Hon. R. M. Eberts
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Did Germans Plan to Exterminate Belgians? Page Four

Record-Breaking Evangelistic Meetings Being Held in Philadelphia by Billy Sunday---Needed in New York

Attorney-General Bowser Silences His Critics in Fighting Speech

RECORD-BREAKING "SUNDAY" MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA

Billy Sunday, the Evangelist, is holding meetings in Philadelphia. The special tabernacle erected for the purpose seats 60,000 people, and is reported by the Philadelphia papers as full to capacity at every service. The meetings are at 2.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Thousands of people come to the tabernacle in the morning and stay till evening service is over. The last Philadelphia paper to hand (January 29) reports 5,000 people in their seats at noon. At 1.30 came the rush of "reserved seat" holders, and at 2.00 p.m. not more than 1,000 seats had to be filled.

This Philadelphia meeting is a record breaker in modern religious services as far as we know.

The largest meetings ever addressed by D. L. Moody were held in the Agricultural Hall, London, which seated 30,000 people. This is doubled today in Philadelphia, and thousands are turned away at almost every meeting.

On Thursday, 28th January, a special train from New York City brought a delegation of 400 New York ministers to the Sunday meeting. The train was arranged for and paid for by one of the New York papers, who thus entertained the "clergy."

The delegation from New York consisted of a representative gathering of Greater New York preachers, with such men as Dr. Eaton of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and Bishop Rudolph of the Reformed Episcopal Church, among them.

The object of their coming was to lay before Rev. William Sunday the need of New York City and ask him to consider a "call" to work in that place.

Rev. S. S. Young, D.D., head of the delegation introduced the matter and spoke as follows:

"Seven years ago it was my privilege to entertain at luncheon yourself and eighteen new converts following your address to ministers in Pittsburg, an address criticized so adversely as to cause the officers of the church in which the meeting was held to pass a resolution intended to prevent such a calamity in the future.

"One year ago you were preaching daily in that same church. Five hundred members have been added to it and tens of thousands to other churches as fruit of your Pittsburg campaign.

"The pastor of that church goes up and down the land, testifying to the character revolution wrought in multitudes of lives during those few weeks.

"This is typical of the change of mind on the part of conservative Christian people when they actually know you and your work. Here are nearly 400 representative preachers of New York City. As goes New York, so in considerable measure goes America. The best people on the continent live in New York. The worst people on the continent live in New York. A mighty host of ministers and laymen entreat you to come and help transform the worst into the best.

"Our city has been the goal of each national evangelist. Hither came Moody the winter after Philadelphia. Here, Finney climaxed his career.

"Some of our spiritual leaders still hesitate to extend this invitation. They need to see and believe. What you have done for temperance, what your efforts have accomplished among those whom the rest of us do not reach, the way the religious forces gather about you in heart-to-heart contact with non-churchgoing masses, your arresting and understandable speech, your sincerity, bravery, tenderness, humor, your unique and lovable personality, your faith in God and His gospel, **have made you the foremost prophet of the common people.**

"This tremendous responsibility, we pray you may continue to bear in humble fidelity to the Great Master. Should you falter or misstep, an audible groan would rise from tens of millions. By God's grace and the supplications of believers you shall not fail; but your path shall be as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day.'"

Needed in New York.

A unanimity of opinion prevailed among them that Sunday is not only much needed, but is much wanted in New York, and Rev. S. E. Young, D.D., pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, and chairman of the New York City Go-to-Church Committee, sounded the keynote of the expressions of opinions given during the trip from New York when he said:

"An overwhelming majority of New York preachers and churches will soon extend to Mr. Sunday an invitation to conduct a revival campaign in Greater New York."

It was learned that Rev. Edward H. Emett, one of Sunday's assistants, is to visit New York before the end of the week for the express purpose of looking over possible sites for a mammoth tabernacle, equipped with special acoustic devices, which the New Yorkers hope to see erected there.

A large open space back of the Grand Central station has already been considered, and Rev. Charles L. Goodell, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, who is organizing a committee to prepare plans for the advent of Sunday in New York, is said to have already had another excellent site offered to him.

Paterson Gives Up Claim.

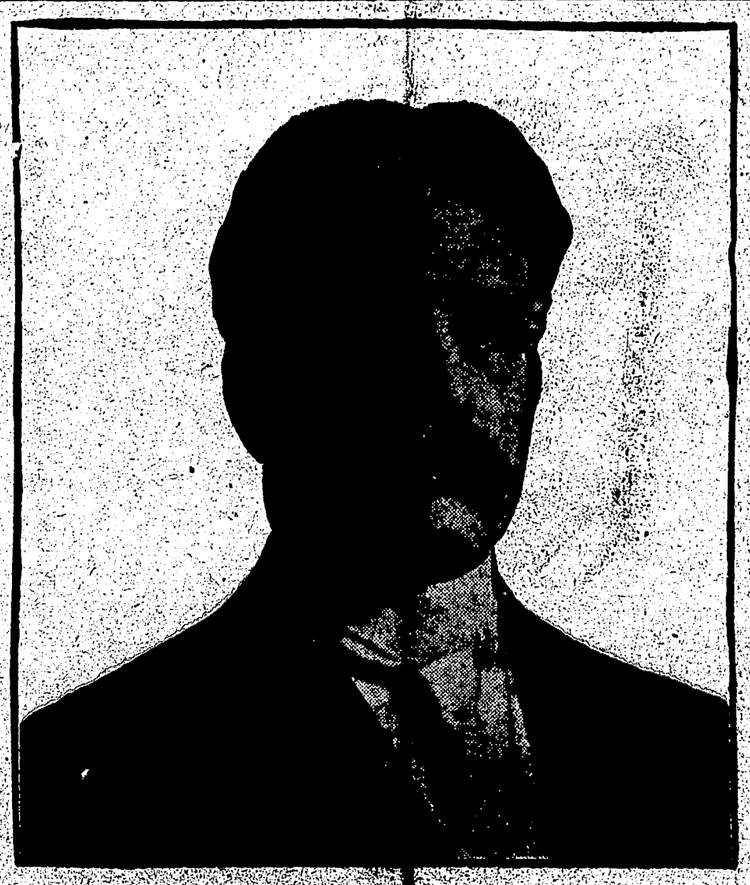
Wealthy churchmen of New York have also signified their intention of making substantial contributions to the $150,000 fund which the New Yorkers propose to raise to insure the construction of what they plan to make the biggest tabernacle Sunday has ever preached in.

It is stated that Paterson, where Sunday is scheduled to go for a six weeks' campaign after he concludes the present one in this city, has intimated its willingness to give way to New York and thereby contribute to the success of the plan to have Sunday conduct a great revival in what he has described as the "modern Sodom and Gomorrah."

The success of this plan will probably hinge upon the conference that Rev. Dr. Goodell's committee will soon hold with the evangelist. At this conference the plan will be fully discussed, and Sunday will learn whether, as he has stipulated, the clergy of New York are unanimous in wanting him to go there.

The delegation of New York ministers which came here today to hear Sunday preach is one of the most representative bodies of its kind, Rev. Dr. Young explained, that has ever assembled anywhere to give impetus to church work.

And this is the man "called" to a specific work by the churches in the largest cities of this continent and of the world, that was refused a



SIR R. L. BORDEN, Premier of Canada,
Who Gives Notice of a Bill for $100,000,000, Appropriation for War.

THE SECOND WAR SESSION

The second war session was opened Wednesday at Ottawa with all due ceremony. Khaki was abandoned and a brilliant display of uniforms was the result. Admirals, Major-Generals, Lieutenant-Colonels and one Honorary Colonel with many lesser officers in full uniform adorned the scene, and when the members were summoned to the Senate to listen to the Speech from the Throne by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught the effect was one of unusual brilliance.

The Speech from the Throne related entirely to the war. No other legislation was foreshadowed. It was as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons — During the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of war, the people of Canada have given most abundant and convincing evidence of their firm loyalty to our sovereign and of their profound devotion to the institutions of the British Empire.

"Since I last addressed you, a Canadian expeditionary force of more than 30,000 men has been safely dispatched across the Atlantic, and after arriving in the British Isles has been engaged in completing the necessary training before proceeding to the front.

"Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather conditions which have prevailed in the British Isles, the training has proceeded satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that the force will very shortly take its place in the field of action.

"The earnest and resolute spirit of patriotism which animates the whole Dominion has evoked a magnificent response to the call for service beyond the seas. Large forces have been organized, from which further contingents are ready to be dispatched as soon as the necessary arrangements for receiving them and completing their training can be consummated.

"Notwithstanding the inevitable disturbance of trade which was created by the outbreak of war on so vast a scale, the financial and business conditions of the Dominion have shown great stability; and on the whole the country has adapted itself to the new conditions in a very effective way.

"My advisers will submit for your consideration measures rendered necessary for the participation of this Dominion in the great task which our Empire has undertaken in this war.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The accounts of the last fiscal year will be laid before you immediately, and the estimates for the next fiscal year willbe submitted without delay. You will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for effective aid in the conduct of the war.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,—Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The strong unity of purpose which inspires His Majesty's Dominions gives us the firm assurance that the cause for which this war has been undertaken will be maintained to an honorable and successful issue. I commend to your favorable consideration the measures which will be submitted to you for aiding that great purpose, and I pray that the Divine blessing may be vouchsafed to your deliberations."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BOWSER QUICKLY SILENCES HIS CRITICS

On Thursday afternoon the Hon. W. J. Bowser replied to his political foes in deep earnest. The gallery was packed to the limit, and the Attorney-General was at his very best. He gave the lie direct and in the most completely convincing manner to the calumnious statements first published in the "Chinook," going into the most minute details of the Government's relation to the Dominion Trust and citing example after example in the various provinces of Canada in support of the legislation effected in B. C.

(Continued on Page 5)

The War

The forts of the Dardanelles are slowly being reduced by the Franco-British fleet and soon one of the most acute problems of the war will come up for settlement, "What is to be done with Con-

THE WAR

The German-Turkish attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal has not yet developed seriously. An action has been fought at El Kantara, four miles south of Port Said, and the enemy defeated and driven off, leaving their dead and wounded and a small number of prisoners in our hands.

The number of the attacking army is variously estimated at 1,200, 12,000 and 120,000 men. Whatever the Turkish force may be, it appears that Britain has in Egypt an expeditionary force numbering more than 100,000 men.

Cairo has become a lively city, with a British army whose men have more than $25,000 a day to spend. Aside from assuring the defence of the canal, the sending of the Australian Contingent is a shrewd political move.

