness of good news only to be crucified the next moment on the cross of anxiety.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Three Promises.

Need I say that I did not sleep that night? It was five o'clock when I left Cameron's, after a talk with the nurse, and I promised to return in an hour. The interval was devoted to a cold bath, a shave, and a change of clothing at my rooms; and at six I was back again, talking once more with Checkabeedy who was personally serving me with coffee in the breakfast room.

"Between you and me," I began, "there is small need of concealment in this matter of Mr. Cameron's disappearance and return, his coming as remarkable and mysterious as his going. I think I am experienced enough to understand that such an affair as this cannot be kept entirely secret—especially not from Mr. Cameron's servants—and it is better, Checkabeedy, that you should understand it thoroughly. I can fancy the distorted story that has been circulated below stairs. That more rumors, wide of the truth, have not leaked out and gained press publicity, speaks very well for you and your staff, and I congratulate you on your loyalty and good judgment. All I ask now is that you will continue to be guarded in what you say. A single unadvised word might interfere very materially with our efforts to trace the guilty ones and bring them to punishment."

And then I told him as much as I deemed wise of the facts of the abduction, of my chance finding of his master the previous night, and of my anxiety concerning his present condition.

"And above all things, Checkabeedy," I added in conclusion, "don't look solemn and distressed when Miss Evelyn is present. Before her, no matter how we really feel, we must appear confident."

A little later the morning papers were brought in, and I scanned one after another in search of some new twist or turn of the story of the previous afternoon. The more conservative journals were inclined to make light of the scare. "Mr. Cameron," said one, "ceased to be active in the affairs of the Crystal Consolidated over two years ago. If he be ill, which is by no means certain, the fact can have but little real significance so far as the company of which he is the largest shareholder is concerned. It may be stated on the best authority that Mr. Cameron's shares have never been used speculatively, and that even in the event of his death they could not by any possibility come on the market, for the reason that he has provided a trust fund, by will, for the benefit of his niece, and that they are a part of that fund."

The sensational press, of course, still insisted that the Glass King was in a New England sanitarium, though they had failed to locate the institution. Despite my alarm I smiled at the thought of how their afternoon editions would have to eat the leak, as the Welsh say.

The papers finished, I grew restless. I desired constant news from the sick room, and lacking it, I roamed about the house, in nervous unease, my brain busy with conjecture, forming one theory after another, and dismissing each as readily. The situation was a tantalism. The answer to all the questions which had absorbed me for weeks lay dormant in the brain of the man sleeping beyond that closed door. Theories, therefore, were now more futile than ever. The one accomplishment to be asked was the arousing of an intellect, the stirring of a memory. Dr. Massey had promised that when Cameron awakened mental clarity would be restored, that he would be able to answer questions with intelligence.

It is hard to explain why I doubted this. I think it must have been something I saw in those dull, vacuous eyes, when I first looked into them under the pale light of the white-globed electric street lamps. If I had been forced to identify Cameron by those eyes alone, I should have said that this man was not he. They were so different, lacking all the expression of the Cameron eyes I knew. And yet I made no question as to his identity. I knew him, despite this; knew that strong chin and jaw, which spelled determination in two syllables; knew his broad, generous nose, and his high intellectual forehead. These points of recognition were so convincing, that I could afford to ignore the eyes I had never seen before and the wasted frame and the shrunken, unsteady legs.

At brief intervals I consulted the clocks. It was marvellous how the time dragged. And that nurse! Would he never have an errand outside the suite? I had told him I should spend the morning in the house, and that I wished to be informed of the slightest change in his patient. I must conclude, therefore, that Cameron was still sleeping, that Bryan was still watching.

From the fact that Evelyn had not yet appeared I drew a measure of consolation. If I could have tidings of even the slightest improvement in Cameron before meeting her, it would aid me in the assumption of confidence upon which I had determined.

