The Western Call

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Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver and the Western People

VOLUME V. | VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MARCH 27, 1914 | 5 Cents Per Copy | No. 46

Earl Grey Says Ulster Has Good Cause to Fight

Premier Asquith and King in Conference--Serious Times in Old Land--Empire on the Brink of Civil War

Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of Imperial Staff, Resigns

S. VANCOUVER HONOR ROLL

Councillor Rutledge,
Councillor Winram,
Councillor Stevens,
Councillor Rowlings.

Those are the men that stand for the rehabilitation of a Municipality without a conscience. The men who are determined that a contract once made by the Municipality shall stand.

It looked for a season as if the whole electorate had made up their minds to forget the good old-fashioned, honest way of standing by a contract once made—but through the stand taken by these four men the Municipality will now be relieved of the shameful necessity of being forced by the courts to make good our contracts as well as paying sweetly for the costs thereof.

There are still some ratepayers foolish enough to believe that "repudiation" can ever be made to pay and to swallow the enormous doses of false accusations , slanders and wholesale denunciations, without one vestige of proof, that constituted the mainstay of our late campaign.

There are still some workingmen ready to sell their votes for the vain promises of jobs that were never meant to materialize. But their ranks are rapidly thinning now, and saner thoughts are possessing the minds of the electorate as regards the Bluff and Bluster that has been called by succeeding events and the senile mutterings that have been imposed upon us as the wisdom of a ripe old age.

We would say, especially to the workingmen of South Vancouver, that Gold is the most elusive of all metals, and that Gold mining prospects with the richest showings on the surface make often the poorest showing when developments proceed. They say, however, that every man gets the Gold fever at least once in a life time—so after all South Vancouver must not be too much blamed for having been "Gold-bricked" so effectually.

The old time fable of the "Tortoise and the Hare" still holds good.

The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to those who appear most strong, and the Western Call believes that with all the surface brilliancy of Eddie his Gas-bag has been pricked and his "curses, like chickens, come home to roost."

The statement is being circulated on the authority of Mr. Gold (vide daily press) that the Canadian Bank of Commerce will not make the loan for Main street paving until it has been referred to headquarters, thus necessitating a further delay of 12 days—also that unless every one of the members of the Council append their signatures to any agreement with bank same will not be valid.

This shows still more clearly the animus that sways Mr. Gold—opposition to the paving of Main street or any other public works for that matter that will increase his assessments, but we will not readily believe that the Bank of Commerce will be a party to any aid to repudiation of contracts such as Mr. Gold and his co-adjutors are doing their best to foist on South Vancoucer.

Upon enquiry of Reeve Dickie, however, we find that these statements are on a par with all the campaign statements of Mr. Gold.

Reeve Dickie on Thursday morning emphatically denied all knowledge of any such statement on part of the bank, and moreover stated that the note to the bank had already been signed by all members of the Finance Committee.

The time has come to call a halt on this method of misleading public sentiment. The Western Call once more affirms that the recent campaign of defamation conducted by Mr. Gold and backed by Messrs. Lewis, Houston and Gateman, is nothing less than a public scandal, and is on the eve of being completely shown up.

CONSTABLE JAMES WARD

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Police Constable James Ward, who fell under the ban of the purgers at the Municipal Hall for the part he played in a recent prosecution, was appointed Constable at Point Grey last week. This appointment Mr. Ward has relinquished to take up the position of Chief Constable at Cumberland, to which he was appointed at the end of last week. We congratulate Mr. Ward on his speedy promotion, and the vindication of his abilities to perform his duties as shown by the prompt manner of his appointments.

A Literary and Musical Recital under the auspices of Mt. Pleasant Methodist Epworth League by Mrs. Alma Keeler, Elocutionist, bronze, silver and gold medalist, will be given in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church Ontario and 10th streets on Tuesday, March 31, at 5 p. m.

G-LD, TW--DY AND ONE MORE—FIND HIM.

Special From Our Correspondent at Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont., March 25, 1914.

The feature at Ottawa this week is the debate on the report on the National Transcontinental scandal. George Graham buried the charges of graft deep in the verbiage of a five hours' speech, during which he skated around all proven charges and vented his spleen on the investigator, Mr. Lynch Staunton. Mr. Liddlebro replied on the government side with a speech of about three quarters of an hour, and fastened on the Laurier government the whole responsibility of the scandalous waste of the country's money.

Sir Wilfrid had stated time and time again that the whole cost to the Dominion would not exceed thirteen millions, whereas the real cost will be between two and three hundred millions.

Sweet William Pugsley is back in his place in the House, and heralded his return by precipitating a row; an appeal from the ruling of the chair regarding a bi-lingual question. A vote was taken, and all the Liberals and three Nationalists voted in favor of the appeal from the speaker. The Conservatives stood loyally by the speaker. Pugsley spells trouble at Ottawa, and an outbreak may occur at any moment equal to the historic rebellion on the navy question of last session.

CANADA'S SHAME

The following letters from the Postoffice Department of Canada and United States have come to us for publication:

To the Menace, British Edition, at Aurora, Ont., Canada:

Ottawa, March 2, 1914.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 27th and 28th of February last, making application for statutory privileges for newspapers entitled "The Menace" (British Edition) published at Aurora, Ont. In reply I am to say that as "The Menace," published at Aurora, Mo., has been placed on the list of newspapers, the transmission of which by post in Canada is prohibited, the department is not in position to favorably consider your application. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. M. THROOP, Sec.
No. 256711.

If any further correspondence on this subject the above number should be quoted.

Division of Foreign Mails.
POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT
Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

March 9, 1914.

Postmaster, Aurora, Mo.:

Your attention is invited to the following extract from a letter of the postal administration of Canada, dated February 23, viz.:

"I have to inform you that the 'Menace,' a weekly paper published at Aurora, Missouri, has been placed on the list of publications which are prohibited from circulation by mail in Canada, on account of its offensive contents."

Please cause the publisher of the paper in question to be properly informed respecting the matter, and such action taken at your office as will prevent the acceptance of copies of said paper for mailing to Canada.

(Signed) JOSEPH STEWART.

The methods of the Menace in attacking political and ecclesiastical Romanism are not ours, but we confess to some astonishment that such an incident should have passed unnoticed by our vigilant daily press.

We refrain from further comment until this matter has been taken up at Ottawa, where it will undoubtedly speedily be dealt with.

CANADA'S PRIDE

ROBERT LEARD BORDEN.
Premier of Canada.

Kentish people are proud of the present Premier of Canada, Mr. Borden, who is of Kentish stock, the present head of the family being an aged miller at Headcorn, Kent. The lineage of Mr. Borden in direct male line is traced from one "Henry Borden, of Borden," who flourished in the reign of Richard II., 1380 A.D. William Borden, great grandson of the above Henry, held lands in Borden and Headcorn temp. Henry VIII. Fifth in descent from this William was Richard Borden, who emigrated to New England in 1638, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1671. At the time of the last visit of Canada's premier to England the interesting fact was mentioned that the first "white" to be born on Rhode Island was a Borden. Richard's great grandson, Samuel Borden, surveyed and valued Acadian lands for the British Government, and acquired an extensive estate in Nova Scotia. Robert Leard Borden, the Premier, is his great grandson.

THE GREATER VANCOUVER POT HOOK

In the City of Paris there is a restaurant situate in the South Vancouver District of it, called "The Pothook." Every customer is met at the door with a demand for five cents. On payment of this small sum the patron is furnished with a plate and spoon and starts down the line towards the great cooking range. Here the chef, clad in white, dips a ladle full of soup into the man's plate and hands him a long culinary tripod. This the customer plunges into the great Pot-au-feu seething on the range, and whatever he stabs and lands on his plate—be it a pound of beef or a potatoe or turnip—is his prize. Nuff said.

God Save the King

Latest from London indicates the possibility of a strong conspiracy to overthrow the Crown and establish a Republic. The King's name is being purposely dragged into the arena of strife.

STOP PRESS. London, March 26.—Field Marshall Sir John French, Chief of the Imperial General Staff of the British Army, resigned his commission to-day; Lieut.-General Sir John Spencer Ewart, Adjutant-General, also resigned. Premier Asquith in conference with the King.

Cuidad De Juares, Mexico, March 26.—Strong rumors that Villa---bandit, rebel general and murderer of Benson has been defeated.

ON THE VERGE OF CIVIL WAR

Sir Edward Carson has received the following despatch from Capt. Tom Wallace, South African veteran, and son of the late esteemed leader of the Orange Order in Canada, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace: "Thousands of Loyal Canadians are with you in your magnificent fight to preserve the best traditions of Irish citizenship by resisting the coercion of Ulster. We are ready if necessary to help you with men and money to the last ditch." Tom Wallace.

Also a cable from J. S. Horsfall, a wealthy Australian sheep farmer, offering $100,000 to help Ulstermen if they are driven to fight. Also that if an Australian contingent was found necessary he would contribute $10,000 toward the cost of it.

The situation in the Motherland remains hazy still. This, however, is certain, some one tried to intimidate Ulster by ordering strong military and naval movements and the bluff was called by both arms of the service declining to be used in coercing Ulster.

Little is to be gained by mincing words, and it seems abundantly evident that the real Protestant element of the Empire have made up their mind to fight if need be rather than submit to coercion by the Ancient Enemy.

Premier Asquith and his Government exist only by virtue of a solid phalanx of Romanist members of Parliament—Nationalists—men whose leaders have declared that their ultimate object is complete separation from the Empire. Before a liberal government could be formed with any hope of success—an agreement had to be arrived at with these men. It is alleged that a written and signed agreement exists calling for the enforcement of a Home Rule measure, agreeable to them, by all the power of government. Securing this Redmond has delivered the Nationalist vote, and Premier Asquith and his colleagues have inaugurated much needed legislation of a most revolutionary character, that has been welcomed in every corner of the earth.

But now the Liberal Government have to pay the price. It has been put off as long as possible, but the note must be met.

Politics, they say, make strange bed-fellows. To see Asquith and his more than 400 non-conformist henchmen—led by the nose by Papists of the Redmond and Devlin type is a sorry picture. Non-conformist doctrine has of late been sadly undermined by two factors—Socialism and practical infidelity of modern criticism of the Word of God. Thus it is that political non-conformism in Britain is found allied to its former greatest foe political Romanism.

When a Nation or an Empire comes to the point where political differences are irreconcilable the point of civil war has been reached. Premier Asquith has received due warning that this point has been reached in the Empire, and that the enforcement of the legislation he stands pledged to his Romanist political bed-fellows for means the disruption of the Empire.

