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The Western Call

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Strong Appeal in Aid of The Bursill Library

Billy Sunday, The Famous Evangelist and Our Vancouver Religious Leaders---See Editorial, Page Four

What Will Become of The House of Judah in This War and After?

Legislative Assembly

THE WAR

The splendid victory of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty and the First Cruiser Squadron over the enemy in the North Sea is of course the all-absorbing topic of the week.

Sunday saw the first real test of modern sea fighting power with all its accompanying equipments. The two fleets were more evenly matched than anything that has yet met and fought, and the "moral" is decidedly with us as well as the physical victory.

It must have been a scene of intense excitement on board the destroyers when the Admiral's signal came, "Chase the enemy and report their movements."

Fancy these floating steel demons of speed cutting the waves at forty miles an hour with the roar of their turbines and the rattle of the wireless sending back to the main fleet the record of the enemy's movements, and all around them the crash and splash of the German shells.

No details as to position are given us, but the rumor seems to have gone out that the attack was to have been made on Newcastle, and that the German fleet when discovered was some thirty miles off England's shore. The distance from Newcastle to Hamburg is 420 miles, and from point of discovery to the edge of the "mined and submarine zone" say about 300 miles, or a ten hour running fight at thirty miles an hour. In other words, the fight lasted from dawn to dark. And every deadly weapon man's brain has been able to conceive brought to bear upon the conflict. Battle cruisers, armored cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, floating mines, aeroplanes and Zeppelins all engaged in this desperate battle of Titans.

The result of this sea fight seems to have reassured Britannia—if she had any need of it—that the boys in blue still rule the waves.

The serious diminution of Germany's cruiser class renders the casual "baby-killing" raid improbable from now on, and leaves little to be expected now in the way of sea fight until Admiral von Tirpitz decides to risk all in a fight with capital ships.

Russia makes steady headway in Poland and Bukovina, holding on with the hug of a bear at other points and having apparently put the Turkish attacking force in the Caucasus clean out of business for the moment.

The Allies in the west hold their ground with an ever-gaining strength of numbers and equipment.

Reports are again current that a great Turkish army of 120,000, led by German officers, is on the march to attack the Suez Canal and Egypt. With the Turkish army in the Caucasus so thoroughly beaten and the command of the Black Sea gone and the Dardanelles absolutely blockaded, it looks like a dangerous undertaking, but the counsel of desperation may prevail, and certainly should the Teutonic-Turko alliance wrest the control of the Suez Canal and Egypt from Britain's hands it would be a body blow to the Allies and tend to prolong the war indefinitely. We know very little as to the disposition of British troops and war vessels at this point, but we feel sure that abundant provision has been made for all possible contingencies at this vital position in our world-wide Empire.

Italy, however, is growing restive over reports of this attack and any semblance of success to the Turks here would probably precipitate her action against the common enemy.

Holland also is reported as "on the brink" and although no one seems to know which way she will jump—the presumption is that she will join the Allies, as that way her full liberty lies.

The diplomatic "situation" evoked over the "right of search" between the United States and Britain is by no means cleared as yet and may any day precipitate a very serious crisis. The sentiment of friendliness in Great Britain and throughout the Empire has received a decided shock at the amazing turpitude of the United States diplomacy in neglecting to protest against the contravention of international law by Germany where her honor was involved and quickly protesting against any possible infraction of international law where her dollars merely were involved, and this notoriously against the advice of her foremost authorities on the question.

Just how much of this kind of thing Britain and her Allies will stand may be tested before another week is out. Meantime we may caution Uncle Sam that she is playing on her cousinly relationship—to the limit.

Australia has decided to enroll a rifle reserve of 1,000,000 men, and something of this sort is due here in Canada, indeed, past due.

Lloyd George has signed up the documents granting a $25,000,000 loan to Roumania, and the money will be paid into the Bank of Rou-

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APPEAL FOR THE BURSILL LIBRARY

COLLINGWOOD INSTITUTE AND "BURSILL" LIBRARY

Collingwood East, South Vancouver.

Movement to save the building from "foreclosure"—the contents from dispersion—and to preserve the Institute—on a sound basis—for the benefit of Greater Vancouver.

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Collingwood is a working class community in Ward I, South Vancouver. In this ward there are nearly two thousand on the voters' list—which indicates a large population. Such a population needs a social hall, a place for lectures, entertainments and public meetings—in fact an institute and library. This need was supplied by Mr. J. Francis Bursill, F.R. Hist. S., better known as "Felix Penne," the popular writer, who, with the aid of friends, built "The Collingwood Institute and 'Bursill' Library." For three years this institute has been doing good work, but work which has been hampered and crippled by a debt which **must now be paid off** if the institute is to continue to exist. Relieved from this debt it will have an ever improving career of usefulness. The founder of the Institute has furnished it with piano, seats and a valuable collection of books and pictures—which represents the "collection" of a lifetime—the collection of an enthusiast and an expert. Owing to the death of the gentleman who lent $1500 to complete the building, the mortgage has been called in—and unless the sum of $1,500 is quickly raised—foreclosure and sale will follow—and the people of South Vancouver—Vancouver—the Province—will lose a library which is a valuable possession for the community at large.

The necessary money should be quickly subscribed to put South Vancouver in line with municipalities which have a reputation for progress, education and right ambitions.

By raising the sum of $1,500 an already existing institution will be free of debt—for the use of the people for all time.

If it were only a building with an ample lecture hall, to seat 300, it would be worth saving, for the building and the lot on which it stands cost more than double the sum named, but the institute has already a reputation as "The Athens of South Vancouver," as it houses a collection of books and pictures unique in Canada.

So valued and magnetic is this institute that it has attracted the most intellectual and learned people in the province and the Collingwood Institute platform has been occupied by some of the finest lecturers ever heard in Vancouver.

The collection of books—some 2,500—is unique and it includes a "special collection" on Social, Science, Work, Wages, Municipal Government, such as could not be got together without an expenditure of many hundred of dollars and years of work. To disperse this collection would be an act of vandalism—indeed, a calamity.

The library contains also many oil paintings by such artists as Cattermole, Mower-Martin, Cruickshank, and others of world-wide fame, and also a remarkably interesting "Dickens" collection.

There is a piano, all the cutlery, etc., necessary for social gatherings and the institute has been a centre of what Matthew Arnold called "sweetness and light" for a large population.

A stereoptican lantern and 1000 slides are valuable for lectures.

It should be remembered that in addition to what J. Francis Bursill has given, that $2,500 of public money (voluntary contributions) have gone into the building of the institute; that the valuable and unique collection is given by the founder, who has himself supported the institution for over three years, given gratis his time to it, and now only suggests a public subscription because the death of the gentleman who had lent money on the building has caused the loan to be called in. If the small sum of $1,500, to make the institute free for ever, is not forthcoming, the building and contents, worth over $7,000, will be lost.

And the Collingwood Institute has a greatly growing value. The librarian is an asset to the community. Already he has induced the governments at Victoria and Ottawa to send to Collingwood copies of government reports, blue books, maps, etc. This collection will give South Vancouver a unique position. Already, owing to the personality of the librarian, publishers and others send books, high class lecturers and first rate musicians offer their services. The hall is used for drill by the Volunteer Reserve, a local choir practices there, and altogether Collingwood has an institute which it is proud of founding and which all Greater Vancouver should keep. The sum needed is insignificant, in view of what it will secure. The institute can be self-supporting, when the incubus of debt is removed.

It will be to the credit of Vancouver if it shows an appreciation of public spirit and acts up to that appreciation by extinguishing this debt. Many friends of the institute have liberally subscribed—in the past; that money has gone in interest, furniture and current expenses.

A strong committee has been formed to raise this sum of money—$1,500. The institute is already in trust as a public institution.

Treasurer—Mr. Alfred Shaw, chartered, accountant, 543 Granville Street.

Committee—Mr. J. W. Weart, 510 Hastings Street West; Mr. Eugene Cleveland, Collingwood East; Mr. Merton Smith, "Western Call"; Mr. George Murray, "Chinook"; Mr. W. H. Kent, Collingwood East; Mr. Donald Downie, 718 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.; Mr Alfred Buckley, M.A., North Vancouver.

Hon. secretary—Mr. Noel Robinson, 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Fill this up—sign it and send to Mr. Alfred Shaw, 543 Granville Street:

I enclose $..... to the fund for extinguishing the debt on the Collingwood Institute and Library.

Name .....

Address .....

Subscriptions received also by "The News-Advertiser," "The Province," "The Western Call," "The Chinook," or any member of the committee.

THE JITNEY BUS QUESTION

"Everybody's doin' it." The motor mania seems to have struck the town afresh and those of us who have not hitherto been able to luxuriate in a motor car have our chance of getting back at the financial magnates or otherwise that have until recently monopolized the automobile. And now for a nimble nickel everybody is "joy riding."

"Will it last?" This is the question on everybody's lips, and most people seem to think that the "jitney" is here to stay.

If so, then certainly our Council must get busy, for this, like all other traffic of public carriers, must be duly and carefully regulated.

The three main points that seem now to be running in the public mind are:

First: The regulation of the traffic so that routes and perhaps hours of traffic be well defined. The overcrowding of jitneys will tend to the congestion of traffic and also to the neglect of other routes that may not pay so well but that deserve and desire such service.

Second: The overcrowding of cars. This is a matter that the Council has sadly neglected in days past, and we have often had occasion to expostulate at the shocking overcrowding of street cars that has taken place at rush hours and days of celebration or sport, but this overcrowding of street cars has of recent years been considerably abated and now that the overcrowding of jitney busses has brought a new and very grave danger to life in our city, this question of overcrowding public vehicles must be taken up at once and drastically dealt with. It will be a good thing for our city if this question now being so vigorously brought to the front, is definitely settled once for all. It has always seemed preposterous to us that our weary workers, after a hard day's toil, should be mulcted out of their nickel and compelled to stand in a most fatiguing posture, all to swell the dividends of the street car company or the

(Continued on Page Eight)

THE HOUSE OF JUDAH

The Jewish problem is being rapidly brought to the front by the present war, and no solution that does not take the Jewish people, now so terribly scattered and peeled, into account will be satisfactory.

