The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver and the Western People

Volume VI. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, JANUARY 22, 1915. 5 Cents Per Copy. No. 37.

Major-General Sam Hughes Visits Vancouver

Peace With the German Alliance Will Not End the War Says a Noted French Socialist---See Page Two

H. H. Stevens Replies to Harbor Critics at Orange Hall, Fairview

The War

The feature of the past week has been the decided stand that Britain has taken with the United States over the German steamer Dacia, now loaded with cotton at a Texas port. No—emphatic and resolute and without equivocation. The Dacia sails at her former and present (supposed) owners' risk. Also the emphatic and urgent protest lodged at Washington by the British authorities as regards Carranza's action in placing an embargo on Mexican oil. If not abated this phase of the Mexican nuisance will bring a speedy change of atmosphere there. Britain has already one unsettled account with Villa over the foul murder of Benson. This intrusion of Carranza may lead to the opportunity to clean both accounts up. Uncle Sam, your policy of "watchful waiting" is in danger of collapse.

HELL LET LOOSE IN AFRICA.

"Hell is let loose, and no one can tell what is going to happen." So writes a missionary from the war scenes in Central Africa. His station is in Northern Rhodesia, south of German East Africa. German forces had come across the border, burning, killing and seizing all available food. Ignoring the rule that natives should not be brought into the war, they were enrolling hundreds of them and encouraging them to spread destruction. As a counter move the British authorities had felt compelled to call out their Rhodesia people, who were then flocking to the standard, delighted to get a chance to burn and kill.

"Here, at any rate," declares this missionary, "war is devilish." The method adopted by the native chief and his people was this: To kill all males above puberty, to take the women, cut off their noses, lips or ears and violate them, and to kill all the children. This chief is said to be a decent sort of a man, but such is the effect of war upon him and his people. "We tried," adds the missionary, "to get him to take a Christian idea of war."

If the whole situation were not so awful and so condemnatory of our vaunted civilization, it is enough to fill the mouth with laughter to think of Christian missionaries endeavoring to instruct African savages in the **art of war, according to Christian standards.**

A BROKEN IDOL.

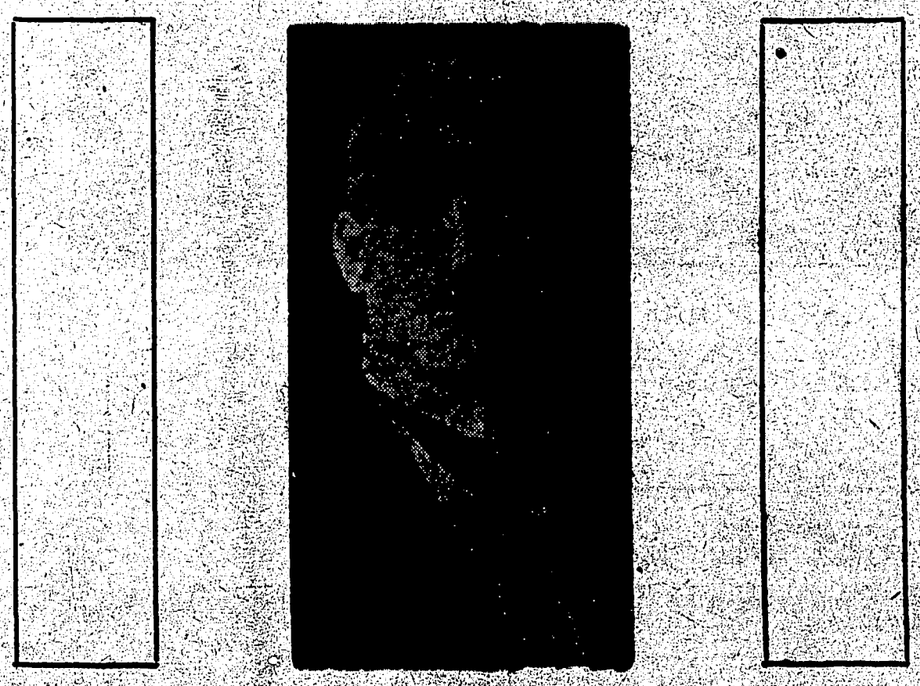
The Socialists have not made good in this war. The German Socialists had a splendid chance to die for their opinions, but instead of lining up against the wall to be shot by the Kaiser's minions, they all lined up in the Reichstag with a good rousing vote for "war," and also lined up on the firing line with the rest of Germany, and if reports can be credited, were sent, like Uri of old, to the "forefront of the battle."

Well, that was all right, and perhaps somewhat to their credit; but they first tried to induce the Italian Government to join Germany, through their Socialist brethren in Italy. And then they tried to coax the French out of the ranks of the Allies, also by using Socialistic ties with their French brethren. And now, last of all, they are trying to get all the Socialists of the world to join them in an effort to force peace upon the combatants, and that is the meanest trick of all. Decidedly a German Socialist is as mean as any ordinary German; and that is saying a good deal.

Is It Graft?

According to a despatch from Copenhagen, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, with Albert Ballin, the old London shipping clerk and now German multi-millionaire, as director general, has been appointed to take over the management of the entire railroad system of Germany and the work of delivering food supplies to the German army. This appointment virtually gives the Hamburg-American shipping company a monopoly of the most colossal nature. Talk about army contracts! It means millions upon millions into the coffers of the Hamburg-American. But the Kaiser is a shareholder to the extent of some $5,000,000 in the Hamburg-American. And so is the Kaiser a shareholder in the Krupp company to the tune of some $7,000,000, which ought to be making huge dividends these days. Is it possible that the Kaiser as well as being the most cold-blooded murderer of all the ages is also a contemptible grafter?

MINISTER OF MILITIA IN VANCOUVER TODAY



MAJOR-GENERAL SAM HUGHES
Minister of Militia.

A telegram received by Mr. H. H. Stevens from Winnipeg announces the arrival in this city of Major-General Sam. Hughes, Minister of Militia, for Friday afternoon.

The arrival of this high authority in Canadian military affairs will give considerable satisfaction to those who are locally responsible for our protection, and it is to be hoped that a definite decision to give us an efficient and sufficient local defence or home guard, or whatever else it may be called, will be arrived at.

The present conditions are not satisfactory and advantage should be taken of the minister's presence to impress this upon the Federal authorities. Vancouver and the Lower Mainland, and also Prince Rupert, as the terminus of the great Canadian transportation facilities, should have definite and adequate defence in such times as these. We can easily err on the side of paucity of numbers and equipment. With the colossal task ahead of the Empire it will be difficult to err on the other side.

Major-General Hughes has proved himself exceedingly eficient in the matter that Canada has entrusted to him, all his critics notwithstanding. Canada regards with great satisfaction the enlisting, asembling, training, equipping and transporting to England of her 33,000 men of the First Contingent, and for this remarkable military fact, unparallelled in the history of this continent, Major-General Hughes and his department are responsible, and deserve all credit.

A LETTER FROM VICTORIA

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 18.—The British Columbia Parliament will convene on the 21st of this month and already some of the members living at a distance are arriving, as they have not been in Victoria for some time and are desirous of familiarizing themselves with existing conditions, and consulting the leaders of the party. Naturally, as there have been no deaths or resignations, the House will stand the same as last year, forty Conservatives and two Socialists. One of the Conservative members, Captain Foster, of the Islands constituency, holds a commission in the Second Expeditionary Forces, now training at the Willows, has just returned from Winnipeg, where he took a course of military training. He will undoubtedly be granted a leave of absence sufficient to enable him to attend to his Legislative duties as he is one of the strong members in the House, although a young man and only elected a little more than a year ago at a bye-election to succeed Mr. McPhillips, who was promoted to the bench. Mr. Foster made an excellent record in the House, won many friends and would be sadly missed were it necessary to absent himself from the floor of the House.

There will be a lack of the usual pomp and display upon the opening of Parliament this year owing to the European war. The new Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Frank Barnard, will be escorted by his secretary, Mr. H. J. Muskett, and Captain Drake, A.D.C., and owing to the military camp located in the city, there will be a larger attendance of soldiers than heretofore. The usual form of entering and then retiring while a speaker is elected will be observed. Hon. D. M. Eberts, of the Saanich district, the present Speaker, will undoubtedly be re-elected, and Mr. W. H. Hayward, Deputy Speaker. After the House has taken this action, the Lieutenant-Governor will return and read his address, and then retire in the regular form and Parliament will adjourn. It has always been the custom for Sir Richard and Lady McBride to tender a reception after the opening ceremonies, but this function will be dispensed with this year, as Sir Richard is desirous of observing the day in a dignified and quiet manner.

It is the general opinion that the session will not last over three weeks as the ministers have no desire to introduce any contentious legislation under existing conditions.

The Parliament Buildings are being made ready for the session, and a force of men are at work effecting a general clean-up of the Parliament Chamber, the committee rooms and halls. Sergeant-at-Arms Charles Cullin is busy selecting his force and making the necessary preparations for the arrival of the members.

Mr. W. H. Cullin, the King's Printer, is rushing forward the preliminary work of his department, and the Private Bills committee have their work in hand. Various officials for the session are to be appointed and in consequence of the business depression there are many applicants for each position.

The various hotels in the city are preparing for the annual event, but it is not expected that there will be as many visitors this year as in former years. Naturally, some delegations are expected from the Coast cities and also from the Upper Country, but not as many as in past years. The Empress Hotel, that has maintained its elegance and service during all the dull times, regardless of cost, will reopen its world renowned grill room this week.

A new scheme for catching herring evolved at Esquimalt harbor recently. Large shoals of this specie of fish have been feeding in the harbor for some time. The drydock was needed for the repairing of a ship and the gate was lifted, and the ship placed in position. The water was then pumped out, and to the amazement of those present, the floor of the dock was covered from three to six inches with herring, many dead, yet a large number alive. Everybody in the town

(Continued on Page 5)

H. H. STEVENS, M. P., REPLIES TO HARBOR CRITICS

Last evening Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., spoke for nearly two hours at a public meeting in the Orange Hall, Fairview, defending the harbor commissioners' charges, attacking the Vancouver shipping interests for what he alleged was lack of public spirit and unreasonable charges, and giving an outline of what Vancouver has in store as a port if it is properly administered. His speech bristled with figures and was intended, it was explained, as a reply to the critics of himself and the harbor commissioners with reference to harbor matters.

Though the meeting was under the auspices of the Ward VI. Conservative Association, and the president of that organization, Mr. H. A. Mitchell, presided, the public had been invited, as the matter was not one of political significance. The hall was crowded. Mr. C. E. Tisdall, M.P.P., also spoke.