EARL GREY SAYS ULSTER HAS CAUSE TO FIGHT

Auckland, New Zealand, March 23.—Speaking on the Ulster crisis here today, Earl Grey said: "I oppose the bill because it founds a nationalism based on anti-federal principles."

"The idea of settling the Irish question on the basis of civil war is absolutely intolerable. Ulster has just cause to fight for the maintenance of her liberty; if Ireland is entitled to Home Rule surely the northeast corner of Ulster is entitled to equal consideration, having as it does a population equal to a quarter of the whole of Ireland."

"I cannot understand," he continued, "how any Liberal can withhold his sympathy from the people of Ulster in their resolution to defend their liberties with their lives. It looks as if the ship of state is going full steam ahead like the Titanic onto an iceberg. I cannot believe that the people of England will allow the bill to receive royal assent without a demonstration that will make a general election necessary before it becomes law."

ARMS MAY BE IMPORTED

Belfast Court Decides That Prohibition of Importation of Arms Into Ireland Is Illegal

Belfast, March 25.—The Assize Court decided tonight that the Government prohibition of the importation of arms into Ireland was invalid, because the Act of Union provided that all subjects should have the same privilege in respect to trade. The decision was rendered in an action for damages by a merchant from whom six cases of arms had been seized.

Law the Druggist Wants to See You

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$1.00	" "	75c
$1.00	B B B	75c
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A True Story

Worth Thinking Over

Tony Menza of New York chiseled a hole in his wooden leg and put $434 in it for safe keeping. At night he laid his leg on a chair beside his bed. One morning when he awoke it was gone. After considerable search he found it in the cellar where the thief hadt hrown it after taking out the $434.

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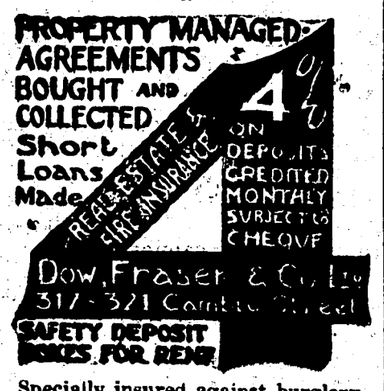

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Dry Farming

The International Dry Farming Congress has become the greatest organization in the world, whose thought is turned toward better agriculture. The Congress has become a clearinghouse for information, and the annual sessions a forum for discussion notable in the history of the general forward agricultural movement now taking possession of the world.

The 1914 sessions will be held in Wichita, Kansas, U. S. A., October 7-17. The preparedness of Wichita, a city of 64,000 people, is unquestioned. The organization foresees an excellent relationship with the city of Wichita and the state of Kansas during the year. The city has ample railroad facilities; its location is excellent; agricultural conditions surrounding it make the work of the Congress entirely consistent, and the facilities for housing both the Congress and Exposition are so excellent as to be very gratifying, indeed. The Congress will be held in the Forum, a municipally owned building, which seats 6,000 people, and is a great modern auditorium, one of the largest in the West. With it, are the Exposition grounds, much of whose housing facilities are already in permanent existence. The nearness and the excellence of the location cannot be overlooked.

Marquis Wheat Offer

Wichita, Kansas, March 13, 1914.

My Dear Sir:—

I want to call your attention to some prize wheat seed. I am sure you will be interested in it and will want some.

At Tulsa, last October, Paul Gerlach, of Allan, Saskatchewan, Canada, took the first prize for the best bushel of hard wheat, securing a Rumley threshing machine, worth $1,250.

This wheat is Marquis, which has broken all records in the Northwest for quantity and quality of yields under dry land conditions. The sample tested 71 pounds per bushel.

This wheat is now our property, and we have devised the scheme of dividing it into small lots and auctioning it to the highest bidder, the proceeds to go to the support of the Congress.

This auction will be April 1. Until that time, I shall receive bids for one full pint each. There will be 64 lots and not more than two pints will be sold to any one farmer. No price has been set. A certificate will accompany the wheat. Money sent by those who are not successful bidders will be returned.

Don't you want some of this wheat, which, in three years' time should produce enough to plant a good sized field?

Very sincerely yours,

R. H. FAXON,

Secretary Treasurer.

The International Dry-Farming Congress.

SETTLERS FROM SOUTH.

C. P. R. Expects a Greater Influx of Immigrants This Year.

Calgary, Alta.—Mr. J. S. Dennis, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, and head of the railroad's land department, in an optimistic address before the Calgary Ad Club, said the land department sold over $4,500,000 worth of good land to actual settlers last year, and stated that the reports of the company's agents, of which there are some 3000 in the United States alone, indicated a much larger influx of immigrants this year than last.

BANQUET TO SETTLERS.

How Bassano Welcomed Immigrants From Colorado.

Bassano, Alta.—The Bassano Board of Trade officially welcomed with a banquet, the eighty Colorado settlers who arrived in the irrigation town. The expedition was probably one of the most unique treks of the homeseeker in the annals of immigration. The settlers left Denver about a week ago on a special train, from cattle car to pullman sleeper, which brought the farmers, their families, livestock and effects to their destination. The dining car was supplied with milk and eggs by the hens and milch cows on the train. The settlers have purchased twenty-seven ready made farms on the Canadian Pacific's irrigated tract near Bassano.

Alaska News

Valdez, Alaska, ". Charles Eby, for several years cashier of S. Blum & Co.'s bank in Cordova, was arrested yesterday charged with embezzling $7500 of the funds of the bank. The arrest caused a sensation, as the accused had occupied a prominent position in the social and business life of Cordova since his arrival there five years ago. The warrant upon which he was arrested was sworn out by the American Surety Company, which bonded the accused in $10,000. He was given a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Adams and was bound over to the grand jury with bail fixed at $5000.

The bank will not lose a dollar, as the surety company has already wired for a statement and will make an immediate payment of the shortage. Experts are working on the books to uncover all peculations and will have a statement in a few days.

Seattle, -Aboard the Admiral line steamer Admiral Sampson, which left Seattle for the North last night, is the biggest party of gold and copper mining men to take passage on a vessel at this port this year.

In the party are operators, prospectors and mining crews bound for the gold diggings of the Chisana, Thunder Creek, near Mount McKinley, the Iditarod and copper mines near Chitina. Also aboard the Admiral Sampson are Walter Johnson, Henry C. Hensley, and Charles Bader en route to Fort Gibbon, where they will take charge of a United States government steamer which is operated on the Yukon river during the summer months.

RAILROAD NEWS

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

Only 700 Miles Remain to Be Laid of Line to Be Nearly Seven Thousand Miles Long.

London.—All but 683 miles of the rails of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway in Africa have now been laid, and in two years, if present progress is continued, this wonderful dream of the late Cecil Rhodes will have "come true," and passengers will be able to proceed uninterruptedly from Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, to Capetown, at the southern extremity of the "Dark Continent."

Great Britain proudly calls it her "All-Red Route." It will be the longest railway route on the globe.

The All-Red Route proper begins at Cairo. From there to Capetown by the route is 6,944 miles. Counting the existing railway from Cairo to Alexandria, 130 miles, as a part of the route, the total distance is 7,074 miles. The Continent of Africa is only about 4,900 miles long, but the Cape-to-Cairo Railway does a good deal of winding about.

Of the total route (6,944 miles), 4,979 miles will be by rail and 1,965 miles by water.

The 683-mile link that is yet to be built will be all-rail at the Equator.

DOUBLE TRACK FROM VANCOUVER TO REVELSTOKE.

Canadian Pacific Will Spend Seven Millions in This Province During Coming Year.

Montreal.—A local paper says: In double tracking 1332 miles of road between Port Arthur and Sudbury, the C. P. R. will spend this year $6,000,000; between Calgary and Brandon there are 178 miles, and this piece of work will cost $5,000,000; between Revelstoke and Vancouver it will cost $7,000,000, the distance to be constructed this year being 139 miles. On the Lake Superior division, where double tracking is to be carried out, the work will cost $45,113 per mile, while on the prairie section the cost will be about $22,000 per mile.

Of course, the mountain section will be heavier, costing, to be accurate, some $50,000 per mile. These are high figures, but the work will be of the highest character.

K. V. R. CONSTRUCTION.

Work Begun on Link With V. V. & E. Line at Princeton on New Route.

Construction work is now proceeding on the portion of the Kettle Valley Railway, which will link up the Canadian line with the V., V. & E. at Princeton. Authorization for a change in the route as originally planned was given at the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, the change being previously approved of also by the Dominion Government.

Pending the decision of the government a start had been made on a ten-mile section which would form part of either the original or the proposed new route, and now grading gangs are at work over the remaining 23 miles of the 33-mile section between Osprey Lake and Princeton.

The provisions of the Kettle Valley Railway Bill, which was recently passed by the province, relieved the company from constructing its line to Otter Summit from Osprey Lake, the K. V. having made arrangements for using the V., V. & E. via Princeton to the former point. A similar agreement exists between the two railways with respect to the use of the section between Coquahalla Summit and Hope, which is being built by the K. V. and over which the V., V. & E. will be accorded running rights.

The forces at work on the latter portion of the Hope Mountain route have recently been increased, and the work is said to be well advanced. About 1600 men are employed on the grading operations on the joint section.

Romanism

GOVERNOR FOSS AND CARDINAL O'CONNELL.

(A Question of Precedence.)

Even among citizens who pride themselves on not being prejudiced against Roman Catholicism it will scarcely be thought that Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, was straining at a mere gnat when he refused to take their place at the function in Boston, where a society of Catholic laymen was entertaining President Taft. The laymen wanted to put Cardinal O'Connell in second place of honor over a mere governor. But Foss stubbornly held to it that in the United States there cannot be any ecclesiastical princes of foreign appointment outranking an Ameircan civil officer elected by the people. The pretension of the cardinal is one which, if not resisted thus at the outset, would surely grow. A Boston Catholic, writing in The New York Sun, argues that "a prince of the church is above all earthly dignitaries." By this it would appear that from Cardinal O'Connell's own viewpoint it was a concession of personal humility alone that he did not insist on preceding even the President of the United States.

ROMANISTS IN U. S.

There are 15,015,569 Romanists in the United States proper, according to the 1912 edition of "Kennedy's Official Catholic Directory," which is authority also for the following statistics:

A year ago the Catholic population of the country was 14,618,761, while ten years ago it was 10,976,757, showing an increase of 4,038,812 for the decade. Twenty years ago Catholics numbered 8,615,185, showing that within twenty years the Catholic population has nearly doubled.