Millions of Jews in Poland and Galicia are rendered homeless and hopeless by the tide of war that has for the past six months swept backwards and forwards over these provinces.

We hear little of the conditions there in our daily press, but they are reported worse, much worse, even than those in Belgium.

Then again, the Turks, defeated by the Russians, have turned with desperation upon both Christians and Jews in Palestine, and are reported to have destroyed, root and branch, the agricultural colonies that have been established by Jewish and Christian philanthropy at the cost of many million dollars during the last quarter of a century.

The homeless Jews of Palestine, mostly of Russian origin, are making their way, as their fathers did of old, to Egypt by the thousands, hoping still to find "corn in Egypt."

The number of homeless Palestinian Jews is reported at about 88,000, and there is little doubt that this entire company, or at least those that escape alive, will have to be provided for in Egypt.

That this will tax the Egyptian administration is certain, but the Jews under the British or American flags are a universal success, and, with the exception of those who adopt the business of usurers, are an unqualified blessing in the land, when rightly treated and welcomed.

The Jews are one of the most talented nations and come quickly to the front in almost every calling to which they apply themselves. Originally they were a shepherd and agricultural people, but have been driven off the land and into the citiy professions and the business of money lending by the unjust oppression of the peoples amongst whom they have lived.

The settling of 100,000 Jews in the Land of Goshen, if for only a temporary stay, will bring a great quickening of life to Egypt, and perhaps prepare the way for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine when Turkey has been finally ousted there.

Had we any mission to give Judah advice, it would be against the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and the devoting of all their energies to the bringing of the Jewish people under the British flag, for it is in this way that the old Mosaic blessing will come to her and not in a separate national identity.

Britain has, long ago, overcome the useless prejudice against the Jews and has in many instances been greatly benefitted by the sons of Judah, who have now become an integral part of her population.

Perhaps the most notable instance of this was Disraeli, whose vision as the seer of the British Empire laid a foundation for a policy that will, we firmly believe, eventuate in the federation of the English-speaking people and their subject races with a great Federated Parliament at Cairo or Jerusalem of nearly one-half of the human race.

(Continued on Page Four)

BOOM THAT WILL STAGGER U. S. A. IN NEXT NINETY DAYS.

E. S. Jordan, sales manager of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, predicts that within the next ninety days twenty-five thousand million dollars ($25,000,000,000) in new business will be staggering every line of industry in the United States, and that in ninety days more this figure will have doubled.

This prediction is based on a multiplicity of causes which, combined, give the prophet hope.

First among the reasons given is the marvelous harvest of last year, altogether the greatest the U. S. has ever known, and now prices are unprecedentedly high and demand knows no end.

Next comes the fact, quite undeniable, that there will be practically no European travel this year, and this means that one thousand million dollars spent abroad on holidaying will be spent at home and very largely on the Pacific Coast this year.

This means a great year for the railroads, first because of tremendous crop movements, and second, because of the unparallelled passenger traffic. Orders that have long been withheld for railroad equipment, rolling and fixed, will pour into mills and shops from every quarter and give the basic industry of the country a start that will keep three shifts a day going.

Last of all, the world wide war. Billions of dollars are being appropriated for war expenditures, covering clothing, food, ammunition, metals, horses, motor vehicles, and every other

(Continued on Page Eight)

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The New Detention Building, Vancouver.

The new Immigration Building, which completed, will cost well on to $300,000, is now under construction by the well known Vancouver firm of contractors, Messrs. Snider Bros. and Brethour. All the partners of this company are Native Sons and have already erected in Victoria and Vancouver probably the largest number of buildings of any contracting firm in the country.

POULTRY NOTES

ITEMS IN EGG PRODUCTION.

Points to Remember When Building Up a Business.

For a fancy private trade the eggs should be gathered daily. All eggs found in stolen nests whose freshness is in doubt should be used either for cooking as in that case they can be thrown away if stale, or candled. Candling, however, requires some experience, and it is a better plan to market only those eggs which are known to be fresh. During warm weather delivery should be made once per week, as eggs soon lose their agreeable flavor, particularly when fertile and suitable for hatching. In fact, when hens are kept merely to produce market eggs it is better not to keep cocks with them, because they lay at least as well when the cocks are not present; the cost of keeping the cocks is avoided; and the eggs will retain their flavor longer than if fertilized.

Cleanliness.

It is the practice of many egg farms to wash all eggs before packing them for shipment. For this purpose lukewarm water is used, and after washing the eggs are laid on a clean white cloth, where they quickly dry off. Washing takes but little time, and when one is trying to build up a fancy private trade, should always be done, as it adds so much to the attractiveness of the eggs.

Color of Shell.

The color of the shells of hen eggs is a breed characteristic and varies through the intermediate shades from white to dark brown. The color of the shells of the eggs produced by a few of our well known breeds is as follows:

White shelled—Leghorn, Minorcas, Andulusian.

Brown shelled—Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Brahma, Langshan, Orpington, Cochins.

Experiments have shown that there is no difference in the food value of white and brown shelled eggs. In some markets, however, the color of the shells influences the price, for example, the New York City market requires a white egg, and eggs of this color usually bring two or three cents per dozen more than brown eggs. On the other hand, in Boston, brown eggs are at a premium. In most markets little attention is paid to color, provided that the eggs in each crate are all of the same color.

Color of the Yolk.

During the winter of 1902 and 1003 I conducted some experiments to study the effect upon the flavor of eggs of feeding different foods and flavoring materials. The grains fed either alone or in combination for this purpose included corn, wheat, oats, Canada field peas, cow-peas, soy beans, peanuts and sunflower seed. The flavoring materials employed were celery oil, oil of sassafras, and trimethylamine. Beef scrap was fed to balance the ration except in one case where smoked herrings were used. The green food consisted of sugar beets.

Contrary to expectations the flavor of the eggs was not noticeably altered by any of the rations or flavoring materials employed, although it has been shown at the North Carolina Station that the feeding of onions imparts a very different flavor. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 122, pps. 25 and 26.) The different rations, however, very clearly affected the color of the yolks. When the grain ration consisted of wheat, oats, or white corn, fed either alone or in combination with each other, the yolks were so light colored as to be quite unsuitable for a fancy private trade. When the grain consisted entirely of white corn the yolks were very light colored, while on the other hand, the feeding of yellow corn imparted to the yolks that rich yellow color which is so desirable. The practical lesson derived from this experiment is to the effect that a certain amount of yellow corn should always be used in a ration for egg production.

Marketing.

Only a few years ago practically all of the eggs consumed were marketed close to the source of production. At the present time, however, due to the improved transportation facilities and the establishment of cold storage warehouses, eggs are shipped long distances, and are becoming quite an important item in the commerce of the country. The cold storage houses are an important factor in equalizing the price of eggs throughout the year, as the cold storage people bid against each other in the spring when eggs are low, thus raising the price, and then unload their supplies on the market whenever they can do so at a profit.

Eggs are handled commercially in cases holding 30 dozen, the eggs being protected from breaking by means of which a compartment is provided for each egg. For a private trade, cases fitted with trays made of wood and wire are more convenient. They are made in several sizes, holding from six to thirty dozen, to suit the requirements of the purchaser. They may be used when delivery is made from a wagon, or the eggs may be placed in paper boxes made for this purpose. In the latter case the egg boxes are picked up when the next delivery is made.

• • •

THE RHODE ISLAND RED.

How This Valuable Breed Was Developed.

Few new varieties or breeds have enjoyed a more quickly gained reputation than the Rhode Island Reds. They have been introduced to the public by utility men who claim for them all the requirements that go to make the general purpose fowl.

The Rhode Island Reds have been developed in the Fall River region of Rhode Island. According to some notes on the origin of this breed published in the Report of the Rhode Island Experiment Station for 1901, William Tripp and John Macomber crossed Brahma or Cochin China pullets with a Chitagong or Malay cock. "The result proved so satisfactory to both Mr. Macomber and my father that they both kept the strain for their own use for about five years, but kept picking out the best looking pullets and cockerels that they both raised and exchanged cocks until they came up to the present standard. On the start, it was the intention to get the best layers and what would dress off as the best looking fowls for the market." Thus from the start this breed has been developed along utility lines, and it is not at all surprising that they have sprung into popular favor so rapidly. In addition to the original cross, there has been introduced blood from several other breeds, Game, Brown Leghorn, Dominique, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte, so that the breed as it stands today lacks uniformity both in respect to form and color of plumage. Some strains are rapidly approaching a fixed type, however, and the single comb variety has recently been admitted to the Standard.

As winter layers they are unexcelled, and they are sure to remain very popular on that account, and in summer they make excellent "mothers." The chickens are very hardy, grow quickly to marketable size, have plump breasts, and make good broilers. The cocks weigh about eight pounds, the cockerels seven, the hens six and a half, and the pullets five and a half. The cocks should be of a deep, rich red

(Continued on Page Three)

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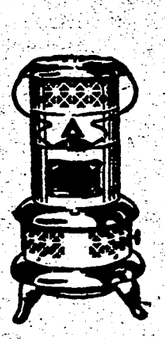

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AMAZING SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

EXIT VODKA.

How Russia Has Prospered Since Its Abolition.