No Personal Interest in Harbor.

"At the very outset I would like to say that I have tried to view this important question of harbor development from the broadest possible standpoint," observed Mr. Stevens, "and I would make it clear that I have absolutely no interest personally in the harbor, in shipping, water lots, or in any way whatever, but I have a deep personal interest as a citizen in its future, because it is our most important asset. And I claim, without making any reflection upon any former government of Canada, that, up to the date that the present Dominion Government was placed in power and I was elected your representative, not five cents of public money had been spent in this harbor. This is not a political argument, but a fact, and from that time you can date your harbor developments."

Replying to the assertions which he said had been made against him repeatedly during the past few months that he had neglected the public bodies of Vancouver in dealing with the question of harbor development. Mr. Stevens went into some detail to show that he had called together for conference immediately after his election the boards of trade of Vancouver and North Vancouver, the municipalities of South Vancouver, Burnaby, Port Moody—all municipalities touching upon the harbor—and the Shipmasters' Association, and that, after many meetings, nothing was done. The same thing happened later, when the Vancouver Board of Trade made an effort to get a harbor commission appointed.

"There was a nigger in the woodpile," asserted the speaker, "and the nigger was the interests that would be affected by developments in the harbor and that nigger is still in the fence trying to interfere with the development."

What Has Been Done.

Most of the members of those organizations were honest, but discord was sown among them. He got a little tired and proceeded to work "on his own," and the result was that False Creek was now nearly half dredged, the work at the First Narrows' channel was probably half done, the most difficult part of the important new government dock of the finest type of construction was built—the cost, with site, would be $2,000,000—a start had been made building the machinery and assembling material for the new government grain elevator which would be completed by December 1. Coal Harbor had been dredged to a depth of 20 feet, the dangerous Partha Shoal had been removed and other work had been done.

(Continued on Page Five)

MANY CONTRACTS LET TO CANADA

It is estimated that since the war started orders for war materials and equipment to the value of some sixty million dollars have been placed in Canada by the Canadian, British, French and Russian Governments. Contracts for outfitting Canada's troops have totalled twenty million dollars. Contracts for saddles, leather goods, uniforms and heavy winter garments of all kinds from the British Government and Allies total nearly another twenty millions, and orders for shrapnel shell placed in Canada run from twenty to twenty-three millions.

These immense orders, distributed as well as possible throughout every province, have given a great impetus to many industries, and hundreds of factories and thousands of men otherwise idle will be operating full time from now until next spring.

NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION IN U.S.A.

KNELL OF SALOON SOUNDED BY HOUSE VOTE, SAYS W. J. BRYAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15.—The death knell of the saloon was sounded, in the opinion of Secretary of State Bryan, when the lower house of Congress recently took a vote on the question of outlawing the liquor traffic. Mr. Bryan argues that, although the proposition failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote, it did receive a majority of eight—a striking proof, he says, of the growing tide against the liquor business.

"It only requires a majority to pass laws," says Mr. Bryan, in an extended discussion of the question in a forthcoming issue of the Commoner, "and the liquor interests see in the vote on the *amendment the beginning of the* end of their supremacy. The death knell of the saloon has been sounded, and it is only a question of a few years when the business, now made an outlaw, will be driven from the highways and forced into secret places where, after a few years more of fugitive life, it will meet its death. From now on the liquor business can consider itself a fugitive from justice, living in constant fear of arrest and punishment."

Mr. Bryan then goes on to ridicule the argument that state rights are menaced, which argument he pronounced not only insincere but "tommyrot."

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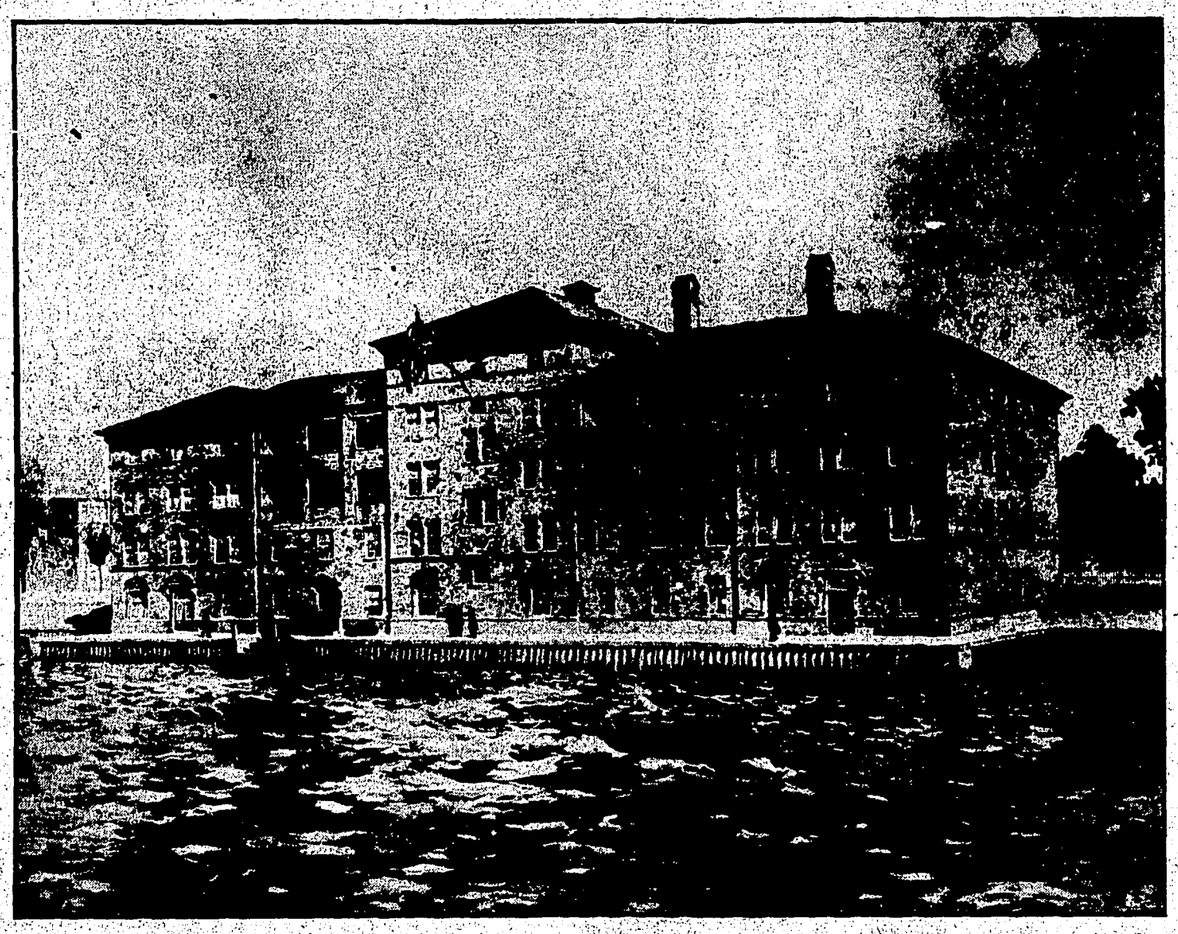

The New Detention Building, Vancouver.

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.

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PEACE WITH GERMAN ALLIANCE WILL NOT END WAR SAYS NOTED FRENCHMAN

Urhain Gohier, the author of this article, which has been translated from the original French, is a prominent French Socialist, who for many years has been devoted to the cause of peace. He is the author of "The People of the 20th Century" (1913), a book that has been characterized as "the best book by a foreigner on the United States."

We see at Paris on the moving picture screen the demonstration which the women and young girls in the United States are making in favor of peace; they are dressed in white; they march in procession; they turn loose to the heavens a symbolic dove bearing a palm branch. Their intention is generous; the spectacle is touching. But the war has been unchained for a long time to come among men.

No one will suspect me of encouraging violence; I have given enough pledges in the cause of peace. I have been arraigned five times before the criminal courts of France because I denounced the excesses of militarism; I have been imprisoned because I cursed the scourge of war with vehemence; I have been proposed for the Nobel prize by delegates of the anti-militarist youth of the majority of the countries of Europe.

But there is an abyss between our pious wishes and reality. After we have expressed what we believe, what we desire; after we have endured persecution for our faith, there remains for us only to die or to take account of facts that cannot be cleared up. If we continue to live we must adapt ourselves to facts, the course of which we have been unable to turn aside. That is the only chance later to exercise useful action.

The will of individuals remains without force against the formidable torrent of ills that is going to roll over the old continent.

Observe in the first place that this catastrophe repeats itself with a periodicity so regular that it assumes the appearance of a law. Europe has submitted to a general reorganization every 100 years.

The treaties of 1713-1714, which terminated the war of the succession of Spain, regulated the situation of the European states for a century; the treaties of 1815, for another century, after the long wars of the French revolution and of Napoleon; the congresses and the treaties of 1915 or 1916 will undertake the same task.

But they will not at the first stroke assure universal peace and order. The international and social questions which the present war is going to raise are too numerous, too complex, to be settled beyond appeal and irrevocably by any diplomatic agreements whatsoever.

The conflict is drenching all Europe with fire and blood, and several parts of Asia and of Africa. Civilized men and savages are taking part in the fight. Those who still hold off, as does Italy, merely are waiting for a favorable opportunity for deciding on a safe stroke. The Allies solemnly engage not to treat for peace except by common accord. Meanwhile their respective motives and ambitions may differ greatly.

From this point to the time when the Germanic power shall have been annihilated, and from this point to the time when all the adversaries of Germany shall have reached complete agreement on all the territorial, economic, and dynastic questions, much time will flow past and much blood will flow.

Remember the two Balkan wars. The first was terrible; the second was still more cruel. The allies who had crushed Turkey rent each other in their struggle to divide the booty.

After the collapse of the German empire and the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian empire the booty will be richer, the participants therein more numerous, the difficulties more inextricable. While the great congress of 1915 or 1916 works for the reorganization of Europe, of Africa, and a part of Asia on new bases, the combatants of the day before will not lay down their arms for good; perhaps they will take them up again with greater fury.

Within each country formidable disorders will arise. Several millions of men will return home to their hearths with new souls. Their sufferings and perils will have given them other desires, other ideas, other manners. They will not dread violence as yesterday they dreaded it, and they will not have the same respect for human life; they will have seen death from too nearby, and will have marched over the corpses of friends or enemies.

Now they will find in their respective countries political life, economic life, social life, all turned topsy-turvy. They will expect to regulate it anew, but their ideas will not be in concord and harmony.