There are 17,491 Catholic priests in the United States and 13,939 Catholic churches, of which 9,256 have resident priests, the other 4,683 being mission churches. The directory also shows that there are fourteen archbishops, two titular archbishops, ninety-seven bishops, two archabbots, and fifteen abbots in the Union.

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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 agricultural.

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 that 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 80 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 North-east 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 corner 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 described 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 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 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 80 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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mutilated the picture?
Who
shattered the mirror?
Who
stole Robert Cameron?

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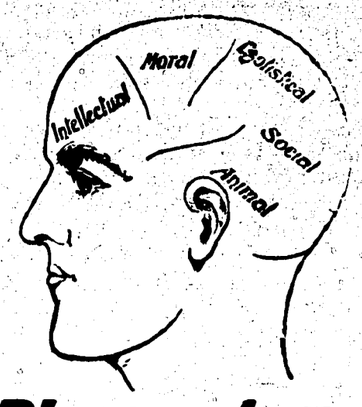

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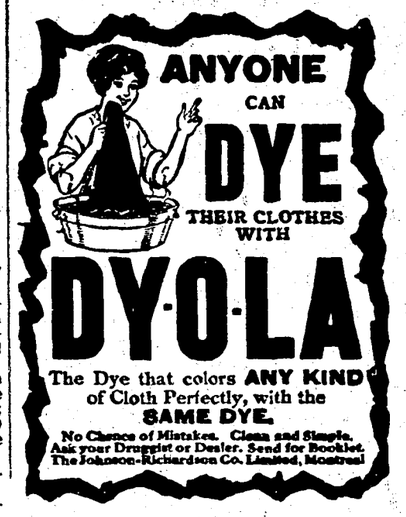

THE WESTERN CALL

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY THE

TERMINAL CITY PRESS, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

203 Kingsway, Vancouver

Telephone Fairmont 1140

Subscription:
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PAX BRITANNICA

The English Cathedral at Zanzibar is built on the site of one of the greatest slave markets in the world, the altar standing directly over the spot where the flogging post formerly stood.

NIGERIA.

The romance of the Empire is, perhaps, not realized to the full by many. The remarkable $15,000,000 railway begun in Nigeria, and to run 500 miles through a strange and dangerous country incredibly rich in coal and palm oil, will therefore help to a realization of British enterprize in a land destined to become something like an Eldorado of Africa.

The construction of the new trunk railway will form one of the most important features of Sir Frederick Lugard's administration of Federated Nigeria. The chance discovery of Port Harcourt, the coast terminus of the line, by Lieutenant Hughes, R.N.R., the commander of the Government yacht Ivy, was made under dramatic circumstances, and the fact that the new railway will cut through the very heart of the mysterious and almost unknown centres of the strongest forms of juju and fetish worship should provide incidents which, as construction advances, will prove not less exciting than those which attended the building of the Uganda railway.

In view of the importance of the undertaking it is intended to push it on as rapidly as possible, and the construction party follows immediately behind the survey, while the line will be opened to traffic section by section as the rails advance.

The whole line, which will be 550 miles in length of the standard African gauge, is estimated to cost $15,000,000, and to occupy four or five years in construction. Owing to the immense wealth of the district to be tapped, and the fact that the existing Nigerian railway is paying a handsome dividend, its resources being already severely taxed by the volume of traffic, the necessity for speed in providing this alternative route from the interior of Nigeria to the sea is regarded as highly important.

For years past attention has been directed to the necessity for opening up a part of Africa which is not only the most thickly populated region on the continent, but also includes the richest palm oil belt in the world, and after the discovery of a coal field at Udi extending for over a thousand square miles, and yielding coal showing 75 per cent. of the value of the best Welsh coal, the question of a railway became more pressing. The great difficulty has always been that the shallow mangrove swamps have made the construction of railways and wharves impossible.

Owing to the energy of the Nigerian Marine Department, and the discovery of Lieutenant Hughes, the situation is now entirely changed. Recently the latter found a hitherto unchartered creek, which to the surprise of all, showed a depth of 50 feet of water alongside a precipitous cliff 45 feet high—a condition of things unknown anywhere between Sierra Leone and the Congo. On thic discovery being reported, the Governor, in March last, commissioned the Director of Railways and the Director of Marine to investigate the matter, and as a result it was established that the newly-discovered creek, though not shown on any map, is really the main channel of the Bonny River.

Though close to centres of river traffic, it had never been visited, except possibly by a stray launch; and the cannibal people who paddled out in their canoes were greatly surprised at the presence of the Government yacht as it slowly steamed up the waterway preceded by a motor launch taking soundings. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory, for on rounding a bend in the creek a remarkable series of cliffs extending for three-quarters of a mile, and averaging 45 feet above high water, was discovered among the swamps. Opposite these cliffs soundings showed a depth of 70 feet of water. Armed with machetes, the Director of Railways, the Director of Marine and the commander of the Ivy landed, and by means of a rope ascended the cliffs and cut through a section of almost impenetrable growth twelve feet in height.

Lieutenant Hughes then ascended a tree to view the country. A few people were met, and it was discovered that no white man had been there before. Further investigation showed that the general conditions of the place were such as had never been hoped for on the West African coast, and the spot has been called Port Harcourt and selected as the terminus of the railway. Here a town with wharves, residential and trading sites, railway shops, etc., will be constructed to meet the requirements of what will be the coal distributing centre for the whole of West Africa. Not far distant is the home of the notorious Long Juju of Arochuku!

From Port Harcourt the railway will go direct to the Udi coal fields, 140 miles distant, and it is expected that the centre of this field, which the Government intends to work itself, will be reached in eighteen months. This section traverses the juju centres, and, apart from questions of development, the presence of the railway should have a valuable effect in putting an end to practices which, despite the vigilance of the Government, still occasion much sacrifice of human life. Beyond Udi the railway will run northeast to the Benue River.

"The Mother of Waters" will here be crossed by a steel bridge 800 yards in length and 80 feet above the water, one of the largest bridges in Africa. As by international arrangements the river is opened to free navigation, a sufficient height will have to be allowed for the largest river steamers to be able to pass. Frem the Benue the railway will skirt the edge of the Bauchi plateau and connect at the Kaduna with the existing system. Branches to the tin fields will be constructed as necessity arises.

A LIGHT-BEARER.

No human laws or administration can be free from mistakes, but, at least, the mistakes of British rulers are honest. Here we can appeal to the verdict of the world; we are not commonly reputed amiable, but we have the reputation of being just. We need not fear comparison of the results with those achieved by the Roman empire at its best. Foreign observers, at any rate, have often held up the work of British rulers as an example. We may not always have made the best use of our opportunities, but we have not made any such failure (to choose the mildest term) as the Spanish conquests in the New World. The worst our enemies can charge us with, rightly or wrongly, in particular instances, is departure from the English principles of law and liberty that we ourselves have made known to them. One thing is certain, that we have carried those principles round the world and brought their light into many dark places.—Sir Frederick Pollock.

THE KEEPER OF THE PEACE.

One merit of the British Empire is that it keeps the peace over a great part of the world. This benefit is not confined to citizens or inhabitants of the Empire, but extends to every one who trades or does business with any part of it. What sort of peace there would be from the Red Sea to the Straits of Malacca without a British Empire need not be conjectured; the collapse of the Mogul Empire gave over India to internecine war, and the East India Company found itself the necessary peacemaker. Not that it made peace out of war with rosewater; no power of man ever did. What sort of peace there would be in the Atlantic and the Pacific if the self-governing Dominions were isolated and adrift from the Empire is certainly matter of conjecture; we hope it may long remain so. The conjecture is not worth pursuing, for we are not aware of any serious difference of opinion. Hence it follows that British naval supremacy is an asset of the greatest value not only in our own wealth, but in the world's.—Sir Frederick Pollock.

AFGHANISTAN.

Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, has established a university in Kabul, his capital; has built a telephone system along the road from Kabul to Jalalabad, the great thoroughfare between Kabul and Peshawar over the Khyber Pass; has made roads between the principal cities of Afghanistan and tried to establish a motor car service; is trying to develop iron and coal fields near Kabul; has a printing office and newspaper, a postal system, a telegraph line under way, and has factories making soap, firearms, shoes and cloth.

ARABIA.

That part of Arabia which skirts the lower end of the Red Sea, near Aden, is called Yemen. It is probably as little known as a land could possibly be which is touched by currents of world travel. Surveys have recently been made by the French, who have secured a railway concession for the northern part of the Yemen. Back from the settled portion near the coast is a mountain range which the railroad will cross at an altitude of 10,000 feet in its run from Hodeida, the port, to Sanaa, the terminal in the interior. Behind this range of mountains in a high plain with towns located at 4,200, 6,500, 7,600 and 8,500 feet altitude. One of the line of craters along the interior mountain range rises to 10,000 feet, and here a path had been constructed to the top, where were found old structures showing that people had come there for treatment with the heated air or vapors. The district of Yemen has a population of four and a half millions, of whom a third are in this mountainous region. Some interior tribes practice vaccination on the arm with virus from the human subject and claim that this has been their custom from time immemorial.

The Isle of Timor

Two Australian firms, with one English and one from Hongkong, are to develop the great oil fields on the island of Timor, which is situated some 2,100 miles from Hongkong and 400 miles from Port Darwin, Australia. The island is 263 miles long by 60 miles wide, and the oil produces kerosene of high grade as well as lubricating fluids and a quality fit only for fuel.

(Continued on Page 5)

Ottawa News

A PLEASING CHANGE IN POLITICAL METHODS

It is refreshing to witness the statesmanlike conduct of the present Government with respect to investigations. The other day in the House charges were made relating to the railway in New Brunswick, and to which a Federal subsidy has been paid. Though the charges were made by a member of the Opposition, much given to inaccuracies, the acting Minister of Railways, Hon. Dr. Reid, listened attentively and courteously, and finally declared the whole affair would be thoroughly investigated.

What a contrast that was to the Liberal method.

The old way was when the Opposition (then the Conservative) made any charges of malfesance in connection with any public work the Government would immediately put on the lid and sit tight, absolutely refusing investigation unless a whitewash was assured.

The change in methods must be pleasing to the public of Canada, so long accustomed to political autocracy.

* * *

New Citizens

"During the year ending December 31, 1912, 18,242 persons were granted certificates of naturalization in Canada, and of these 300 sought re-admission to British nationality. These new citizens represent forty-five different nationalities, and they come from every continent. In Canada we have now a total of 189,203 of these naturalized immigrants, which is just about one-seventh of the number of voters who voted at the last Dominion election, and is more than four times the majority by which the present government was placed in power. These facts will help us to realize just what the large naturalization may mean. In the year's record the admission to citizenship are headed by immigrants from the United States, of whom 6,890 took the oath of allegiance; the Austrians came next with 2,030; then the Italians with 1,598, closely followed by the Russians with 1,586; then came 1,259 Finns, 845 Swedes, 653 Norwegians, 346 French, 344 Germans, 295 Galicians, 252 Turks, 217 Hungarians, and 205 Greeks, all the others falling below 200."