It will be remembered that already in February a Rescript of the Tsar addressed to the new minister of finance, M. Bark, spoke of the impossibility of Russia continuing "to base its finance on the material and moral misery of the broad masses of the people," meaning of course the imperial sale of vodka. The Rescript made a favorable impression on Russian public opinion, but no particular practical importance was attached to it. It was considered very difficult for a none too rich state to do away at one stroke with a source which yielded annually over £90,000,000—that is, more than one-fourth of the entire national revenue—and it was also considered as highly improbable that a peasant nation so habituated to drink as the Russians, which in 1913 consumed no lower than 283.5 million gallons of spirits—an increase of 24 millions on the figure of the preceding year—could accept such a drastic reform as was foreshadowed by the Rescript. The sceptics had some reason to doubt, but the war has changed all that as if by magic. For years past some of the best Russian military writers had been giving warning of the effect of drink during the time of mobilization. Their warnings had obviously been heeded, and on September 4 the Tsar issued a ukase prohibiting the sale of spirits for the whole period of the year. This ukase was supplemented on October 20 by a Tsar's telegram to the Association of Peasant Teetotallers announcing that it was the Tsar's firm will to abolish for ever in Russia the sale of spirits by the state, and on November 4 the minister of finance, by a circular addressed to the administration of the Excise department throughout the empire, brought under its notice an order of the Superior Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolayevitch, prohibiting also the sale of beer in all localities placed under martial law or in a state of siege. This for the present completes the circle of prohibition against the "green serpent," as the drink habit is called by the Russian peasant; and the Russian nation, in the unanimous opinion of the Russian press, is celebrating the grandest victory in the present war.

For, remarkable as has been the readiness of the Russian Government to sacrifice at this moment of the greatest financial need a revenue of nearly £100,000,000, still more remarkable has been the readiness with which the population of the empire has accepted the reform, and most remarkable of all have been its effects. It is only necessary to glance through the reports in the Russian press from various localities in order to become convinced that Russia is passing through to a new life. This is the unanimous opinion, for instance, of the medical faculty of Kieff University, which has been able to collect facts showing that whereas in August, 1913, the number of various crimes and offences against the law traceable to the influence of drink was 1,600, it dropped in August of the present year—that is, during the first month (according to the Russian calendar) of the operation of prohibition—to barely 400. In the Simbirsk province the local statistical office of the Zemstvo undertook an extensive inquiry into the effects of the reform on peasant life, and this is the sort of replies which it received from local correspondents:

"It is difficult to describe in words," says one, a village priest, "the transformation which has overtaken our villagers on account of the closing of the drink shops. They are all now better dressed, industrious, more sensible, and with a wider outlook. It is a pleasure to see how one of the 'weak men,' who always used to go about drunk and to carry to the public-house the last sack of flour or the last dozen eggs from under the hen, is now putting up a new gate at his courtyard, and passing the evenings in company of his wife, who had for years never been free from the traces of his fists, discussing with her various household things rendered possible by a new superfluity of money. . . . . All, without exception, are only wishing that the sale of drink may never be renewed."

Other correspondents write:

"The prohibition of the sale of vodka has had a most beneficial effect on the life of the peasants and artisans. All the money that is being earned goes into business for its extension. There are

(Continued on Page Six)

Poultry Notes

(Continued from Page Two)

except the tail, which should be black. The females resemble the males in coloring, except that they usually are somewhat lighter in color. In selecting breeding stock, particular attention should be paid to under-color, as smut or white in the under-color of the parents will usually produce a poorly colored lot of chicks. The fact that this is a utility breed should never be lost sight of, and that quick growth, hardiness and a large egg yield are of vastly more importance than mere appearance.

In form, the Rhode Island Reds favor the Plymouth Rocks. They are rather longer in back, and the male has considerably more tail plumage. They have single combs like the Plymouth Rocks, rose combs like the Wyandottes, and some are produced with pea combs like the Brahma. All these colors of plumage and styles of comb may be found of advantage in building up one or more varieties of this useful breed.

• • •

BREEDING GEESE.

There appear to be opportunities for more people in the breeding of geese. There are many farmers who have every facility in the way of land and houses who leave geese breeding alone, while others not so well placed naturally do a big business.

In the first place, one should aim at having three large females. It is more important to have size on the female side than the male. The gander selected should be one fairly active, and a bird that is fully matured. Three geese to a gander are sufficient, and, in fact, some people mate them up in pairs, but I hardly think this is necessary. I know many cases where small flocks of four-mated birds have given wonderfully good results. The eggs have been most fertile, and the young goslings hatch out easily and strong.

If geese are allowed to eat as much food as they can pick up, there is certain to be no profit on them. They should be kept rather on the bare side, unless there happens to be snow on the ground or the fields are bare of grass. They are birds that can live almost the entire year on grass alone, but during very severe weather perhaps a little maize will prove useful. Birds should be fed fairly well during the breeding season. Some geese will lay from twelve to fifteen eggs; then go broody. There are old birds which produce as many as twenty eggs before they take a rest, but if we can get several flocks of breeding geese to produce fifteen eggs per bird, it is certainly not bad for the first batch.

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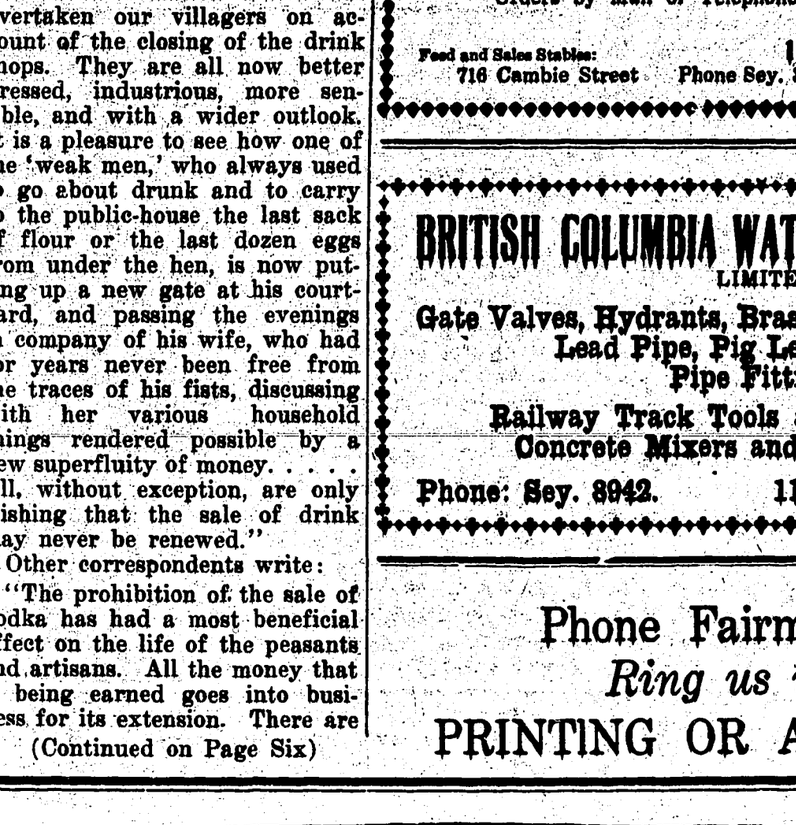

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"BILLY SUNDAY"

The one great religious conundrum of this continent is the Rev. William Sunday, colloquially known as "Billy Sunday," the evangelist.

Plenty of the religious leaders of the day are opposed to Billy Sunday just as other plenty of them are strongly impressed in his favor.

All, or nearly all, admit that he is a wonder worker at reaching those whom the church does not reach and at moving men and women as the church cannot any longer move them.

That Vancouver needs "moving" in a religious way can hardly be denied. It is openly asserted by very many that the Vancouver church membership needs moving more than any other part of the constituency.

Now, Vancouver has repeatedly, by act and vote of her religious leaders, excluded Billy Sunday from coming to Vancouver, and by this, of course, is meant refusing to co-operate in a movement inviting Billy Sunday to conduct a religious campaign in Vancouver.

This being true, and we can vouch for it, and Vancouver's deep religious need being plainly evidenced by the terrible wave of commercial delinquency that has stunned us and left us an open reproach to the whole world—it has seemed to us worth while to reopen the question as to the wisdom of neglecting a means of religious quickening of which we so evidently stand in need and which is being availed of by so many cities, large and small, on this continent.

The Rev. William Sunday, D.D., is an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of North America, in good standing and officially recommended to the churches as an evangelist by the General Assembly, a body of religious leaders that has hardly its equal in size and wisdom in the known world.

Chicago, a city of some 2,500,000 souls, a city that could swallow a place Vacouver's size every day for a month without serious distention, has invited Billy Sunday to conduct a campaign, and whilst all the religious leaders in Chicago are not a unit in the invitation, yet serious preparations are being made for the contemplated visit.

The Chicago Tribune has thought the matter of sufficient importance to its readers to give page after page to the question, "pro and con," as to Billy Sunday and has repeatedly treated the question at length editorially.

We hope in another article to reproduce some of the testimony offered.

Meanwhile, on Monday, the 18th of January, Billy Sunday visited Washington, D. C., and talked to about 5,000 people. Champ Clark, the Speaker, of the House, presided at the meeting, and Secretary Bryan, Attorney-General Gregory, Secretary Lane and J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, occupied seats on the platform.

A number of Senators were present and Speaker Clark remarked, whilst introducing the preacher, that a "full quorum of the House" was on hand.

Rev. William Sunday was afterwards received by President Wilson and earnestly commended by him for the work he was doing.

Now, all this may not be conclusive proof that Vancouver's religious leaders are wrong in withholding an opportunity to Billy Sunday to unite with them in promoting a work of religious awakening in our city, but we do believe that a man who has received such wide and distinguished recognition elsewhere has also a right to fair, open and honorable treatment—pro and con—at the hands of Vancouver people.

And this treatment we propose to give Mr. Sunday in a series of articles of which this is the first.

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VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Conservative Association was held on Tuesday night, when F. W. Welsh was elected as president for the year by acclamation; A. M. Harper, first vice-president; Walter Leek, second vice-president; and Alderman Hoskins, third vice-president. R. L. Maitland was re-elected secretary, and A. C. J. Weeks, treasurer of the association.

The ward representatives on Central Council were ratified by the meeting as follows: Ward 1, R. R. Maitland; Ward 2, C. J. Lang; Ward 3, Robert Fiddes; Ward 4, J. C. Murray; Ward 5, D. G. McLennan; Ward 6, Herbert Haynes; Ward 7, James Reid; Ward 8, Robert Marshall.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, was the first speaker of the evening, and in the opening phrases of his address paid a glowing tribute to H. H. Stevens, M.P., describing him as a member who is erecting monuments that would live after his death as evidence of his great work for the harbor and the whole constituency which he represented.