Actually one wishes no longer to recognize parties or cliques. Common peril reconciles adversaries, as common hatred of Germany has reconciled the French and the English, the English and the Russians. But these reconciliations are but conditional. They will last as long as the ordeal lasts that determined them. On the morrow of the peace England will find herself face to face with Russia, and the Socialists face to face with the conservative parties, the anti-clericals face to face with the Catholics, and political coteries face to face with their rivals.

Even during the truce the leaders of the opposing parties are "keeping their powder dry," noting the arguments, collecting the documents—that is to say, the cartridges for future battles. They say: "We shall reckon up accounts later on." And the reckoning will be harsh.

For example, the Socialists are not expecting the same results of this war as are the other parties.

They have always declared themselves to be pacifists at any price. They had even sworn, in France to prevent the war by insurrection, and that was probably one of the reasons which led Germany to discount the victory. But at the critical moment the Socialist masses were carried away by the deep instinct of patriotism. The French Socialists wished to beat down czarism. And their leaders were obliged to follow them, as always, to obey orders in order to escape being lynched.

Become patriots by force, they presently exacted a reward—among us, two seas in the government. Upon the establishment of the peace they will exact very much more; they will demand economic legislation and political privileges conforming to their most audacious program.

Events, moreover, work in this way. In order to meet the expenses of a gigantic war the states are forced to run heavily into debt. The charges on the loans, the subsidies, pensions, indemnities, which it is necessary to distribute to the families of soldiers and workingmen without

(Continued on Page Three)

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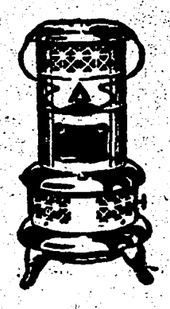

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For charcoal burning, it is essential to have a piece of land sheltered as much as possible from the wind. All kinds of hardwood not under two inches in diameter may be used. The wood should be sawn into two-foot lengths, and split, if required, into pieces not over four inches square. Sufficient wood should be provided for two pits; it is advisable to burn two pits at once, as during the charring process two pits can be attended to as readily as one, night and day attention being required.

Charcoal "pits" are usually built about twenty-one feet in diameter and about nine feet high. To commence the pile, a strong stake is driven into the ground, having about one foot exposed. Around this stake are placed upright small pieces of dry wood of equal length, and this is continued until a layer of wood is formed the size of the pit. A circle about one foot in diameter is built around the stake driven into the ground by placing the pieces of wood horizontally on the upright pieces, the end coming to the centre circle. This circle is thus built up to the required height, forming a chimney for the pit, by which it is fired. Outside this circular core the wood is piled on end and reclining inwards, layer upon layer, until the pit is of the size required. When the building is completed it is covered with newly-cut sod, the grassy side inwards, commencing at the base and working upwards, the sod overlapping a few inches, and the chimney being left open. Before covering the top part of the pit, all crevices between the wood should be packed with sod or sawdust to exclude the air. The pit is fired by dropping hot coals and small pieces of dry wood into the opening at the top; the opening is then covered with sod, which effectually closes in the pit, and the charring commences.

Constant attention is required day and night during the burning, especially during stormy weather, as the wind, by striking a particular part of the pit, causes that part of the pit to burn more rapidly and possibly fall in. Should this occur, the space should be at once filled in with rough logs and again covered with sod.

The time required for burning varies from seven to nine days, according to weather conditions, dry and mild weather requiring the longer period.

As the charring proceeds, the sod covering gradually disappears until only a slight covering of burnt earth remains. When the pits have burned out and become cool their size will be reduced to somewhat less than half of the original. The charcoal may be extracted by means of a fine-toothed rake, after which it should be stored in a dry place, care being taken to see that no live embers are left.

There are a great many uses for charcoal, among them being that of an insulating medium in cold storage plants and as a disinfectant, charcoal having the property of absorbing gases, as well as being a preservative of food and animal substances.—D.

FORESTRY ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

Actual Results Obtained From Scientific Operation.

The best example of municipal forest developed specially along commercial lines is the Sihlwald, the city forest of Zurich, Switzerland. This is an extensive tract of 2,560 acres on the high mountains near the city. It has been under management since 1250, over 660 years ago.

Thinnings are made when the trees are only 15 years old and repeated at intervals of from 5 to 10 years. The products of these thinnings, even down to the smallest twigs, are marketed at a profit. The total yield from thinnings alone is about 10 cubic feet per acre per annum, which is a splendid showing of the results of practical forestry. The annual growth on the whole forest is about 230 board feet per acre. Under natural conditions, this would not be over 100 board feet.

The utilization of the products of the Sihlwald is especially interesting. Instead of selling the timber as it stands, as is the common practice in this country, the city does all the work itself, giving year-round employment to about 110 men. The trees cut from the forest are not only worked up in the form of lumber and fuel, but the city actually makes such small articles as tool handles, wood turnery, excelsior, wooden implements, etc. The tops are bound up for faggots, and everything, even the stumps, and often the very leaves on the ground, is used.

PEACE WITH GERMAN ALLIANCE WILL NOT END WAR

(Continued from Page Two)

employment, bring in their train the establishment of great state monopolies and the confiscation of a part of property. On the other hand, an entire people of unfortunates gets the habit of living at the expense of the community and will not willingly renounce it. That is to say, state Socialism, collectivism, parasitism, will have made sudden and immeasurable progress.

The war, which the Socialists cursed, will have been the most powerful instrument in achieving their success.

Since the conservative parties will not allow themselves to be despoiled without resistance, since the men of these parties will bring back from the fields of battle the same energy as the Socialists, the social war will not be carried on solely with harangues and pamphlets.

Then, to sum up, I foresee a long battle between the Germanic block and the Allies, followed by arduous difficulties among the Allies themselves, before the territorial, economic, and dynastic reorganization of Europe and its dependencies; thereafter, social disorders of great violence.

Half at least of the combatants are sure that this war wil be the last, and they die enthusiastically, reckoning that their children will enjoy a definite and final peace. I fear they are mistaken. The fallow deer has been let loose; it will not return for a long time into its cage.

The actual war is not the end, but the beginning, the starting point, and impulse of a series of upheavals. Humanity has seen a good many others, and the earth continues to revolve.

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WHAT THE BRITISH NAVY MEANS TO US

The following extract from an article by a distinguished writer in the latest issue of the "Round Table," a non-political publication devoted to the welfare of the Empire, places the case clearly and unmistakably. It is worth the thoughtful consideration of all Canadians who have the welfare of the Empire at heart:

"The people of the British Empire have learnt much during the last three months, and will learn more still before the war is over as to the true source of their strength. Command of sea, now as always, stands between the Empire and destruction. Command of sea is all that separates victory from disaster. So long as the British Navy commands the sea the British Empire cannot be defeated. If it loses command of the sea the Empire cannot win. All discussion of financial, economic, or other war problems must finally come down to that simple elementary truth, and it would be well were it burnt into the mind of every subject of the King throughout the world.

"If a defeat were ever to come, then Great Britain, with all her dominions, would lose everything—empire, possessions, shipping and commerce. Their colonies would be taken, their coaling stations seized, their ships sunk and their commerce destroyed; all that would be an easy task for a victorious fleet. Neither conventions nor declarations, neither Hague Tribunals nor laws of nations would prevent our foes from employing every weapon to their hand for our destruction.

"Fortunately, we have good faith that the British fleet is more than equal to the task before it, and for this let us be thankful that we did not listen to those misguided doctrinaires, who with their incapacity to look facts in the face, to distinguish the real from the unreal, urged us in season and out of season to weaken our fleet, and fatally to reduce even the small margin of insurance on which not afew paltry millions, but our whole life and nationhood, depend. Let us also, throughout the Empire, mark and learn the lessons which this war will teach us. While every part of the Empire is equally and vitally concerned in the command of the sea, yet the very breath of the Empire's fleet is unity. **If the Grand Fleet itself is defeated, small, weak, and distant squadrons must either uselessly keep their harbors or be sent to the bottom.** The shores and commerce of all the Dominions, as well as of the British Islands, will then be open to the attack of the victorious enemy. The whole Empire is, therefore, equally concerned in the Navy's strength, and **it is vital to every part that in this and in every war there shall be present on the day of decision and at the decisive point an irresistible and united Fleet.**"

THE BRITISH REPLY.

The Chicago Tribune has not been altogether favorable to Britain's cause, therefore their leader, which we reproduce today, is all the more encouraging to those who hope that the "Right of Search" squabble will be honorably and peaceably settled and that right quickly.

"Great Britain's reply to the American protests against interference with neutral shipping, although sent as a preliminary and incomplete answer, must be conceded to throw some of the responsibility back on the United States. The British note is written in as friendly a manner as was the American protest, but, without complaint, it raises the question of commercial good faith, and that question must be handled here.

"Smuggling of contraband articles into belligerent ports, whether directly or indirectly, is not an immoral act, but it is one which exposes the smuggler to certain penalties and the whole neutral shipping to certain embarrassments. If cotton, which is not contraband, is to hide copper which is, then the British may maintain that so long as a bale of the one may contain a kernel of the other, cotton shipments must be viewed with suspicion.

"The question is one of fact. The American Government will not undertake to protect shippers who take the risks of sending declared contraband. It must protest for the protection of shippers who conform to the war regulation of international commerce. Extraordinary profits entice shippers to risk discovery and confiscation in the sending of contraband, and this, unfortunately, exposes our international commerce to an interference which is exasperating.

"The British may not have set the facts forth accurately, but, if they have, it must be conceded here that their national exigency demands the fullest use of protective measures. Great Britain has taxed itself for generations to obtain such control of the seas as would enable it to adopt such military measures as might be needed in war. Germany has taxed itself for generations to provide an army which would carry the war into the other nation's territory. Each has succeeded in its programme.

"Battles are fought almost everywhere except in German territory. Ports are closed except as the British permit them to be open. The United States cannot expect Great Britain to give up its advantage unless a case free from equivocations and deceits can be established by this nation. If we engage in contraband trade we may as well expect that there will be interference with other trade."

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A LETTER

Editor Western Call.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden with reference to a song entitled "In the Navy," which I am about to publish.

W. A. ELLIS.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 12, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Ellis: It has given me genuine pleasure to read your patriotic song, and I shall be very pleased to have it dedicated to me as suggested. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

We have just received a copy of the programme of **Thanksgiving Services** for **the Hundred Years of Peace,** to be held in the Canadian churches on Sunday, 14th February, 1915. It contains the following preamble:

The celebration of a Hundred Years of Peace between two nations is an event unique in international history.