MOUNT PLEASANT HALL

Cor. Main and Sixth Ave.

The public is cordially invited to the following evangelistic meetings: Sunday, 2 p. m., Sunday School; Sunday, 2 p. m., Bible address; Sunday, 7:30 p. m., Gospel service. Thos. Kindleysides, 4278 John St., South Vancouver.

APOLOGIZING FOR CRITICISM

The famous Scottish professor, John Stuart Blackie, was noted for his hot temper and vehement candor, as well as for his profound scholarship. The Independent thus recalls a familiar incident in his life:

At the opening of a college term, the boys observed that he was unusualy irritable and harsh. The applicants for admission ranged themselves for examination in a line below his desk.

"Show your papers," he ordered.

One lad held his paper up awkwardly in his left hand.

"Hold it up properly, sir, in your right hand!" commanded the master.

The new pupil muttered something, but kept his left hand raised.

"The right hand, ye loon!" thundered the professor.

The boy, growing very pale, lifted his right arm. It was a burned stump; the hand was gone.

The boys burst into indignant hisses; but the professor had leaped down from the platform, and had thrown his arm about the boy's shoulder.

"Eh, laddie, forgive me!" he cried, breaking into broad Scotch, as he always did when greatly excited. "I didna ken! But," turning to the class with swimming eyes, "I thank God he has given me gentlemen to teach—who can call me to account when I go astray."

"After that day," wrote one of the boys, years afterward, "every man there was his firm friend and liegeman. He had won us all by that one frank speech."

Paris.—Madelaine, the "Siamese twin," who was separated Wednesday from her sister, Suzanne, by means of a delicate operation, died today of convulsions. Suzanne is recovering rapidly from the effects of the operation, and physicians say there is every prospect of her living.

BAPTIST.

Mount Pleasant Baptist Church.
Cor. Tenth Ave. and Quebec St
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Pastor, Rev. A. F. Baker, 6-14th Ave., East

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Evening Prayer at 7:30 p.m
and 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a.m
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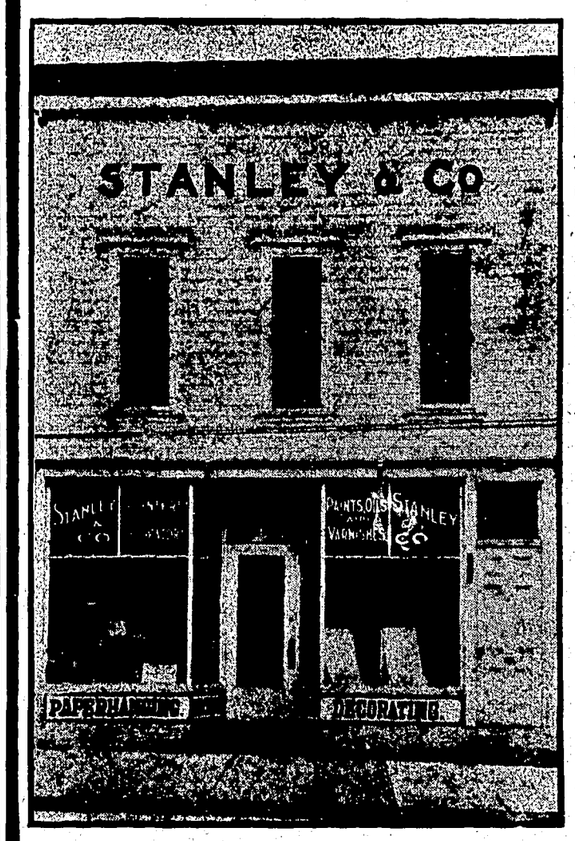

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PAX BRITANNICA

(Continued from page 5)

INDIA.

Making the Desert Blossom.

The Lower Bari Doab Canal is unusual in construction, for it actually crosses, upon a level, the important river Ravi. The new canal has cost about one and a half million sterling, and it is expected that it will irrigate over 871,000 acres of crops. The Chenab Canal, which is another section of the Triple Propect, alone irrigates an area equivalent to two-fifths of the whole cultivable area of Egypt. The great Punjab canals have done more, for they have literally peopled the desert wastes. The cultivators have been established in districts which were formerly quite useless. Their villages are thriving, their land is growing in value, and for them the desert sands have indeed proved golden. The Triple Project cost close upon £7,000,000, but it yields to the Government a return upon capital outlay of 7 1-2 per cent. Yet it means affluence to the peasantry also, and life in the canal colonies is so popular among the stalwart men of Northern India that the development of irrigation is seriously affecting recruiting for the native army.

The attraction of irrigation schemes for the uninitiated is that the results are so visible and concrete. To enter an irrigated area in Northern India is an unforgettable experience. The stranger passes in a flash from monotonous, barren sand hills into a land of smiling plenty. On the one hand, the interminable desert; on the other, green waving crops, prosperous villages, and cool, refreshing gleams of water. Small wonder that in the presence of such visions men have sometimes been led to form exaggerated ideas of the possibilities of irrigation. It seems so easy and so simple to collect and guide the waters pouring downwards from the Himalayas, and "bring the deserts in." But it is not so easy, and there is a definite limit, now fairly well ascertained, to the prospects of irrigation in India.

When all the programmes are completed, over 85 per cent. of the surface flow of the rainfall of India and of the water from the Himalayan snows will still escape to the sea. Rain does not fall in greatest volume where it is most needed. The 30 inches of annual rainfall in the Cherrapunj Hills of Assam perforce runs to waste, though it would make the arid emptiness of Sind blossom as the rose.

Though the scope for irrigation in India is not immeasurable, enough has already been done under British rule to make the Indian irrigation system one of the wonders of the world. We have expended 40,000,000 pounds on irrigation. have brought millions of acres under cultivation, and provided means of livelihood for millions of the peasantry. Incomplete though they are, the irrigation works constructed by the British in India are, in some respects, the most beneficent and the most practical monument of our rule. They have not exorcised famine, but they have done much towards that end. Railways are destined to furnish the ultimate solution of the problem of famine. Crops never fail simultaneously throughout the whole of India. The difficulty has been to convey food to the stricken districts, and that difficulty the spread of railways is overcoming.

Immense Railroad Mileage.

India has as many means of locomotion as America—and then some. First of all are the railways, covering 33,000 miles. They represent a tremendous amount of energy and skill. Some to Darjeeling, or the line that brings you to of them, like the narrow gauge road that climbs Kandy, that beautiful hill resort of Ceylon (for the purpose of this article Ceylon may be linked with India), are notable triumphs of railroad engineering. Englishmen planned them and Englishmen run them, at the top; but all the lesser employees, including many of the engine drivers, station masters and superintendents of departments, are Indians or Eurasians. On the whole, the trains are well run; they are apt to be late; they linger at the stations as though each was a terminal; but they avoid accidents and they arrive finally. Lines and even trains vary in their equipment, much as they do in America; the mail and the boat trains are usually the fastest and the best. And the best are fine —vestibuled, corridor cars, with electric lights and fans, lavatories including bathtubs or shower baths, dining cars; in short, every convenience and comfort, except that it seems odd to the Westerner to be expected to furnish his own bedding and to spread his bed without a porter. This is true of the first-class compartments, and it is substantially the same with the second, except for the lack of the bathtub and some of the upholstery. Second-class fare is just half that of first-class. One fails to see the difference in the accommodations, save that not so many Indians travel first-class; you are apt to be thrown with them in the second. And if the compartment is filled, and each occupant has his bedding, his water jar, and his various bundles, it does seem a little thick.

But it is nothing to third class! That carries the great mass of Indian travelers. The fare is about one-half of the second-class rate; ridiculously small it seems, till you see the accommodations, for the third-class passengers are packed in as we do not ship cattle in America. Plain wooden cars, with hard wooden benches; into them crowd men, women and children, fairly fighting to get in, as those already inside try to prevent more from entering. A third-class compartment is reserved for Europeans and Eurasians.

AN INDIAN POLITICIAN IS ANXIOUS.

In the Indian Review there has just appeared an article by Lala Lajpat Rai, the Indian politician who has figured largely in the recent political agitation. The subject of the article is, "The Depressed Classes," meaning the "outcastes." In this article, Lala Lajpat Rai, in agitation of spirit, points out the disparagement between a low caste man who is a Hindu and that low caste man's brother who is a Christian.

He says: "At Ludihana the municipality prohibited a low caste Hindu from drinking water from the municipal taps. It was voted with one voice that so long as he remained a Hindu he could not get water from the pipes, though if he were to be converted to Christianity there would be no objection. To be a Hindu alone was the mark of disgrace for this poor being. The question is whether we Hindus are ready to put aside our pride of caste and embrace in brotherly fold these poor brethren, in whose veins courses the same blood as in our own, and thus build strength for ourselves. Or are we going to let others take these into their own fold? Both Mohammedans and Christians are equally prepared to uplift them by receiving them into their own faith. During the last ten years more than 150,000 of these depressed Hindus in the Punjab alone have changed their faith.

"The magnitude of the untouchable class exists only among the Hindus. No such distinction obtains among Christians. Is Hinduism productive of such teaching? Is the Untouchable a necessary consequence of Hinduism? A fourth of our race lies under the fearful and disgraceful ban of untouchableness. The condition of the Hindu causes much anxiety. While the numerical strength of the Christian is on the increase, the Hindus are daily falling in numbers."

CHINA.

The American Red Cross has suggested a New York engineering firm to carry out the plan of preventing floods in the valley of the Hwai River, China, an area of 17,000 square miles. The land is very fertile, normally producing two crops a year, but the river carries nearly a million tons of sediment daily, which raises the bed of the river until the water bursts all banks or dams and floods the country. In the last five years only two crops have escaped the floods. The enterprise will require some $20,000,000 in money and about six years time for its completion. Although the Chinese Government has named the Red Cross as its agent and our own government has acquiesced in the entrance of American engineers into the work, its financing must, of course, be done by China. The Chinese Government, therefore, hopes to place an issue of twenty or twenty-five million dollars' worth of bonds, the interest and eventually the principal to be paid from taxes levied on land in the flood district, and by rentals and sales of the land reclaimed by the engineering works.

Rudyard Kipling to "Honest Jim"

IF.