The Indian Contingent in Europe is drawn entirely from the Mohammedan peoples in India and the advent of thousands of devout Mohammedans, eager to fight against the Sultan of Turkey and to uphold British rule, has completed the overthrow of German intrigue for a "holy war" against the Allies.

Add to the fighting power of the British Expeditionary Force in Egypt the backing of the combined French and British fleets and the safety of the great eastern trade route seems reasonably assured.

The position in the great conflict for the world's liberties of Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Italy are not yet clearly defined, but the British Government seems now to be fairly confident of the final outcome on this point. Already Roumania has been granted a large loan and the three great powers, Britain, France and Russia, are now preparing for a huge joint loan in order to finance those powers that will shortly join them in the effort to destroy the scientific barbarism with which Germany is to enslave the world.

The astounding feature of this world conflict is the attitude of the United States, in spite of the accumulated evidence of a gigantic conspiracy to subborn the interests and liberties of the world to the insensate pride of the German race.

The Ship Purchase Bill has had a stormy time in the House at Washington during the week and will not go through without amendment which President Wilson has signified his willingness to accept. The argument has turned on the fact that to purchase the German interned steamers would be to purchase a quarrel with every ship. The possibility of war with Britain over the "right of search" and the purchase of ships has been the theme of almost every American paper during the week.

American sentiment and especially that of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan seems to be assuredly pro-British; indeed, it would be hard to imagine anything else, but political necessities are hard things to combat, and the German-Irish vote in the U. S. A. is that of a wealthy, politically powerful and united faction. The outlook, therefore, whilst hopeful is not altogether without clouds in this direction.

Both the Dacia and the Wilhelmina are now at sea and any day may bring forth a decidedly complicated situation.

Germany has now put in her long threatened attack on British shipping. The waters surrounding the British Isles are declared in the war zone and vessels of commerce as well as war vessels are now subject to attack and destruction without formal ontice. Already five British coasting vessels have been sunk by German submarines, and much interruption of coasting traffic has taken place. A German submarine is located in Liverpool Bay but still at large. What measures the Admiralty are taking to meet this new feature of naval warfare are not of course made public, but Britain has confidence in "Jackie" Fisher.

The First Canadian Contingent is now either in France or on the eve of departure for active service. Enlistment for the Third Canadian Contingent is now begun and Parliament is asked for $100,000,000 for this year's war expenses.

Rumor has it that in March Lord Kitchener will go to the front and take supreme command of the British infantry, whilst Field Marshall French devotes himself to the cavalry movements.

The situation in Poland remains unchanged. In East Prussia the Russian forces are exerting increased pressure with some little success. The struggle in the Carpathians and on the Bukovina and Transylvanian frontiers remains undecided. The Austrian troops hitherto acting against Servia have been transferred to Hungary's threatened eastern borders and Servia gets a much needed breathing spell.

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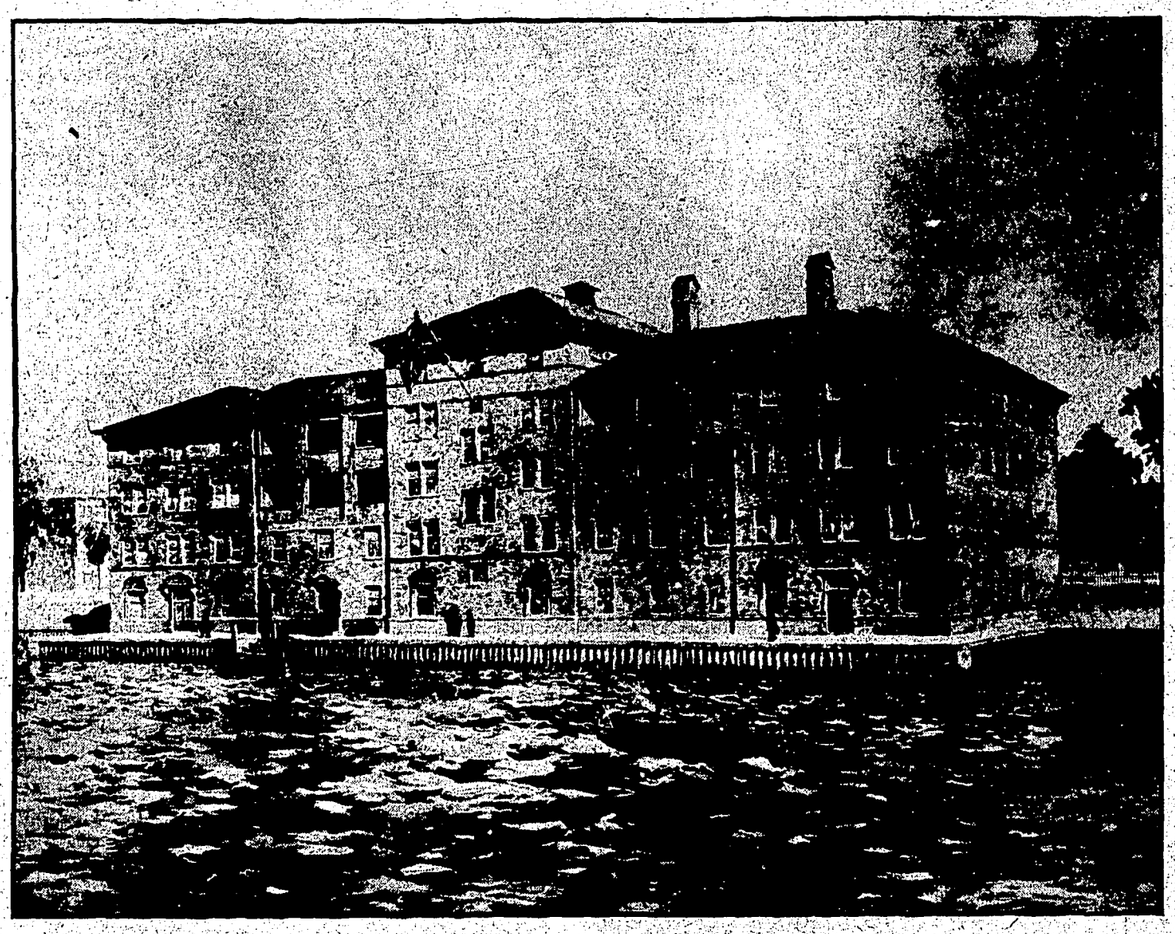

The New Detention Building, Vancouver.

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

POULTRY NOTES

PROPER DIETING AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

Maximum egg production is largely controlled by the method of feeding as well as by the nature of the foods given. In the first place, if a hen is expected to lay well she must be kept in a healthy condition. Egg production depends upon the condition of the ovaries, which in turn depends upon the health of the hen. One of the prime factors in feeding is to compel the birds to take plenty of exercise. The litter in the house should be eight or ten inches deep, and the grain should be scattered in this whenever it is fed. It is a good practice to stir up the litter frequently with a fork. This will prevent the straw or whatever is used for litter from becoming packed down solid, and will also compel the birds to scratch for the grain.

The birds must be well fed on good feeds. Heavy egg production is quite a strain upon the system, and in order to keep it up the hen must receive the best of attention.

The diet of the hen may be simple, but it should be wholesome. The hen must be given plenty of feed, and as much variety as possible. All foods serve various purposes in the production of eggs. Part of the food a hen receives furnishes energy to carry on the various functions of the body; part of the food furnishes energy to keep the body warm; another part of the food serves to build up the tissues and organs, and to keep them in repair; still another part of the food supplies material for egg production. The amount of food over and above that required for the maintenance ration constitutes the egg producing ration. For this purpose those foods must be given which are known to be good egg producers.

Most of the food consists of whole and ground grains. Wheat, corn and oats are the three best whole grains. Wheat is used to a greater extent than is any other poultry food. It is one of the most complete egg producing foods. Corn is also an excellent grain, particularly for winter feeding. It tends to keep the laying stock in good condition during the extremely cold weather. Oats, particularly when they are of good quality, make a very valuable poultry food. On the other hand, oats of poor quality are rather objectionable, since they have a comparatively large percentage of hulls. They may be fed in various forms, but they are best relished when rolled out flat. In this form we call them rolled oats, and it is surprising to find what large quantities the birds will consume. They like them in this form better than in any other, and they will even eat more whole rolled oats than various dry mashes.

The practice of Macdonald College is to feed a whole grain ration of one-half wheat and one-half corn during the winter months. If the corn is cracked it will give the hens more exercise than when fed whole. This grain mixture is scattered in the litter morning and evening, and the litter is kept in such a condition that considerable scratching is necessary. Enough grain is fed in the morning to keep the hens busy for several hours. In the evening they are given practically all the grain they will piek up before going to roost. There are many poultrymen who are not able to feed their flock the proper amount of grain from time to time. On the other hand, there are some poultrymen who believe in feeding a definite quantity of grain at each feeding. It is far better to feed the birds about what they want from time to time, and since they will eat more at one feeding than another it is practically impossible to state definitely any specific amount which the flock should be given for each feeding. A very simple way of finding out whether the birds are being fed properly or not is to brush away some of the litter; then blow the chaff and dust away, and if corn or wheat can be seen on the bare spot of the floor the hens are being fed too heavily. They should be made to clean everything up before being fed again. —M. A. Jull, Macdonald College.

* * *

FEATHER-EATING.

Feather-eating is nothing more or less than a vicious habit, brought on in nearly every case as a result of accident, but said sometimes to be due to want of sufficient animal food. As a matter of fact, it occurs, as a rule, amongst poultry which are penned up closely together, and rarely makes its appearance on farms, or under other conditions than those of close confinement, unless it be introduced into such places by some mischevious bird which has acquired the habit elsewhere. The trouble usually takes the form of plucking the feathers from the head and neck, and when once it gets well started and all the birds have learned to do it, a whole flock of poultry will very soon present a ragged, unhealthy appearance as though they were suffering from some disease. It makes its appearance generally as the result of accidents. Two cocks will fight and the blood from their combs will run down the neck and hackle feathers, and the hens, liking the taste of the blood, will set to work to pick it off, and in so doing will often rip out some of the small feathers and thus start the skin bleeding. One thing leads to another, and soon they get to know that by plucking out small feathers they get a certain matter which suits their taste. Birds in confinement are naturally more likely to start this than other birds, and the remedy in that case is to give them some granulated meat so that there may be no question of their having an insufficient supply of animal food.