In June, 1812, the United States, smarting under what she regarded as the overbearing attitude of Great Britain, declared war, and promptly invaded Canada. The magnificent and noble defence offered by the British and Canadian Regulars and Militia is emblazoned in letters of gold upon the Britannic records, and the descendants of those who fought and who saved the fair lands of Canada from conquest by another power are not wanting in their tributes of respect to the memory of their heroic progenitors.

Today the scene has changed. Those who were at war are now living side by side in amity. No fortresses guard their frontiers, and such rivalry as exists is only in the prosecution of the arts of peace.

The organizers of the Peace Centenary movement would have failed to do their duty if they had not arranged for a prominent place to be taken by the churches. It is a matter for devout thankfulness to Almighty God that, notwithstanding boundary disputes and outbursts of national passion, it has been possible for us to keep the peace for the past century, and that differences have been settled by appeal not to the arbitrament of the sword, but to common sense and reason. It is hoped that on the Sunday selected, the churches of Canada and the United States will join in this celebration, and that a mighty anthem of praise, full-souled and sincere, will ascend to High Heaven.

The fact that Canada, as a component part of the British Empire, is at war makes the holding of the Peace Celebration with the great friendly nation to the south a much more impressive and important event than originally was anticipated. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, and the Leader of the Opposition, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, expressed their views on a continuance of the programme of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association. Sir Robert Borden said:

"The project of marking in an appropriate manner the completion of a century of peace between the British Empire and the United States ought surely to command the widest sympathy. That terrible storm of war, now sweeping Europe, the ravages of which reach even to the shores of this continent, brings into clearer relief the more excellent way which these two great powers have found and followed. It is no small triumph of civilization that these two neighboring nations have been able so long to live side by side without recourse to the arbitrament of war, and to adjust their differences by the exercise of reason and moderation, powerfully seconded, as these admirable qualities have been, by the growing good feeling between the people of our Empire and the Great Republic. When tidings reach us of devastated fields and ruined towns in other lands, our hearts must be uplifted in thankfulness that on this continent we have been spared those distressing conflicts. The proposal to mark in some public way our gratitude for this great blessing has seemed to me, from the beginning, to be eminently appropriate and worthy of encouragement."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"I am certainly of the opinion that the celebration should not be interfered with by the war. On the contrary, at this moment more than ever it would be advisable that the American people and the Canadian people should give an example to the world of their unflinching and determined desire to maintain peace."

Some months ago the Executives of the American and Canadian Associations agreed to set aside Sunday, February 14th, 1915, for special thanksgiving services, and to invite the churches of the two countries to act together in the matter. The reason for the selection of this date was that it would not conflict with the regular calendar in any of the churches. The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Eve, 1814, but owing to the necessarily slow rate at which news could travel in those days, the document did not reach Washington until February 14th, 1815. It was ratified by the Government of the United States on February 17th, 1815. February 14th, 1815, is, therefore, the nearest Sunday to the Centenary of the ratification of the Treaty.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT AID TO CANADIAN FARMERS

The recent action of the Borden Government in alloting in the neighborhood of one million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000) for the purpose of relieving those settlers in certain portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta whose crops last season were a total failure, is indisputable evidence of the fact that the present administration is the homesteaders' friend.

Under the late Laurier Government the homesteaders in Western Canada were compelled to live and labor under conditions and subject to regulations which made their lot anything but an easy one. It is greatly to the credit of the present Government that immediately upon assuming office every possible effort was made to relieve the western settler of the onerous burdens imposed by predecessors in office. What has been performed in this respect entitles Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues to the united and whole-hearted support of all homesteaders and settlers.

A Comparison That is Correct.

The following comparison of the acts of the two administrations forms a striking contrast:

In 1908 the Liberal Government put into force the Pre-emption Act, entitling a homesteader in certain areas to take up a quarter section adjoining his homestead as a pre-emption, subject to certain duties to be performed and payments made. These were as follows:

(1) Residing for six months in each of six years on either his homestead or pre-emption.

(2) Erecting a dwelling house on the homestead or pre-emption.

(3) Cultivating eighty acres on homestead or pre-emption.

(4) Paying for pre-emption at the rate of $3.00 per acre, to be made as follows: One-third of purchase price to be paid three years after the date of entry and balance in five equal annual instalments, with interest at five per cent. per annum from date of pre-emption entry.

Later on an Order-in-Council was passed and came into effect in February, 1909, **compelling all entrants who filed on land after that date to erect a house to the value of not less than three hundred dollars.**

The Liberal party remained in power for three years after passing the Pre-emption Act in 1908, and beyond putting the additional burdensome obligations of erecting a three hundred dollar house upon their land no important changes relieving the homesteaders of their duties were made by the Liberal Government.

The Conservatives Brought Changed Conditions.

In 1911 the Conservative Government came into power. Folowing are enumerated a few of the benefits which, since then, they have conferred upon the homesteader:

The Conservatives had only been in power a few months when official notice was sent out to every land office that the erection of a $300 house was no longer required except in the case of purchased homesteads. Later on the following important changes were made:

(1) A three-year term for a homestead and pre-emption, or six years at the option of the entrant.

(2) [a] The first three years' interest eliminated, and also interest now only charged on over-due payments, and not, as formerly, on the whole balance not paid.

[b] If full period is taken to prove up in, $120 is saved by each holder of a pre-emption.

[c] If a person proves up in three years, $75 is saved.

[d] Interest already paid is credited as principal.

[e] In a rural municipality, it is estimated that over $50,000 will be saved to the residents through the passing of this amendment alone.

(3) Homesteaders allowed to prove up with stock when land is rough and stony, or otherwise unfit for cultivation. Quite a large acreage of land in the pre-emption are is being homesteaded under this clause.

(4) Living with relatives in the vicinity has also been extended to include step-father, step-mother, father-in-law, half-brother and half-sister, etc.

(5) When residence has been performed in the vicinity, a dwelling house on the homestead is not required.

(6) May live on wife's deeded land to prove up on homestead.

(7) Homestead inspectors' work entirely under the instruction of agents.

(8) Homestead inspectors not to accept applications for patents unless on special instructions from agent.

(9) Inspectors instructed in practically all land districts to take applications for patents from those who are a long distance from the Land Office. In this way probably thirty or fifty dollars will be saved each applicant.

(10) Where land has been held under reservation or entry and becomes available for posting, adjoining homesteaders get fifteen days prior right for a pre-emption, providing they do not already hold one.

In addition to these important changes several others of minor importance have been put into operation.

Relief for the Many Drought Victims.

In several land districts in Saskatchewan and Alberta the severe drought completely ruined the crops last season. This has resulted in great hardship for large numbers of the settlers and homesteaders. When the Government was made cognizant of the facts and conditions, steps were at once taken to relieve the distress. First it was decided to protect all entries in those districts unconditionally and to accept no applications for cancellation until on or after the first of April, 1915.

Then it was arranged that the homesteaders in these affected areas were to be supplied with necessary food and fuel. For this purpose the drought affected areas were divided into districts and relief supervisors were appointed to see that the needy settlers received provisions and fuel and feed for pigs and chickens which they might require, also feed oats for horses to do the fall work.

The Government has also undertaken to supply all seed grain that is necessary to seed this large area. It is estimated that it will take nearly one and one-half million bushels of wheat alone to do this exclusive of oats, flax and potatoes.

An Order-in-Council was also passed granting all holders of entries in the Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge land districts who have been forced to leave their land for the purpose of securing employment, the privilege of counting as performance of residence duties any portion of the year 1914 during which they were employed elsewhere. The privilege is limited to cases of entrants who are actually in destitute circumstances owing to the crop failure, and applies only to entries granted prior to the first of August, 1914.

Nearly Two Millions for This Work.

To carry out this extensive relief work the Government has found it necessary to set aside in the neighborhood of one million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000). The cost of the seed grain alone is estimated at about one million dollars. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) was allotted for the maintenance of needy settlers during the winter months.

In the purchase of the seed grain the Government took particular care that it should be of the very best quality. For this purpose the services of two of the foremost seedsmen in Western Canada were secured.

It will be seen from the above that every possible precaution has been taken by the Government to relieve the settlers of unnecessary hardship and to prepare them for next year's work. Actual practical assistance has been given; not merely promises of consideration.

ANY EXCUSE TO JOIN LONDON SCOTTISH.

The great exploit of the London Scottish has resulted in hundreds of young men wishing to join these famous Territorials. The first qualification is that you must be of Scotch birth or Scotch origin, or have Scotch interests, and many funny stories are being told of the subterfuges of young men whose eagerness to join the corps has stimulated their inventiveness.

Perhaps the best of these stories was that concerning a bright lad who, after passing all the measurement tests and a medical examination, was asked by the recruiting officer: "Were you born in Scotland?" "No." "Well, were your parents born in Scotland?" "No." "Then, what the —— do you come here for?" "I've property in Scotland." "Good gracious me—why didn't you say so at first! Where is it?" "In Perth." "Tell us something about it." "Well, I have a suit being cleaned up at the Perth Dye Works."

Do you wish to be free? Then above all things love your neighbor, love one another, love the common weal; then you will have true liberty.—Savonarola.

THE KING AND HIS SOLDIERS.

When King George visited a military hospital on a recent occasion the wounded with whom he chatted were astonished at His Majesty's extensive and accurate knowledge of the officers under whom they had served, and also the information he possessed of the movements of the troops on the Continent. As a matter of fact, King George and Lord Kitchener undoubtedly know more concerning the activities of the British troops than any men in England. Sir John French's private despatches to Lord Kitchener are shared by King George. Almost every day the newspapers report that the Secretary of State for War has visited the King, and it is during these consultations that the vital facts concerning our troops are laid before His Majesty.

Of course, not the slightest rumor of what has occurred at these meetings ever leaks out. Directly the King has left his private apartments a secretary enters and destroys the contents of the waste paper basket or any odd scrap of paper which might afford a clue as to what took place during the interview. These precautions are taken before any servant is allowed to enter the room. Important military despatches King George keeps locked in his safe and desk, of which there are but single keys, which His Majesty carries with him.

It was a wounded soldier who said that "King George carried the army list in his head," but the enthusiastic "Tommy" in question would probably be more surprised if he knew the full extent of His Majesty's knowledge of military and naval affairs. During his many years in the Navy, the King had ample opportunity of studying British and foreign coast defences. He knows every weak and strong spot on the North Sea and Channel coast, and of recent years he has especially concerned himself with the growth of English coast defences. King George has also obtained extensive practical knowledge of naval tactics by taking an active part in all the big naval reviews.