If you can keep your head when all about you
  Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
  But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
  Or being lied about don't deal in lies.
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
  And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
  If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim.
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
  And treat those two imposters just the same,
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
  Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
  And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make on heap of all your winnings
  And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
  And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
  To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
  Except the will which say to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
  Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
  If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
  With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
  And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

Off to the Old Land

Mr. Joseph Mullett, the capable ex-superintendent of South Vancouver water system, is leaving for a visist to the old folks in the Mother Country after twenty-four years arduous service in the Nanaimo and South Vancouver water systems. Those who know the difficulties overcome and the splendid water service now on tap throughout the entire municipality regret that South Vancouver has lost Mr. Mullett, and wish him joy in the re-union in the old land and a safe and speedy return to a useful career in British Columbia.

"Subtract hard work from life, and in a few months it will have all gone to pieces. Labor, next to the grace of God in the heart, is the greatest promoter of morality, the greatest power for civilization," is a notable saying of General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute.

"You have a fine signature, Mr. So-and-So," said a salesman to a buyer who had written his name with many flourishes.

"Yes," answered the buyer, proudly, "I should have. One of my forefathers signed the Declaration of Independence."

"So?" said the salesman. "Vell, you ain'd got nottings on me. One of my forefathers signed the Ten Commandments."

Alaska

CHISANA

Predicts Summer Population of 10,000—Benefits of Alaskan Railroad

"Of course I would not like to speak authoritatively, having been only 58 years in the mining game, still, I venture the assertion that the Shushana district, or the Chisana district as it is called, both in Alaska and in Canadian territory, is one of the richest in the world and the introduction of transportation facilities will, I think, bear out what I assert."

This was the remark made this morning by Mr. Thos. Charlton, of Dawson. Mr. Charlton, who is a guest at the Commercial Hotel, has been for 17 years a resident of Dawson. He is a native of New York, but Manhattan has known little of him for the 58 years in which he has been a miner. He has operated in all the well known mining fields of the continent, and was one of the discoverers of Leadville, and was also one of those who helped sink the Quinte Boy shaft in which the only sand carbonates in America were found.

"The district in question," said Mr. Charlton, "is one of the richest mineral camps that has ever been discovered. It offers a wonderful variety to the seeker after precious metals. There are placer gold, gold quartz, copper, lead, silver and tin. I have knocked chunks off a mountain of quartz, crushed it or smashed it with a hammer and panned out 35 cents to the pan. This was on Snag creek, where I have taken up a claim. This is in the Canadian section of the district. Six men working with three sluice boxes took out $75,000 last season. They worked a claim 100 feet long and 20 feet wide and went down from 18 inches to two feet. On the Snag river fine placer stuff has been taken out."

Mr. Charlton produced a small bottle of samples and showed an assayer's certificate that it ran $19 to the ounce.

"At present," said Mr. Charlton, "I would not advise any one to go into the country unless he has the money to take in supplies. It costs $1 a pound to get supplies into the district at present, and supplies already in are naturally high in price.

"I was called east recently by old time friends who are interested in the putting through of the United States government railway in Alaska," he continued, "and I gave evidence before a congressional committee at Washington. Since then I have learned that the bill has been passed and the engineers will start out next month. The road is to tap the coast at Cordova and Angeles Mission.

"This road will afford transportation aid to both sides of the boundary line. People that I know are already arranging for the establishment of a smelter somewhere near the railway line. They will get their buildings up from timber on the ground, and will rush in machinery as soon as transportation is afforded. As I understand it, the railroad is to be rushed to completion. Even without transportation facilities I believe that there will be 10,000 people in that section this summer."

Mr. Charlton, who is 77 years of age, looks and acts like a man of 50. He has several claims in the Yukon which he has been working during the past 17 years, and states that he has no reason to complain of the results. He looks, however, for larger returns from his Snag river claims, which are in the Yukon territory close to the Alaskan boundary.

A Linguist and the Bible

Sir William Jones, familiar with the languages of twenty-eight nations, wrote: "I have carefully and regularly perused the Scriptures, and am of the opinion that the Bible, independent of its origin as divine, contains more important history and finer strains of eloquence than can be collected from all other books in whatsoever language they may be written."

To the Bible men will return, and why? Because they cannot do without it.—Matthew Arnold.

CEDAR COTTAGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. J. C. Madill, Pastor.

Services for Sunday, March 29—

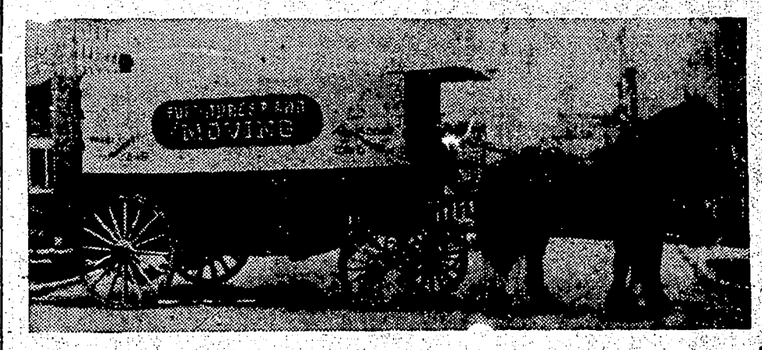
11 a. m.—"Two Ends Meeting"

7.30p.m.—"What about the King"?

Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 2.30 p.m.

Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

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



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By HORACE HAZELTINE

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"Yes," I said, "Miss Grayson is here. Who is it, please?" I thought I recognized Miss Clement's voice, and I was not wrong. But, after all, it was I she wanted. She had called up my rooms and my office, and, unable to get me at either place, had taken the chance that Evelyn might aid her to my discovery.

"You have learned something?" I asked, disguising aswell as I could my burning interest. If possible, I would keep from Evelyn the least suggestion of how vitally important I regarded the news I hoped for.

"I hardly know how to explain it to you," came Miss Clement's reply. "I was on the verge of what I am sure was a most pregnant revelation. I was to be given names and dates and circumstances. I had been promised these by one in whom I put the greatest reliance. And now I am asked to wait another twenty-four hours. Something has happened, my confidant tells me; something puzzling and utterly unexpected, and those who know most of the matter are now most at sea."

Evelyn must have seen me smile. It was quite evident to me that Miss Clement was in touch with some one well informed, but it was not that which provoked the smile. I smiled because I felt that Cameron in some way had outwitted his captors and gained his freedom. This was the unexpected happening which had thrown the villainous slant-eyed camp into confusion, and I rejoiced at my friend's intrepidity.

"And so, " I said to Miss Clement, "you wish me to wait another day?"

"I think it would be worth while," she answered.

"And I do, too," I told her. "I don't suppose you've seen an afternoon paper, have you?" I went on. "Well, they contain some news of interest. They say that Mr. Cameron came home last night, and for once, at least, they tell what is very nearly the truth."

If sincerity ever carried over a wire it carried then in Miss Clement's congratulations, and there was something almost divine in her forbearance to ask for particulars. She congratulated Evelyn, too, and promised to come to see her, soon; and then once more she assured me that she would yet learn everything we could possibly care to know.

"The Chinese," she added, "are a deliberate race, Mr. Clyde. They refuse to be hurried. But eventually we shall have our answers."

With Evelyn beside me the hours no longer dragged. We talked unceasingly; reviewing everything from the receipt of the first letter; conjecturing on each of the score of little problems making up the one great mystery, but arriving at nothing definite; adding, if changing conditions at all, to our own confusion.

And if, in passing, at intervals, where opportunity offered, I spoke tender words and pleaded for a definite, or at least a closer, more intimate understanding between us, who shall say that I was to blame? She was never more lovely, never more appealing than she was that morning; and I begged for an admission of a sentiment above and beyond the mere sisterly regard to which hitherto she had persisted in limiting her expressed affection for me.

More than once I had read in her eyes—without unseemly conceit, I trust I may be permitted this assertion—what I now asked in lip avowal. But there seemed to be with her a notion that the occasion was ill-suited to my plea.

"Philip," she said, "dear Philip, I care for you very much; almost as much as I care for Uncle Robert. You have been very good to me, and very good to him, and if I could tell you that I love you in the way you ask, I—" And there she hesitated a shade of a second. "Even if I could tell you," she corrected, "I wouldn't tell you now. It is not stubbornness, Philip. It is just a woman's way. Ask me again, when Uncle Robert is well, and all this horrible nightmare has passed. Promise me that you will ask me again!"

"Never fear," I returned, "I'll ask you."

"And promise me, too," she added, "that until all the skies are clear once more, you will not mention the subject."

I was on the verge of promising; not because it would be an easy promise to keep, for I knew it would be very difficult; but because I could deny her nothing. I was on the verge, I say, when the library door opened, and Louis, pale and excited, and so in haste that he had not paused to knock, was exclaiming:

"Monsieur Cameron! Pardon! Mais, enfin, etesvous prete?"

A score of fears springing instantly to birth within us, Evelyn and I were on our feet before the speech, rapidly delivered as it was, was finished. Were we ready! We evidenced our readiness in no such voiceless thing as words.

Louis stood aside for us to pass, and as I went by him, I asked, under my breath:

"What is it, Louis?"

"Ah!" he whispered. "Monsieur Cameron is talking in the strange tongue which neither Monsier Bryan nor I myself can understand."

CHAPTER XIX.

The Pang of Disillusion.

The sick room was dark. So dark that for a little, until our eyes accustomed themselves to it, we could barely distinguish objects. But our ears required no attuning. Even in the passageway, separated by a heavy mahogany door, we had hint of what was going on within; and as we entered, a hoarse tirade smote us in the gloom, like an assault from ambush.

To us both the tone and words were alike unfamiliar. In inflection and modulation the voice was strange. And the uttered sounds were a coarse, horrid jargon. Once I thought I detected an English oath, but I was not sure.

Evelyn clutched my hand and I could feel against me the tremble of her slim young body. Gladly I would have spared her this ordeal, but I had been no less unprepared than she. And now, as gradually shapes defined themselves less dimly in the gloom, the horror grew; and, held by it, speechless, inert, I stood where I had paused—the quivering girl very close beside me—staring, listening, wondering.

It was a large room, lofty of ceiling, with high windows, across which heavy curtains were drawn; and the only light was that which stole between these hangings or filtered through three dark, richly-colored, glass medallions set in a side wall.

Cameron's bed, a massive, ornately carved four-poster, was hung with fringed and embroidered velvet, and in the dusk of the chamber it took on the somber likeness of a catafalque, adding to the eerie seeming a touch of the funereal. Incongruously from the shadowy midst of it came that ranted rigmarole of strange words, now high pitched, now bass, now guttural.