At ten minutes past eight I was searching the encyclopaedias in the library for information on the subject of brain concussion. Already I had followed the trail through three volumes from "Brain" to "Nervous System" and from "Nervous System" to "Concussion," when an opening door caused me to turn eagerly. Mr. Bryan, the nurse, in a white uniform such as hospital doctors wear, stood on the threshold. The next moment I had risen from my crouching position before the bookcase and had met him midway across the room with anxious inquiry.

"Mr. Cameron awoke a quarter of an hour ago," he told me. "His power of speech has returned. He asked me where he was and what had happened. I told him he was in his own house, and that he had met with an accident."

"Yes, yes," I hurried him. "And what then? Did he inquire for any one?"

"No. For all of a minute he lay looking about the room without another word. Then, in a puzzled way, he repeated: 'My own house!' and asked, 'Where is this house?' And I told him. He did not seem to recognize the room at all."

"Is he still awake?"

"Oh, no. Dr. Massey left directions that he was to be given some nourishment—a raw egg and milk—and then another powder to make him sleep. He turned on his side after that, and in less than three minutes was in a deep slumber once more."

I was annoyed that I had not been called. I let myself hope that sight of me might possibly have stirred his memory even though the familiar objects of his bedchamber failed. I said as much to the short, broad-shouldered nurse, whose twinkling eyes were in violent contrast with his thin-lipped, grave, determined mouth.

"Dr. Massey's orders were that for twelve hours no one should be admitted to the room," was his unanswerable rejoinder.

"Which means not until after five o'clock, this evening?"

"Exactly, sir. But I shall report to you everything he says, as nearly as possible in his own words."

"Very well," I said. "I shall spend the day here." My tone conveyed dismissal and I fear it still smacked of annoyance. Mr. Bryan, however, gave no sign of resentment. His eyes were still kindly merry, his mouth still inspired reliance. He turned towards the door, saying:

"He'll probably sleep four hours at least, Mr. Clyde. If you wish to go out, there's no reason why you shouldn't."

I meant to reply. My lips were already framing a sentence, when a tableau checked me.

Evelyn Grayson was standing in the doorway. She wore a clinging house gown of pale blue, cut low at the throat, and bordered with a deep collar of Irish lace. The rose flush of youth and health tinted the cream of her complexion and a shaft of sunlight from a near window made a glittering golden nimbus of her hair. With wide, startled eyes she was gazing at Bryan, or, to be more exact, at the snowy linen duck in which he was clad, and which must have held for her a perplexing significance.

The nurse had halted, deferentially standing aside at sight of the girl whose young beauty seemed to dazzle him.

For a moment the stillness and silence were absolute. Then Evelyn turning her gaze upon me advanced quickly, with a little questioning cry:

"Philip!"

"You're surprised to find me here," I interpreted, with hands outstretched.

"And to—" she began, laying her fingers against my palms.

"To find a nurse here, as well," I finished for her. "Let me introduce Mr. Bry—" But when I would have presented him he had already gone.

"But who is ill?" she questioned in nervous haste. "What—"

It were well, I thought, to have the revelation over and done with as speedily as possible.

"Your uncle. I brought him home at two o'clock this morning."

I do not know what I expected, but I am sure I was not prepared for what ensued. Her fingers, suddenly releasing themselves from my fond but feeble support, clutched wildly at the lapels of my coat for support, as she burst into a passion of sobs. In vain I made efforts to comfort and quiet her. She became hysterical. She laughed and cried by turns, while I, making bold to regard her as a sorrowing child rather than the woman she was, held her close and murmured all the soothing, encouraging words and phrases I could conjure.

"I—I—am so glad," she whispered at last, her big liquid blue eyes swimming, her fair face wet with the torrent of her emotion. "I—I— am so happy."

Presently I placed her in a great, cavernous leathern chair, and lent her my handkerchief—assisted her, indeed—to remove the evidences of her tumultuous joy. After which I sat down opposite her and answered a hundred questions, still marvelling at the contrariety of the feminine temperament which defies disaster dry-eyed and over good tidings is like Niobe all tears.