Mr. Bowser, without touching on the burning subject of the Dominion Trust and the accusations laid against the B. C. Government by Parker Williams, confined himself on this occasion to a witty exposition of the "Sun's" account of the Parker Williams speech, which, he declared, had been largely manufactured in the sanctum sanctorum of the editor of the "Sun." "Unrecognizable by anyone who had heard the speech," was Mr. Bowser's pronouncement.

The speaker then plunged into Parker Williams' request that he (Mr. Bowser) should retire, and said that this was not the first time that wish had been expressed by his political enemies.

"The proper place to retire me is at the polls, and so long as the confidence of the people is reposed in me, it is my duty, while I remain in public life, to offer my best abilities in helping to shape the government of this province," added Mr. Bowser. "Mr. John Oliver expressed the wish several times that owing to my heinous offences I should retire from public life and not wait for another election."

Mr. Bowser then launched into the matter of the province's splendid response to the call of the Empire for men; the railroad policy of the government, denying that a single cent had been paid as interest on either P. G. E. or C. N. R. bonds, guaranteed by the B. C. Government. Referring to the fact that notwithstanding the immense public works that had been inaugurated and largely brought to a finish under the present Conservative Government, and to the further fact that whilst engaged in the prosecution of this great work the whole world had been stunned by a catastrophe that had caused unparallelled disturbance in financial circles, he said the credit of the province of British Columbia stood second to none of any colony in the whole Empire.

Hind sight is better than foresight and any numbskull can get up a catchy speech on the errors of those who were administrating the affairs of state when the European hurricane struck the business world, but from the reception accorded Attorney-General Bowser on Tuesday night, it will take more than Parker Williams' sky-rockets or the "Sun's" Roman candles to dislodge the most capable, efficient and hard-working official the province has ever known.

The "Western Call" does not always agree with the McBride Government and has even now perhaps some criticism of its own to offer, but, as regards the line of attack that is presently being made upon the Attorney-General by the Liberal press, the "Western Call" stands shoulder to shoulder with him and repudiates it as both senseless and unjust.

H. H. Stevens, M.P., was given a rousing reception, "For he's a jolly good fellow," followed by three cheers and a tiger, was given with great enthusiasm. Addressing himself to Ralph Smith's remarkable letter as to the ghostly harbor developments in Vancouver, alleged to have been made by the Liberal Government of his day, Mr. Stevens finally left his political opponent in the hands of the editor of the "News-Advertiser," who had very successfully combatted Mr. Smith.

After expressing thanks for the kindly appreciation of his own efforts, evidenced by the resolution passed, Mr. Stevens launched out into a glowing tribute to Sir R. L. Borden, as one who was the equal, in moral and intellectual stamina, to any of the great men who were now engaged in molding the destinies of the Empire, and also paid a compliment to Major-General Sam Hughes, who, like the Attorney-General of British Columbia, was a much assailed man, but who, whatever his opponents might say, was a man of brains and energy and whose ideals of a militia system which would make every man of the country capable of going out in defence of his home, had been amply justified by recent events. If he had followed the militia system of the government that had gone before him the country would never have been prepared to send out thirty-three thousand men on the short notice that she did.

The following resolution was passed: Moved by Mr. J. J. Miller, and seconded by Mr. Jonathan Rogers: "That this annual meeting of the Conservative Association of Vancouver, representing all the wards of the city, desire to express extreme gratification for the capable way in which our honored president, the Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, and his cabinet have directed the affairs of our Dominion through this most critical period of our history; and to voice our hearty approval of his action in pledging all the resources of Canada to the Empire on the outbreak of the war. Especially do we desire to commend the Government and the Minister of Militia, Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, for the expeditious and successful manner in which they handled the mobilization, equipment and transportation of the First Contingent, and the consistent and energetic manner in which they have completed the mobilization of the Second Contingent, and have already under way arrangements for a Third Contingent. We also wish to express our confidence in our Federal member, Mr. H. H. Stevens, and to extend to him our appreciation for his earnest and energetic efforts on behalf of the city."

Another resolution, moved by Mr. E. B. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Thomas Duke, was passed as follows: "Having taken into consideration the record of the Government of the day at Victoria, since it assumed the control of the destinies of this province, and having also taken into consideration its masterful handling of our railroad development, resulting only the other day in the completion of the third great transcontinental line, without the expenditure of a single dollar of provincial money; having taken into consideration the measures and carefully-laid plans of action adopted for the further and better development of the agricultural industry, which will undoubtedly lead to a high development of that industry and to a better and higher standard of living to those engaged in it; having taken into consideration the strong and effective measures adopted by our Premier and his Executive Council at or before the opening of the war; and because we have unbounded faith in our Premier, Sir Richard McBride, and our Attorney-General and the other gentlemen whom he has called to his council chamber, we hereby express our unbounded confidence in our Premier and his Council and the Government of the day at Victoria, and further express our firm and unaltered determination to keep that government in power during this time of stress, being confident that by so doing we are serving the best interests of this province and of the Empire to which we belong."

THE SUCCESS OF THE SYDNEY

A LESSON FOR CANADIANS

The cruiser Sydney, the destroyer of the elusive Emden, is of the new Australian navy, and is the first colonial warship to bag one of the enemy. Australia is proud of the prowess of the latest addition to its fleet, and has received congratulations from all parts of the Empire.

Advantage was taken by the Canadian Liberal press of the Sydney's victory to make a defence of the Laurier naval policy—but the particular policy of the many of that party was not designated. As the Sydney was the direct result of the Defence Conference in Britain in 1910, it is fair to conclude that the policy referred to was the one adopted by Sir Wilfrid after he refused co-operation with Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand to police the Pacific.

An Imperial Fleet.

It was at this conference that the proposal was made to create an Imperial fleet on the Pacific of four units—two to be built and maintained by Britain and New Zealand, and one each by Australia and Canada. A fleet unit consists of a cruiser battleship, two light cruisers and a complement of destroyers and submarines. Had this policy been adopted, the Empire, at the outbreak of the war, would have had on the Pacific four battleships, eight cruisers and many destroyers and submarines, or a more powerful navy than any other Pacific power except our ally—Japan.

Australia Agreed.

Australia accepted the proposal and was ready for the emergency; Sir Wilfrid, on behalf of Canada, refused, and proposed two Canadian squadrons—one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific—of which the most powerful ship would be of the Bristol or Sydney type. He also laid down the principle that these ships must be built in Canada and manned by Canadians. The pressing emergency for immediate construction and manning was not considered. Tenders were called and in the hands of the Government for months, but no contracts awarded. The only excuse given for the delay was that by Hon. William Pugsley, who attributed it to **the uncertainty of Quebec public opinion.**

What Australia Did.

Australia went to work at once. Contracts were let in Britain for the cruiser battleship Australia and the cruisers Melbourne and Sydney. In their own country they laid down the cruiser Brisbane. **This latter ship was laid down one year before the Laurier Government left power.** The result was that at the outbreak of hostilities the Australia, Melbourne—**ships built in Britain**—were ready for service, **while the home built cruiser, the Brisbane, is not yet ready to go into commission.**

Manned by British.

Nor did Australia delay manning the ships with well-trained officers. It takes many years to train officers and men sufficiently to man a modern cruiser. **The Sydney, the victor over the Emden, was commanded by officers from the Royal Navy.** Among those brought from the British navy to command and work the Sydney were the captain, lieutenant-commander, five lieutenants, chief engineer, chief gunner, boatswain and carpenter, or all the principal officers. **So the Sydney was British built and British manned.**

Would be Useless.

The nearest approach to what effectiveness would have been displayed by the Laurier navy is seen in the Brisbane. This ship is of the type Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed to build. **It was laid down one year before the Canadian Bristols would have been, and is not yet complete. So that even if Sir Wilfrid had put into effect his policy his ships would have been yet in the yards.**

What Made It Possible.

While there is no intention to detract from the work of the Sydney, it must be remembered that this work was only possible while greater ships held the powerful German cruisers in check. At Coronal the Sydney would have shared the fate of the Good Hope and Monmouth. **Instead of being an endorsement of the Laurier policy, the Australian navy has completely demonstrated the utter uselessness of the navy proposed to be built for Canada in 1910.**

THE HOUSE OF JUDAH

(Continued from Page One)

Disraeli, though himself a baptized Christian, was a brave champion of the Jewish race at a time when he had his own way to make against strong prejudice, even in the mind of Queen Victoria, and at a time when championship of the Jewish cause was exceedingly unpopular.

There has been no braver act recorded of any parliamentarian in the last 100 years than that of Disraeli in espousing the cause of Jewish emancipation in the British Parliament.

His appeal in the House of Commons that justice should be done to the Jews is here reproduced in part:

"In exact proportion to your faith ought to be your wish to do this great act of national justice," he said. "If you had not forgotten what you owe to this people, if you were grateful for that literature, which for thousands of years has brought so much instruction and so much consolation to the sons of men, you as Christians would be only too ready to seize the first opportunity of meeting the claims of those who profess this religion. But you are influenced by the darkest superstitions of the darkest ages that ever existed in this country."

And he ended this outburst by declaring: "I cannot sit in this House with any misconception of my opinion on the subject. Whatever may be the consequences on the seat I hold—and I should not have referred to such a consideration unless other gentlemen had done so—I cannot, for one, give a vote which is not in deference to what I believe to be the true principles of religion. Yes, it is as a Christian that I will not take upon me the awful responsibility of excluding from the legislature those who are of the religion in the bosom of which my Lord and Saviour was born." When the future Conservative Premier of Britain sat down there was not a single cheer.

LORD POLWARTH, SCOTCH BARON AND PATRIARCH

Lord Polwarth, eighth baron of his line, Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire, and thirteenth Laird of Harden, is one of the good old Scottish stock. Father of eleven stalwart sons and daughters by his first wife, and in his 77th year, he, a few days ago led to the altar Miss Catherine Grisell Baillie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Baillie, Canon of Yorkminster.