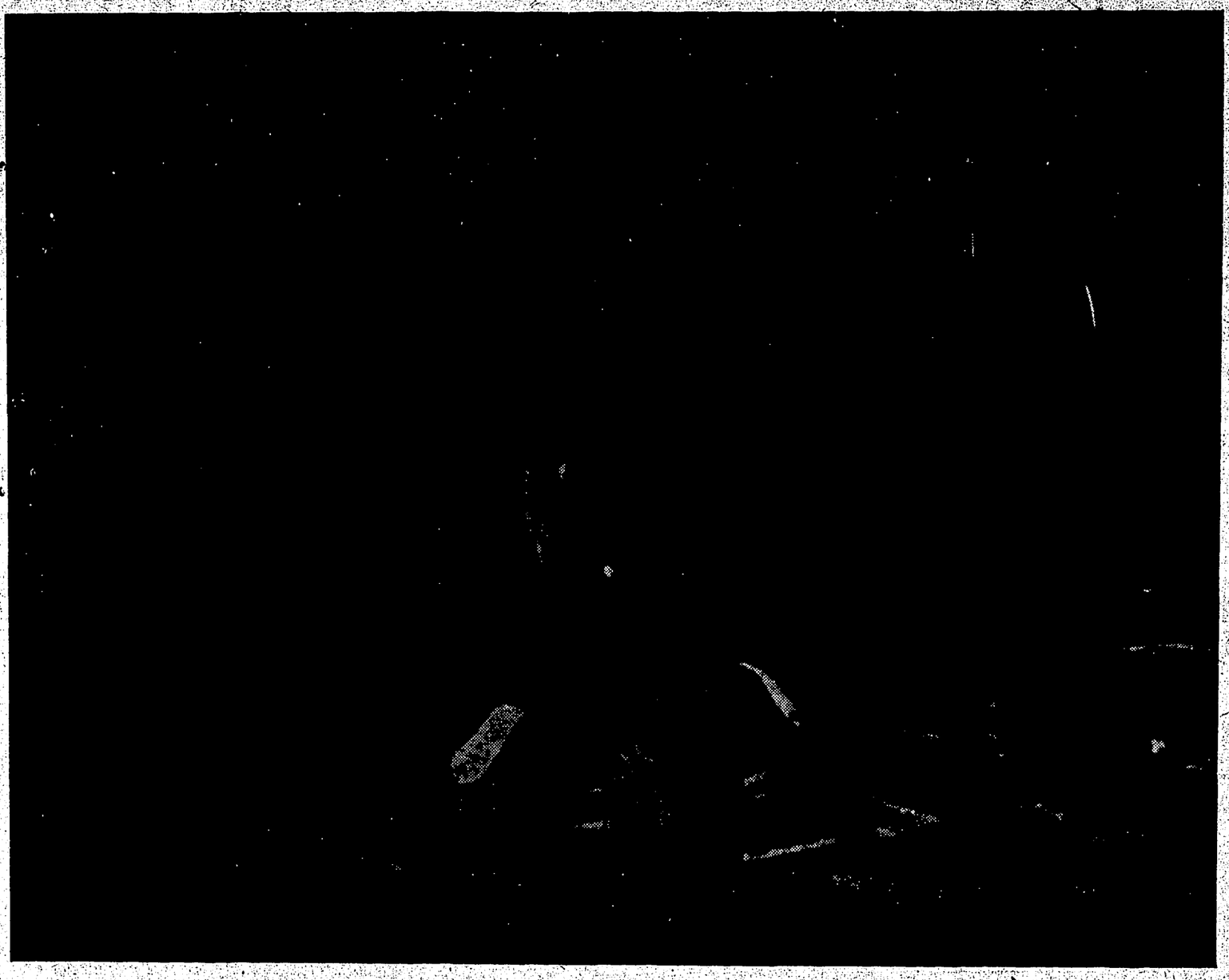
A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN GONE.

Mr. John O'Sullivan, a well known assayer, died at his residence, 1649 Barclay Street, last night after ten days' illness of heart trouble. He was 61 years of age. Coming to Vancouver in 1897, he was assayer for a time for the B. C. Agencies, a London firm, but later practiced in the city for himself. He came from Swansea, Wales, where he was connected for twenty-six years with the firm of Vivian & Sons, as chief assayer. He has been prominent in both business and social circles since coming to Vancouver. He leaves five daughters besides his widow.

NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD, W. J.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—The following telegram was today sent to W. J. Bryan, United States Secretary of State, by Rev. Byron H. Stauffer, pastor of the Bond Street Congregational Church and a former resident of the United States:

"How much longer will you keep silent while non-combatants are being murdered and every principle of the Hague Conference is being violated. You have your ideals and your dreams. You have spoken eloquently of the Prince of Peace. You can serve Him now. Your continued silence must surely give the lie to your lectures and sermons. I am sure I speak for the great majority of former residents of the United States now living in Canada."



MR. L. D. TAYLOR, MAYOR OF VANCOUVER FOR THIRD TERM

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS IN GREATER VANCOUVER

Vancouver has elected by a good plurality Mr. L. D. Taylor as Mayor of the city for the third term. The Council elected is composed as follows:

Ward 1—Walter Hepburn and J. D. Byrne.
Ward 2—S. J. Crowe and W. R. Hamilton.
Ward 3—C. W. Enright and T. Kirkpatrick.
Ward 4—J. Hoskins and Dr. McIntosh.
Ward 5—C. N. Jones and C. E. Mahon.
Ward 6—R. H. Gale and S. C. Elliott.
Ward 7—M. McBeath and F. E. Woodside.
Ward 8—F. P. Rogers and F. Trimble.

North Vancouver has elected G. S. Hanes as Mayor, and as Aldermen, Messrs. C. F. Foreman, R. C. Biss, T. L. Kennedy, G. W. Vance, H. MacDonald and H. C. Wright.

South Vancouver has elected Mr. Edward Gold as Reeve, and as Councillors:

Ward 1—C. H. Stanley.
Ward 2—W. B. Russell.
Ward 3—F. W. Welsh.
Ward 4—Richard Street.
Ward 5—J. Campbell.
Ward 6—J. Rowling.
Ward 7—W. J. Allen.

West Vancouver has elected Mr. George Hay as Reeve, and as Councillors:

Ward 1—Colonel Whyte.
Ward 2—W. C. Thompson.
Ward 3—V. V. Vinson.
Ward 4—T. F. Merrick.

Point Grey has elected Mr. A. G. Harvey as Reeve, and as Councillors:

Ward 1—J. H. Lochlin.
Ward 2—David W. Welsh.
Ward 3—J. Cunliffe.
Ward 4—Dr. W. B. McKechnie.
Ward 5—W. H. Lembke.
Ward 6—M. T. Robson.
Ward 7—F. C. Fletcher.

Burnaby has re-elected Reeve Fraser by acclamation, and as Councillors, Messrs. Wm. Bevan, T. D. Coldicutt, Colonel Ward, P. V. Fauvel, Angus MacDonald and John Murray.

Richmond has re-elected Reeve Bridge, and as Councillors, Messrs. W. F. Howell, A. P. Stewart, Wm. M. Oldfield, Rice Rees and Thos. C. Foster.

H. H. STEVENS, M. P., REPLIES TO HARBOR CRITICS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"Within three years all this has been done, and I feel that Vancouver is under a deep debt of gratitude to the Dominion Government," Mr. Stevens observed. "I have no apology to make to any body of men or any section of this community as to my own efforts, and I do not intend to apologize."

Next, he said, he took upon himself, without any fee, and with the assistance of Mr. R. L. Reid, who gave his advice free of charge, the responsibility of drawing up a bill based upon harbor bills in other ports in the world, and particularly Montreal. He went through it with the officials at Ottawa; it was carefully criticized by the best harbor men in the world; reprinted seven times and was passed by the Dominion House of Commons.

"I don't claim for that bill that it has no imperfections, because I defy any man to produce a bill that has not, especially where it has to be applied to local conditions, which cannot be fully ascertained until it is applied," remarked the speaker. "And there will have to be minor adjustments, but I am prouder of it today than I have ever been."

Dealing with the argument used by his opponents that he had no experience in these matters and that it "was an impertinence on his part to interfere," Mr. Stevens said, "I suppose if I had worked on the wharves for ten or twenty years and made out bills of lading I should be regarded as knowing something about shipping, but I may tell you that before this bill became law I studied at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Nagasaki, other Japanese and Chinese ports, and, years before, Bristol, where I was born, one of the finest ports in the world. I contend that any man of common sense can apply himself to any form of government and arrive at a reasonable amount of knowledge. He can get a sound grip of general principles without specializing."

Replying to criticism of the constitution of the harbor committee, the speaker spoke of Mr. Carter-Cotton, its chairman, as one of the ablest and sanest business men in the city, with a wide experience of commercial and public life; of Mr. J. A. Fullerton as a man who had spent the whole of his life in the shipping world, and of Mr. S. McClay as a man of wide experience and favorably known to the citizens of Vancouver. He added that Mr. McClay was one of the best commissioners in Canada and that his (Mr. Stevens) experience, both at ports in Canada and on the other side of the line, had been to hear Mr. McClay spoken of by the best posted men in harbor work.

"Would it be wise that this harbor should be handed over to the tender mercies of the wharf owners of this city?" asked the speaker. "They are exactly the men who should not be put on that commission."

Critic is Replied to.

While stating that he had nothing but the most utter contempt for a man who criticized anonymously, Mr. Stevens took up the arguments used by a man who had, he said, supplied the evening newspapers with a statement on this harbor question and who was described as a prominent official in railway and marine circles. One of these had reference to the lifting of heavy weights aboard a Russian vessel now in port.

"For years we have had the humiliation of seeing heavy pieces of machinery and freight taken from Vancouver to Seattle to have them unloaded,' asserted the speaker; "and only today Fairbanks rang me up to say that they had brought three motorboats into the city and that they could not unload them. They have coming right now a planer weighing 29,000 pounds, and they do not know what they are going to do about it when they get it here. I expect they will have to take it to Seattle to unload it. This firm has brought in boilers and has had to take them to Seattle to unload. They have had a huge casting broken here because of the inability of our machinery to handle it properly."

Mr. Stevens told what had happened in the case of the Russian ships, Novgorod and Tamboy, how the former had had to erect her own expensive apparatus aboard and the latter had been loaded at Wallace's because Vancouver wharves could not do the work. Referring to the criticism in this statement that not one bushel of grain more would have passed through the port of Vancouver even if it had had half a dozen grain elevators, he characterized the statement as "childish nonsense," and told of a conversation he had had at Winnipeg with Dr. McGill, chairman of the Grain Commission, when the latter had bought 250,000 bushels of wheat for the New Zealand Government, which he said he could not put through Vancouver because there were no facilities to handle it. The speaker gave several other similar instances.