Evelyn's emotions alone considered, it was, therefore, just as well that Cameron had not returned robust and of sane mind. Her rejoicing undiluted might have resulted in nervous breakdown. As it was, the mere fact that he was weak and a trifle distraught—which was the mildly equivocal way in which I softened the truth for her—had for her fortitude the revivifying potency of a tonic. It so balanced her joy with anxiety that she grew strong in surprisingly short space.

"I do not see why a nurse is at all necessary," she objected, at once. "I shall nurse him, myself. Louis and I can do everything that is required."

"But Dr. Massey—" I began. Whereupon she interrupted me:

"Dr. Massey probably thinks I am a foolish, frivolous child. I shall nurse Uncle Robert even if I have to dismiss Dr. Massey and get another physician."

There was nothing to be gained by opposing her at this time, so I held my non-committal peace, doubting, nevertheless, the practicability of her proposition. But to her next proposal I must needs interpose the obstructive truth.

"Come," she commanded, brushing back from her temples with both hands the encroaching golden halo, with the gesture of one who prepares for conquest, wiping away, as it were, the last clinging vestiges of her emotional weakness. "Come, let us go to him, together."

She was on her feet before I could restrain her.

"Not now, Evelyn," I said, quietly, and, at the risk of seeming rudeness, sat still.

"But, why?" And there was a hint of suspicion in the look she gave me.

"He is asleep," I told her. And when she had relaxed into the great chair again, I added, temporizing, "Mr. Bryan will let us know when he wakens."

Her disappointment was undisguised, and in secret I sympathized with her. She was experiencing something of that which had come to me when Bryan had refused me converse with his patient. But it were better to divert than to commiserate, and so I said:

"This is the day I am to hear from Miss Clement."

"Is it?" she asked, differently, the disappointment still rankling. "I didn't know."

"She has promised me important information before three o'clock. If she keeps her word, this whole perplexing mystery may very shortly be cleared up."

"Isn't that what you would call supererogatory?" she asked, smiling. "I should think Uncle Robert could tell all that is needed, now, himself."

I was at a loss for a moment how to answer her; and in that moment the telephone broke in, and did away with the necessity of response.

The instrument was on the writing table at my elbow, and with a "Shall I?" to Evelyn, I took the receiver from the hook and bent to the transmitter.

(Continued Next Week.)

There are as usual many things to interest the sportsman in the latest issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, the March issue, which has recently come to hand. The Ojibways at Abitibi, by Bernard Muddiman; A Walrus Hunt within the Arctic Circle; A Caribou Hunt in the Yukon; The Little Lake of the Big Trout; Angling notes by H. Mortimer Batten; and other stories and articles, along with the regular departments devoted to the interests of the trap line, trap-shooting, etc., etc., which are as usual well maintained, are combined to make a magazine that should be read by all Canadian sportsmen and by those Americans who come to Canada annually for their hunting and fishing. This magazine, which is the only publication devoted wholly to the interests of Canadian outdoor life, is published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

SOME TAXES

It is estimated that the State of New York will contribute $30,000,000 to the federal government under the new income tax law. John D. Rockefeller will contribute $6,000,000; Andrew Carnegie, $900,000; William Rockefeller, $800,000; George F. Baker, $300,000; William A. Clark $240,000; J. P. Morgan estae, $450,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, $210,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, $200,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, $150,000; Vincent Astor $225,000; Jay Gould estate, $225,000; Mrs. Hetty Green, $190,000; W. H. Moore, $150,000; Arthur C. James, $150,000; Robert Goelet estate, $180,000; Thomas F. Ryan $150,000. Some New York experts say that the contribution of that state to the income tax fund will be nearer $50,000,000 than $30,000,000.

Pauperism in Great Britain has reached the lowest figure, both in actual numbers and in proportion to population, known for many years.