At the same time some occupation should be found for them which will distract their attention from the vicious habit referred to, and such occupation can take the shape of giving them a cabbage suspended from a string, so that they have to jump up to reach it, and also by giving them some chaff to scratch amongst for small grain. If possible, discover which is the ringleader and break her neck—then the trouble may be nipped in the bud. When it gets a firm hold it is dififcult to check, and the only plan that can be suggested is to apply something of a nauseous character to the feathers, such, for instance, as a solution of quassia, or a little solution of bitter aloes, so as to discourage the other birds from attempting to pluck out the feathers. The objection to things like aloes is that they stain the plumage, but it is a question of Hobson's choice, for something must be done or the birds' necks will be stripped until they are absolutely naked. It is also a very bad thing for poultry to swallow feathers, which may cause congestion of the crop, and to give rise to further difficulty.

NOT AS SHE INTENDED — There recently came to a fashionable shop a daughter of a man whose wealth had been acquired within very recent years. The young woman was disposed to patronise the salesman and rejected a number of classy slippers he produced for her approval. Finally, she said: "I think, perhaps, I shall take these two pairs. But Louis XV. heels are too high for me. Give me a size lower —or, say, perhaps Louis XIII. will be high enough."

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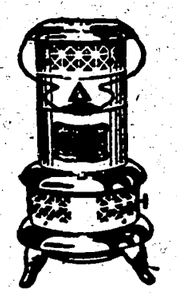

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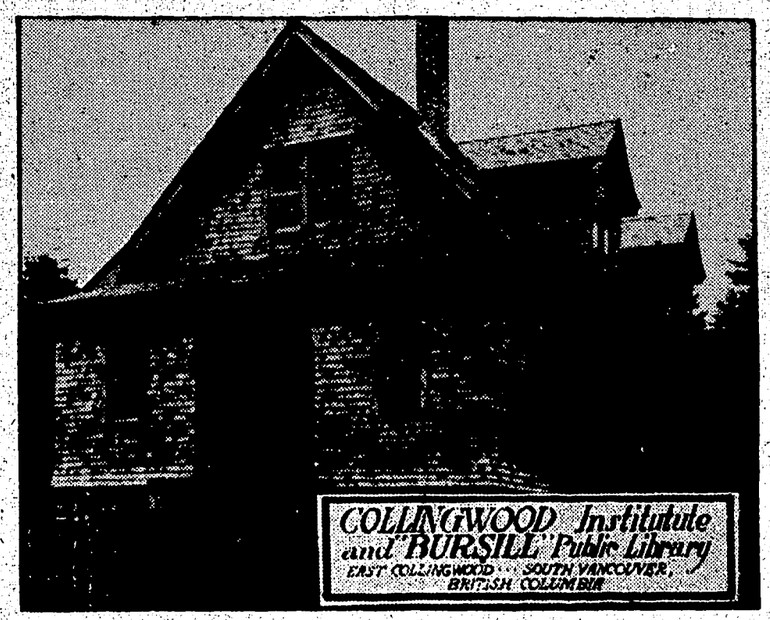

THE BEBT WE OWE TO BOOKS

The literary and debating society of the McGill College had a treat the other evening when Mr. J. Francis Bursill of Collingwood, gave an address on "Some Famous Men and the Debt They Owed to Books."

From a wide range of literature Mr. Bursill quoted the words of gifted men in praise of literature. Said the lecturer:

Ever ready to acknowledge the debt he owed to books was Lord Macaulay, who was an omniverous reader of even ephemeral literature. In his days and right up to my own days of early manhood, songs and ballads were printed on long slips of paper in coarse type—they were sold for one cent each. Macaulay, knowing how these ballads truly reflected the spirit of the time, bought them by the handful, read them as he went along the street, and once found himself followed by a crowd that wondered when he would start singing. Here is the beautiful eulogy he uttered on books, as reported by Walter Bagett: "Here are the old friends who are never seen with new faces, who are the same in wealth and poverty, in glory and obscurity." In the dead there is no rivalry. In the dead there is no change. Plato is never sullen, Cervantes is never petulant, Demosthenes never comes unseasonably, Dante never stops too long. No difference of opinion can alienate Cicero. No heresy can excite the horror of Bossuett."

Speaking of libraries Mr. Bursill said:

The whole prosperity which many men possess is their time, and in the economy and right use of this lies their only road to success. Our artisan youth can spend their time in no better way than in the perusal of sound literature. The experience of many librarians is that the most ardent patron of the best literature is the man who in one sense or another earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Speaking of works of fiction he said:

What harm will happen to the man who has been toiling all day in a busy workshop, if at night he spends an hour or two in watching the wild waves with Paul Dombey, or wandering through green fields with little Nell and her grandfather. I have never yet met a man who has become an intemperate through joining in the revels of Bob Sawyer's Party, or whose morals have been undermined by the blandishments of Fanny Squeers or Mrs. Gamp.

I certainly would not deprive a son or daughter of mine of the pleasure of reading good novels, believing that in them are found splendid ideals of manly and womanly worth. Deny a living imagination, a cultivated intelligence, good works of fiction, and you deny it the brightest and most attractive form of "truth" for human nature is ever true, and no healthier ocupation can the mind have than studying human nature in its highest and noblest aspect. Writers of fiction have set themselves the task of showing that the vehicle they employ, without being dry and tedious, can be rendered serviceable to every noble principle. Novels can convey many abiding and generous lessons; they have interested the good feelings of humanity, and "gained over the imagination to the side of virtue, and without crushing the passions directed them aright." The objection that novels are not "true" is an absurd one, if urged by a person who would read history or biography. That which was history yesterday, a Carlyle, may relegate to the regions of mischevious myth tomorrow; but "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Jane Eyre" and "Adam Bede" will be "true" as long as a human heart beats in a human bosom.

* * *

Letters of Appreciation

Editor Western Call.

Dear Sir: I am enclosing herewith $10.00 as my contribution toward the worthy attempt to acquire title to the "Bursill Institute." When I consented three years ago to act as co-trustee for this institute, I then believed and still believe that it was a move in the right direction, and was prepared to give my services to foster anything for the benefit of the community.

I am glad that there are public spirited citizens who are showing a keen interest in the endeavor to accomplish that which we hoped to accomplish three years ago, that is, acquire for the people, free of encumbrance, an institute of this kind which is spoken highly of and is appreciated by the resident district in which it is situated.

Wishing you every success,
I am, yours truly,
EUGENE CLEVELAND.

Editor Western Call.

Dear Sir: Would you be good enough to place the enclosed $10 to the credit of the Bursill Institute Fund, as a small contribution toward the acquiring of the title to this institution and as a mark of appreciation of the work it has been doing since its inception.

I am glad to be associated with such public spirited men as the committee in this behalf and trust that their endeavor will meet with sufficient response to allow them to convey to the municipality, in fee simple, the premises, free of encumbrances.

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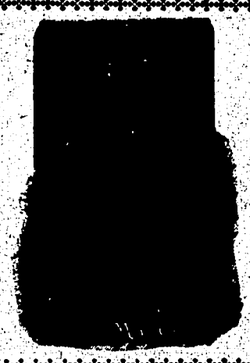

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BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE

The editor of the Montreal Witness is barking up the wrong tree again. In the editorial, "Hate the Greatest Danger," he says: "Some other path to friendship and peace must be found than a sound thrashing."

But this is the only argument any German ever has or ever will understand and be it clearly understood that the Briton has made it plain to all the earth that he can administer a sound thrashing without cherishing the slightest tinge of hate against the thrashed one. This is really Britain's greatest stunt and rather differentiates her among the nations.

But, hate or no hate, Germany has got to be thrashed and thrashed to a finish ere peace can even be thought of—let alone talked of.

The German Zollverein must be forever destroyed, German philosophy and theology utterly discredited and Prussian militarism and Kultur ground into powder so fine as to be beyond all thought of reconstruction, and the Kaiser, his sons and immediate counsellors put on trial for their lives as pirates, thieves and murderers.

History does not contain a more awful story of degenerate crime than that committed by official Prussia—and with full premeditation—upon Belgium.

If the Germans want British friendship it can only be had by a national return to common decency every article of which they have nationally transgressed.

There is no room on earth for the present devilish German spirit that planned to brutally maim the Belgian nation, to the point of virtual extermination, as a race and were only withheld from their foul design by the universal voice of Christendom raised in theatening disapproval.

Unless the German nation gives unmistakable evidence of "a new heart" conversion from the outrageous teaching and leadership that has brought about the present holocaust, there can remain nothing but the complete break up of the nation as such and the subjugation of the minor parts under a safer even if foreign leadership.

We hope—we have always hoped—that Germany would finally be found side by side with Britain "a blessing in the earth." But the shortest—yes, the only way there—is a licking that will make every bone ache and nerve smart until for very nausea Germany vomits up the devilish doctrine that has possessed her and made her the greatest curse the world has ever known. And she is going to get it, make no mistake, Mr. Editor of the Montreal Witness.

EIGHTY-SEVEN TRIPPERS FOR BERLIN.

Eighty-seven recruits have been obtained by Private D. Sherrin, 4th Battalion, the Buffs, stationed at Canterbury, by means of a small poster he had printed containing a humorous exhortation copied from The Daily Mail.

Here is the placard:

TO BERLIN.

The country is encouraging a trip to Germany in the spring for a few

SPORTSMEN.

All hotel expenses and rail fares paid.
Good shooting and hunting.
Ages 18-33. Rifles and ammunition supplied free.

CHEAP TRIP UP THE RHINE.

Apply at once, as there is only a limited number (one million) required.

Private Sherrin sells copies at a penny and gives the proceeds to one of the war funds.

BE PREPARED!

Every Canadian should protect himself and family by carrying a policy in

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WHAT OUR U. S. FRIENDS ARE DOING

Editor Western Call.

My Dear Sir: If in your paper you could find room for the accompanying appeal of the British America Relief Fund, or any part of it, you would greatly help what we believe to be a very worthy cause, and would place under a heavy obligation the ladies and gentlemen who are working for it, and the men for whom they make this appeal.

I need not assure you that any help in the way of publicity you can give the Fund, I would consider a personal kindness, and would make me extremely grateful.

I am, most sincerely yours,

(Signed) RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

AN APPEAL.

The men of Great Britain with their Allies are fighting not only for their own existence and to restore Belgium, but against the domination of militarism throughout the world.

From the English, Scotch and Irish many millions of our countrymen are descended. We speak the same language; our traditions, standards and ideals are the same.

On behalf of the soldiers and sailors at the front and in the hospitals, the British American Relief Fund issues this appeal to those who in this struggle sympathize with Great Britain.

It asks for warm clothing, comforts and necessities.

The articles required are mufflers, wristlets, socks (size 10 or 11), woolen gloves (size 9 and 10), abdominal belts, woolen helmets, colored handkerchiefs, woolen underdrawers, undershirts, cardigan jackets, sweaters and tobacco, and for the hospitals, old linen, bandages, antiseptic gauze and anesthetics.