After dealing at some length with what he termed "the iniquitous freight rate proposition," Mr. Stevens proceeded to deal in detail with the harbor charges here and elsewhere. He pointed out that Sydney had 32 colliers, three fireboats, one 75-ton crane, one 65-ton crane, and several smaller cranes. A great deal had been said during the last few months with reference to the proposed tonnage tax of three cents per registered ton for five entries of shipping coming into Vancouver, and it was claimed that such a tax would militate seriously against the shipping of this port. As far as the logs were concerned, that charge had been waived by the commissioners the moment it was shown that the stagnation in the lumber market would make it a severe imposition, and it was included in the bylaw as a power that the commissioners might exercise in certain circumstances. The three cents charge was very moderate.

Reasonable Revenue.

"The question we have to consider is, 'Can we have a reasonable revenue from shipping at this port and at the same time keep our charges as low or lower than at other ports on the Pacific '" asked Mr. Stevens. At Los Angeles they had high dockage fees, which correspond to the wharfage fees at Vancouver. The tonnage tax of six cents per ton was applicable to every port in the United States, and that was where the Vancouver people, merchants and others, were hoodwinked. They said that was not a harbor charge, but a federal charge. The Federal Government charged six cents a ton upon every registered ton on vessels coming into the United States and that charge applied for five times in the year.

Take the Blue Funnel boats. Every trip they made to Seattle they paid six cents per ton.

"That goes to the Federal Government, but is it any less a charge against the ship?" asked Mr. Stevens. "The harbor commissioners at Vancouver propose to charge three cents a ton, but the revenue would go to the harbor commission for the good of the port instead, as in Washington, to the Federal Government."

The Seattle authorities told him when he was in Seattle that they had been working for years trying to get the Federal Government to help the port in some way, but without success. That was very different to Vancouver's position in this respect.

They must have some revenue for the equipment of Vancouver's harbor. They had no fireboat and if a big fire occurred on the waterfront, efficient as the Vancouver fire brigade and fire fighting apparatus was, it would not be able to cope with it. Besides, outside a certain line the city had no jurisdiction at all and it was the duty of the harbor commission to provide such facilities. The charges on a vessel of a certain capacity going to Los Angeles were $370, San Francisco $600, Portland $418, Seattle $388, Vancouver, including the proposed three cents charge, $239.

Mr. Stevens dealt at length with the question of pilotage, stating that he was advocating at Ottawa that it be cut in half here and that he had a systematic hearing. He quoted many figures and showed that the salaries of all six pilots here ran into several thousand dollars apiece. He quoted figures as to pilotage and port charges at many ports in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom showing that the proposed harbor commissioners' charges were lower than almost every other case.

Mr. Stevens dealt individually with each steamship company here and all the steamship companies plying here, and showed by figures the effect upon them of the proposed harbor charges. He dealt at length with two petitions against the charges presented to the government at Ottawa by the shipping and commercial men here and then read communications he had received from scores of leading local firms who had signed those petitions, withdrawing their names and stating that they had signed them under a misapprehension as to their object.

A LETTER FROM VICTORIA

(Continued from Page One)

hurried to the dock with buckets and secured the live fish. The next day it was different as a stench arose from the putrifying fish that threatened the health of the neighborhood. A gang of men were secured with difficulty, and by use of buckets over 30,000 tons of decaying herring were thrown over the gate into the harbor. It will be a long time before the inhabitants of Esquimalt will eat herring again.

In all of British Columbia there is no city so near to the war as Victoria. About 2,500 soldiers are in training at the Willows, and hundreds are seen on the streets each day, either in marching order or wandering about on leave of absence.

The general stringency of the times has resulted in the Mayor of Victoria and the Reeves of Esquimalt, Saanich and Oak Bay being elected by acclamation.

Following are the members of the Government for this session and their post office addresses:

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Frank Barnard. Private Secretary, H. J. S. Muskett.

Executive Council—Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, the Honourable Henry Essen Young, M. D.; Attorney-General and Commissioner of Fisheries, the Honourable William John Bowser, K. C.; Minister of Lands, the Honourable William Roderick Ross, K. C.; Minister of Finance and Agriculture, the Honourable Price Ellison; Minister of Mines, the Honourable Sir Richard McBride, K.C. (Premier); Minister of Public Works and Railways, the Honourable Thomas Taylor.

Legislative Assembly (elected March 28th, 1912; term expires 1916)—The Honourable David McEwen Eberts, K. C., Speaker.

Members, constituencies represented and post office addresses: Behnsen, Henry Frederick William, Victoria City, Victoria; Bowser, Honourable William John, K. C., Vancouver City, Victoria; Campbell, L. A., Rossland City, Rossland; Callanan, Michael, M. D., Cariboo, Barkerville; Carter-Cotton, Francis L., Richmond, Vancouver; Caven, Thomas Donald, Cranbrook, Cranbrook; Cawley, Samuel Arthur, Chilliwack, Chilliwack; Davey, Frederick, Victoria City, Victoria; Eberts, Hon. David MacEwan. Saanich, Victoria; Ellison, Hon. Price, Okanagan, Victoria; Forster. H. E., Columbia, Golden; Foster W. W.. The Islands, Victoria; Fraser, John Anderson. Cariboo. Quesnel; Gifford, Thomas, New Westminster City. New Westminster; Hayward, William Henry, Cowichan, Duncan; Hunter. William, Slocan, Silverton; Jackson. John Robert. Greenwood. Midway; Lucas, Alexander, Yale, Vancouver; Macgowan. Alexander Henry Boswell. Vancouver City, Vancouver; Mackay, Neil Franklin, Kaslo. Victoria; Manson, Michael, Comox, Union Bay; Manson, William, Skeena, Prince Rupert; Manson, William J., Dewdney, Mission City; Miller, Ernest, Grand Forks, Grand Forks; MacKenzie, Francis James A., Delta, New Westminster; MacLean, W. R., Nelson City, Nelson; McBride, Honourable Sir Richard, K. C., Victoria City, Victoria; McDonald, Archibald, Lillooet, Clinton; McGuire, George Albert, D. D. S., Vancouver City, Vancouver; Place, J. T. W., Nanaimo City, Nanaimo; Pooley, R. H., Esquimalt; Ross, Hon. William Roderick, K. C., Fernie, Fernie; Schofield, James Hargrave, Ymir, Trail; Shatford, Lytton Wilmot, Similkameen, Vancouver; Shaw, James Pearson, Kamloops, Shushwap; Taylor, Hon. Thomas, Revelstoke, Victoria; Thomson, Henry Broughton, Victoria City, Victoria; Tisdall, Charles Edward, Vancouver City, Vancouver; Watson, Henry Holgate, Vancouver City, Vancouver; Williams, Parker, Newcastle, Ladysmith; Wood, J. G. C., Alberni, Alberni; Young, Hon. Henry Esson, M. D., Atlin, Victoria; Thornton Fell, Clerk Legislative Assembly.

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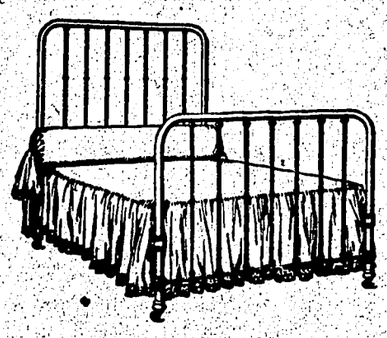

$40000 Stock to Choose From

Come in and talk it over when looking for furniture.

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START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT . . .

by presenting your good wife with an up-to-date motor washing machine and ball-bearing wringer; one of ours will please her.

We have a complete stock of **Clothes Dryers, Washboards, Wash Boilers, Tubs** and **Clothes Pins.**

We deliver promptly.

W. R. Owen & Morrison
The Mt. Pleasant Hardware

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The Pioneer Meat Market
Corner Broadway and Kingsway

For Fresh and Cured Meats go to this Old Reliable Market

It is not excelled for Quality or Prices in Vancouver

This is the Oldest Established Market in Vancouver, an example of "The Survival of the Fittest"

Place : Corner Broadway and Kingsway
Proprietor : FRANK TRIMBLE
Phone : Fairmont 257

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 2569 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.

B. F. Stockton,
Secretary
413 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

S. B. Redburn & CO.

We are offering this week exceptional values in

Ingrain Papers

Now is the time to secure your paper for your front room, dining room or hall and to have them done for the least possible outlay.

Before placing your order for Fall decorations, kindly call or phone

S. B. Redburn & Co.
2317 Main Street — Phone Fair. 998

Prohibition For State Educational Centers

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 15.—Senator Henry Straight introduced a bill today to prevent the granting of licenses and the sale of liquor in any Michigan township, city or village wherein a state school is located.

The bill, in all probability, will be reported out by the liquor committee, with the recommendation that it pass, and the senators are awaiting word from the governor as to whether he will sign such a bill.

As drawn, Senator Straight's bill would make a dry area in several counties where saloons now are doing a thriving business. If the bill is passed, saloons will be driven from Ann Arbor, where the University of Michigan is located; Houghton, where the Michigan College of Mines is situated; Ypsilanti, where the State Normal College is; Marquette, with the northern State Normal; Kalamazoo, with the western State Normal; Flint, the home of the Michigan School for the Deaf; Lansing, where the Michigan School for the Blind is located; Saginaw, with the Employment Institution for the Blind; Coldwater and Big Rapids.

An appeal to Parisiennes has been made by Le Temps to send their woollen petticoats for use by the wounded. Is this innocent Paris editor misinformed, or can it be that in Paris women still wear flannel petticoats? In London they passed hopelessly out of fashion and use several years ago. Persons who claim to be informed assert that of all the details of underraiment that belonged to a woman's wardrobe ten years ago, the only one that survives is the stocking. But I don't know. It's a baffling world.—London Opinion.

Less Opportunities.—Man at Desk—"Why do you claim a trombone player is less of a bore than a pianist?"

Man in Chair—"He is, because he doesn't get the chance. He doesn't find a trombone in every home he visits."