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Minister of Finance

MINISTER OF FINANCE HAS DONE GOOD WORK

The Reckless Borrowing of the Liberals Re-Called.

When Hon. W. T. White makes his budget speech shortly he will be able to announce that at the end of the fiscal year, March 31st, the net debt of the Dominion is less than two years ago, when the Conservatives came into power. The Finance Minister has been able to accomplish this despite heavy borrowings the past year, due to big public undertakings and legacies handed down from the Liberal regime.

The Liberals and Liberal press have been talking much of the expenditure and extravagance, but a party which squandered $40,000,000 in the costly National Transcontinental, which administered the public works in the slip-shod manner the Trent Valley Canal was run, should be the last to criticize the present administration. The record Mr. White will be able to show of not a cent of increase in debt is in striking contrast to the record of Hon. W. S. Fielding. During the last four years of the Liberal regime the increase in the national debt of the country was no less than $76,000,000. In the one year alone of 1909 the net debt of Canada was increased by no less than $46,000,000.

Reckless Borrowing.

Speaking recently on the subject, Mr. White showed the reckless borrowing of the Liberals during the last four years previous to 1911. The records of the two governments is a striking commentary on the two administrations. Mr. White said:

"In literature sent out from here under the authority of the Liberal organization, it has been stated that, whereas we are increasing the national debt, our friends opposite were engaged in the reduction of the national debt. What are the facts? For the four years preceding 1911 the increase in the national debt of Canada under the Liberal administration was no less a sum than $76,000,000. In 1909 alone the net debt of Canada was increased by $46,000,000. Nor is that all. That was in a year in which there were many maturities, and I myself could scarcely believe the figures when I looked up the record. What were the borrowings in the year 1908 and the early part of the year 1909? My predecessor the Hon. Mr. Fielding, from the 11th day of December, 1907,—and I desire you to note the year, because that—to the 23rd day of January, 1909, was the year of the money stringency, a period of thirteen months, borrowed the staggering—I had almost said the appalling total of over $100,000,000. Of that money 5,000,000 pounds was borrowed in June, 1908, 5,000,000 pounds in October, 1908, and 6,000,000 pounds in January, 1909—16,000,000 pounds within a period of seven months."

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

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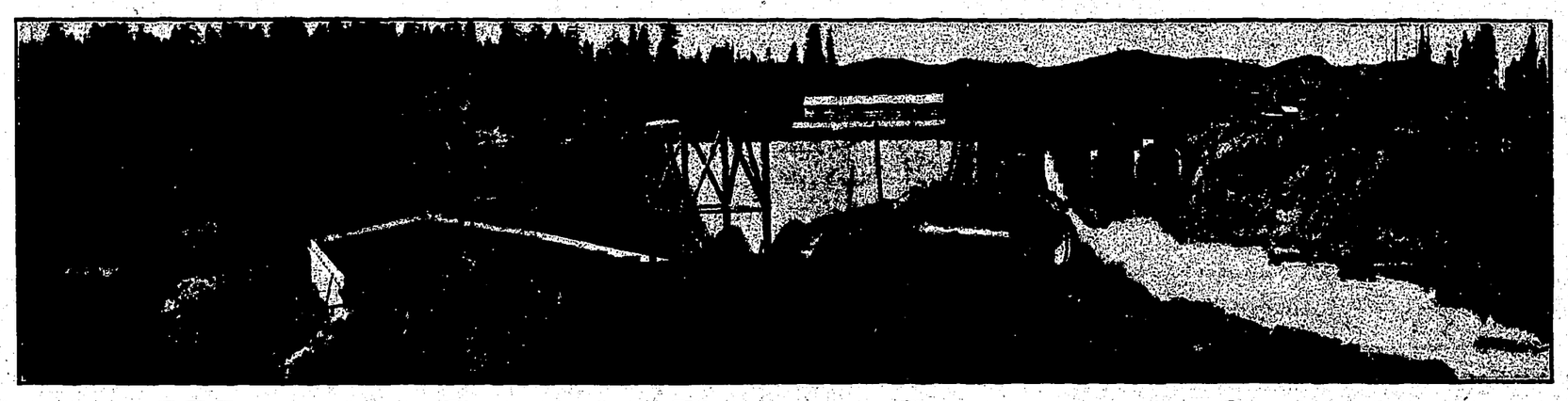