The society has been in existence only since October 20, but contributions have been received from nearly each state of the United States, from Canada and the West Indies.

The articles already forwarded have been acknowledged by Lord Kitchener in the following cablegram:

"First consignment of gifts from women of America for British on active service received with much appreciation and gratitude. Letter follows.

"KITCHENER,
"Secretary of State for War."

Any cash donation will be used in the purchase of these articles.

In order that your contribution may benefit those in America as well as those abroad, all articles will be purchased here.

No money will be sent out of this country.

Through the co-operation of British steamship lines, all consignments are delivered in England free of charge, and the British War Office guarantees prompt delivery to the men at the front and in the hospitals.

All contributions in kind and all communications to be addressed to Mrs. Ralph Sanger, British American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, and all money contributions will be gladly received at the same address by Mr. Henry J. Whitehouse.

The Fund is under the patronage of the Presidents of St. Andrew's Society, the St. George's Society, the St. David's Society and the Canadian Society.

Committee—Lady Herbert, President; Mrs. Ralph Singer, Secretary; Mr. Henry Whitehouse, Treasurer.

Judge Barlow	Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.
Mrs. A. S. Burden	Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn
Mrs. Alfred Coats	Mr. Moses Taylor Pyne
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Mrs. John Magee	Mr. F. W. Whitridge
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MT. PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the "Material Fund" of the Red Cross Society, under the auspices of the Women's Guild.

School Room, Friday, February 5th at 8.00 p. m.

NEW PASTOR FOR THE MOODY CHURCH, CHICAGO.

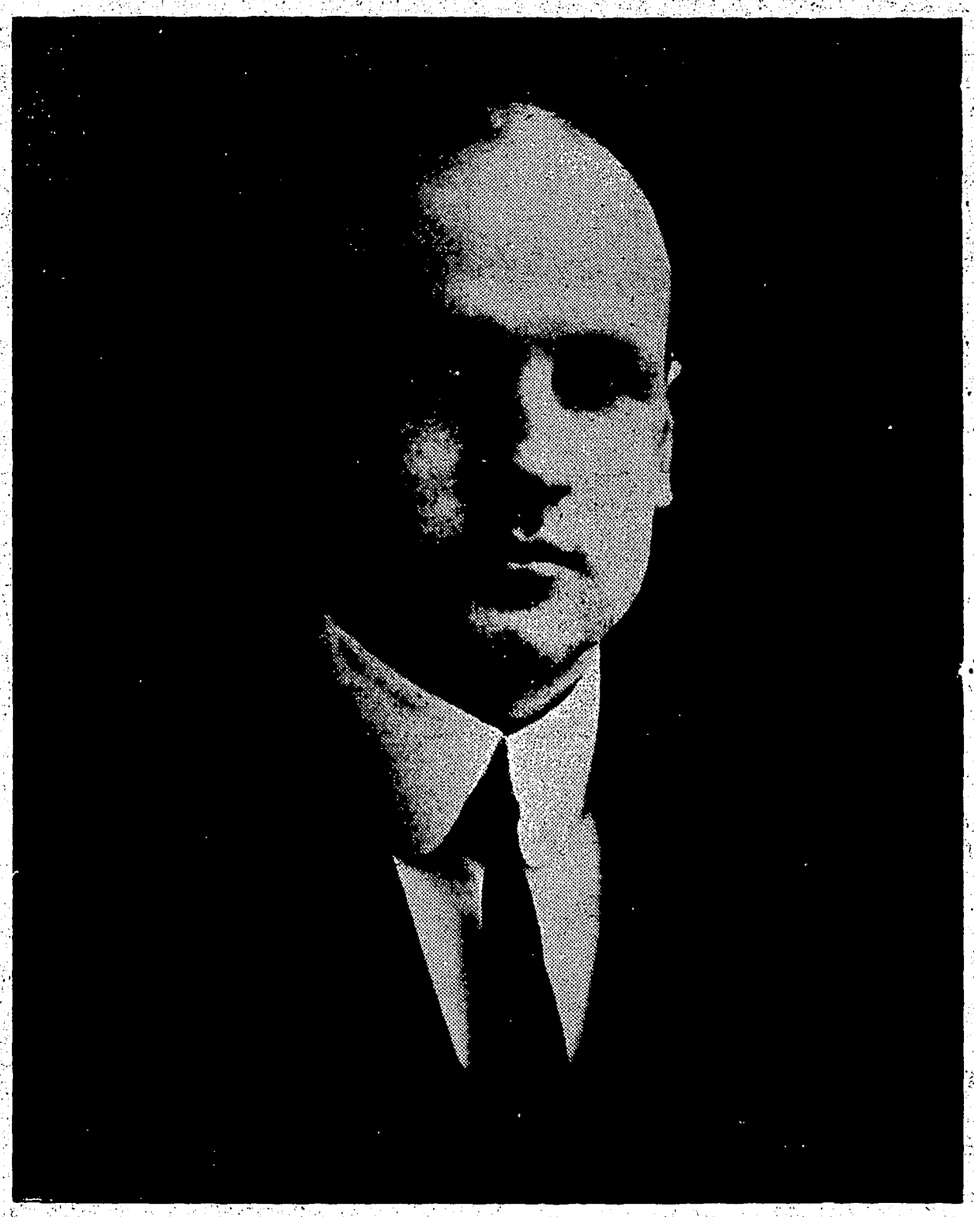
The Rev. Paul Rader, until recently pastor of the Christian Missionary Alliance Tabernacle of Pittsburg, Pa., has been called to the Moody Church, Chicago.

Although German in name, we are willing to guarantee that there is no German philosophy or theology in his make up.

The Moody Church has been without a pastor since Dr. Dixon left for Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London. The Chicago church did call a man but, it may be remembered, he perished in the Teutonic.

ALASKA'S YIELD.

For the first time in the history of Alaska the value of sea products in 1914 exceeded those of the mines, according to statistics compiled by the Alaska Steamship Company. They include canned salmon, halibut, furs, walrus ivory. The ocean yielded $23,112,000, as against $19,248,000 of mineral products, chiefly gold, copper and silver. Miscellaeous products of the soil and forest amounted to $300,000, making Alaska's total for the year $42,660,000.



MR. P. H. STEVENS, M. P.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., was delayed on business but left for Ottawa last night (Wednesday). Many important contracts (war) are now pending and it is hoped that Vancouver and British Columbia will not be forgotten. Already there is considerable stir in the lumber trade and it looks as if the immediate future would bring some cheering news.

MISCELLANEOUS

$9,000,000 ORDER GIVEN FOR MILITARY UNIFORMS

Toronto.—A nine-million-dollar order for military uniforms from the British Government, like the golden apple which was rolled amongst the goddesses, has caused a bit of stir in manufacturing circles, especially amongst those manufacturers who failed to get a share of the big British contract.

Advice was recently given to the wholesale clothing interest in this city and in Montreal from Ottawa that Colonel Barton was about to arrive in Canada to buy military uniforms for the British War Office. They were advised to get together to determine the capacity of their factories, and to fix a price at which the work could be done in Canada. Accordingly an organization of leading Canadian clothing makers and dealers was formed, and all arrangements were made for the purchase of sufficient cloth to fill the large British order. When the time came for submitting samples and prices to Colonel Barton, for some reason best known to the British purchasing agent the tender given by the organized group of clothiers were rejected, and now reprisals are being sought at Ottawa.

The nine millions was so divided that five million dollars went to the clothing trade in Montreal, while four million dollars was spent amongst various individual firms in Toronto. The largest portion of the contract placed in Toronto is being handled by the T. Eaton Company, which, it is estimated, has an order for 100,000 pieces. Another order for 40,000 pieces has been placed with Burgher & Dunkerman, of Richmond Street West. The entire allocations of the orders in Toronto, totalling in value four million dollars, is not known.

BIG LUMBER CONTRACT

British Columbia Mills Tendering for 500,000,000 Feet of Lumber

British Columbia mills are now tendering on one of the largest lumber contracts opened for world-wide competition. Through the British Government, the Chamber of Deputies of France is asking for a supply of 500,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in the construction of 100,000 two-roomed houses. These small homes are to house that section of France's population which has lost its all through the ravages of war.

5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

"Know Canada! make Canada known!" is a striking sentence in the War Year edition for 1915 of that popular booklet "5,000 Facts About Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, who knows Canada as probably few Canadians do. It is true that he who would know Canada and its wonderful growth in any one year, will find this annual publication "worth its weight in Yukon gold or Cobalt silver," while as a means of making the Dominion known in other countries, it is no less valuable. Fifty chapters are devoted to such subjects as Agriculture, Area, Banking, Census, Immigration, Mining, Manufacturing, Trade, etc., and a page of Canadian War Facts show how up-to-date it is. Sketch Maps are included of the Dominion in 1867 and 1915. Copies may be had from progressive newsdealers, or by sending 25c. to the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 588 Huron Street, Toronto, Canada.

CZAR OFFERED TO TALK PEACE AND AVOID WAR

Russia Bares Contents of Note Asking Austro-Serbian Row Be Arbitrated

Petrograd.—The Official Messenger publishes the following:

"The German government has published several telegrams which the Emperor of Russia exchanged with Emperor William before the war. Among these telegrams, nevertheless, is one which was not published, a dispatch from his Russian majesty dated July 29, 1914, containing a proposition to submit the Austro-Serbian conflict to The Hague tribunal.

"This has an appearance of a desire in Germany to pass over in silence the attempt to prevent the approaching collision which the Russian emperor made three days before the war which Germany declared against us.

"In view of this, the minister of foreign affairs is authorized to publish the telegram mentioned, of which this is the text:

"'Thanks for your conciliatory and friendly telegram. Inasmuch as the official message presented today by your ambassador to my minister was conveyed in a very different tone, I beg you to explain this divergency. It would be right to give over the Austro-Serbian problem to The Hague conference. I trust in your wisdom and friendship.'"

THE AMERICAN SHIPPING BILL

(From the New York Sun.)

The economic objections to the ship-purchase bill which Mr. Wilson wants to force through Congress may not be clearly understood by everybody, but it requires no great information about the intensity of the war spirit in Europe or about our foreign relations of the past few years to realize that the United States could not become involved in hostilities with England without having to reckon with all her allies. On the international law that governs seizures at sea, or at least upon the interpretation of the law, it is a foregone conclusion that England and France would stand together. It is equally certain that the binding obligation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty as its affects common interests in Asia would bring Japan into a conflict. As to Russia, our relations with her are still strained rather fine, and it is a fact to remember that in her war with Japan Russia went to the extreme in defining and dealing with contraband. It would be stretching the truth to describe Russian feeling toward the United States as friendly.

