

# The Western Call

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## RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES

**T**HE possession of the Dardanelles has been a matter of contest for many generations and the end is not yet.

The Crimean war was fought on this matter.

At the time of the Russo-Turkish war the British fleet was sent to the Dardanelles and they effectually prevented the Russians from taking possession then.

What the sea power of Britain was then used to prevent, it appears now to be striving to bring about, namely opening the Dardanelles for Russia.

It seems inevitable that the desires of Russia will be met in this regard.

It seems almost inevitable that when the present occasion for the allies to be working together has passed that the question will arise again and be a source of future discord.

But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

The following is a most interesting article on the subject from the Russky Viedomosti by Prince Eugene Truketskoy on "Constantinople and the Dardanelles," in which the Constantinople:

"Our friends and our foes alike ought to know what is the point of view of the Russian nation as well as what is said by diplomacy regarding the one and only solution which accords with the state interest of Russia—namely, Constantinople and the straits must be Russian. Every other solution, whatever its nature, is impossible of acceptance by us, because every other would only make the position for us worse than it was before the war began.

"French newspapers some time ago talked of neutralizing the Dardanelles, but when they know the Russian views they will doubtless change their opinions. We have seen, in the case of Belgium, how neutrality is respected nowadays and the Turk at any rate, was several degrees stronger than a scrap of paper.

"The neutralization of the straits or the handing of them over to a minor power—for example, Bulgaria—only means that Russia would be cut off from the sea on the outbreak of war and would probably have enemy warships at work around the Black Sea coast line.

"This war is a war waged in common by the three Allies. When it is ended we must not enquire who has dealt Germany the heaviest blows or who inflicted on her the last defeat; who has enabled Belgium to be restored, or who has stood the main attack of the Turkish army. Nor, on the other hand, must the Allies raise the question of who forced the Dardanelles.

Let the present war restore the territorial integrity of France. Let England be rewarded for her heroic efforts at the cost of Germany and Turkey. But let the vital interests of Russia also be secured.

"Nothing less than the independence of Russia is bound up with this question of the straits. Russia can and must guarantee the free passage of the Dardanelles to the mercantile marine of all the world; but she must have power, by force of arms, to prevent the warships of any other power from navigating the waters of the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. There is only one way whereby this may be secured and at the same time open the exit to the high seas for Russia, an object which Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, has declared has British sympathies. The straits must belong to Russia. No other solution is possible!"

## FIRST EVIDENCES

The start of an active campaign on the part of the allies on the western front is reported by Sir John French in his latest despatches from France. This will be taken generally as evidence that Kitchener has begun to push his new army or armies into the battlefield, and that a forward policy will be adopted and acted upon from now on.

It is most significant that the new troops should have stood the test well; should, indeed, have distinguished themselves by the capture of an important German position, with much loss to the enemy in casualties and prisoners. This gives the first and an early vindication of Lord Kitchener's policy of raising and training new troops, of which the Germans have been making merry ever since it was announced. If Kitchener can prove, as he seems to be proving, that men unused to soldiering can be trained in a few months for distinguished conduct in modern warfare, the lesson will be an important one, and Kitchener's fame will be the brighter for teaching it to the world.

General Alderson, in command of the first Canadian army corps, has also reported that the Canadians have been in the trenches for more than a week and have by their conduct surprised and delighted him. The public in this country will feel a thrill of pride at this warm praise. Canada is fortunate in being so well represented at the demonstration of Kitchener's notable experiment.

## DR. McGUIRE RETIRES

**W**E hear with regret that Dr. McGuire has decided not again to become a candidate for election to the provincial house.

We have formed the impression that the doctor is a very desirable man for the position, and his retirement from the field will be a distinct loss to the party and to the constituency.

The Doctor has loyally supported the government, but he has not been a rubber stamp by any means. Clean and honest, with a mind and will of his own, he has made himself felt all the time in the house and in government circles.

We hope that the time will come when the Doctor will again take the field. For we believe that he has not used his position for personal gain, but has striven manfully for the best interests of the city and of the province.

We shall be disappointed if there is not yet an active future before the Doctor.

"There are a number of reasons why I have decided to retire," Dr. McGuire said. "I do not think any man should try to monopolize the honors. I think it is time for me to step down and let some other man represent you."