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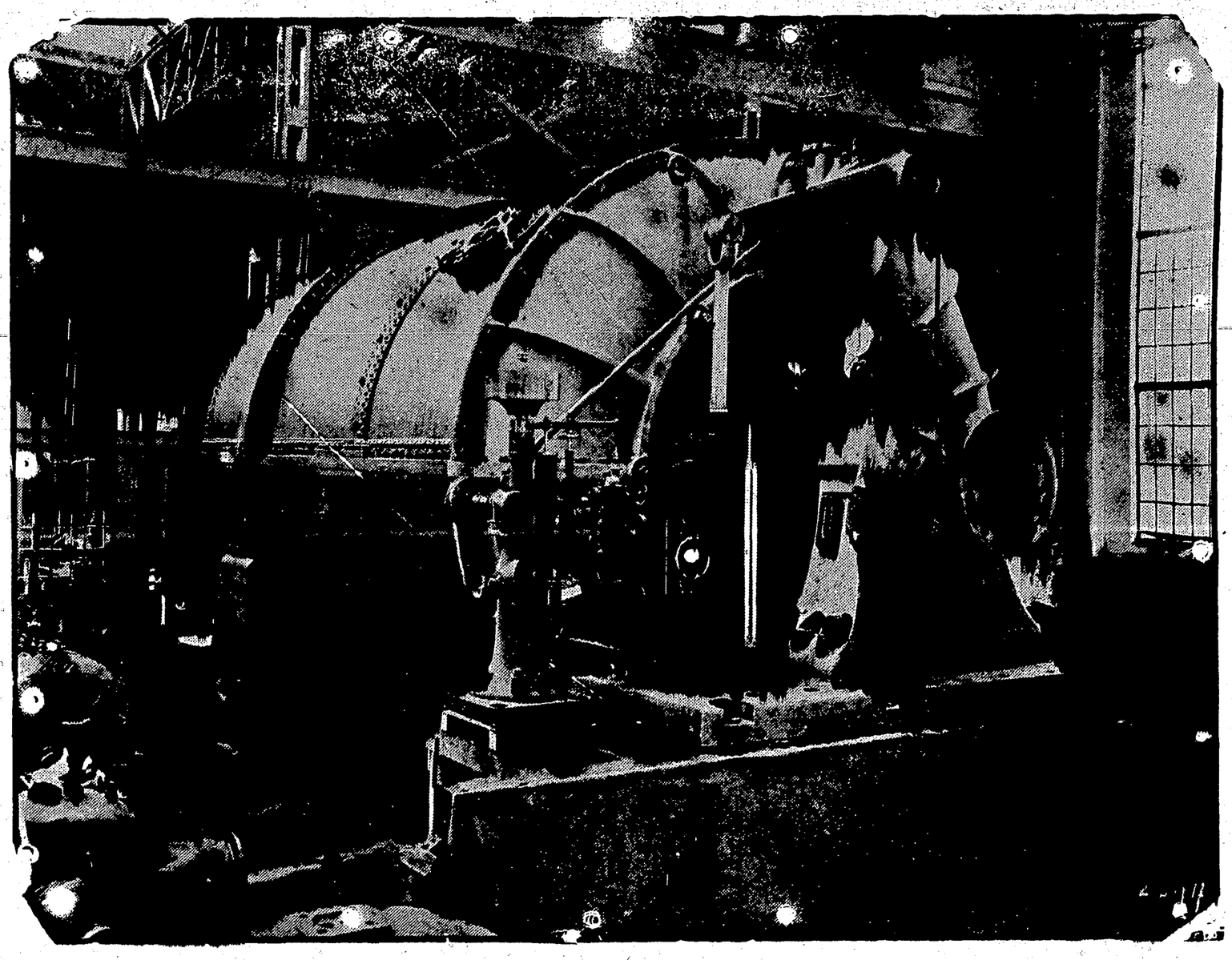