The folly, the madness, of embarking upon any unnecessary and un-American policy that might in its workings blow our neutrality sky high and embroil us not only with one great Power but with four great Powers is manifest to the plainest understanding.

BRITISH ARMY NOW 3,000,000 STRONG

London, Feb. 5.—The army estimates to which Parliament will devote the first part of next week's session give the number of effective men in the army, exclusive of those serving in India, at three million.

There is this year a novel change in the form of the estimates, as no totals of estimated expenditures are given. The vote under each of the fifteen headings is set at the nominal figure price of £1000. This gives the House of Commons opportunity for the discussion of each heading, while the government may spend whatever is necessary under these various headings to prosecute the war.

LOSS OF THE ASAMA JAPANESE CRUISER

Tokyo, Feb. 5.—An official report received in Tokyo on the loss of the cruiser Asama on the western coast of Lower California says that all the officers and members of the crew of the warship have been saved.

The Asama struck an uncharted rock off the northwestern coast of the Mexican republic. The extent of the damage to the steamer is not known, nor can anything be said as to the possibility of saving her. The absence in Tokyo of direct news from the Asama suggests that her wireless has been disabled.

The casting away of the Japanese cruiser Asama was reported to Washington yesterday by Rear-Admiral Howard, commander of the American fleet. In this report the number of men on board the Japanese vessel was placed at 500.

Clothed in Secrecy

Washington, Feb. 5.—Rescue orders for the Japanese ship Asama, ashore and breaking up on the Lower California coast, were cloaked in secrecy here today to protect the neutrality of the United States. On the theory that information of the disabled ship might become of value to the Germen men-of-war in the Pacific, the navy department kept secret its latest despatches from Rear-Admiral Howard, commander of the Pacific fleet, sent from his flagship, the cruiser San Diego, in the neighborhood of Ensenada, and refused information of the movements of American men-of-war gone to the Asama's aid.

BANKERS OF BRITAIN LAUD LLYOD GEORGE

London, England.—Just now the great banking corporations are holding annual meetings, and ungrudging testimony is given by the presidents in every case to the energetic and capable methods by which the Government have coped with the financial aspect of the crisis.

For instance, Lord St. Aldwyn (formerly Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), twice Chancellor of the Exchequer in Unionist Administrations, at a meeting of the London Joint Stock Bank said that in the opinion of everyone the Government had acted promptly, vigorously and courageously, the result being that in a comparatively short time credit and confidence were restored, and all concerned had time to work out their own salvation.

He considered the present state of the country sound, and did not think there ever was a midwinter before when trade and employment were so thoroughly good.

President Famous of the Parr Bank said the Government had saved the fabric of credit throughout the civilized world.

P. G. E. RAILS IN LILLOOET FEBRUARY 12

Grading Finished March 1

Grading is now approaching the completion stages on the entire line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, announced Mr. J. W. Stewart, president of the company, this morning upon his return from a trip along the route as far as Fort George, the terminal, and the junction point with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He said that the contractors expect to have the intervening uncompleted stretches on the roadbed prepared for the rails by the end of the month. He was accompanied on his inspection trip by Mr. A. E. Griffin, superintendent of construction for Mr. Pat Welch, the contractor.

Track will be extended from the head of Anderson Lake to Lillooet by February 12, estimate the contractors. The operating department of the P. G. E. expect to put on a mixed freight and passenger service to that point about the middle of the month. Lillooet is 120 miles from Squamish, the Howe Sound terminal. Between Lillooet and Clinton, which is another 50 miles further north, there is considerable amount of bridge work to be done. The foundations have already been installed for the largest of the structures, a 2900-foot long bridge over the first crossing of the Fraser River. It will probably take about two months to build the superstructure, it is estimated. Steel will likely reach Clinton about August 1, according to present approximate calculations.

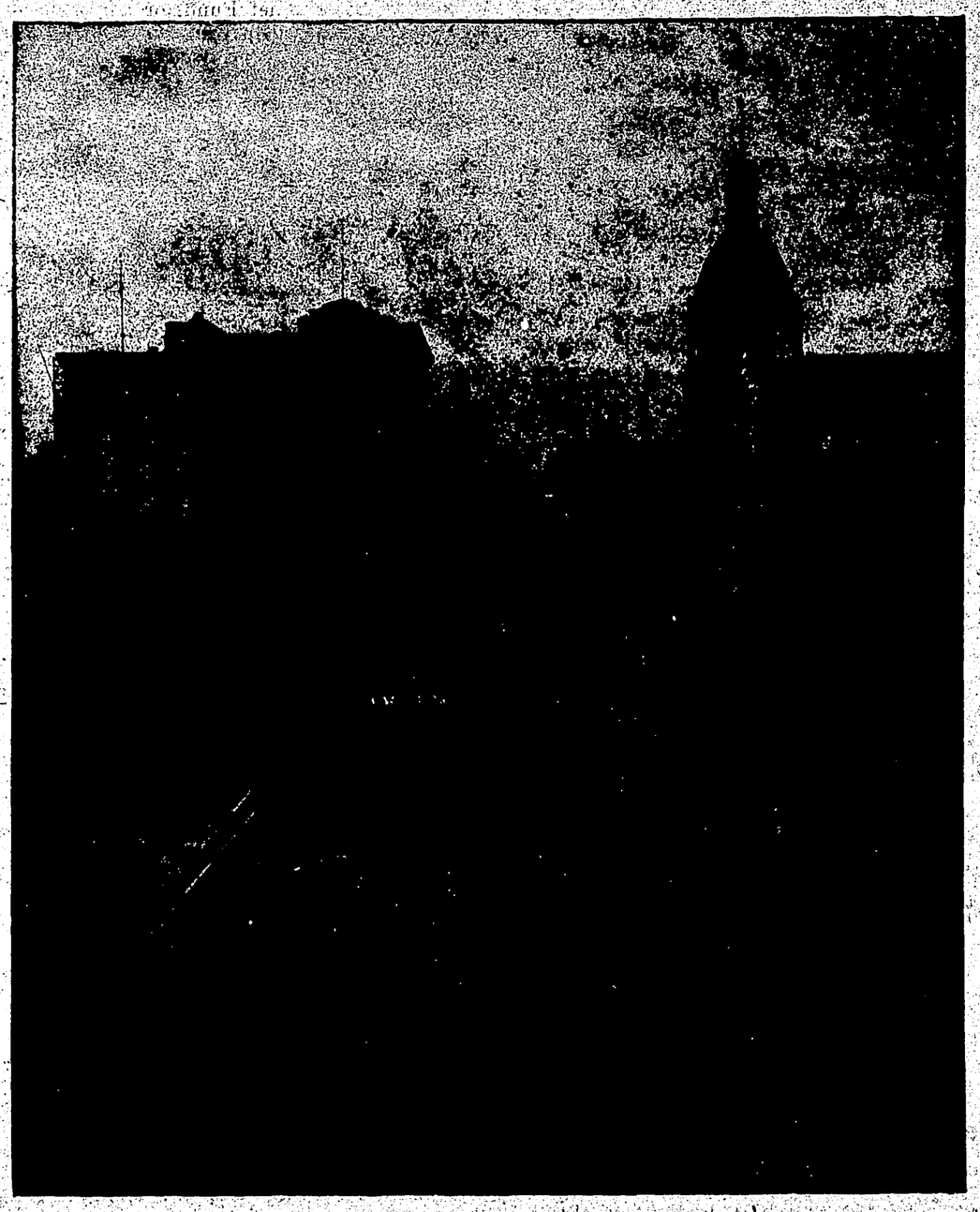
GOVERMENTAL AID FOR DEPOSITORS OF DOMINION TRUST

Attorney-General announces that Mr. E. P. Davis, K.C., has been appointed to lead the fight for depositors rights up to the highest courts if need be and that Government will pay cost.

Government will also advance $250,000 due from bonding companies and take chances of making good in collection if companies fight payment.

Depositors went into thes company innocently and are entitled to some assistance now, says attorney-general.

A BUSY CORNER IN VANCOUVER



CORNER GRANVILLE AND HASTINGS STS.

SENATOR ROOT WARNS U. S. AGAINST "SHIP PURCHASE BILL"

(From Chicago Tribune.)

The most authoritative condemnation of President Wilson's ship purchase bill by any public man up to date and the gravest warning of the dangers involved in the proposed legislation were uttered in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Root, of New York.

Speaking with the knowledge and experience of one who has served as seecretary of state and as the representative of the United States in international disputes, Mr. Root solemnly asserted that the purchase of ships from the nationals of belligerent powers would be held invalid by Europe and would almost certainly precipitate the American republic into the foreign conflict.

"I am arguing against the government of the United States buying, not a ship, but an international quarrel with every ship," said the senator with an earnestness and impressiveness that awed the crowd in the chamber. "Somebody said to me: 'It is buying a claim, not the ship.' No, I saying it is buying a quarrel, not a ship. And I say, remember the condition of the world."

Will Divide Own People.

Again toward the close of his three hour argument, referring to the passions at home as well as abroad that would be stirred among the partisans of one belligerent by the purchase of the ships of an enemy nation, Mr. Root uttered this warning:

"If you precipitate this country into a controversy where Europe feels and acts upon the feeling that we have taken sides we will rend ourselves."

Exhaustively presenting the international law, the senator showed that the European powers could not possibly recognize the purchase of the ships of belligerents as valid, and asserted it would be dangerous to clothe with vast powers an official, like Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who does not believe that such purchases would involve the sovereignty of the American nation.

Peril Nation to Aid Party.

Mr. Root scathingly arraigned the administration for making a partisan matter of a measure which brings the republic "into the water's edge," where political differences ought to be buried in universal and unbiased consideration for the highest welfare of the country.

"There is no crime against our country so wicked," he sternly declared, facing the Democratic majority, "as the crime of conducting our international relations with a view to party popularity."

The New York statesman accused the administration of giving to the country, for the purpose of making political capital, a false impression on the president's protest to Great Britain concerning the search of American cargoes before that protest was delivered. The misrepresentation, which sensationally depicted the administration fighting "frightful odds and fearful danger," whereas it was merely doing a duty with which no one at home or abroad could find fault, Mr. Root said, was "a crime against the American people and against the peace of the world."

Take Away Europe's Chance.

After analyzing the international law, Senator Root said:

"The ordinary trade in ships is not to be prevented. Trade in the ordinary course of business is not to be prevented. The ordinary devolution of property is not to be interfered with. If the owner of a ship belonging to a belligerent dies the property may devolve upon a neutral.