Rod and Gun

January Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont., is out and is a particularly attractive number. The cover cut, which represents a beaver family, was specially designed to illustrate a story by H. Mortimer Batien entitled "Ahmisk the City Maker," descriptive of the everyday life of a particular colony of beavers. Frank Houghton contributes another Carl Erricson story, "Oomingmunk," a dramatic account of the killing of a musk ox in the far north, which is characterized by the same quaint humor as was Houghton's story, "His First Polar Bear," in the December issue. R. J. Fraser writes of "Four Sailors on the Trail" which describes a winter trip by dog team from Cochrane to Rupert House. Other stories and articles there and the regular departments to interest the sportsman who must perforce during the winter months content himself, for the most part, by reading of the experiences of others while seated by his own fireside.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH
Cor. Broadway and Prince Edward St.
Services—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.
Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.
Evening Prayer at 7:30 p.m.
and 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a.m.
Rev. G. H. Wilson, Rector

South Vancouver Undertakers
Hamilton Bros.
We are foremost in our line for MODERATE PRICED FUNERALS
6271 Fraser Street — Phone Fraser 19

SNAP FOR CASH
OR ON TERMS

Four Good Lots at White Rock, B. C.

APPLY TO OWNER, WESTERN CALL
203 KINGSWAY

THE FURNITURE

SOLVED
—AT—
Gardner-Browne's
GREAT JANUARY
Furniture Sale

If you are in the market for Quality Furniture at Slaughtered Prices, you cannot afford to overlook this sale. Take advantage of our tremendous price reductions. Every dollar spent here means money in your pocket.

COME MONDAY FOR BARGAINS.

GARDNER-BROWNE CO., LTD
673-675 Granville Street
Opposite Hudson's Bay Stores.

THE BEST FOOD IS BREAD.

Shelly Bros.
4-X BREAD
IS THE BEST BREAD.

Phone Fairmont 44 *or* **At all Grocers**

For Rent & Sale Cards 10c ea. 3 for 25c

AT HOME
AT THE CLUB
AT THE HOTEL

Ask for Wilkinson's

Tansan

The Health-Giving Natural Mineral Water

Refuse Substitutes

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY — SOLE IMPORTERS

HOTEL
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WASHINGTON, D.C.
HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

Located on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets.
Washington's Newest Hotel.

Ideally situated, within two blocks of the Executive Mansion, only a short walk to the public buildings, shops, theaters and points of historical interest to visitors and tourists.

The famous Indian Grill Room, the beautiful Palm Court, the delightful Tea Room, Grand Pipe Organ (only one of its kind in Washington), and an Orchestra of a superfine order, are attractions greatly appreciated by Powhatan guests.

Rooms with detached bath, $1.50, $2.00 and up.
Rooms with private bath, $2.50, $3.00 and up.

Write for booklet with map.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
Manager.

Ask for special itinerary for Bridal Couples, Conventions, Tourist Parties, Schools and Colleges.

Use Fuel Oil and Save Money

If you are interested in reducing your Fuel Bill, see us. We are saving money for others, and can do the same for you.

We supply and install Fuel Oil Plants of all descriptions. We do not advocate a cheap plant, but we can satisfy you when results are considered.

We have a large number of plants now in operation in hotels, office buildings, apartment houses, schools and colleges.

Fuel Oil Equipment Company
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713 Pacific Bldg. Phone Sey. 3727 Vancouver, B. C.

What Make of Boots

MADE IN B.C. BY BRITISH COLUMBIA WORKMEN

Are you going to wear this winter?

Why

Leckie's, of Course

And I am going to see that my wife buys them for THE BOYS too. They are the best to wear and are made in Vancouver.

Phone Seymour 8171

STOREY & CAMPBELL

518-520 BEATTY ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Light and Heavy Harness, Mexican Saddles, Closed Uppers, Leggins, etc.

A large stock of Trunks and Valises always on hand.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, Etc.

Leather of all kinds. Horse Clothing.

We are the largest manufacturers and importers of Leather Goods in B. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FLOUR IS CHEAP

98 lb. Sack for - - - - - $3.50

WE GUARANTEE THIS TO BE NO. 1 BREAD FLOUR.
Only a Few Sacks Left. Order at Once.

We have just received a carload of Shuswap Timothy Hay. This hay is fresh and green and equal to Idaho.

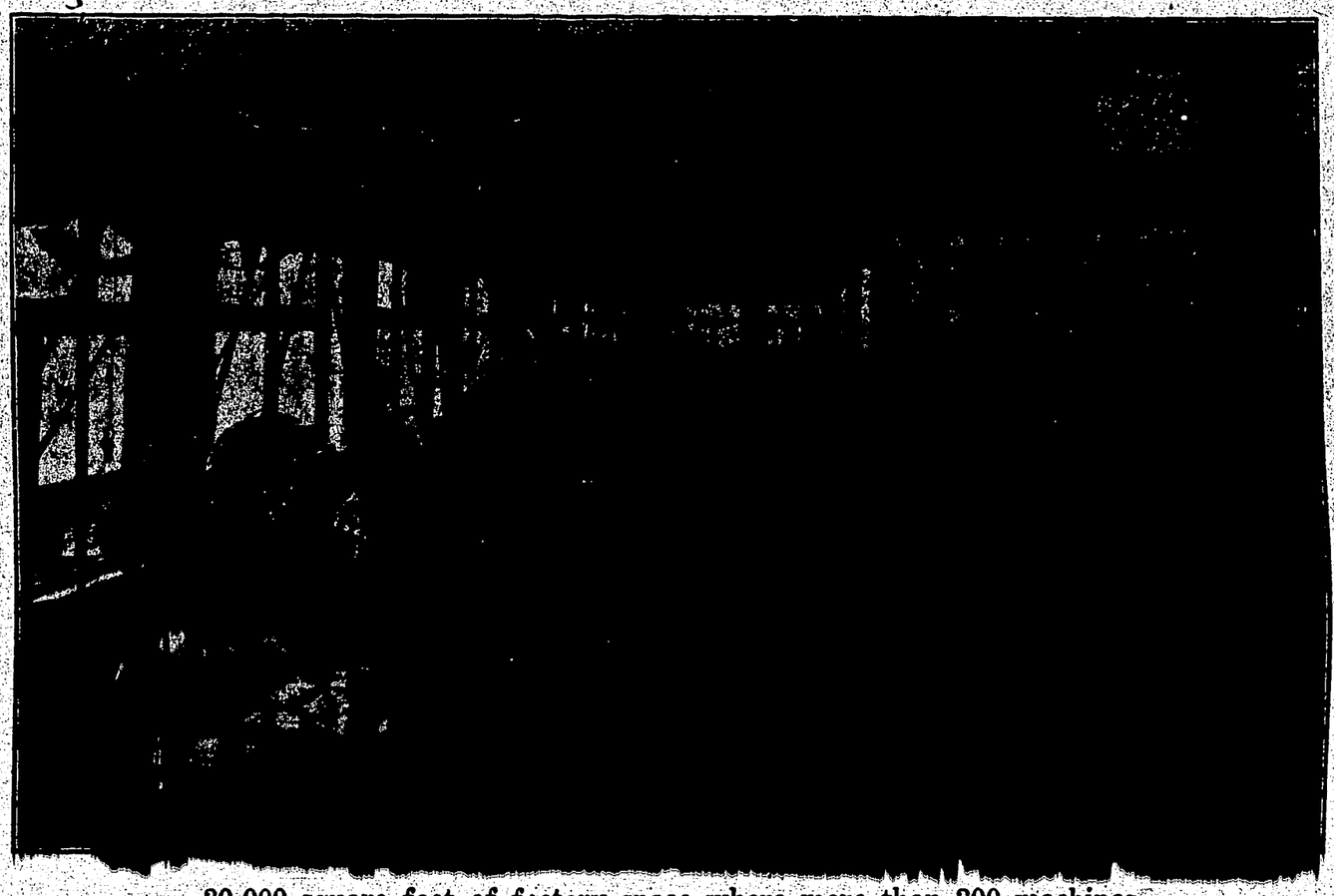
Our Poultry Supplies are a revelation. We welcome your enquiries.

F. T. Vernon

Phones Fairmont 878-896 255 Broadway East

Our Vancouver Industries

FACTORY OF J. LFCKIE & CO.



30,000 square feet of factory space where more than 300 machines and 125 hands are turning out 125 pairs of shoes per day. Present possible output 1000 pairs per day.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO CANADIAN FARMERS

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO HORSE BREEDING.

The progress that has been attained in the past in Canadian horse breeding has been due largely to individual effort. To the few who have done so much for the advancement of the industry every credit is due. Through the lack, however, of concerted action and co-operative measures on a large scale amongst the breeders, the business has not progressed as rapidly as could be desired.

The want of proper organization, except in the more favored districts, has prevented the farmers generally from securing the services of good breeding sires. In a majority of sections, breeders wishing to grade up their horses are forced to use whatever stallions may, by chance, stand for service in their district. Many of these are faulty in conformation and lack in quality, while others, though of better type, remain, either through insufficient patronage or because of failure to leave colts, but a single season in each district. The fact also that there has been no systematic adherence to the use of one breed suggests another reason for the lack of progress in the breeding of high class animals.

It must be recognized further, that the owner of a valuable horse, after paying for maintenance, insurance, interest on investment and the expense entailed in the collection of his fees, has frequently little left from his outlay, particularly in districts where he has to compete with grade and scrub stallions standing for service at a very low fee. As a result, really high class stallions can be maintained only in districts where the breeding of horses has been given serious and progressive attention.

In view of these considerations, the Minister of Agriculture proposes to enter upon a policy which may serve to place the horse breeding industry in Canada in a position comparable to that which it has attained in Great Britain and other European countries. It is believed that by encouraging the organization of breeders' clubs and by enabling such clubs to procure the services of good breeding stallions under favorable financial conditions, the assistance in this direction can best be provided. The encouragement of community breeding will, naturally, of itself, be productive of useful results. The payment to community organizations of a part of the service fee will, it is expected, give a permanent stimulus to the hiring of the best stallions that may be procured, and, at the same time, promote the development of a comprehensive movement in the interests of this important national industry.

Stated briefly, the scheme is as follows: The farmers of any district, wishing to work for the betterment of horse breeding by encouraging the use of sound, individually excellent pure bred sires, may form a breeders' club for the purpose of hiring a pure bred stallion for the benefit of the members. These breeders' clubs, by organizing under and adopting the constitution and by-laws and conforming to the various rules and regulations governing this grant, may participate in the Federal assistance given to such clubs. This consists in paying practically 25 per cent. of the service fees on a guaranteed number of mares.

The Exception — With a view to encourage the breeding of remounts, the portion paid by the Live Stock Branch to Clubs hiring suitable thoroughbred stallions shall be 40 per cent on all mares except thoroughbred mares.

For the booklet on Federal assistance and all other information address the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION.

The Duty and Opportunity of Canadian Farmers.

The First Agricultural Conference will be held in the Winter Fair Building, Ottawa, on Wednesday, January 20th, at 1.30 o'clock.