What had at first seemed a moving gray patch had developed by degrees into the white, night-robed, sitting figure of the invalid, swaying excitedly, with arms extended in ceaseless gestures. For a long moment this uncanny object had held my gaze, but presently near the bed's foot, I descried Bryan's white uniform and the sight brought a measure of relief. In response to a beckoning head-tilt, the nurse joined us.

"I thought you had better come," he whispered, quite calmly. "I thought possibly you might understand what he is saying."

"But I don't," I whispered back. "If it's a real language I never heard it. What do you imagine it is?"

"I have an idea it's Chinese," he answered. "It sounds like the stuff you hear at a Chinese theater, and I caught two or three words of pidgin-English, just before you—" He broke off suddenly, and plucked at my sleeve. "There!" he murmured. "Did you hear that? Maskee. That was plain enough. It means 'never mind.' A little while ago he was evidently trying to hurry some one. It was chop-chop about every other sentence."

Evelyn's eyes shone luminous in the gloom.

"Can't you give him something to quiet him?" she begged. "It's awful to let him go on like this. It's cruel. He seems to be in such distress."

"I can, of course," Bryan returned. "But I thought Mr. Clyde was anxious to have everything he said reported, and—"

"Oh, do give him something," she insisted.

Bryan left us to obey. I saw him stop at a table near the bed, and in the half light I caught the glint of a hypodermic syringe. But, as if scenting his purpose, Cameron's voice lulled abruptly. For a second or two he was quiet, and then, before any one of us, I think, suspected his purpose, he turned, suddenly, swiftly, and slipped from beneath the bed clothes to the floor where he stood erect, with arms upraised and tensed, shouting in shrill, strident key what seemed to be orders, directed not at one but at a horde.

The great bed separated him from both Bryan and myself, but we skirted it in haste, and came upon him before he had taken more than a single step. As we confronted him, his arms lowered and his clenched fists shot forward threateningly. But a far more startling happening at this juncture was his abandonment of his jargon, and his adoption of intelligible English.

"Below!" he yelled, fiercely. "Below, you yellow dogs! Below, I say! Every cur's son of you! Below!"

Despite this truculence he was not difficult to master. Together Bryan and I grappled him; in another moment we had him flat on his bed once more, and the nurse was pressing home the piston of that little shining instrument of glass and silver which I had so recently seen him take up from the medicine table.

For a moment the patient rolled about, restlessly, muttering strange oaths, mingled with suppliant murmurs. And to me this was the most sadly trying part of the incident. I would gladly have retreated, but Evelyn begged me to wait.

"Just until he is quiet," she pleaded; "just until he falls asleep."

At length he lay quite still and we thought from his regular breathing he had succumbed to the narcotic, and so were about to go, when he started up with a little feeble cry, low-voiced, but clearly distinct.

"No, no, for God's sake, not that! I didn't kill them. I swear I didn't kill them. It was an accident. She stove on a rock. I—I—didn't, I say! I didn't—I—"

His voice trailed into silence. He dropped back, heavily, upon the pillows. He slept.

It is one thing to have your faith in a friend shaken. That is serious enough in all conscience. But your faith may tremble, and sway and rock, and still there is always the possibility of its being resteadied and made firm again by explanation—by extenuation even. It is quite another thing to have your faith toppled headlong, by the snatching away of the last vestige of support, the last sliver of underpinning. That is more than serious. It is calamitous; it is catastrophic; it is tragic.

Back in the library again, I set to pacing the floor. I think Evelyn resumed her seat in the big leathern chair. I am sure. For a time I was not conscious that she was in the room. That it was inconsiderate of me, I admit. It was, perhaps, unpardonable. And yet it was not wilful. Frankly, I had forgotten her, absolutely, in the stress of the emotional tempest raised by that revelation in the darkened bedchamber.

Back and forth, I strode from bookcase to bookcase, over the soft, neutral-tinted Persian rugs; and all the while there echoed those repeated denials of Cameron's that he had ever been in China. "Never nearer than Yokohama," he had said. "Once I ate chop suey in a Chicago Chinese restaurant." "I have always been interested in China and the Chinese, but I know only what I have read." And the words of his quondam friend came back to me now, too, with redoubled emphasis: "He refused to admit what I knew to be the truth."

Nevertheless I had chosen to believe that Cameron, should he ever return to us, would be able to clarify this turbid stream of circumstance, and prove the fallibility of appearances.

The illusion to which I had clung, however, was now in shreds. Cameron, returning, with body enfeebled and brain confused, had spoken in his unguarded delirium. The mask was dropped, the screen thrown down, and barefaced and stark he stood revealed, a woeful figure in the impartial glare of truth.

At the moment I could see no extenuation. He was a liar and he was a coward; and all the sympathy, all the friendship I ever felt for him died utterly, as I thought how, probably, every untoward incident of the past month, with its chain of vexatious consequences, might have been avoided had he been brave to the point of confession.

It was now plain enough for the least astute to see that at some time he had committed an act which had aroused certain of the Chinese to retaliation. It was this which I had feared from the first. It was this which he had chosen to hide.

As I paced to and fro, his craven words rang once more in my ears: "No, no, for God's sake, not that! I didn't kill them! I swear I didn't kill them! It was an accident!" And I knew that he was lying. The very tone of his disclaimer convinced me of his guilt. He had killed, and he cowered before the avengers.

Disgust, abhorrence, anger, all were mine in turn.

At length I paused before a window, and remained there, with my back to the room, looking down on the withered garden behind the house, yet seeing nothing but the red of my own passion.

A touch upon my shoulder aroused me to a realization of my surroundings, and informed me that I was not alone. Startled as one awakened abruptly from a dream, I turned, and turning, there came a revulsion. Every surcharging emotion that had held and bound me gave way instantly to a violent self-reproach, excited by the pathos of Evelyn's sad, questioning eyes and sadder, quivering mouth.

My impulse was to take her in my arms, and pacifying, to plead pardon for what must have seemed to her an inexcusable churlishness. But the conditions which so recently she had set upon me forbidding the coveted embrace, I compromised on a hand-clasp.

"My dear child," I began, earnestly, "I'm sorry. But then you must know how what we just saw and heard distressed me. I think I have been mad since we left that room. I hardly know what I have been doing. To see him so unstrung, demented, raving. To hear him—"

But she would not allow me to finish.

"Philip!" she cried, passionately. "Oh, Philip! Can't you see? Don't you understand? It is a mistake, an awful nightmare of a mistake. That creature over there is not my uncle. I am convinced that he is not my Uncle Robert."

CHAPTER XX.

An Enigma and Its Solution.

To my amazement I found that Evelyn meant more than I fancied. My interpretation of her words was that Cameron was not in his right mind—that he was not her Uncle Robert, as she had known him. But in a very brief moment she disabused me.

"It is not he, at all," she declared, with emphasis. "There is a resemblance, yes. But the man you found in the street is not Robert Cameron; I am sure of that."

The idea that I had brought there, not my friend, but my friend's double, seemed to me too preposterous for a moment's entertainment. I fear I suspected, just then, that Evelyn's reason had been warped a trifle by the racking scene of which we had been witnesses.

"I would to God, my dear child," I said, sympathetically, "that you were right. But there can be no question as to the identity of the sick man. Every one who has seen him recognized him at once—Checkabeedy, Louis, Stephen, Dr. Massey. No, no, Evelyn, you must not be misled by his ravings." And at this point there occurred to me a tentative explanation—one in which I did not in the least believe, but which, at all events, was worth trying; one which, indeed, I prayed would serve.

"Cameron, you must remember, has been with his Chinese captors for four weeks. In that time he must have picked up something of their language. It is only natural that he should. So, you see, to hear him use a few words of pidgin-English in his insane gibberish is not so remarkable, after all. And as for that spirited denial just before he dropped off to sleep, it is very evident that they accused him of something with which he had no connection, though quite cognizant of the facts."

But the girl would have none of it. Tolerantly she listened, and tolerantly she smiled when I had finished.

"No, no, Philip," she insisted, "I see it all quite clearly. Whatever crime was committed, the creature lying there committed it. But he is not my uncle. Others mistook the resemblance for identity, just as you did, only the situation was reversed. Those who abducted Uncle Robert thought they were abducting that villain we are now housing."

It was an ingenious notion, but of course it was not possible. However, I saw that it would be idle to continue to dispute with her.

"What would you suggest, then? Shall we send our invalid to a hospital?" I asked, in pretended seriousness.

But very sagely she shook her head.

"Oh, no," she returned. "We must keep him. He is very valuable to us. Perhaps we can do as contending armies do—arrange an exchange of prisoners."

In spite of my wretchedness, I suppressed a smile. It was all very amusing; and yet the fear that she was suffering aberration due to hysteria, tempered pitifully the humor of it.

When, later in the afternoon, Dr. Massey called, I told him everything, including this hallucination of Evelyn's.

"You did perfectly right," he said, in tone of cordial approval. "The malady with which Cameron is afflicted has a tendency to distort certain lineaments. Especially at times of excitement his face changes, so that Miss Grayson is justified in fancying that this is not the Robert Cameron she knew. I have noticed the dissimilarity myself, but it is due, of course, entirely to distorted expression. In a couple of days, at most, he will be fully restored, and then he himself will be the best one to rectify her error. Meanwhile, if I were you, I would not dispute her. She has gone through a great deal, and gone through it bravely; indeed with a courage that is quite phenomenal, and she is entitled to any little consolatory beliefs that she chooses to entertain." And then, as if such advice were not wholly superfluous, he added: "Be kind to her, Clyde! be good to her. She is a wonderful young woman."

Whereat I grasped his hand, and promised him, lifting him a notch in my estimation because of his perspicacity. And all the while a lump kept rising in my throat and threatening my tear ducts.

On the following day I heard nothing from Miss Clement, which somewhat surprised me, though she had told me that her prospective informants were likely to take their own time. Early, on the second morning, however, I had a note from her, the enigmatic character of which impelled me to speculation.

"Dear Mr. Clyde," she wrote, "I hope you can make it convenient to visit me this evening, at the Mission. I want to talk with Ling Fo, an exceptionally well-educated young Chinaman, who tells me that his people are much mystified over a recent event; and, if what he says be true—and I never knew him to lie—a new complexion is placed upon this whole matter. Come about nine-thirty, after our service is over."

As Dr. Massey's orders forbidding any one save Mr. Bryan to enter Cameron's room, issued immediately after our hideous experience, had not yet been rescinded, our knowledge of his condition was, perforce, gleaned entirely through physician and nurse. Both now assured me that he was progressing satisfactorily, and that there had been no return of the dementia.