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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

NEEDLES IN HER HEAD

How Little Colored Girl at Edmonton Was Done to Death

Edmonton, March 17.—The death occurred a few days ago of a four-year-old girl named Lowe, who lived with her step-parents at 449 Gallagher street. Yesterday Dr. Campbell was called in, and as he was not altogether satisfied with the cause of death, he called in Coroner Forin, who made a post mortem examination and found that there were five needles thrust into the brain through the skull. The child carried heavy life insurance. The stepfather, William Lowe, and his wife, have been taken into custody by the police pending an investigation which is now proceeding. All the parties are negroes.

"YOUR DRESS IS TORN."

King Albert of Belgium Does Not Like Slit Skirts

Brussels, March 14.—At the court ball last night the observing eye of King Albert saw a woman entering the theater with a slit skirt. The king whispered something to the court mrshal who immediately offered the woman his arm and led her out of the room. At the door of the ballroom, the marshal, bowing to the woman, said:

"His Majesty noticed that you had torn your dress up one side and requested me to escort you to your carriage so that you might return home and have the damage repaired."

University of British Columbia

The University of British Columbia is, at last, beginning to take shape. Dr. Westbrook has returned after an absence of three months, during which time he has visited most of the universities of the United States and Great Britain. The doctor has been on the outlook for likely professional timber for the B. C. University, his idea being that many men eminently qualified for work in the East would not fit in out here.

We trust that the Doctor has had in mind something more than mere learning or disciplinary efficiency, and that we will not be afflicted with a bunch of modern Pagans, so fearfully omnipresent in American Universities and alas in Canadian also—who will subtly undermine what is left to us of the faith that has made and keeps the British Empire together.

An ignorant pagan is bad enough and we have exclusion laws against them. But a learned Pagan is worse than 10,000 Hindus and will do us more damage in the long run.

Montreal, March 17.—Joseph Beauchamp, the alleged leader of the trio of murderous bandits, while praying in St. Vincent de Paul church at the corner of Fullum and St. Catharine streets at 8 o'clock this morning was caught by Constable Wilfrid Choquette, aided by Lieut. Trudeau and Sergeant Cousineau. He was heavily armed, carrying a thirty-eight and a thirty-two caliber revolver, but was grabbed by Choquette from behind in such a sudden and strong manner that he was unable to make any resistance.

Beauchamp says that he has not seen his companions, Alphonse Foucault and Bourret since the memorable night of the gun fight last Thursday. Since then he has been hiding in cellars and shacks, had been in communication with none of his friends and has been almost starved at times, subsisting mainly on nuts. He denied having shot Constable Bourdon.

As Others see us

Last night I went to church by way of a change. It happened to be the Mount Pleasant Methodist church and I was fair dumfounded. First, it was a week night, and there must have been six hundred people there. Then they were singing Gospel hymns, and singing them, too, as if they meant it. But the worst of it was—the fellow that was preaching read and spoke of the Bible as if he believed it. Fancy that in this twentieth century! They say he used to be a theological professor—but I should fancy that his caste would disown him if they could hear him now. Why, he actually had the audacity to say that a man was a "fool" not to believe the Bible. Of course he excused himself by saying that he was quoting scripture. All the same it was a great liberty to take considering how many very clever ministers tell us they don't believe the Bible.

But there was worse to follow. The preacher—Sipperell they said his name was—took for his text:

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whoesoever believeth in Him need not perish, but have everlasting life."