"I have had it brought to my notice, that G. A. McGuire made something out of being a member. It is most reprehensible to ascribe to men in public life improper motives. The members who represented Vancouver are upright men. I do not mind these innuendoes so much for myself, but a man has a family to consider. When a man does his best to serve his constituency it is hard to have his honor and his motives questioned. This is what keeps so many good men out of public life. I never made a dollar dishonestly."

Although retiring from public life, he is still a member of Ward Five Conservative Club. He was president of the Conservative Association for two years and treasurer one year. He has sat in three legislatures and through nine sessions.

## MANY THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR

**T**IMES are hard. I am sure we have heard that said as much as six times on the streets of Vancouver.

What about the future? How do you spell the shake of the head? There ought to be some way to spell or some letter added to the alphabet to represent it. The shake of the head is so expressive. But perhaps there would have to be a whole section added to the alphabet to cover all the kinds of head shakes practiced by the wise man and the otherwise. That is what you get anyway when you speak of the return of activity to Vancouver.

Well, we are not in the head shaking business just now. And so we address ourselves to this question, what of the future?

The future of Vancouver is safe, there can be no doubt as to that.

But when will that future be realized? Only a prophet could set dates in this, as in other matters. And it may be that the return of activity will wait on the close of the war. But on the other hand the war may prove to be a stimulus to hasten the recovery of activity here as elsewhere.

We have still the Vancouver climate, and there are still many on the prairies who desire and need the milder climate of the coast after a quarter of a century on the prairie.

The Panama Canal is opened, and it cannot be long before we begin to benefit by it.

Up to the present we have been a town at the end of one single line railway. Now we are becoming the terminal point of three or four great companies having completed, or completing, many lines to this point.

We still have the natural resources and still the world's markets need them. We have abounding cheap power going to waste and soon we shall be wise enough to bring it in.

Further we have opened up relations of trade with the hundred and fifty million Empire of Russia, and her ships are monthly loading in our harbor. Surely this is only the beginning of better things as to trade with Russia.

We have but lately had opened for us direct connection by steamer with the Philippines.

The canal has brought us close to the West Indies.

The general development in the Pacific assures that the North Pacific will immediately become one of the most busy parts of the world's surface.

And Vancouver is in the midst of all this. Our natural resources will attract capital now that the transportation question is being settled, and if we have the right leadership we shall see development of industry here soon.

We cannot think that all the blocks in Vancouver in the matter of her fine blocks and other matters was all a mistake. It might have been a little premature even though the war had not come on. But the war did come, and time is being lost. But the times will change. If the war goes dragging on the people will get used to it and things return to normal any way.

## THE "WORLD" SOLD

We note with satisfaction that the "World" newspaper has gone into the hands of Mr. John Nelson, who for some years past has been the business manager of the Daily News-Advertiser.

With the fact that the paper has had to be sold we have nothing to say. We are always sorry when a citizen fails in the enterprise he may have undertaken amongst us. It is not always safe for men having large and complex interests to become entangled in public affairs. The editorship of a large daily paper and the necessity of making the same a business success is enough to fill the time of any one man. Had Mr. Taylor stayed with the job there might have been a different story to tell. But he thought otherwise. Well, he is now the mayor of Vancouver and another is the controller of the Daily "World" newspaper.

But seeing that it was inevitable that the paper should change hands, we are glad to see it go into the hands of Mr. Nelson. Of all the men we know in the journalistic field who are interested in the journalism of this city, we believe he is the best for the position, having regard to the influence of the paper in this city.

We expect to see the same clean, sane, and with active policy pursued which has characterized the paper he is now leaving, and we wish him all manner of success, "Good, bad and indifferent," would be a literal quotation. But we eliminate the last two clauses.

Some genius has published a calculation that the new taxes will cost the head of a family, a wife and four children, \$33.03 in the clothes they wear. All that can be said is that if the calculation is right, it serves any Canadian head of a family right if just when the Empire needs every dollar and ounce of strength it can preserve, he insists on clothing his household exclusively with imported materials.

## NATURE DEFEATING THE GERMAN ARMY

**B**RITAIN gave to God the glory for the scattering of the Armada by the storms which wrecked and destroyed the great fleet.

It is striking that nature has been more effective this winter than has the united might of all the warring armies.

The zeppelin raid on Britain was defeated by the storm which hurled the zeppelins back and destroyed some of them at least. How many, perhaps, we shall never know.

The mud in the western area of the great conflict and the continuous downpour of rain effectually blocked the desperate driving of the Kaiser's hordes towards Calais.