"But none of these great nations will permit a citizen of an enemy to rob them of their prize by transferring the ships they are entitled to capture on the high seas to a neutral.

"No one will contend for a moment that the Hamburg-American line or the North German Lloyd line is selling its ships in the ordinary course of business or for any reason other than that they cannot go out on the ocean and carry on their business, and no one would doubt it if we were to buy a British ship and put it in the Bremen trade or the Hamburg trade.

"There can be no purchase now of ships that have been lying idle six months under the conditions of this war that is not stamped with the purpose that invalidates the transfer under the rule of the declaration of London equally with those old and more severe rules which were presented at the beginning of the conference.

Europe's Law to Be Enforced.

"There is the law of Europe and against that we will come; and, I repeat, it is their law that will be enforced in the treatment of this subject. We would be left to protest and attempt to get them or some court of arbitration to abandon their rule and adopt ours. How easy it would be, sir, for us to bring that about through the voluntary action of any country or the action of any court of arbitration, in view of the fact that they have adopted the rule of the declaration of London to which our delegates finally agreed, to which our government agreed in sending it to the Senate for ratification, and to which the Senate agreed by advising and consenting to the ratification. I shall not discuss.

"There is only one possible escape from the condemnation and forfeiture of a prize court for every ship of this kind that is purchased. That is, the possible protection of the sovereignty of the United States, preferring to occupy the position of violating neutrality rather than to submit to condemnation.

Violation of Neutrality.

"What is the meaning, sir, of the violation of neutrality? It means taking sides in the controversy. It means helping one belligerent against another. It means that we abandon the attempt to be neutral and we take steps in the great conflict; and we cannot stop. We cannot measure the number of steps. One unneutral act by us will lead to acts by others that will compel further acts by us, more acts by others, until we are in the thick of the controversy.

"Recall to your minds all that you have read during the last six months of the condition of feeling on the part of the people in all these countries—England, Belgium, France, Germany, Russia, Servia, all of them—tense to the highest degree in that condition of exaltation which holds prudence for naught.

"Why, sir, we were ready to fight from Mason and Dixon's line to Canada on the instant when Mason and Slidell were taken from the Trent and Great Britain mobilized her fleet. It was ruin for the north if we fought, certain ruin. We could not stand against the gallant south and against mighty England. Our blockade would be gone, but we were ready to fight because every heart of the north was full of emotion and every nature was tense with feeling and we cared naught for prudence. That is Europe today.

Feeling of America Divided.

"Oh, my friends, if we are going to maintain our neutrality we must hold close to it and keep out of all needless causes of controversy. And let us remember ourselves. We have kept hitherto a United America. We have stood behind the president in his neutrality declaration. Here and there there has been fault found on one side or the other, but we have stood by him; but do not forget that there are here millions of Germans who love their fatherland, and I honor them for it. I should think less of them if their natures were not awakened by the peril and the stress of the land that gave birth to them and their fathers.

"They are alive and tense. There are millions of men of English blood born and bred with a love for Anglo-Saxon liberty and the laws that we inherit from England. Do not imagine that they are not thinking and feeling, and if you precipitate this country into a controversy where Europe feels and acts upon the feeling that we have taken sides we will rend ourselves.

"No, the only safe course is to keep out of unnecessary controversial questions of law, to keep out with as great care and conservation as possible, for we never can tell where a controversy will lead us.

"Mr. President, I deeply regret that any shade of party politics has fallen upon the consideration of this measure. When we have reached the water's edge we have said we leave party.

"This bill proposes a business which is all beyond the water's edge, international in its aspect and in its purpose. It is international at a time of intense emotion and certain controversy. I wish we could have considered it. I wish we could consider it now as Americans earnest for the peace and prosperity of our country forgetful of party.

"Mr. President and senators, there is no crime against our country so wicked as the crime of conducting our international relations with a view to party popularity. The two considerations are incompatible and cannot exist at the same time in any mind. He who has charge of our foreign affairs must deal with them regardless of the effect upon his political future or his party's advantage or he cannot deal with them as the public demands. The man who is considering his political future and his party's advantage should keep out of foreign relations. The two cannot co-exist."

"FLETCHERISM" in BELGIUM.

New York Times:—Horace Fletcher, the new epicure and philosopher of mastication, has found the ideal field for his propaganda in suffering Belgium. The Belgians haven't enough to eat. Everybody knows that, and everybody must realize that the little they have must be made to go as far as possible. Mr. Fletcher, who has done astonishing stunts in the Yale gymnasium and elsewhere on a fraction of the food deemed necessary for grown men, has taken up headquarters in Bruges and announces triumphantly: "I have eight million people to work on. Cut off from the world here, we have nothing else to do. Moreover, food is running short, and can be made to last much longer by careful chewing." Twelve hungry Belgians, who would else have nought to eat, have come to be his disciples.

THE DOMINION TRUST

Chief Justice Hunter has given leave to Mr. Andrew Stewart, liquidator of the Dominion Trust Company, to start civil actions against the directors of the company for alleged misfeasance and breaches of trust.

Attorney-General Bowser Quickly Silences His Critics

(Continued from Page One)

As a matter of fact Mr. Bowser's two hour effort left his opponents speechless and supplied abundant evidence, if such were needed, that British Columbia has in Attorney-General Bowser a official not only highly competent in his special sphere but one with the marks of a great and capable statesman.

Mr. Bowser should repeat his effort in Vancouver at an early date and also invade the territory of "The Chinook."

It is rumored that the Liberal party have dumped a great slush fund into Vancouver in the hopes of overthrowing Mr. Bowser on the head of the Dominion Trust crash, when so many people have been thrown into semi-desperation and ready to prounce on any scapegoat that may be brought to their hand.

This outrageous attack on the common honesty of a man who has borne an unspotted reputation will prove a boomerang and indicates the depth of hopelessness to which the Liberal party in B. C. has sunk.

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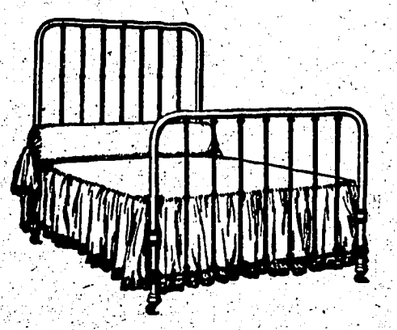

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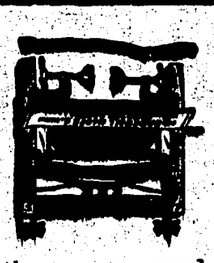

by presenting your good wife with an up-to-date motor washing machine and ball-bearing wringer; one of ours will please her.

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It is not excelled for Quality or Prices in Vancouver

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TIMBER REGULATIONS

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

Licenses

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

Timber Permits and Dues

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

Timber for Homesteaders

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portin of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 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. P. Stockton,
Secretary
413 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

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We are foremost in our line for Moderate Priced Funerals

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THE LIMIT.

"My bathing dress is quite a dream;"
Thus Doly broached a pleasing theme.
But when I saw her bathe, I thought,
"Like many dreams, it's been cut short."

—Daniel Castello.

"THIS IS TOO MUCH"
—THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

Translations of two letters from Professor Adolf Lasson, professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin, which indicate the feelings of Germans of the professor's type towards the war, have been published in the Aberdeen Free Press. The letters, translated by Professor Alexander Souter, of Aberdeen University, appeared originally in the Netherlands Review, which vouches for their accuracy. The first letter says:

"Berlin, September, 29, 1914.

"My dear friend:—For months I have not written to a single foreigner: a foreigner is an enemy until he proves he is not. One cannot rest neutral in relationship to Germany and the German people. Either one must consider Germany as the most perfect political creation that history has known, or one must approve her destruction, her extermination. A man who is not German knows nothing of Germany.

"We are morally and intellectually superior to all: without peers. It is the same with our organizations and our institutions.

"Wilhelm II., deliciæ generis humani, has always protected peace, right, and honor, although it would have been possible for him by his power to annihilate everything. The greater his success, the more modest he has become. His Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the most eminent among men who are at present alive, does not know any higher cares than those of truth, loyalty, and right. Our army is, as it were, the image in miniature of the intelligence and the morality of the German people.

"We must sacrifice the best and the noblest among us in a war against the Russian brutes, the English mercenaries, and the Belgian fanatics. The French are those who are most like us. We shall have no peace as long as the three European meddlers will not be stricken down. We wish to have peace and security, and we shall guarantee it to others. We wish to be able to pursue our work of civilization. . . . We do good to everybody.

"England has a policy which reminds one of the European States of the eighteenth century. Germany, on the contrary, has taught the world to use conscience as the guide in diplomacy and to make war in a spirit of loyalty. England is going to her ruin. France may yet be saved. As to Russia, she must no more be our neighbor. This time we shall wipe the slate clean. Our true foe is England. Woe to you, Albion! God is with us, and is defending our just cause!

"Adolf Lasson."

No Sympathy With Holland.

The second letter treats of the question of Holland's neutrality:

"Berlin, September 30.

"Dear Friend:—Allow me to give you some further indications of what cultivated Germans are thinking.

"Today Holland can think what it wishes; but every action hostile to the German Empire would have the most serious consequence. For this Holland of today, we Germans have very little respect and sympathy. We are breathing, with full chest, the large breath of History, and we know nothing about this wretched bourgeois existence.

"We have no friends. All fear us and look upon us as dangerous because we are intelligent, active and morally superior. We are the freest people in the world. For we know how to obey. Our law is reason. Our force is the force of the mind; our victory the victory of that. That is why we are able to struggle against numerous enemies, as did Frederick II. in other days.

"The European conspiracy has woven around us a web of lies and slander. As for us, we are truthful, our characteristics are humanity, gentleness, conscience, the virtues of Christ. In a world of wickedness we represent love, and God is with us!

"Adolf Lasson."

THE RETORT—A certain Mr. Smith took a lady to the Gentlemen and Players match at the Oval. She enjoyed herself greatly, and begged him to take her to the Eton and Harrow match at Lord's as well. This, for certain reasons, he was unwilling to do, so excused himself on the ground that as he was neither at Eton nor Harrow, he did not propose to go to the match. The lady, much nettled, retorted quickly: "Then why are you here, because you are neither a player nor a gentleman"

Our Vancouver Kipling

THE NORTH SEA FIGHT.

At seven bells in the mornin' watch,
The destroyers reported the foe
Steering West-Sou'-West for another raid,
I suspect, from what I know.
When they sighted our fleet they slewed around
Wiv all possible speed, steering east,
For they know'd at once we'd postpone their show
Of a baby-killin' feast.