Evelyn still persisted in her notion that the patient was not her uncle, but his double, and following the doctor's directions I refrained from trying to convince her of the truth; even going so far as to pretend that I believed as she did, and planning to begin negotiations through Miss Clement and her Chinese confidants for an exchange of captives as soon as our hostage was able to be moved.

"I am to see Miss Clement, tonight," I told her, late that afternoon, "also an Oriental acquaintance of hers, who appears to be informed on the subject which interests us. It is possible that he will prove the very person who can arrange it all."

"Let me go with you," she urged, laying a beseeching hand on my arm. "Do let me go with you, Philip. I am so anxious. It will seem years if I have to wait here for you to bring me the news; and there are sure to be some things you will forget to ask about, if I'm not there to prompt you."

In spite of the unflattery of her speech I smiled, indulgent. Her great blue eyes, pathetically pleading as her words, were able advocates. It was hard to deny her under any circumstances, and now, as I thought it over, I saw no reason why in this instance she should not have her desire.

"Yes," I agreed, "you shall go. But remember, you must be very careful, for the present at least, not to let slip the slightest inkling that we suspect our Cameron is not the real Cameron. We are seeking information, you know, Evelyn, not squandering it."

Pell street wore its night gaudery when the Cameron electric brougham with Evelyn and myself as occupants glided to a halt before the door of the Mission over which Miss Clement ably and successfully presided. The pale, vari-tinted light of lanterns from the balcony of a restaurant across the way, mingling with the flickering yellow beam of the city's gas lamps, threw into sharp relief the curious pendent black signs with their red cloth borders and gilded Chinese lettering, hanging before shop doors. It revealed, too, oddly contrasting figures of loungers and pedestrians, residents and visitors. And it bared, back of all that was bizarre, the commonplace brick fronts of the typically American buildings, with their marring gridironing of fire-escapes. To Evelyn, rarely observant, the combination was interesting, but disappointing.

(To Be Next Week.)

THE DEAD SEA.

I looked upon a Sea,
And lo! 'twas dead,
Although by Hermon's snows
And Jordan fed.

How came a fate so dire?
The tale's soon told:
All that it got it kept,
And fast did hold.

All tributary streams
Found here their grave,
Because this sea received
But never gave.

O Sea that's dead! teach me,
To know and feel
That selfish grasp and greed
My doom will seal.

And Lord, help me my best,
Myself, to give,
That I may other's bless,
And like Thee, live.

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TEMPERANCE

WORDS WHICH BURN.

"Tonight it (liquor traffic) enters a humble home to strike the roses from a woman's cheek, and tomorrow it challenges this republic in the halls of Congress.

"Today it strikes a crust from the lips of a starving child, and tomorrow it levies tribute from the government itself.

"There is no cottage humble enough to escape it, no palace strong enough to shut it out.

"It defies the law when it cannot coerce suffrage. It is flexible to cajole, but merciless in victory. It is the mortal enemy of peace and order, the despoiler of men and terror of women, the cloud that shadows the faces of children, the demon that has dug more graves and sent more souls unshriveled to judgment than have wasted life since God sent plagues to Egypt, and all the wars since Joshua stood before Jericho.

"It comes to ruin, and it shall profit mainly by the ruin of your sons and mine.

"It comes to mislead human souls and to crush human hearts under its crumbling wheels. It comes to bring gray haired mothers down in shame and sorrow to their graves.

"It comes to change the wife's love into despair and her pride into shame.

"It comes to still the laughter on the lips of little children.

"It comes to stifle all the music of the home and fill it with silence and desolation.

"It comes to ruin your body and mind, to wreck your home, and it knows it must purchase its prosperity by the swiftness and certainty with which it wrecks this world."—Henry W. Grady.

More Wages for Sober Men

An increase of ten per cent. in wages for every employee who will agree not to use strong drink has been offered by a big quartz company in Pennsylvania. It is said that nearly every employee immediately signed the pledge. The managers of this concern declare that they expect to be more than repaid for the additional wages by the improved service they will secure from sober workmen. Perhaps this example may lead other working men voluntarily to make a total abstinence pledge on the basis of which they can ask for larger wages. A strike of that sort for increased pay would enjoy larger moral support than many other attempts on the part of organized labor.

STIMULATING, NOT NOURISHING.

Some one asked John B. Gough whether alcohol was a food or a medicine. His reply was, "It is very much like sitting down on a hornet's nest—stimulating, but not nourishing."

TO KILL A LIVING MAN.

The late Dr. Guthrie of Scotland expressed his opinion of whiskey in these words: "Whiskey is good in its place. There is nothing in this world like whiskey for preserving a man when he is dead, but it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whiskey; if you want to kill a living man, put whiskey in him."

Among the Ancients

Plutarch says that Lycurgus prevented drunkenness among the Lacedaemonians by commanding that all their vines be cut down and none others allowed to grow in the commonwealth.

WAS IT DRINK ABE?

GRAFTER CONVERTED.

Abe Reuf, the famous convicted grafter of San Francisco, in his recent confession and repentance, reveals what is sometimes required to bring men to a realization of their sinfulness. He says:

"With others I co-operated in selling out the city of San Francisco, and so I am in a prison cell. It has taken these stone walls, this area six by ten, where the only light or air is that which comes from a narrow wicket to bring me to the full realization of this betrayal. I started life buoyantly. When I left the university I had the usual high ideals of that period. How and why my life flew so wide of its goal I am determined to trace and to write in detail in the hope that it may prove of public benefit and may make amends for what society has lost by my work."

HUXLEY ON THE BIBLE.

Consider that for three centuries the Bible has been woven into the life of all that is best and noblest in English history, that it has become the natural epic of Britain, and is familiar to noble and simple, from John o' Groat's House to Land's End; that it is written in the noblest and purest English, and abounds in exquisite beauties of mere literary form; and finally, that it forbids a man who never left his native village to be ignorant of the existence of other countries and other civilizations, and of a great past stretching back to the farthest limit of the oldest nations in the world. By the study of what other book could children be so much humanized, and made to feel that each figure in that vast historical procession fills, like themselves, but a momentary space between two eternities, and earns the blessings or the curses of all time, according to its effort to do good and hate evil, even as they also are earning their payment for their work?—Professor Huxley.

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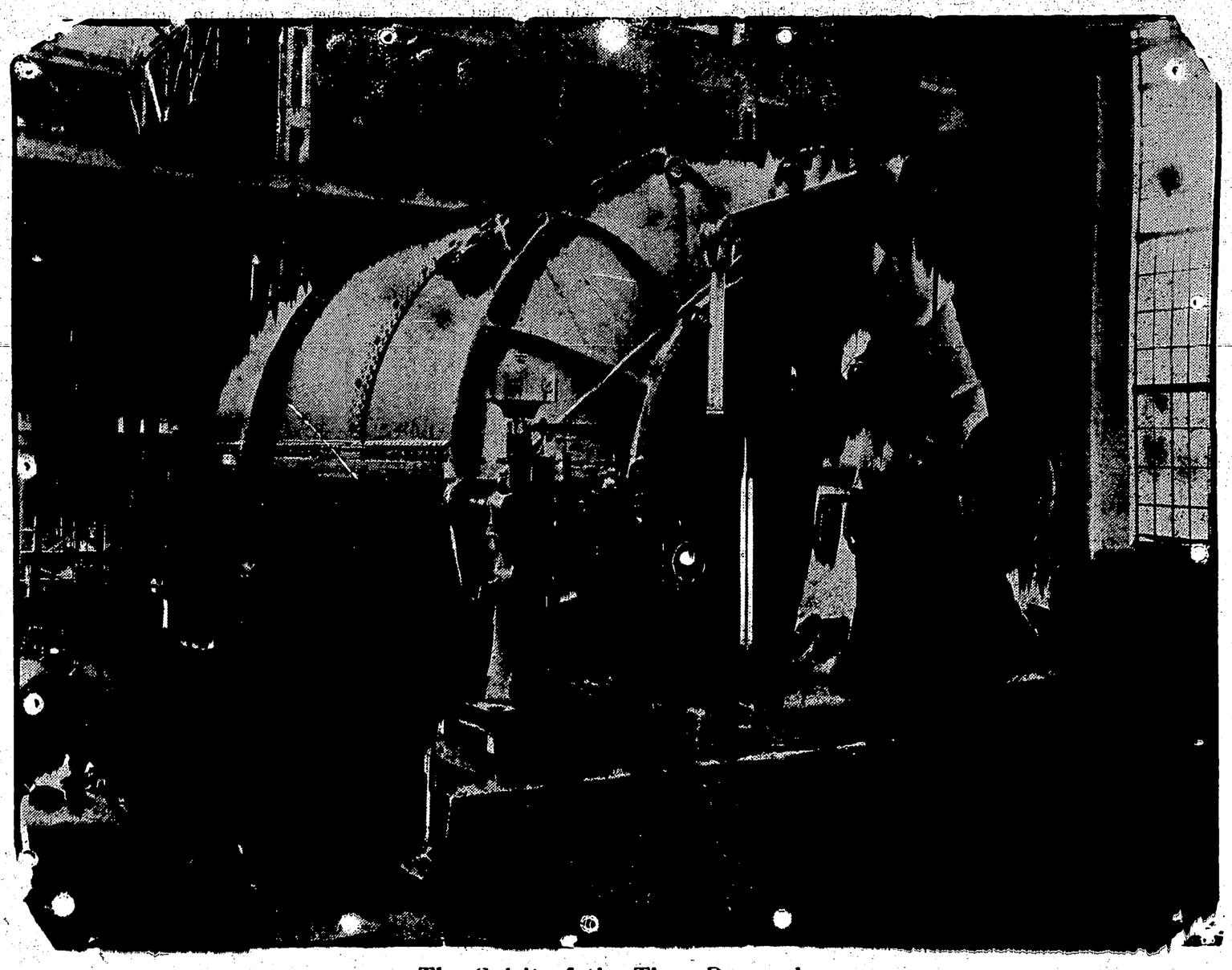

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Vancouver, B.C.

ON THE VERGE OF CIVIL WAR

London.—Earl Grey, interviewed in New Zealand upon the question of Home Rule for Ireland, was asked, according to a Daily Telegraph cable, if the report about officers of the army resigning their commands is true.

Earl Grey replied he believed Sir Edward Carson's pockets were stuffed with letters offering resignations, but he told them their duty was to obey the Crown. The Ulster men have a just cause and were prepared to make any legitimate sacrifice, but one sacrifice they were not prepared to make, namely, to encourage sedition in His Majesty's army.