Lord Polwarth claims the chieftainship of the Clan Scott, whose name has been immortalized by the noted histrionic novelist, Sir Walter Scott, and is the twenty-third in direct male descent from Uchtred Fitz-Scott, who in the time of David I., was one of the witnesses to the two charters granted by that king to the abbeys of Holyrood and Selkirk in 1135 and 1130 A.D.

A strong character, as well as a near-giant physically, is Lord Polwarth. Not ashamed of his country, his King or his God, many a time in the last fifty years has Lord Polwarth's voice been raised in the open air and in conventions of his native country for the strong, simple, primitive faith of Apostolic Christianity. And there is little danger of the family name becoming extinct, for his sons and daughters have married, and around him have grown up a whole tribe of grandchildren.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR B. C. MAIDENS?

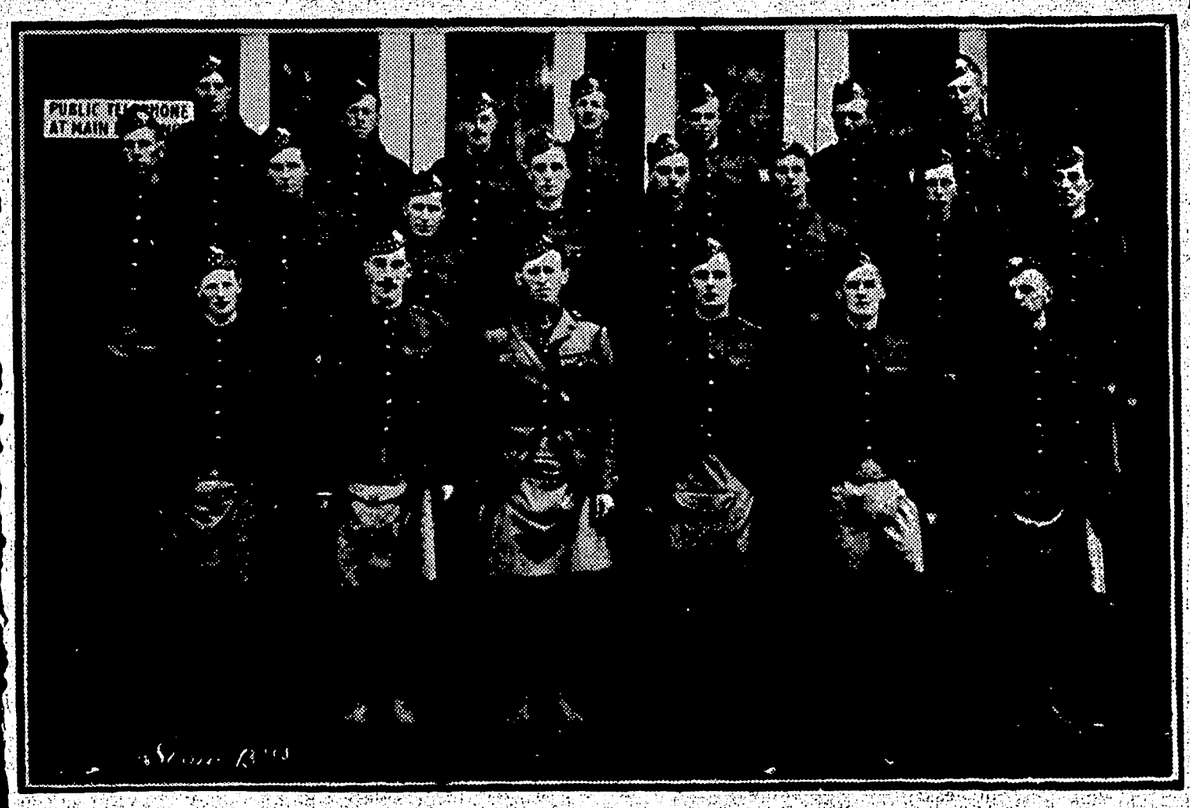
The Chicago Tribune prints the following letter as received from a "bunch of lonely bachelors" in British Columbia. What is the matter with our B. C. maidens. Surely the B. C. Manufacturers' Association should look into this.

"Would you kindly Alow us space for those few Lines there are 30 of us from different Parts of the U. S. A. & we are All Batcholers & for that Reason Through your Kindness we will try to form the Acquaintance of Some working Girls maids & Widdows that Really wants to Get married and as our Ages varies from 20 to 40 years there will be A Chance for Them All as wel all want To Get married we are settled along the Frazer River in A Beautiful valley & any Girl maid or Widdow that wants to Corrispond With us Will Kindly Address Toney Dolley McBride British Columbia Canada Care of section Foreman Knoles & they will find out that it is not so hard To Get A Good husband with 160 acres of Land this Is A new Country and not many Women out here So Let them quit Kicking About Batcholers & Write to us & they will Receive Letters from Several Of our members Hoping you will Give this note your Kindest Consideration & wishing Every Body well in uncle Sam's Land We Remain Resp yours

"A Lonely Bunch of Batcholers."

The letter is from McBride, British Columbia.

WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT



SOME OF THE VICTORIA BOYS AT SALISBURY

WATER NOTICE.

Use and Storage.

TAKE NOTICE that Joseph Astley, whose address is 4423 Slocan Street, Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use five cubic feet per second and to store about 250,000 gallons out of an unnamed creek to be henceforth known as Astley Creek, which flows south-westerly and drains into the sea about 1¼ miles north of the southern point of the west coast of Texada Island, Province of British Columbia. The storage dam will be located on or near the north-west corner of Lot 339, Group 1, on the said Texada Island. The capacity of the reservoir is not yet determined. The water will be diverted from the stream at or near the north-west corner of Lot 339 aforesaid and will be used for mining, steam, power and storage purposes upon the land described as Lot 339 aforesaid and elsewhere. This notice was posted on the ground on the 14th day of December, 1914. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto, and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Vancouver, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is 13th January, 1915.

JOSEPH ASTLEY,
Applicant.

LAND ACT.

New Westminster Land District.
District of Texada Island.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Astley, of Vancouver, occupation engineer, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore for docking purposes: Commencing at a post planted about one and a half miles from the southern point (on the east side) of Texada Island, thence following the shore line in a north-westerly direction to the head of an unnamed bay (henceforth to be known as Astley Bay), thence following the shore line around the bay to the east side, thence south-east for about 750 feet.

Dated January 20th, 1915.

JOSEPH ASTLEY,
Applicant.

A LETTER ON THE JITNEYS

Mr. Editor: You might allow me space in your valuable columns to draw our civic fathers' attention to a new danger to pedestrian travel, also to those who can afford to travel in a more luxurious manner.

The jitney car has burst upon us like a bolt from the heavens; the first few days it appeared on the street people smiled, but as they began to grow, as quick as weeds in an unkept garden, people began to realize that an evolution in the mode of travel was about to come into existence.

If this is to be so, then no one can have any objection, as we must move with the trend of the times.

Before this new mode of travel can become popular and gain the public confidence, the safety of the travelling public must be guaranteed, and this can only be done by the Council carefully drafting certain necessary laws as to traffic regulations. The Council should appoint a regular traffic superintendent whose duty will be to license these motors and appoint them to certain districts in the city, and so save some parts from becoming congested with this new mode of travel, and to also see that other parts of the city which did not pay so much had their full quota of service; also that these motors enter into an indemnity bond for at least $10,000, so guaranteeing the public that in case of accident some compensation will be received.

Many of the new motors that are commencing business just now are possessed by men who own one and only require it for a short time each day and when not employed put it on the street. Such owners ought to have a very heavy license fee exacted from them. At the present time it is quite a common occurrence to see seven or eight people seated in a four or five seated car. The police ought to have the power to summons any driver who carried more passengers than the seating capacity of his car.

The danger to the people crossing our principal streets has now become so serious that in justice to the citizens, no further delay can take place in the regulation of this traffic. Your etc.

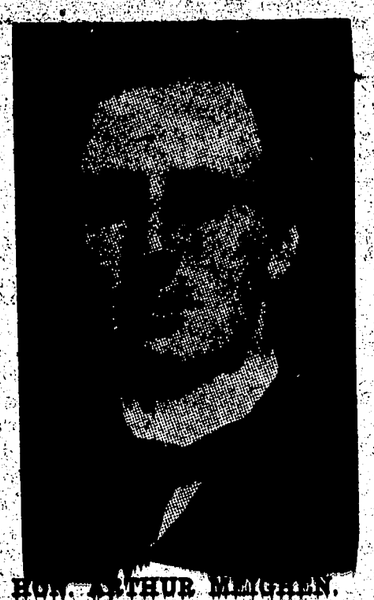
J. FITZGERALD.

INTERCHURCH DEBATE.

The Young People's Association of St. Michael's Church paid a visit to the Young People's Association of St. Mark's Church on Thursday, January 14th. The evening entertainment took the form of a debate on the subject, "Resolved, that it would be in the best interest of the country if all railways in Canada were government owned." Messrs. B. J. Moyls and J. Forbes of St. Michael's argued on the affirmative, while Messrs. W. Williams and Barker of St. Mark's spoke for the negative. The Rev. Dr. Cameron, and the Rev. O. J. Nurse acted as judges and awarded the decision in favor of the affirmative. While the judges were out arriving at their decision, Mr. W. Rundell rendered a piano solo, and Mr. Burley a vocal solo. Refreshments were served by the St. Mark's Association, which brought to a close this very enjoyable and profitable visit.

THE WAR --- ITS MEANING TO CANADA AND CIVILIZATION

BY HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR CANADA



HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Solicitor-General for Canada.

Canada has had troubles of her own, a few times. She has been represented in the conflicts of Empire once. But in the sense that war is a challenge of all our strength, a challenge of our right to live and to be free, Canada has never known war before.

So I want to speak of its meaning, of its life and death, meaning, to us, to our country and to civilization.