When our men would have been compelled to stand up under had the weather continued fine or had the winter frozen hard, the ground we can only in a slight degree surmise, but that the thin red line, few in numbers and scantily supplied with artillery, would have been decimated even though they had managed to hold the line unbroken no thinking man can doubt.

But the torrents came and the legions of the Kaiser were halted by a power before which all the resources of men are in vain applied.

During this enforced halt the "contemptible little army" has become a mighty engine of war. During these months of enforced idleness on the field the industrial armies of the allies and the neutrals have been busy preparing the equipment which last fall was so woefully lacking until the allies are now better equipped than the Germans and Austrians were.

It was the expectation and the boast of the Germans that they would win this war by the weight of their artillery.

How near they came to this the fate of the Belgian fortresses can tell, and but for the fact that the weather caused their mighty machines to stick in the mud there is no telling what the present position might have been. Now, however, they have no advantage in this regard, and the hope of their winning by the weight of their guns has disappeared.

In the east the weather again has worked for the allies. The winter has not been normal, and at the moment of this writing the Germans dare not press home the prepared attack on the Russian front lest a sudden thaw should imprison them in their exposed position.

In the far off line of the Turkish invasion of Russian soil the amazing snow storms rendered helpless the Turkish hordes and made certain their utter defeat at the hands of the Russians.

In Egypt the burning drought of the desert discomfited the invaders and sent them on a rapid race with death back to the wells and rivers of Asia Minor.

And as it has been up to this date it will be still, for the end has been foretold by the King of Kings.

When finally the story of the effect the elements have had in this war thinking men will ask What hath God wrought?

## RAILROAD POLICY FUTURE BENEFIT

**W**HATEVER criticisms may be forthcoming as to the details of the McBride administration, the outstanding feature, that of the railroad policy of the government, will show generally as a benefit to the province all through its history.

The rapid successions of governments which preceded the regime of the present administration made the government of British Columbia a joke, the present one is also a joke.

The isolation of the province, and meagre transportation facilities made any considerable industrial development impossible.

While Vancouver has attained the position of the chief city of the province, it has been debarred from attaining the size and activity hoped for and fully discounted by investors here because she has been and still is served by only one railroad company (Canadian) having only one single track over which all commodities must pass.

No large industries could be developed under such conditions, for no manufacturers would undertake large plants where they would be subject to the tariffs of a single railroad company, not subject to competition. It is sure that the railroads would absorb all the profits of such an enterprise.

Now the province has been lifted into a better plane than that by the construction of the C. N. R., and by the undertaking of the P. G. & E., connecting with the Grand Trunk.

Instead of one company with one single track we shall have three large companies with the C. P. R., having three tracks serving the city, and competing for and creating business in order to make their tracks pay.

This is all to the good.

As to the price paid for those lines there may be difference of opinion, but the fact stands that the lines are there wholly or in part, and that will later be found to be very important to the province and to the city.

There might be a danger of course of carrying a policy of this kind too far, and making the province pay too much for its transportation that when its industries become established the profits from them might be mortgaged so fully that the expected gains to the people of the province would not materialize.

It is but fair to say, however, that this state of affairs have not materialized yet, and that the administration which secured for the province these advantages will guard them from being wasted by overguarantees or loans to the builders.

At all events it would not be fair to put what might be offered against what has actually been accomplished.

## THE CITY MARKET

**M**AYOR TAYLOR has a grand opportunity of filling one of his pre-election promises now that the city market on Main street appears for the time being to be in the discard, and that is by the immediate establishment of a market in some more central section of the city. At the present time there appears to be little opportunity to make the False Creek proposition appeal to the consumer. It may not be the time to erect a large and fancy building, but this cannot be said to be necessary to make the market a success. If a temporary structure were erected in a central part of the city, it would not take long to find the advantages of a public market where the consumer could meet the producer on even terms. Then there would be no necessity of paying three or four prices for some of the necessities of life.

Suggestions have been made that the triangular piece of ground on Pender street between Cambie and Beatty streets could be put in shape for a market site which would answer the purposes in keeping with the conditions. The consumer's league, which is now in process of formation, would do well to consider this important matter, whilst its members are in an energetic mood.