Now the Admir'l 'e orders "full steam ahead"
Wiv a view to secure the lee;
The funnels red hot as we chased along;
Lor' 'twas a sight ter see.
Slowly but surely we overhauled
The Kowardly Kultured Kurs,
An' at eighteen thousand yards we popped
Our shells in beneath their furs.

The Lion an' Tiger had drawn ahead,
An' 'ad crippled ther Blucher so
That they passed 'er by wiv a British cheer
As she toppled an' went below.
Then they popped a shell in the Lion's tank,
But Beatty transferred 'is flag,
An' continued the chase fur the bigger fish
Whilst the firin' ne'er did lag.

Ther Kolberg fell to the shot an' shell
Of the Arethusa's crew,
An' the other two ships wiv the squarehead names
Were burnin' fur all they knew.
An' every German killed that day
Got what were a murderer's fate,
And' the nerves o' the others, I'll bet a quid,
Ain't steady right up ter date.

January, 1915. W. A. ELLIS.

War Bread
4X BREAD

¶ The cheapest and best all round food during war time is bread. There are other breads, but none just as delicious and wholesome as Shelly's 4 X. Try it yourself. You will like it, and you will always want it. Phone Fairmont 44 or ask your grocer.

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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.
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Write for booklet with map.

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713 Pacific Bldg. Phone Sey. 3727 Vancouver, B. C.

What Make of Boots

MADE IN B.C. BY BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOR

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.

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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 878-486 255 Broadway East

Our Vancouver Industries

FACTORY OF J. LECKIE & 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.

THE GEORGE WHITFIELD BI-CENTENARY

Whitfield was born in December, 1714. He died at the age of 56 years, having spent himself in the preaching of the Gospel.

Of the friends of John and Charles Wesley the most remarkable was George Whitfield. His father kept an inn, and the boy grew up amid the coarse surroundings of an old fashioned ale house. His own writings tell us that when he was fifteen years old he put on his blue apron, washed mops, cleaned rooms, and became the common drawer in the inn. He describes his youth as exceedingly vicious. "If the Almighty had not prevented me by His grace I had now been sitting under the shadow of death."

One day there came into his hands a copy of the book, "The Imitation of Christ." The reading of this awakened in his soul deep convictino of sin, and he endeavored to ern pardon of iniquity by prayer and penance.

Seeking an education he went to Oxford, providing for his expenses chiefly by performing menial duties for well-to-do fellow students. There he joined the Wesleys and their "Holy Club." A biographer has said: "This zealous young soul passed through an ordeal of agonizing sefl-conflicts. He selected the poorest food and the meanest apparel, and by dirty shoes, patched raiment and coarse gloves, endeavored to mortify his burdened spirit." "God only knows," wrote Whitfield, "how many nights I have lain upon my bed groaning under what I felt. Whole days and nights have I spent lying prostrate on the ground in silent or vocal prayer." But at last he was able to lay hold of the Cross by a living faith, and the burden of his guilt rolled away for ever.

Having been ordained in the Anglican Church, he was invited by John Wesley to take up work in Georgia. He followed Wesley to this side of the Atlantic, and there preached wherever he had the opportunity. He worked among the Indians and among the white people. The condition of the orphans in Georgia touched him greatly, and he returned to England to plead their cause and to raise funds for the foundation of an asylum for the reception of the fatherless in the distant colony. But the church in England, as established by law, closed her pulpits to the evangelist; hence he began that grand campaign of outdoor preaching for which he became noted, and in which he also led the Wesleys. He preached on moor and common, at village markets, and at the crossroads. Soon great multitudes, increasing to five, ten, fifteen and twenty thousand, listened to his soul-stirring sermons.

Unprecedented Actiivties.

In 1839 Whitfield again visited America. In "Makers of Methodism" we find the following summary of this wonderful man's activities:

"His zeal burned the more intensely the nearer he drew to the end of his labors. Fourteen times he visited Scotland, in the rude and uncomfortable coaches of that period. During the last of these visits he preached generally twice, sometimes thrice, and once five times a day. When his health was at its worst, his short allowance of preaching was once a day and thrice on Sundays. To get into the pulpit seemed to put new life into his dying frame. While thousands hung upon his words, he seemed to soar like a seraph to the gate of heaven, and to speak as one who saw the secrets veiled from mortal sight. Forty-two times he crossed the Irish Channel to preach to the turbulent yet generous hearted Irish people. Thirteen times he crossed the Atlantic in the crowded and comfortless vessels of the time, often consuming eleven weeks on the voyage. Once his vessel lay a month in the Downs waiting for a favorable wind. He had prayers and preaching on shipboard every day. We read of him after such a voyage lingering for three weeks between life and death, but preaching repeatedly, "though he had to be carried like a child." From Georgia to Maine he ranged through the forest wilderness of America, preaching in the scattered towns to eager multitudes. In Great Britain, from the mountains of Wales to the heathy moors of Scotland, in crowded cities and on barren wolds, his persuasive voice was heard pleading with men to flee from the wrath to come."

Never were more disinterested labors than those of Wakefield. He gave many thousands of pounds to charitable objects, but lived and died a poor man. He was offered £800 a year to settle in pastoral work in Philadelphia, the church to leave him free for six months of each year for evangelistic work. But he could not agree to these terms. He would be free always to go wherever the Spirit would lead him, and the offer was declined.

The good man was frequently assaulted and ill-treated. In Dublin he was assailed by a Roman Catholic crowd. Stones flew about him, and he was bruised and cut by them till he was dripping with blood.

His Death in Harness.

He died in Newburyport, Mass., in 1770, preaching to the last. As he retired to his chamber on the last evening of his life, so many were desirous of hearing him that he stood on the stairs, with candlestick in hand, and addressed them with much feeling till the candle burned low in the socket—just as the lamp of his life was flickering to its extinction. During that same night he passed away, his weakened body falling a victim to the asthma from which he had suffered for many years.—Missionary Witness.

AGILE PARENT—Papa, what is an escutcheon?"

"Why?"

"This story says there was a blot on his escutcheon."

"Oh, yes! An escutcheon is a light-colored vest. He had probably been carying an inferior kind of fountain pen."

To the Premier, Attorney-General and Legislators of the Province of British Columbia; also to the Employers of Labor and Working Men of our Province, this Article is respectfully dedicated.

British Columbia Needs a Change

And, One Way or Another, British Columbia Will Get It

The time has come when the drink question must be faced in British Columbia in the same intelligent manner that it is now being faced and settled in Russia, Germany, France, Britain and America, and has long been settled in the Scandinavian countries, which, forty years ago, were the most drunken countries of Europe.

The present war has one peculiar element in it. It is essentially a war of nationalities as opposed to one nation or race—the Teuton.

Germnay is seeking to impose her type of civilization upon the whole world, and the whole world, or nearly the whole world, objects. If Germany wins—for good or ill—we will all be Germanized. But nobody outside of Germany (and even there the number grows daily less) expects Germany to win. The result will be that all types of men and their methods will be brought into closer competition than ever before.

The German theory of civilization is "efficiency under state supervision," and "state supervision" means "Germany over everything." That is to say that everything in Germany must be made subservient to the success of German trade expansion. The German Kaiser, diplomacy; consular service, army, navy, railroads, shipping, church, school, politics, and industry — everything in Germany—must contribute to the one end, the triumph of Germany over everything and everybody else in the world.

The British theory is that other people have a right to live and that this right ought to be preserved, even at the loss of some apparent efficiency, because it will in the end work out a greater good, and that the free, open competition of all men and races will in the end work out a surer and better efficiency than the machine-made article under German conditions.

If then, the Allies win—and they sure will—world competition will become more lively than ever. Indeed, this world will not be at all the same place to live in as before. The inefficient, ignorant, slothful and drunken will go to the wall more quickly and more completely than ever before and British Columbia should sit up and take notice.

Hitherto we have enjoyed a double protection. First, because of tariff; second, because of tremendous public works on borrowed capital. The first may continue, although we firmly believe it will be speedily modified; the last is gone, if not forever, at least for a generation.

We have got to make good in British Columbia off our own bat, or sink into the condition of the Siwash.

And that means cutting out the drink in our lumber, fishing, railroading, mining and milling industries.

The article we reproduce herewith from "The Technical World Magazine" of U. S. A. should be read by every man and women that has the best interest of British Columbia at heart.

At a blow the autocrat of all the Russias, Czar Nicholas, has liberated one hundred and fifty million people. He has done for his people what the free-born American citizens have been unable to do for themselves. It is a new freedom that has come to Russia—a kind of freedom that the world has never before seen; the Czar's edict has liberated his subjects from the oppression of alcohol.

As by magic, drunkenness has vanished from the empire, and the one billion dollars annually spent for intoxicating drinks will be diverted to other purposes. It has been a comparatively easy thing for Russia to do this, because the manufacture of strong liquors is a government monopoly. For many years our national government has been assailed by the friends of prohibition for its attitude on the liquor question. They have, first of all, demanded that the government cease levying revenue on intoxicating liquors; and secondly, that the manufacture and sale of such liquors be stopped within the boundaries of the United States; but little progress seems to have been made in this direction.

If America becomes liquor free in the next generation—as some industrial leaders predict—it will probably be because of the drastic action of our industries, which cannot stand by and see large possible profits swallowed up by alcoholism.

Of course we all know that railways have long maintained strict rules in regard to drinking among employees; but do we know that within the last few years practically every great industry in the country has established similar rules?

Drinking will now spell prompt dismissal for you if you are an employee of the Harshey Chocolate Company, International Harvester Company, Sherwin-Williams Company, Sheffield Car Works, United States Steel Corporation, Western Electric Company, Pullman Company, Edison Company, Western Union, Interborough Company, Standard Oil Company, or any one of a thousand other American firms of the first rank.

Sears, Roebuck and Company forbid employees entering a saloon at any hour of the day within a mile of their plant in any direction.

Dalzell Brothers Company declare that "as the state insurance rate is affected by the number of accidents, we are determined not to place ourselves liable to an increased rate"—and they accordingly rule that promotions shall go to total abstainers only.

Thick and fast, during the present year, inlustries have been lining up in the efficiency campaign against the common enemy, "booze."

On March 27, 1914, a sweeping order was issued by the United States Steel Mills, covering the entire Mahoning Valley, to the effect that hereafter all promotions would be made only from the ranks of those who did not indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks.

Recently the Philadelphia Quartz Company conducted a pledge campaign among its employees. The men were offered a ten per cent. increase if they would pledge themselves not to use liquor nor to frequent places where it was sold or used. Practically all of the men made the promise.