The conference will be presided over by Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and will be addressed by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada. The discussion will be led by Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont., and Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

The conference is held under the direction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and is the first of a series which are being arranged for throughout Canada, to explain and discuss conditions in countries where live stock and agricultural production will be affected by the war.

Much valuable information has been collected, with the view of presenting to farmers and business men the necessity of extending our agricultural production, in order, through the development of our own resources, to take advantage of the opportunity of establishing an extensive export trade, and, at the same time, to discharge our duty to the Empire by providing a more adequate supply of foodstuffs for the sustenance of its army and its people. Farmers are urged to be present in large numbers to participate in this conference. It is their privilege as citizens of this Dominion to render a very effective service to the Mother Country during the coming year. What is to be done and how to do it will be fully discussed at the Ottawa meeting.

THE BURSIL LIBRARY BY-LAW

It is regretable that the South Vancouver electors did not sufficiently support the Library Bylaw on Saturday last.

Libraries and such institutes as the public spirited men and women of South Vancouver have at great sacrifice been endeavoring to establish at Collingwood grow generally out of some conspicuous personality upon whose heart the main burden of the institution is laid.

This, it is well known now, has been essentially the case with the Bursill Library. Mr. J. Francis Bursill, a septuagenarian, has borne this load since the start under difficulties that would have discouraged many a man in full vigor of life. Mr. Bursill has had the support of a number of representative men and women from all over the municipality, and his supporters have been steadily growing in number and in zeal. Distinguished and early history as our Collingwood Institute to make plain what the Bursill Library may grow to when Vancouver comes into its own.

Then again, objection has been taken to the present location, but a sufficient reply to this is that the library building is within three minutes walk of the depot on the interurban, and that when Greater Vancouver has been built, as we all believe it will be some day, the Bursill Library will find itself in the very centre of the great city of twelve miles square.

The beginnings are small and despised by many opportunists who can see no further than the financial stringency of the present and to whom the empty dinner pail bulks as the only factor in the case, but we are glead to learn by the returns that over 1,000 voters in South Vancouver are impressed with the truth that "man shall not live by bread alone," and many amongst the 1,000 have been hard hit by the present stringency.

We would suggest as a feasible way out that every one who voted for the bylaw should evidence his or her faith by sending in one dollar as a subscription to raise the mortgage and set the library free of debt. We suggested this to but one party and he said, "Put me down for $10."

The Western Call and any of the Vancouver dailies will be glad to receive your subscription, and have one and all very liberally consented to support the movement.

men and women from all quarters of our province have visited the institution and testified to its value as an educational and reference library.

It must be borne in mind that the library and institute is in its infancy, struggling hard for a bare existence, and that it is a pioneer in our province, the first library to establish itself from private initiative.

We have only to recall the fact that almost all the great libraries of the world have had just such a beginning

IN EUROPE THE WAR

Has not affected the quality of Printing turned out by our plant. Our high standard is still maintained, in spite of the fact that prices of raw materials have risen considerably.

When you place an order with us you can depend on having it delivered in the shortest possible time, consistent with the best of workmanship and accuracy.

Terminal City Press, Ltd.

203 Kingsway

Phone Fairmont 1140

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.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Half Regular Prices

AT THE RED ARROW STORES

This means

$18.00	Suits and Overcoats	for	$ 9.00
20.00	"	"	"	"	10.00
25.00	"	"	"	"	12.50
20.00	"	"	"	"	15.00
35.00	"	"	"	"	17.50

These prices do not apply to Suits and Overcoats in the store, but they do apply to all broken lines.

It will pay you to buy now even for future use.

All garments are marked in plain figures—you can see just what you save.

Look for the big Red Arrow sign. Remember the address.

J. N. HARVEY, LIMITED

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

125-127 HASTINGS ST. W. Also 616 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

GOOD FOR THE GIRLS.

At Vassar College the girls lately "took stock" and found that they were spending for organized pleasure—dances, class suppers, tree ceremonies, and the like—more than $17,000 a year. When they learned that the sum would give fifty-eight girls an income of $6.00 a week or maintain a number of hospital beds, they resolved to save a good part of the expenditure and devote it to some work of definite usefulness.

A THOUSAND TO ONE!

A Copenhagen despatch informs us that 1,000 German papers have been forced to cease publication owing to the war—and still the Vancouver Truth holds on!

VALUE OF CROPS.

Computed at average local market prices the values of the crops in 1914 were as follows: Wheat $196,418,000, oats $151,811,000, barley $21,557,000, rye $1,679,300, peas $4,895,000, beans $1,884,300, buckwheat $6,213,000, mixed grains $10,759,400, flax $7,368,000, and corn for husking $9,808,000. For all field crops, including root and fodder crops, the total value amounts to $639,061,300, as compared with $552,771,500 in 1913, the increase of $86,289,800 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

GENERAL JOFFRE---MILITARY GENIUS---BUT NOT DICTATOR

France has produced in this war a military genius who has no ambition to become a military dictator.

This is an anomaly in the country's history, but General Joffre is an anomaly in many respects. He now is the most interesting personality in France, the absolute ruler of its inhabitants.

Military law has superseded civil law, and a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the land. Yet this autocrat, who holds his country's salvation or destruction in the hollow of his hand, is a simple, kindly, honest gentleman, who shuns publicity, popularity, or riches, giving his life and talents in the supreme hour of need. If he lacks the glamour of Napoleon or Bismarck, his countrymen have invested him with a rare measure of confidence and affection.

Joseph Joffre—he has but one Christian name—is in his sixty-third year, having been born on January 12, 1852, in the little town of Rivesaftes, in the Department of the Eastern Pyrenee, close to the Spanish frontier.

His father belonged to the police force and served some years as a gendarme. Joffre's personality is known through picture postcards and illustrated papers, but none of his portraits does him justice. He is one of those who "take" badly. His strong point—presence—cannot be adequately conveyed by the camera. Simplicity and straightforwardness of manner are what strike one most when meeting him for the first time.

Picture a man somewhat above the average height—he stands five feet nine and a half inches in his stockings—of great width of shoulder, deep-chested, and as straight as a dart. He is free of all movement or gesture suggestive of set military training, yet he moves with an alertness which bespeaks a nature given to decisive action. He has an odd habit of jerking forward, ever so slightly, the left elbow when "making a point" in argument.

His physiognomy when in repose is almost that of a child. A broad forehead, eyes which seem sometimes blue, sometimes hazel, looking through you as he quietly waits to hear you out. A strong mouth with rather large lips overhung with a busy moustache now fairly white. A deep dimple overshadowed by a firm chin; ears small and lying close to the head; a sunburnt complexion still wonderfully fresh; the whole face singularly free from deep lines for a man of his age and strenuous life white hair thick over his massive brow; head erect on a short, thick-set neck; eyebrows bushy and prominent; the face almost a perfect oval. The expression is that of a man who carries out everything on the famous Latin precept, "Gentle in manner, strong in action."

Last, but not least—Joffre turns the scale at 182 pounds. His muscles are as firm as those of an athlete; his capacity for physical exercise is that of a man twenty years younger.

By nature he is reserved. He will sit for hours without speaking, and when he does talk it is in a voice low and slow. Only in the intimacy of the modest little "hotel" in the Rue Michel-Ange at Passy, where he has lived many years with his wife and her three children, the offspring of her first and long-ago divorced husband, does he unbend.

His features express thought rather than the habit of command, but their chief charm is that they distinctly tell you the General is a man of heart. Indeed, those who know him well hold that to this quality of heart is indirectly due the slowness of the military operations in Northern France. Unlike Emperor William and his myrmidon generals, Joffre shrinks from uselessly sacrificing soldiers' lives, hence the defensive and cautious character of the trench war he is still tenaciously and patiently carrying on.

THE INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENT

BY DR. WILLIAM HEALY

The City of Chicago has been conducting a series of experiments in three great laboratories that are connected with the Juvenile Court, under the direction of Dr. William Healy, with the psycopathic laboratory of the Municipal Court, with Dr. Hickson at its head, and the child study department of the public school system, in charge of Dr. McMillan. The object is the study of the causes of crime and delinquency in both adults and children, and the discovery of remedies and proper methods of handling individual cases.

It has to do not only with real delinquents and law breakers, but with children who are backward in their studies and inclined to play truant.

Dr. Healy has brought out a book entitled "The Individual Delinquent," that gives the most important results of the vast amount of research work which has been done in the last few years.

It is the first text and reference book on the subject ever published in any language. It is intended for study and use by judges and court officials, the heads of reformatories and penal institutions, psychologists, physicians, religious leaders, school teachers and parents.

During the last five years thousands of juvenile delinquents or petty criminals have passed under Dr. Healy's expert hands. Of 1,000 of these cases he has made a most careful and intensive study. Some of the conclusions he reaches are in radical difference with those of other authorities.

Dr. Healy's first conclusion is the absolute necessity of detailed study of each individual case. He decries the idea of grouping all delinquents into a few clearly defined classes. He doubts if any set theory of crime can ever be successfully maintained. He laughs at the often made statement that "crime is a disease."

In spite of the present tendency to turn penal institutions into simple and more or less pleasant reformatory institutions, Dr. Healy finds, as a result of all his first hand investigations, that punishment is still necessary.

"Our studies do not show any desirability of eliminating punishment as such," he says, "nor do they prove in any way that punishment of offenders is not a deterrent to some who might otherwise commit crime. . . . It certainly is the sincere opinion of many offenders that if punishment were more swiftly and surely carried out its deterrant effect would be commensurably greater. . . . Observation of the effects of simple rewards and disciplines in modifying the conduct of many of the actually insane or feeble minded leaves no room for doubt that even in these cases the apprehension of future discomfort is often a deterrant of misbehavior. . . . Reformation as the sole basis of penal system is an untenable principle."

Some rather startling results are found by Dr. Healy in his study of 1,000 cases of young people, who repeatedly have been brought before the Juvenile Court. He does not find, for instance, that poverty on the part of the family is a very large factor in causing delinquency of the child.

Most significant of all, in view of the present day tendency of many psychologists to classify a majority of criminals as mental defectives, is the finding of Dr. Healy, made after exhaustive study, that 581 of the 1,000 criminals he studied had fair or better native mental ability, a considerable number in fact having a native mental equipment above the average.

Of the subnormal mentally he found but 247, including 89 morons and only eight imbeciles.

And of the so-called "moral imbecile—the person congentially unable to tell right from wrong, but otherwise normal—he has never been able to discover a single case.

Incidentally he adds his testimony to that of other scientists as to the evil effects of alcohol on the social and individual life.

"If we could with one blow do away with the use of alcohol the number of annual convictions would be reduced by one-fifth.