The provincial department of agriculture has taken the position that if the co-operative marketing movement in the Fraser Valley is to be put on a proper footing, there must be a thorough investigation as to imports, consumption and production. The results of this investigatory work for the Lower Mainland has been made available by the activities of the League's Market Commissioner, working under the direction of the department and latterly entirely supported by the department. There has thus been laid a basis for intelligent direction of the co-operative marketing movement in the valley. It is gratifying to have the department's assurance that if the funds are available the work of organizing the valley will be continued, the organization of local producers' exchanges for buying and selling activities encouraged, the standardization of food products offered for sale on the local markets promoted, better regulation of the commission houses worked for and encouragement of the local consumption of Fraser Valley Products ever kept in view.

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TIMBER SALE X 356

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 15th day of April, 1915, for the purchase of Licence X 356, to cut 14,303,000 feet of cedar, hemlock and balsam, on an area adjoining Lot 923, Gifford Island, Range One, Coast District.

Five (5) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.

TIMBER SALE X 360

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 12th day of April, 1915, for the purchase of Licence X 360, to cut 4,933,000 feet of Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar, on an area being expired T. L. 3726, Port Neville, Range One, Coast District.

Three (3) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.

TIMBER SALE X 366

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 12th day of April, 1915, for the purchase of Licence X 366, to cut 5,800,000 feet of spruce, cedar, hemlock and balsam fir, on Lot 1101, lying west of Kwialate Point, Range One, Coast District.

Three (3) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve covering certain lands in the vicinity of Land and other points on the Straits of Georgia, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to Lots 4174, 4175, 4176, 4178, 4179, 4180, 4181, 4182, 4184, 4186, 4187, 4188, 4189, 4190, 4191, 4192, 4193, 4194, 4195, 4196, 4197, 4198, 4209, 4210, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320, 4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329 and 4330, New Westminster District. The said Lots will be open to entry by pre-emption on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. No Pre-emption Record will be issued to include more than one surveyed Lot, and all applications must be made at the office of the Government Agent at Vancouver.

R. A. RENWICK, Deputy Minister of Lands, Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., March 11th, 1915.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve covering certain lands in the vicinity of Trail Bay, Sechart, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to Lots 4292, 4293, 4294, 4295, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4308, 4309, 4310, 4311, 4312, 4313, and 4314, New Westminster District. The said Lots will be open to entry by pre-emption on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. No Pre-emption Record will be issued to include more than one surveyed Lot, and all applications must be made at the office of the Government Agent at Vancouver.

R. A. RENWICK, Deputy Minister of Lands, Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., March 11th, 1915.

WAR WABBLINGS OF A BRITISH TAR

Our readers will be interested to learn that the many bright and topical verses which have appeared from time to time in The Western Call will shortly appear in book form under the title of "War Wabblings of a British Tar." Mr. W. A. Ellis, late R. N., the author, has given us pleasing lines under the different subjects, and no doubt the limited edition will be eagerly sought after. Special copies will be on sale at The Western Call office, at 25 cents.

DESTRUCTION OF HORSES IN GREAT WAR TERRIFIC

Germany Holding Animals on Short Rations—Canadian Horses of Quality Needed on Battlefield

Over in Europe the wholesale destruction of horseflesh has been terrific. Germany is said to be pretty nearly depleted, and to be holding such horses as are not in military service upon very short rations—without grain feed of any kind. Belgium's horses, including the greater majority of her best breeding stock, are wiped out. France has been a very heavy loser, although it is stated that the best horse-breeding districts are far removed from the scenes of actual war, and that her best breeding stock is being carefully preserved. Britain has drawn heavily upon her horse reserves, only the best breeding stock being exempt from the call of the purveyor.

For the needs of the cavalry, for the artillery, and most of all for the transport service, horses are being eagerly sought in other lands. The purchases made in the United States have been very heavy. So big have the orders been, that the United States military authorities have expressed the apprehension that the heavy buying might prove to be a drain upon the country of horses that might be needed for military use, should they be required. The reply given was, that so long as the buying was confined to the kind of horses then being sought, the result would be for the benefit rather than the detriment of the country.

Opinions expressed by some of our own most reputable horsemen as to the quality and the kind of horses now being bought for our own contingent, have been far from complimentary. There is

an opinion abroad that the buying might have been much better done, and the selections better made. Perhaps to all of this the same answer might be given. Farmers and horse breeders generally have been none too partial to the kind of horse needed for either transport, artillery or cavalry. Of the typically popular kind Canada has not got too many. But of horses that would be immensely serviceable under the rough conditions of actual war, Canada has a big supply. Horsemen know these horses when they see them, and the horse buyers of Canada know where to get them. That they could do so, at a minimum waste of either time or of money, is too obvious a fact to be gainsaid. But the buying has been and is being done in another way, and the criticism are those of the best and the ablest horsemen in Canada.