It may seem a purposeless task to describe this world struggle, its issues and its import and the stern duty it imposes. Every one of us reads daily the story of slaughter, or carnage unspeakable. We believe that behind the censor and the censor's curtain there lies every form of suffering that flesh is heir to—a scene of horrors and of death, lighted up by heroism, passing in both phases, the compass of words to portray. We read and we believe; we cannot doubt, but do we know? The civilian of Belgium, who has escaped the assassin, whose fields are ravaged, whose home is wrecked and plundered, whose children are lost in exile or captivity—he can't tell which—perhaps reduced by butchery to mere stumps of humanity, as if murder was not crime enough to satiate the lust of instructed savagery—the civilian of Belgium knows. The mother in England, who, proud of the son she bore, watches for his face among the thousands of wounded carried back—she knows. The soldier in the trenches knows, but in the generous ardor of conflict he knows without fear.

One cannot overstate the horrors of this war. It is the wars of history multiplied together. Why have we a part in it? What if we had kept out? What if we succeed? What should we do? Those are the questions for us—chiefly the last.

The World Making Its Choice.

Two schools of thought are in conflict. The German school of Nietsche, of Bismarck, of Treitsche and of Jagow; the British school of Bacon, of Burke, of Pitt, of Canning, of Asquith—yes, of Lincoln and Wilson. But why are they in conflict? Why can't they live side by side? Because if the first is to live and spread there is no room on earth for any other. The world is making its choice.

Germany teaches—and when I say Germany I don't mean only the governing class, the autocracy. They are simply the embodiment, the propagators of the faith; their doctrine has, I believe, burned itself very generally into the German character. Germany teaches the sovereignty of the state in relation to its citizens. With that we have no quarrel. But they push the doctrine farther. Their own state, says Treitsche, must be the supreme and only sovereign of its destiny, and must, for itself, determine its place in the world. That sovereignty, he asserts, means release at the demand of self-interest from all international obligations. That place in the world means all that the sword can carve. They tell us that to profess otherwise is, in Mr. Asquith's translation, "so much threadbare and nauseating cant." Our answer is simple. No writer in our tongue has expounded such a theory. Why? Because he couldn't get a reader. No statesman has practised such a principle—never, at least, since Warren Hastings was tried for high treason at Westminster. We can afford to smile at taunts from Berlin; our past is before the world. We have erred at times on the side of aggression, but that has not been the course of our policy. We know that even though the ambition of our leaders might carry us—indeed, has carried us—into error, we know that public opinion, when informed of the facts, will stand for no wrong against another power.

Where Treaties Are Meaningless.

The German school teaches that treaties are of no account if they conflict with state advantage. "Why," says Treitsche, "they are self-imposed. The state, by its act, imposes a restriction on itself. That is all a treaty is. And if the state imposes a restriction, surely the state can remove it." It is hard to believe that a great nation has brought itself to such a standard. But it has. It means that obligations of honor, as we understand the word, have no meaning in world politics. And still that is the very teaching of Nietsche, the most popular of their last century philosophers. All the everyday virtues, said he, are only slave morality—good enough for the herd, for those who struggle for existence—but not good and utterly meaningless for the masters, for those who struggle, not for existence, but for power.

That is, such virtues have no place in the code of great nations. Those of the herd, who are fighting to survive—they need pity, and truth, and mercy, and the principles of democracy and Christianity. **But democracy and Christianity,** he said, **are just a form of anarchy—they encourage unstable sentimentality at the expense of disciplined power.** There are many who attack the dogma of Christianity, but Neitsche attacked its morality. He denounced it as a religion of pity seeking to preserve the botched, the weak and the degenerate. When Frederick the Great said, a hundred and fifty years ago, "A great nation that has a chance to humble a rival, and does not do so, is a fool," he was only the forerunner of Nietsche and of Treitsche, the voice crying in the wilderness. When Bernhardi in cold ink preached the blasphemous creed, "You have heard it said that a good cause will justify even war, but I say that a good war will sanctify any cause," he was only their echo. Jagow was nothing more than their faithful disciple when he gasped at Britain's fidelity to Belgium, and called the Treaty of 1830 a "Scrap of Paper." The tragedy of it all is that multitudes applauded the one and worshipped the memory of the other. The doctrine spread. The German people saw it applied with success by Frederick the Great and by Bismarck. Silesia, Schleswig-Holstein, Alsace and Lorraine were proofs of its soundness, the trophies of the sword wielded by the state in defiance of right. They heard, they saw, and in a great measure they believed.

A German World Their Object.

And with what results—the pan-German league and its dominating influence on German policy. A campaign of education, headed by a united professoriat. Their navy league and its propaganda building swiftly a body of public sentiment behind their fast constructed fleet—the most spirited and effective propaganda in the history of nations. An Emperor who threw out the winged phrase, "Our future lies upon the water." "Without the consent of Germany's ruler," said he, "nothing must happen in any part of the world." Another of their famous writers puts it in still bolder form: "The last century saw a German Europe. The next shall see a German world."

Where else could such opinions lead? I overstate it not at all when I say there is no room on earth for that ideal and ours to live together. The prosecution of the one means the destruction of the other. The time has come to put in plain words the purpose of that country. It was difficult to be convinced, much more so to convince others, until now. There were always those who affected to know better, who believed in the loyalty of that nation to old standards of rectitude, but their interpretation has been falsified by the event.

There, I believe, lies the historic foundation of this war. It is a conflict of ideals as inevitable as the laws of life and death. We need to understand that and never forget it; otherwise we cannot know all we are fighting for. We cannot see the bigness of the issue.

"Kultur" is Science Run Mad.

Science run mad. "Kultur," as they call it, has developed a cancer in world politics. Success now means its extinction. **Defeat, defeat—forgive me for mentioning the word—defeat would mean the desecration of those principles around which our race has rallied in the storms of two thousand years; it would mean the surrender of what to us is the ark of civilization; it would mean the progressive delivering over of humanity to a new-fangled paganism.**

But to know the history which evolved this conflict is not enough. We might have been right through these years, right both in our professions and our practice as a nation, and wrong in the immediate cause. If so, ours is the greater fault. There is wrong somewhere. In the facts that clashed and lit the flame there is wrong somewhere—wrong as monstrous and terrible as the war itself. You can't have war without wrong. It is the boldest form of wrong; it is the fulfilment of wrong; it is the result of wrong—on one side or on two. Treitsche did not think so. He taught that war was majestic and divine, the great medicine of a sick world. But even Sir Edward Grey could not utter such sentiments before British people and get a hearing.

National Honor is at Stake.

Anything that smacks of an excuse—even a good excuse—is not enough. We are wrong, we at least share the wrong if we were not compelled to fight to save our country, to save it from humiliation, to save it from annihilation—the first is the prelude of the second—to save it from dishonor and disgrace—for dishonor is the open door to disintegration and decay. No great country can survive the loss of the respect of its people. Veneration for the national honor is the binding force of an empire. That is why Britain counts her Dominions in the seven seas. When such was the stake the motherland has never flinched from war, never through a thousand years front on the theatre of world events. Are we, the generation, to count the color of our fame at a lesser price? Never, never; that is what we said in times of peace. Never, we say now after a trial of war. "Never," in the words of one of our statesmen, spoken some 70 years ago, "never though the country be surrounded with dangers as great as those which threatened her when her American colonies and France and Spain and Holland were leagued against her, and when the armed neutrality of the Baltic disputed her maritime rights; never, though another Bonaparte should pitch his camp in sight of Dover castle; never till all has been staked and lost; never till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed with the last struggle of the great English people for their place among the nations."

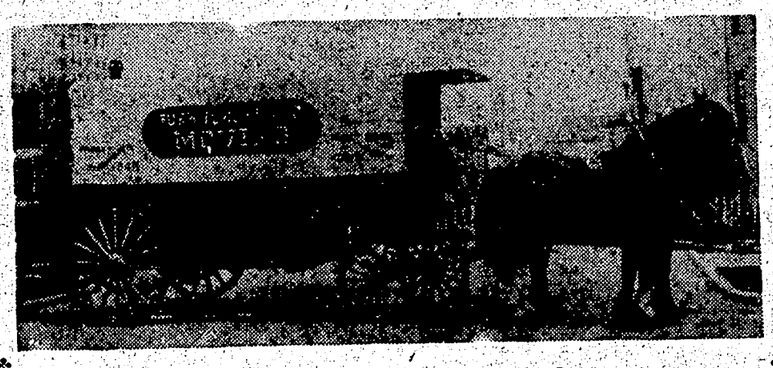
Was honor at stake for us in this war? It takes some presumption to ask that question in the hearing of intelligent men. Our country had to fight, or prostitute its good faith. What is more, it had to fight or imperil its existence.

Belgium's Neutrality Guaranteed.

Belgium was a flourishing little country, lying in the lap of Europe. Situate like Servia, between the armed camps of three or four great powers, there it lay to part competing ambitions and prevent their clash. Its separate entity and its neutrality were accepted as for the common good of all. That is why its independence and its neutrality were guaranteed by solemn treaty in 1839. Belgium undertook herself to maintain that neutrality with all her strength. Hands off! No passage to belligerents! is an element of neutrality—by The Hague treaty over German's seal, by international law, and by common sense. Situate as Belgium was, it became the essence of neutrality. In return each of the five powers gave her the same guarantee. That was a step forward for civilization.

It lasted for 75 years, till the 4th of August last. Then it was that Germany played the last act in a twelve days' drama of crime. That day she trampled her treaty in the mire, and she made the mire first. She plunged her millions into Belgium against a small and guiltless people. That people made their choice. They kept the faith. They stood upon their bond. But where is Belgium at this hour? A desert of death, drenched in blood and tears. Children will weep and strong men's blood will boil centuries from now over the sufferings of Belgium. Her cry passed to Great Britain. "We have kept the faith," said King Albert, "will you keep yours?" Britain chose, and all her people chose. "It was only when confronted with a choice between

(Continued on Page Eight)



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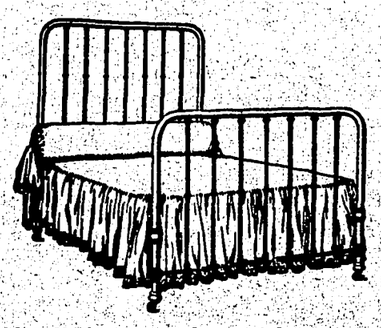

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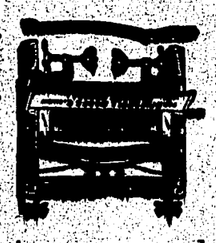

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TIMBER REGULATIONS

Governing Timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North West Territories, the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and the tract of Three and a Half Million Acres Located by the Dominion in the Peace River District in British Columbia.