A good enough text, of course, if you do not press it too far. But Sipperell went on to say that just as love meant love—so believe meant believe and everlasting life meant everlasting life and perish meant perish. And then a most unheard of thing happened. The preacher said he believed in hell—an everlasting hell. Fancy a Methodist preacher, in this day of grace, 1914, saying anythink like that! Shades of Jackson and Workman, what is Methodism coming to in these last days?

And the strange thing was the people seemed to like it. Not one of them objected—only I could not help wondering what Pastor Russell would say to our friend Sipperell. Anyway, it was just like an old fashioned Methody meeting of the old time ignorant days—before modern enlightenment had set in, when people were foolish enough to believe the Bible was true. I wonder if any of the other preachers are going to be so foolish? I must go and see. Maybe ye'll hear from me again.

THE CHIEL.

IT IS SAID IN SOUTH VANCOUVER

That Councillor Gold does not relish the repeated doses of the "Gold Cure" which he is being compelled to take from Messrs. Bowser Reid & Wallbridge.

That Edward prefers the role of doctor to that of patient.

That he will have to take his medicine just the same.

That the reorganization of the municipal staff has had the effect of finding "soft jobs" for relatives of the new regime.

That people are beginning to wonder whether the wholsesale "head chopping" was meant to have that effect.

That efficient employees dismissed have merely made way for relatives.

That $387.90 was paid for well testing which was absolutely futile.

That the information required could have been ascertained free gratis, for nothing, by questioning municipal employees present when the original tests were made.

That to spend $387.90 on testing the original depth of a 12-inch hole, into which sand and gravel had been allowed to run freely for several months, was waste of money and absolute folly.

That it savored of payment for election services.

That at a recent meeting, when Councillor Gold insinuated that a $500 sand screen was not to be found, and that it had never been delivered, men present knew that the sand screen had been delivered, used and afterwards removed from the well.

That one man said to those about him: "I removed the sand screen myself and we had to take the roof off to get it out of the well."

That when asked why he did not say so, in reply to Councillor Gold's insinuations, the man replied: "What is the use? The people supporting Gold would tell me I was a liar, and cry, 'put him out! It is not the truth they want but scandal.'"

That the council under the Gold regime" has wasted more money on unnecessary and fruitless law costs than would have kept a gang of men employed for a month.

That it is curious how working men, dependant almost entirely upon the municipality for employment, have supported and are still supporting a regime determined to stop all public work as far as possible.

That when they begin to realize that it is the "absentee landlord," the non-resident in South Vancouver, who benefits most by a cessation of public improvements, a change will come over the scene.

That the "Gold regime" means the stoppage of all work not absolutely necessary until the natural overflow from Vancouver increases the price of "Gold lots."

That in the meantime Edward does not desire any increase in taxes.

That the present situation in South Vancouver is like the co-operation of millionaires and workmen to deprive the workmen of their means of earning a living, to save the millionaires pocket.

That the funny thing is the workmen regard the millionaires as their best friends at present.

Alberta Oil Fields

(Contined from Page 1)

Few people seem to realize the fact, and others have ceased to remember that the highest grade of ashphaltum base oil on this continent has been found in four wells near Fort McKay on the Athabaska river. Well No. 1 was sunk in 1911, and 114 feet of oil was obtained. In 1913 Well No. 2 proved up 143 feet of oil which, on analysis, showed 67 per cent. of burning oil, 7. per cent. gasoline, and 67.1 per cent. kerosine, an amazing result from an oil of an ashphaltum base. In Well No. 3 in 1913 234 feet of oil was obtained, which is an enormous body of oil. Well No. 4 was unfinished in 1913, having reached the oil sand for a depth of 10 feet—the oil in the sand being so liquid that as soon as the sand was pierced the oil rose 20 feet above the level of the sand. There is no doubt that this discovery has an exceedingly important bearing on the proving up of the position elsewhere. Every geologist who has studied the position as it is at Calgary admits that it is in either the Dakota or Kootenay formation where the oil will be found—the latter being the finest and most ideal formation found anywhere. The oil sand found at Fort McKay was submitted to a well known geologist in Calgary recently, and he pronounced the formation after examination, to be Kootenay, and economically it is an event of the highest importance the discovery of this formation up at the outcropping (the formation which undoubtedly underlies the whole country) and in connection with the following of that formation back it is impossible to estimate what it will mean in connection with the future development and proving up of the oil fields of Northern Alberta.