This magazine could be crammed to the covers with similar instances of the strong front industry has assumed against alcohol during the last two years.

The sentiment of the executives of industry is pretty well summed up in the pointed statement of Andrew Carnegie:

"There is no use wasting time on any young man who drinks liquor, no matter how exceptional his talents."

And note this: C. S. Close, manager of the famous Bureau of Safety of the United States Steel Corporation, a man who knows the social side of industry as few men do, declares his opinion that in ten years, through the combined effort of American industries, the manufacture and sale of liquors will be at an end in the United States.

What does it all mean? Have our industrial leaders been caught up in the swirl of religious revival? Has a moral renaissance begun to climb up through the hearts of our captains of industry?

Not a bit of it! They are as disinterestedly interested in the almighty dollar as they ever were, but their eyes have been opened. They see dollars, thousands, millions of them, slipping away, and they are going to stop the leak or know the reason why.

And here is the leak—exposed unmistakably by the laboratory experiments of Dr. Emil Kraepelin of the University of Munich.

With the ergograph, a little instrument for measuring the weight-lifting strength of workers, Dr. Kraepelin found that on days when the alcoholic equivalent of a good glass of Bordeaux was taken, the amount of work done by the subjects was decreased by from seven to nine per cent.

A number of accountants were given daily, in divided doses, the equivalent of three and a half cups of claret. After two weeks of this steady, moderate alcoholic allowance, their average ability to add one-figure columns had decreased fifteen and three-tenths per cent.

Last spring a local option election was held in the "dry town" of Three Rivers, Michigan. The big industry of the town is the Sheffield Car Works. The management of these works issued a circular letter to the many thousand workmen advising them that if they signed "wet" petitions they would by that act be placing themselves in opposition to the interests of the company.

Yes, and only a few months ago the great steel works at Homestead, Pa., employing twelve thousand men, decreed that not only would drinking be prohibited during working hours, but that even the slightest intemperance while off duty would be cause for immediate discharge.

Boyd Fisher, vice-president of a club of Detroit executives, says:

"A good many Detroit employers are wise enough to see that in a large number of cases excessive drinking is a direct result of too long hours at monotonous work. Whenever they have shortened the working hours, they have minimized drinking and secured a compensating increase in output."

The Burroughs Adding Machine Company is a case in point. This firm shortened the working day from nine and one-half to eight hours. A noticeable decrease in drinking followed, and a slight increase in the output per man.

A thorn in the side of industry has been the proverbially meagre output of Monday. Industrialists are now discovering that if there is no drinking on Saturday and Sunday, there is no falling off of output on Monday.

"Blue Monday in the industries of Kokomo is a thing of the past," says J. E. Frederick of the Kokomo Steel and Iron Company. Kokomo, Indiana, is a city without saloons. On Monday our factories are able to secure the same output as on any other day of the week. This was not the case when saloons were running."

"Monday was stepped up with the other days of the week," says a manufacturer in Buckhannan, West Virginia. "Manufacturers have no off days now in Kansas," says the Thomas Page Milling Company of North Topeka. "The men are just as fresh at the beginning of the week as at the close."

Four typesetters, each drinking daily three-quarters of a tumbler of Greek wine (18 per cent. alcohol) lost an average of nine and six-tenths per cent. in efficiency by the end of one week.

In co-ordination tests, where the subject was required to snap down a telegraph switch at the unexpected flash of a light or sound of a gong, the rapidity of the co-ordination responses was decreased by liquor from six to eight and three-tenths per cent.

Tests by other scientists tell the same story.

Professor Durig, an expert mountain climber, found that on days when he took two glasses of beer, his instruments showed that he expended fifteen per cent. more energy than on the days when he did not drink, and that it took him twenty-one and seven-tenths per cent. longer to reach the top of a mountain.

In many instances, employees do but a single small piece of work, repeating the same motions, using the same muscles over and over all day long. Tests of Swedish marksmanship illustrated the effects of alcohol upon endurance in such repetition work. Upon the alcoholic days the soldiers averaged only three hits out of thirty shots, while on their abstinent days they averaged twenty-three to twenty-six hits out of thirty. It is significant that they thought they were shooting better after they drank!

Lord Kitchener pleaded with the frieds of the British recruits as they started for the front, not to "treat" them to liquor. With the declaration of hostilities, Czar Nicholas issued his now famous "ukase" which ended once and for all the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor by the Russian government. Writes Professor Thomas G. Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, who was appointed Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin for the year 1915-16: "With the first proclamation of war all drinking in the German army was ordered stopped at once." Assuredly, the war lords have discovered that an efficient army is a sober one.

If an office worker takes only so much as one glass of beer daily, he decreases his efficiency seven per per cent., according to experiments of Bergman, Kraepelin, Mayer and Kinz.

The drinking man cannot stand heat or cold as well, remember as well, smell as well, see or hear as well, as the non-drinking man. Such is the finding of experiments performed by Professor Kraepelin, Professor Frolich, Dr. Ridge of England, and Professor Vogt of the University of Christiania.

So much for the verdict of the laboratory. Now, what has been the actual experience of industries? Have they noticed any practical, workaday differences in the efficiency of alcoholic and non-alcoholic workmen?

Here is one instance. The manager of a copper mine at Knockmaroom, Germany, was convinced that his output would increase if his men quit drinking. He induced one thousand of them to take the pledge. He was delighted to find, after two years, that their productive efficiency had increased nearly twenty-five thousand dollars annually.

Coming nearer home: President Wilborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company makes this striking statement in regard to the closing of saloons in the Colorado mining districts:

"With the advent of the federal troops all saloons in the coal-mining districts were closed, and as a result, the efficiency of the workmen has greatly improved, the average production of coal per man increasing about ten per cent.

"The production at this company's mines in the southern district of Colorado for the first 18 days of April averaged 5.85 tons per day for each miner at work. That was before the federal troops closed the saloons. For the first 18 days of June—with all saloons closed—each man produced 6.52 tons, which meant an average increase in wages of more than eleven per cent. per man.

"This has confirmed the view long held by us, that if saloons and drinking could be eliminated from the coal districts not only the miners but the companies would be greatly benefitted.

"What I have said applies specifically to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but I think, in a general way, it is true of the coal mining industry in the state."

Spoiled work is no small part of the loss which drink lays upon industry. A workman in one of the Coatesville Steel Mills declares that when the saloons were open it was not unusual for twenty to forty tons of steel to be spoiled in the rolling following pay days. Thus the earnings of every tonnage man in the mill were reduced because of the half-drunken condition of some of the men. "But with the closing of the saloons," he adds, "that's all history now."

There is evidence that a shorter working day, permitting workers to stop before the physical limit of fatigue has been reached, results in a falling off of the desire to indulge in intoxicants.

So it goes. From fifty different angles, industry is today looking critically and cynically at the reuslts of alcohol.

Do you wonder, then, that most of the money for the campaign which made West Virginia dry was contributed by labor employing industries in the state? West Virginia abounds in coal, lumber, oil and gas industries. These were, almost to a unit, active workers for state-wide prohibition.

Judge J. C. McWhorter, who had charge of the campaign, says: "While I was helping to raise funds for our constitutional prohibition campaign, a brewer from another state, who had no liquor business in West Virginia, but who had thousands of dollars invested in certain other industries in the state, sent me his check for two hundred and fifty dollars to help make West Virginia dry because he knew what liquor was doing to his men and his business."

What the industries within the nation have learned, the nation itself is learning. Abstinence is becoming the enforced rule of national engineering projects. The way Colonel Gorgas obtained increased efficiency by reducing alcoholism among his canal builders is interesting in this connection.

He writes, in a paper published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, June 13:

"On the Isthmus we had our laboring force located on the line of the canal about fifty miles in extent. In this distance we had about twenty towns. At first we allowed as many liquor establishments as chose to pay the high license, $1,200 per year. As time went on, we gradually abolished saloons in town after town, until, last year, liquor selling was finally abolished in all the zone.

"The two Panama towns of Colon and Panama, at the northern and southern ends of the canal, are not under the jurisdiction of the commission as far as regards liquor selling. There is no restriction on an employee going to these towns and getting liquor when he wishes and bringing it into the zone to his own home. The only prohibition is that it must not be sold in the zone; but to get liquor he has to make a longer or shorter railway trip and go to considerable effort. Our experience has shown that there are a considerable number of men who do not care enough for liquor to make the effort, and therefore do without.

"The efficiency of our working force has increased so much that generally the men in charge of the laborers in the different districts have asked to have their districts included within the prohibition area."

Another big national business, known as the American Navy, has also learned the alcoholic efficiency lesson. On July 1, 1914, the order went into effect prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating beverages into the ships of the navy, the naval stations, and all points under the jurisdiction of the navy.

It is not commonly known that one of the chief considerations which startled Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels into this action was the fact revealed by the medical inspector of the United States Navy, that there were nearly ten times as many admissions to the hospital for alcoholism in the American Navy as in the British Navy, and nearly fifty times as many as in the German Navy! If alcohol was sending so many men to the hospital, it was undoubtedly rendering inefficient a still larger number of men who did not get as far as the hospital. Alcohol, in the name of efficiency, was banned.

Four years ago, long before this action was considered, Germany's far-seeing Kaiser, in a great speech to his naval cadets, urged them to form total abstinence societies as the British had done.

"Naval service demands a height of effort which it is hardly possible to surpass," said the Kaiser. "It is necessary that you be able to endure continued heavy strain without exhaustion in order to be fresh for emergencies.

"In the next great war nerve power will decide the victory. Victory will lie with the nation that uses the smallest amount of alcohol."

The verdicts of the laboratory, of industry and of the nation against alcohol are the same. Because it is a breeder of inefficiency, it must go. And, in America at least, the prospect is that it will be driven out by hard-hearted, firm-fisted industry. The great god Industry cares not a rap for the moral or social phases of the drink question, although the big men who are his directing forces may be industrially greatly concerned. Alcohol might trample on the garments of morality and social relations until doomsday and it would not worry industry, as such. But when alcohol begins to tease and harass the great god's pet mascot, efficiency, that is quite another matter! Drastic measures must be taken.

Already the American Foundrymen's Association has appointed a well financed committee to campaign, in every state, for legislation to push back the saloon from the doorways of industrial plants! That will not satisfy industry. At the end of five years, probably, every great business will have united its forces against alcohol, and who knows but that at the end of ten years the prediction of C. L. Close will have been realized and industry will have banished the manufacture and sale of liquor from the United States?

Apparently it dose not matter very much whether we want this to happen or not. If industry wants it, it will come to pass. The best thing we can do is to hope that, when that added six billion, saved by efficiency, is divided, we may come in for a share.