Licenses

A license to cut timber on a tract not exceeding twenty-five square miles in extent may be acquired only at public auction. A rental of $5.00 per square mile, per annum, is charged on all timber berths except those situated west of Yale in the Province of British Columbia, on which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre. In addition to rental, dues are charged on the timber cut at the rates set out in section 20 of the regulations.

Timber Permits and Dues

Permits may be granted in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to owners of portable sawmills, to cut over a definitely described tract of land not exceeding one square mile in extent, on payment of dues at the rate of 50 cents per thousand feet, B.M., and subject to payment of rental at the rate of $100 per square mile, per annum.

Timber for Homesteaders

Any occupant of a homestead quarter-section having no timber of his own suitable for the purpose may, provided he has not previously been granted free allowance of timber, obtain a free permit to cut the quantity of building and fencing timber set out in Section 51 of the Regulations.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portin of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of 5 cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ACT AND AMENDING ACTS.

TAKE NOTICE that The MacDonald-Godson Company, Limited, intends to apply at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that its name be changed to "MacDonald Bros., Engineering Works, Limited."

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 26th day of November A. D. 1914.

R. P. Stockton,
Secretary
413 Granville Street,
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Amazing Success of Prohibition in Russia

(Continued from Page Three)

no longer drunken brawls in the streets or scandals in the families. . . . . The people have become somewhow different. Tramps are no longer seen in the streets —everybody is dressed in good clothes and has decent boots on his feet. Soon there will be the season of marriages. Formerly at each wedding spirits were consumed to the amount of at least £12. At the betrothals alone two vedros (5.4 gallons) of spirits were consumed, value 6 roubles (32s). Now it has become different. They spend two roubles (4s.) on cakes, and the thing is done. No noise, no filthy words, no thieving, no fires."

One correspondent, pointing to the disappearance of village "hooliganism," dreams of the time when the drink shops will be closed for ever; "the prisons will then be without inmates, the lunatic asylums will be emptied of their patients, the police will have nothing to do, the courts will remain idle, and the doctors will have nobody to attend to." From another correspondent we hear that "the women in our village speak very little about the war—they speak more about the closed drink shops, and pray to God that they may never be reopened." That this millennium dream has a substratum of solid fact is seen from the reply of yet another correspondent who himself has been the manager of a state drink shop in the locality:

"The material condition of the peasantry is perceptibly improving, the population is physically growing stronger, and is morally undergoing a great change. Everything is new; there are fewer litigations at the courts, and the doctors notice that the number of sick is getting less."

With special reference to the material condition yet another correspondent declares:

"Among the respectable peasants the expenditure of the household has gone down by hundreds, among the poorer and disreputable by tens of roubles. The saving to our village will amount to many thousands of roubles, and the country at large will save millions. With the disappearance of the vodka the efficiency of peasant labor has increased; in addition, the money which used to be spent on drink is now employed on economic improvements. For the Simbirsk province alone the savings as the result of the reform are estimated at from £800,000 to £900,000—a sum which used to be annually spent on drink, with crops of an average quality. This makes some 9s. per head of the population, or about 50s. per family."

In a word (to sum up with one of the Simbirsk correspondents), "temperance has done a great piece of work in the villages. It has introduced peace and tranquillity into public life, brought joy into the families, has raised the material condition of the peasants, and has rendered them purer, better, more moral. May this holy, long-desired temperance for ever remain in the life of the village!"—A Corespondent in the Manchester Guardian.

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Famous and sweet,
Held out by a hawker
For sale in the street.
One bought by a countess,
Bejewelled and fair,
And one by a maid,
With a look of despair.

The slip of the countess
Was planted in time,
With the very best soil,
In the glorious sunshine;
Was specially tended,
Had every care,
And brought forth its blossom
With fragrance so rare.

The slip of the maid
In an alleyway stood,
No sunshine to warm it,
The soil not good.
Its growth was so slow
And its leaves were so small,
Its blossom was tiny,
No perfume at all.

And so is the life
Of each mortal today—
The one has the labor,
The other the play.
The one dwells in mansions,
Where comforts abound;
The other content
With a bed on the ground.

—W. A. ELLIS.

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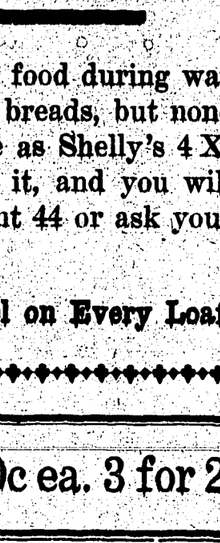

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THE BIBLE IN NEPALESE, THE LANGUAGE OF THE GURKHAS

THE BIBLE FOR THE GURKHAS.

The famous Gurkha troops, who are now fighting in the British line on the battlefields of France, are recruited from the Indian army out of the independent kingdom of Nepal. This long, narrow land, lying right in the heart of the Himalayas among snowy mountain peaks averaging 10,000 to 18,000 feet, has been dominated by the Gurkhas ever since the latter half of the eighteenth century, but is inhabited also by tribes of different origin. The Gurkhas are a Rajput race, coming originally from Rajputana. Strictly speaking, only the inhabitants of the central division of Nepal can be described by the term Gurkha; and even the title is used geographically rather than ethnically, since besides Gurkhas, Nepal includes various almost Mongol tribes, mixed Aryo-Mongol tribes, and some aboriginal Indian people. The total population is estimated at five millions. To all intents Nepal is preserved strictly for the Nepalese, much in the same way that the neighboring state of Tibet keeps its doors closed against foreigners. By treaty right, Great Britain maintains a Resident and his attendant medical officer at the Nepalese court in Katmandu; but not even these high-placed officials are allowed to move freely about the country, except in the immediate neighborhood of the capital. Thus it is news of no small moment that the whole Bible in "Nepali" is in print, and will shortly be published by the Bible Society for that remarkable and spirited people.

A Military Race.

The Gurkhas resemble the Japanese in size and build, but are rather more thickset in limb. They make excellent soldiers, ever cool, resourceful and doggedly tenacious in battle. War rouses them to enthusiasm, but not to excitability. The history of the Indian army records many dashing deeds of arms in which the Gurkha is the hero. There is plenty of hearty cheerfulness about the Gurkhas, and they are free both from the fault-finding spirit and the false spirit which spoil some good fighting material in India. Since the bulk of the Gurkhas are soldiers, much attention is paid to military matters. There is a Nepalese standing army, which is variously reckoned at from 30 to 50,000 men, formed on the European system, and similarly drilled and officered; also a reserve containing about 70,000 men. In addition to its own army, Nepal supplies splendid soldiers, numbering about 20,000, to the British Indian army. The invaluable services rendered by the Gurkhas to the British at the time of the Indian Mutiny have become a matter of history. They are already winning a name in the present war. Gurkhas show much appreciation for our own race, especially for the Highland regiments, with whom they are usually brigaded.

The religion of the Gurkhas is a primitive form of Hinduism. Among some of the tribes in Nepal a mixture of Hinduism and Buddhism is prevalent. As already indicated, Christian missions are not permitted to establish themselves in the country. But no embargo has been placed upon that silent yet most effective messenger, the Holy Scriptures, in Nepali. Moreover, the Nepalis are a pushing people, and many of them cross into British territory, find employment in the tea plantations, or settle as farmers. There are Nepali villages in Assam, far up the Brahmaputra River. In fact, there are people who speak Nepali, and who will use the Nepali Bible, from east of Simla to west of the Brahmaputra.

The Story of the Version.

Rather more than a century ago the Serampore missionaries first set forth to render the New Testament into Nepali, and the result of their labors was printed in 1821. But this version never had any wide circulation. Other translations of the earlier books of the New Testament also appeared from 1850 onwards. Before 1877, the Rev. W. Macfarlane, pioneer of the Church of Scotland Mission, had begun systematic translation, aided by a "pandit," Ganga Prashad Pradham, and various portions were published by the mission at Darjeeling. In 1893 the Bible Society undertook to issue a fresh version. The Rev. A. Turnbull began to revise the books which had been already issued, and with the same "pandit's" help translated the remainder from Galatians onwards. Five years later, Mr. Turnbull was obliged to return to Scotland, but the "pandit" continued his work, at the charges of the Bible Society and under the direction of the Rev. R. Kilgour, also of the Church of Scotland Mission at Darjeeling, the proofs being sent to Mr. Turnbull for correction. Under these conditions the complete New Testament in Nepali was published by the Bible Society in 1902.

How the Gospel Penetrates Into Nepal.

Although no Christian mission is permitted to enter Nepal, many copies of God's Word in Nepali have crossed the border in the hands of native traders and travellers, who pass backwards and forwards over the frontier between that country and the north of British India. In this way, and by means of sales on the Darjeeling side, the Nepali Scriptures have won a considerable circulation; indeed, our society has already issued 120,000 copies.

In conclusion we draw attention to the importance of the Nepali Bible for Christians who speak the language. In the Eastern Himalayas Mission of the Church of Scotland there are about 6,000 Christians, many of whom are Nepalis. Thus the Bible will play a vital part in building up the faith of those who already belong to the Church of Christ.—"The Bible in the World."

A Group of Swiss Guides for the Canadian Rockies.

THE WAR---ITS MEANING TO CANADA AND CIVILIZATION

(Continued from Page Four)

keeping our solemn obligations in the discharge of a binding trust and a shameless subserviance to naked force that we threw away the scabbard. We do not repent our decision." So said Asquith, and so says every man who names the name of Britain.

Germany's Humbug of an Excuse.