Sir Edward Carson, added Earl Grey, had not made a single mistake. His influence had kept the Ulstermen peaceful, although threatened with withdrawal of their liberties. His action would probably lead to a settlement by general consent.

Earl Grey repeated that now was the opportunity for a settlement on federal lines and unless Premier Asquith was too far indebted to John Redmond, there was hope the councils of moderation and statesmanship would prevail on the eve of a settlement which would bring contentment and prosperity to Ireland and increased strength to the Empire.

Earl Grey has cabled to Sir Edward Carson that it is certain Australia will subscribe $25,000 to the Ulster fund.

NEW GROUPING OF GREAT POWERS

St. Petersburg, March 17.—The Novoe Vremya publishes an extraordinary report to the effect that negotiations are proceeding for the regrouping of the powers, whereby Germany will join Russia, France and Great Britain.

FLASHES FROM OTTAWA

IT WAS DESERVED

E. M. Macdonald, M. P. for Pictou, N. S., was horribly peeved at the showing up the Minister of Labor gave him the other day. Few in the House will deny that the Liberal member fully deserved all he got. Though in Parliament many years, Mr. Macdonald has never earned the name of a fair fighter. His exposure by Hon. T. W. Crowthers carries a lesson.

Hit as hard as you like, Macdonald, but keep above the belt in future.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

The Liberal press is telling the country that the Borden administration is increasing the national debt.

The fact of the mater is, that the present Minister of Finance is being compelled to borrow money to save the unsound ventures of the Laurier administration. He is compelled to borrow money because of the legacies left him by virtue of the aeroplane finance of his predecessors. Yet, in spite of the obstacles, which the bungling incapacity of the late government left in his path, and in the face of a monetary depression that is world-wide, the Hon. Mr. White is not increasing the nation's debt.

The national debt of Canada will be smaller on March 31, 1914, than it was on October 11, 1911, when the Borden administration tok office.

TWENTY-TWO MINERS ARE TO BE RELEASED

Ottawa, March 25.—The Governor-General signed the papers today for the release of twenty-two mine strikers of Nanaimo, B. C., who were sentenced several months ago. The release of the men will occur as soon as the papers reach New Westminster. The fines of the strikers of $100 each will be remitted.

Laurier and Manitoba

It may be said of Laurier, as it was said of of the Bourbons, that he learns nothing and forgets nothing. Among the things that he does not forget is his hatred of Manitoba. As long as he was in power he stunted the growth of Manitoba. Now he is trying to deny them the senatorial representation to which they are entitled in Manitoba.

Big Gold Strike in Atlin

The people of Atlin are coming into their own. A prospector just in from there reports a big gold strike on O'Donnell river, 14 miles south of Atlin City.

The proven ground is about 30 miles long and the pay streak has been found on the benches. $5 to $68 per pan—$108 out of a wheel barrow load, and $700 out of 4 mining cars, are amongst results reported. The whole creek has been staked by Atlin people, and the work is being done under hydraulic leases.

An Old Church.—Built before the Norman Conquest, of rough hewn oak trees split into halves, the ancient parish church of Greensted, near Ongar (Essex), reached its 900th year of active service on Sunday, December 15th.

MR. D. FERGUSON'S GENEROSITY

Whilst passing along the street lately a gentleman called to me and as I went into his home he informed me that he had some things for the Vancouver Museum.

They are as follows:—

1. A forged Ten Tael Note on the Bank of Hong Kong, Shanghai. It took the government four years to run the counterfeiters to earth.
2. A Twenty Dollar Confederate Bill.
3. An old Methodist Hymn Book, in all probability the first edition printed in the States.
4. An old Gold Watch of a very interesting construction.
5. The First and Second Volumes of the Donald Truth published in B. C., East Kootenay.
6. New York Herald, Saturday, April 15, 1865, giving a full account of the Assassination of President Lincoln.
7. A Souvenir Copy of the British Colonist; date, Saturday, December 11, 1858, published at Victoria, Vancouver Island.
9. Copies of Grip and Punch.
10. A hunter's Shooting Seat.

Mr. Ferguson came to Vancouver in 1889. He was born in Lambton county, Ont. He is an old-timer and a Canadian, and a loyal Britisher. The museum authorities have sent him a letter of appreciation. Who will be the next to add to our worthy museum? There is room for more, always more room on the inside. A museum is like an omnibus. Omnis all, and bus a buggy—a buggy for all. So says one etymologist.

Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc.

NO SABBATH BREAKING THERE.

One Sunday morning a minister's wife saw her son chasing the hens with a stick. She went to the door to investigate, and heard him say:

"I'll teach you to lay eggs in a minister's family on Sunday morning."

JOS. H. BOWMAN
ARCHITECT
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Seymour Street Vancouver, B. C.

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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

CONTRACTS LET ON P. G. E. LINE.

Awards Cover Hundred Miles on the Kelly Lake-Fort George Section.

Announcement is made by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company that three contracts have been let on the Kelly Lake-Fort George section to be built by the company this year. The contracts cover the proposed line for 100 miles south of Fort George and have been allotted as follows: Messrs. H. E. Carleton & Co., the first 25 miles; Messrs. A. E. Griffin & Co., the next 25 miles, and Messrs. Burns, Jordan & Co., the remaining 50 miles.

The three firms which have been awarded contracts will be in a position to commence the work immediately. Surveyors are now in the field locating the new portion of line north of Fort George.

The Kelly Lake-Fort George section, a distance of 280 miles, south of Fort George, will be rushed ahead this summer, and is expected to be completed next year.

Grading gangs are now working north of Clinton towards Kelly Lake, and north of Squamish along the Cheakamus River bridge building and track-laying is now proceeding.

"FORWARD" TO THE LAND NOW.

Movement Under Way to Teach Uninitiated How to Farm at a Profit.

Edmonton, Alta.—British capitalists, represented by Albin Hunt and Hal Carleton of London, have just acquired 14,000 acres of land adjoining the town of Kinsella, 75 miles east of Edmonton, where a model rural community and demonstration farm is to be established. The plan is to teach settlers from Great Britain how to grow live stock, grain, grasses and produce at a profit. The tract will be operated upon a co-operative basis, the projectors supplying the land, houses, machinery and seeds and facilities for marketing.

Calgary, March 25.—George Ball was arrested here today on suspicion of being one of the three men who held up the G. N. train near Bellingham on February 20th, and killing three men who resisted. He will be taken to Bellingham for trial.

NEW WESTMINSTER

COUNCIL PASSES THE ESTIMATES.

Much Tribulation Involved in Keeping Expenditures Within Bounds of Income.

After much tribulation, due to an attempt to make one dollar go as far as two, the City Council in special session finally passed the estimates yesterday afternoon. Many meetings in committee of the whole have been held before this fruition of the labors of the fathers.

Expenditures will total $695,662.09, being held down to the total of estimated receipts plus a balance of $37,272.10 for contingencies.

JEWS WITH SCOTCH NAMES

A great number of Jews bear the name of Gordon, nor is it an adopted name. Perhaps the most famous person in this respect is Gordon—the notorious money lender—Isaac to wit, who is a Polish Jew. The origin of this cognomen has been a matter of controversy, but the accepted view is that it was derived from Grodno, a district in Russia.

A JEWISH CENSUS

According to the Jewish Chronicle the number of Jews in the world is now 13,052,846, made up as follows: Europe, 9,950,175; Asia, 484,359; Africa, 404,836; America, 2,194,061; Australia, 19,415.

MADE IN B. C.

The Western Call desires once again to call attention to the fact that home industries must be patronized locally if we are ever to build up our city. It is a policy akin to madness to pass over our own manufacturers because some large foreign manufacturer has influence, socially or otherwise, or because our middlemen here are deprived of thei rprofits.

We understand that the contract for equipment of one of our big new public buildings is in the balance at present, and we enter our protest against any further discrimination against our local industries. Home first—the world afterwards.

The Navy in Shakespeare's Time.—Sir Sidney Lee, lecturing on "The Dawn of Empire in Shakespeare's Time," at the Royal Institute of Great Britain recently, said the nation owned at Queen Elizabeth's death no more than 29 ships of 100 tons and upwards. The naval expenditure, which greatly varied from year to year, averaged about 15,000 pounds to the date of the Armada.

A GOOD MANY TINKERS.

"John," said the minister of a Scotch parish, "I fear you are growing remiss in your religious duties. I have not seen you in the kirk these three Sundays." "No," answered John. "It's no that I'm growing remiss. I'm just tinkerin' awa' wi' my soul masel'."

Benefit Concert
Thursday, April 2nd
Carlton Hall
(COLLINGWOOD EAST)
On behalf of
LIVINGSTONE CENTENNIAL CHURCH
Admission - - 25 cents
Children - - - 15 cents

Orangemen!
SPECIAL MEETING
COUNTY LODGE
Monday Night

STANDARD OIL ROAD FOR VANCOUVER

Pending arrangements for the establishment of terminal facilities of its own at Vancouver the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway evidently intends to gain access to the city over the lines of the British Columbia Electric railway, it is said.

Negotiations have recently been closed by Mr. Floyd Williams, right-of-way agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, for the purchase of land at Sumas for the construction of a belt line which will link up the company's line with the British Columbia Eelectric railway at the international boundary.

Surveyors are said to have been busy for some time locating a route on the Canadian side of the international boundary near Sumas for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, indicating that the company has plans for entering Vancouver over its own lines. The question of terminal facilities in this city is also being taken up, and the company, which recently applied at Ottawa for a charter to operate a line on the south shore of False creek, and to establish railway facilities and docks for ocean steamships on the Kitsilano reserve, is also believed to be acting more or less in conjunction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Charles the First brought together the finest gallery of pictures that ever was collected in England, and Cromwell, hard pressed for money, sold them. But this is not enough to prove that Charles was even the more cultivated man, not to say the greater man, of the two. It may be, it is at least conceivable that Cromwell parted with these irreparable treasures, not because he valued them less, but because he valued other treasures more, even the rights of freeborn Englishmen. And in any mere measuring of endowment this susceptibility is quite as precious as the other.

OLD AND NEW FRIENDS

Make new friends, but keep the old;
Those are silver, these are gold.
New-made friends, like new-made wine,
Age will mellow and refine.
Friendships that have stod the test,
Time and change, are surely best.
Brow may wrinkle, hair turn gray,
Friendships that have stood the test.
For 'mid old friends, kind and true,
We once more our youth renew.
But, alas! old friends must die;
New friends must their place supply.
Then cherish friendship in your breast;
New is good, but old is best.
Make new friends, but keep the old;
Those are silver, these are gold.

—Henry van Dyke

SLAVES

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak.
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—Conwell.