Oil boring is a slow and difficult business and certainly requires pluck, perseverance, patience, and above all money to reach a final outcome, and so far there is no doubt but that the virtues referred to have been exhibited in a marked degree. It is satisfactory to observe that there are indications from several sources pointing to the fact that the position is being closely studied, with the certainty that development will be very marked in the immediate future. There cannot be two opinions as to what will ensue in the event of a successful outcome to the present efforts to locate the oil, which, though the developments have so far been very slow and tedious yet have proven conclusively that in the northern part of the Province of Alberta there is probably the largest petroleum field in the world.

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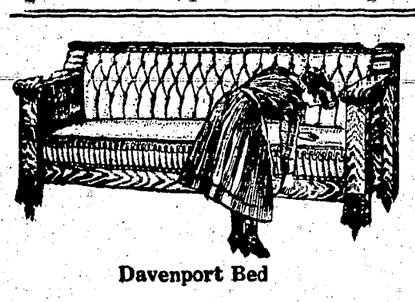
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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BANK OF VANCOUVER

Report of the Directors

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the following statement of the result of business for the year ending 29th November, 1913, together with a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank:

Fourth Annual Statement

29th November, 1913

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

1912—		
Nov. 30—By Balance brought forward		$26,699.51
1913—		
Nov. 29—By profits for the twelve months to date	$12,423.16	
Less charges paid during year, but incurred in previous year	6,430.00	
		5,993.16
To transfer to provide for Bad and Doubtful Overdue Debts	$32,692.67	
	$32,692.67	$32,692.67

RESERVE FUND

1912—		
Nov. 30—By Balance		$40,000.00
1913—		
Nov. 29—To transfer to provide for Bad and Doubtful Overdue Debts	$40,000.00	
	$40,000.00	$40,000.00

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 373,150.00	Current Coin held by the Bank	$ 36,036.29
Deposits not bearing interest	681,761.81	Dominion Notes held	150,883.75
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	824,963.38		$ 186,920.04
	$1,879,875.19	Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.	37,155.11
Capital Stock paid in	873,838.90	Notes of other Banks	34,270.00
		Cheques on other Banks	157,419.14
		Balances due by other Banks in Canada	29,734.16
		Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	26,455.37
		Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks (depreciation to be provided for)	106,068.77
		Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks	225,000.00
			$ 803,022.59
		Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	43,115.00
		Other current loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	1,704,673.48
		Overdue Debts, estimated loss to be provided for	87,414.90
		Real Estate and other than Bank Premises	1,628.08
		Bank Premises, at not more than cost	57,724.18
		Other Assets, not included in the foregoing	57,135.86
	$2,753,714.09		$2,753,714.09

R. P. McLENNAN, President. — C. G. PENNOCK, General Manager.

The Shareholders will be asked to approve of a Bylaw to create a Contingent Fund to provide for estimated losses on certain of the Assets included in the foregoing Statement.

During the year the Paid-up Capital of the Bank has been increased from $846,600.50 to $873,838.90.

You will not that the amount standing to the credit of Reserve Fund and Profit and Loss Account last year has been set aside to take care of ascertained losses.

The Broadway West Branch, which was being operated at a serious loss, was closed on April 30th last.

The Head Office and all Branches of the Bank have been inspected during the year, and a full report of each office brought in review before the Directors.

R. P. McLENNAN, President.

Vancouver, B. C., 17th March, 1914.