There is not space left to enquire into the events that preceded the 4th of August, into the merits of the quarrel of Austria with Servia, and of Germany with Russia and France. The enquiry is important. It would have been a lot more important, though, if Germany had kept her hands off Belgium. When the pro-German looks at that mangled country and tells us what was her offense and why she should be ravished by a giant, when he answers that, we will listen to the rest of his argument. He'll never get to it, but if he does it will not sound much better. Here is Austria and Austria's ultimatum, with Germany standing by; over there is Servia and Servia's reply. You have read the documents. You have measured the combatants. And when you see strength and insolence on one side and weakness and humiliation on the other, it is not usually hard to locate right and wrong. Germany said, "Leave the giant and the dwarf alone to fight this out. The giant is my partner." "Not while I live," said Russia. "Servia must do right; she must atone her wrong, if wrong there be, but she must not be crushed." Britain took no side. She promised no support. She exhausted every resource to secure conciliation. What then, is the charge against her? That she should have stood in shining armor beside Germany and threatened Russia with war if she dared protect her little Slav neighbor? "And because you didn't," says Germany, "we hold you guilty of all this bloodshed—even the butchery of Belgium!" Imagine the apostles of culture solemnly pressing such humbug on the world.

"Oh," they tell us, "we were all the time exercising mediatory influences with Austria." Were they? Were they? Why, then, don't they publish the messages? Not a line that passed from Berlin to Vienna appears in the German White Book.

The Best Measure of Our Worth.

While the war lasts let us keep these facts alive and lighted in our minds. Surely if we are men, we need no other incentive. Don't forget the facts of the White Book, and Canadians will do their duty. I haven't the presumption to teach duty here. The best manhood of Canada has gone in thousands to the front, and those behind are doing well their part. What a time this is to live through! It seems the focus of both eternities. For the balance of our lives the best measure of our worth will be how we behaved in the war.

We are in the vortex. We are in right, and we are sure to win unless half of us dream we are out. We rely upon ourselves. All soldiers must. We pay tribute of respect, of gratitude, of confidence to our brave allies, to the historic valor of France, to the resistless zeal of Russia, to the long tried fidelity of Japan and to the deathless glory of Belgian arms. Those allies in Europe have borne the brunt, but our share is growing bigger, and we will keep it growing. We Britishers rely on the sailors and soldiers of Britain, on the great men who command her forces both on land and sea, and in the halls of state—efficiency at every post. We rely on that unity that has amazed our foes, on the spirit of sacrifice abroad now as never before, that proves the mettle of our people. We rely on the British fleet, the bulwark of our strength. We pin our faith to British pluck.

No Compromise; Win or Go Down.

The foe that faces us is the biggest that ever confronted a nation, or a combination of nations, and we must win or go down. There can be no compromise. A compromise would be a sin against ourselves and our children, against civilization itself. The call is for men and money, but chiefly men. That call is in the ear of every heir to British liberty. Canada is doing well.

Canada's Government is loaded with unwonted responsibilities. I do not desire here to extol or defend it, but if we know our duty we will bend every energy to this struggle. All other functions of government we must still perform, but this is first. The lives of our sons we hold sacred. Of their wealth we are only trustees. But in this great crisis we can spare neither to achieve success. **Before any failure on our part will expose the common cause to peril, we are prepared to bankrupt this country.**

It is too soon to try to measure the results of a war like this. Some will weigh the legacy of hatred and recrimination, the load of debt and death, and find even in victory a balance of ill. Others see a humanity purged of the demon of militarism, softened by misfortune, purified by suffering, and they find a satisfying preponderance of good. There can be little advantage in trying to value an unpurchased future. The future will be just what we make it—what we earn. Now is the time for toil, for bloody sweat, for courage and good cheer. It is a time to take inspiration from the memory of our fathers, from the example of our million brothers who line the battle front—a time for each man to judge not his fellow, but to sternly judge himself. We may pass down through the valley of the shadow. But we battle for the undoubted right—and if we see that might springs to the side of right, for that is our charge, that the world's muscle is behind justice and good faith in a war with selfish aggression—then we can finish well a stupendous work, and count our inheritance in terms more blisful than the past has known.

THE WAR

(Continued from Page One)

mania by the Bank of England against Roumanian treasury certificates. It is understood that London will also finance the Allies on a gigantic loan guaranteed by the three great powers.

Germany, it is understood, is facing financial difficulties and the big financiers are predicting a collapse by May or June this year. But then things may not pan out the way the financiers want, and we would remind the money bags that this is one war that occurred without their consent being asked, and it will go on to a finish in spite of all they can do, even if Kitchener has to go through the London money bags as the Kaiser has gone through those in Germany. The war will continue until Prussia and her war lords are subdued or exterminated and peace will be signed at Berlin on the Allies' terms, with or without the consent of any other nation.

Boom That Will Stagger U. S. A.

(Continued from Page One)

line of industry serving practical purposes. These orders must largely come to the U. S. as the only country able to make rapid enough delivery, which is essential in war times, and already specialized factories throughout the country are working twenty-four hours a day on war orders. Soon this will be the rule and not the exception.

And, in conclusion, as the old time preacher would say, sane legislation on currency has put the U. S. beyond the reach of panics. All of which the "Western Call" hopes will come true—but, Uncle Sam, there is an old story in which Faust sold himself to Satan and had a good time till the bond was called.

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BURNS ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

Admirers of Robert Burns thronged the Imperial Theatre Monday night. The benefit concert held by the United Scottish Societies was one of the best Scottish entertainments this city has known. The Clan Maclean pipe band, despite war's demands, was out in force, the service khaki in which they appeared adding impressiveness to the martial music furnished by the braw lads. Mr. Wm. Thomson, who presided, was very happy in his opening remarks and paid glowing tribute to Scotland's most famed and best loved poet. Mr. Robert Burns Hutchinson, great-grandson of the poet, was very warmly received and expressed his pleasure at being present. Mr. P. G. A. Montgomery sang "My Love is Like a Red Red Rose" in fine style, and Miss Rose Parsons gave another Burns number most acceptably in "Ye Banks and Braes." The chairman's warning against recalls was effective until Mr. J. Stuart Tait played one of Mackenzie Murdoch's arrangement of Scotch airs upon the violin. Mr. Tait then gave a fine rendition of "Auld Robin Gray," followed by a lively air which "heartened" the music lovers greatly. Mr. H. J. Cave well sustained his reputation in Burns' war song, "Gae Bring tae Me a Pint o' Wine," and further delighted his auditors with "Macgregor's Gathering." Miss May Keith, a winsome maid of six years, in Highland costume, captivated the audience with a patriotic song, "Just Like Bein' at Hame." This wee lassie is truly musical and quite artistic. "The Star o' Bobbie Burns" and "Whistle and I'll Come tae Ye My Lad" were artistically sung by Mrs. W. W. Robertson, accompanied by Mr. Paterson. The Misses Anna and Laura Macrae and Masters William and Robert Nicol, keeping time to Piper Donald Macivor's tuneful piping, were superb exponents of Highland dancing. As a Scottish comedienne, Miss Jean Cameron made a decided hit. In "Sons o' Bonnie Scotland" and "Scots Wha Hae," Mr. J. A. Macfadyen's powerful baritone called forth well deserved plaudits. For "Memories of Burns," a violin arrangement of his own, Mr. W. W. Robertson received a hearty encore, to which he responded with a violin imitation of the pipes. The very popular Miss Ella Walker sang "A Hundred Pipers" in applause compelling style, and upon recall, gave the charming ballad, "Dae Ye Mind Upon the Time" in her inimitable way. Mr. D. J. Robertson Cairns, as an elocutionist, was most effective in Burns' great "Tam o' Shanter." Mr. John Macleod, Gaelic tenor, accompanied by the accomplished pianist of the Gaelic Society, Mrs. M. Ogilvie, seemed to carry his hearers to the highest pinacles in his song, "Chi mi na Morbheanna" ("Hail to the Mighty Bens"), and pleased greatly with two other fine numbers in the language of Eden. Mr. Harry Fray gave Scottish airs on the concerting, and when called back, played a varied imitation of chiming bells, ending with a faithful reproduction of a pipe organ in the church. "Sandy Macpherson," Scotch comic, provided abundant amusement of a tuneful kind. Madame Lillian Davie, in "Angus Macdonald" and "Will Ye No' Come Back Again," was rapturously applauded, and was the recipient of final floral tributes. Mr. Andrew Mile, A.R.C.N., was, as always, an ideal accompanist. The great audience showed their hearty appreciation of the kindness of all the artistes in freely giving of their best for benevolent purposes. "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem brought the first concert under the auspices of the United Scottish Societies, to a fitting and happy conclusion.

THE JITNEY BUS QUESTION

(Continued from Page One)

profits of the jitney drivers. No seat, no pay, should now be the slogan throughout the city.

Third: An indemnity bond for each jitney owner seems to be the form that the public demands for a responsible owner of every vehicle that carries passengers. This, of course, is amply provided by the huge investment owned by our local car company, so that the recourse at law for any damages arising out of injuries can always be had at once.

So in some way it must be established in our jitney traffic if this mode of travel is to continue. Otherwise the public are harnessed with an irresponsible lot of highway pirates who will pick our bones at any price and with no comeback on the part of the injured for any kind of carelessness of which the jitney driver may be guilty.

Los Angeles has made this bond $10,000 and the other coast cities are rapidly falling into line.

The B. C. E. R., like other human institutions, has not been and is not free from faults and errors of management. But there has been an enormous outlay of British capital in this great undertaking on the strength of the franchise granted by our people, and the demand for fair play for the B. C. E. R. is growing. And yet this feeling must not be the basis for any unjust action towards the new method of travel, otherwise there would be an end to all improvements. We see the day coming when most of our passenger traffic will be along jitney lines with aeroplanes for long distances. What we ask for now is regulation for the new in justice to the older form of traffic and with due regard for public convenience and safety.

Business men who advertise are at least enterprising. They spend money to let you know they want your trade. And when business men say they want your trade, they will try to satisfy those who trade with them.