Sir Adam Beck is without doubt sincere in his determination to see that the Canadians who go to the front shall be well horsed. His executive abilities are by no means to be lightly discounted. But, at the same time, neither are those of the horsemen who know the horse business, whose lifetime interests have been the fostering of good horsebreeding, as well as a study of horse markets, and who know the horse trade of Canada better than anybody else possibly could. The opinions and assistance of these men should be indispensable to our authorities when the business is one of securing good horses for the defence of the nation.

NEW ASSESSMENT ATTRACTS ATTENTION TO REGINA, SASK.

The new form of assessment decided upon at Regina has attracted widespread attention, and many enquiries have been received from Canadian cities for details of the scheme. A. W. Pool, finance commissioner for the city of Regina, when asked for a statement as to the scheme, outlined it in the following words:

I have noticed some comment in the press, local and otherwise, to the effect that the new departure in assessment here is by way of an experiment, under which the ratepayers are being allowed to make the assessment for this year. This is entirely a misconception, as the change in system is not an experiment in any way, but merely an adaptation of the system already in vogue in a number of the larger American cities, and which has been proven a success over a period of years. Neither is it correct that the departure allows the ratepayers to make their own assessment, the opinions of the ratepayers or a certain number of them being taken only as a guide and check for the assessor and assessment department in arriving at the assessment.

The underlying theory of the departure is that the assessment figures should have the widest possible publicity, both in the initial and final stages of preparation, and that this is a desirable practice, I think, endorsed by practically all assessment experts. Regina has, amongst western cities, a name for conservatism in the administration of its finances and city business generally, and the new departure in assessment is, in my opinion, in line with its conservative policy. It is generally conceded that the western cities are now passing through the same stage of growth that the cities of the western States of the U. S. A. passed through fifteen or twenty years ago, consisting of periodic booms and depressions, the booms being, generally speaking, caused by real estate speculation. Regina, in common with the other cities of the western provinces, suffered from inflation of its realty assessment as a consequence of the 1912 boom in real estate, and while the inflation was not very great, it was generally recognized as being undesirable, and it was felt that a period of depression

such as the present was an opportune time to re-adjust and place the assessment on a sound basis of actual realty values in normal times and having so placed it to endeavor to retain that basis of valuation, and as a preliminary, a considerable number of the ratepayers, selected as having knowledge of realty values, were circularized and invited to express an opinion as to the value of a certain properties indicated in various portions of the city. The response to the invitation was fairly general and the majority of the opinions appear to have been based on careful consideration and expert knowledge and are satisfactory from the point of view of the assessment department.

The next step was the appointment of a strong assessment board of five members, four of whom are private citizens and not connected in any way with the civic administration. This Board will, from the data supplied by the ratepayers and that in possession of the Assessment Department, make an initial assessment which will be thrown open to public criticism and suggestion, and which will then be revised and a final assessment made. If it is found that the system is generally satisfactory the method of giving effect to it in 1916 and following years will be to send to each ratepayer, with his tax notice for the current year a map showing unit values of the then assessment throughout the whole city and inviting any criticism or suggestions, thus giving all concerned full information as to values and an opportunity to place on record any suggestions which they may care to make. It is hoped in this way to obtain an annual assessment giving general satisfaction to the ratepayers and at the same time to give the greatest possible publicity to the assessment figures.

It is felt that from the investors' and bond holders' point of view the assessment is the basis of the security which the City has to offer for its bonded indebtedness, and that any system, therefore, which meets with general approval and produces an assessment undoubtedly based on actual realty values will be entirely satisfactory and will assist in (Continued on page 3)



DISTRICT POST OFFICE NOW BEING COMPLETED ON MAIN STREET BY THE CONTRACTORS, MESSRS LEDINGHAM & ANDERSON

GETTING READY FOR EASTER

Pots of planted tulips, hyacinths, and narcissus in the house are pleasant before Easter. House plants do not grow eagerly until the days lengthen, then those who have tried cinerarias (Ash Wednesday flowers), calceolarias (pouch flowers), primroses and primulas, and the cyclamen or Persian violets, see that they reach out to the sunshine and begin to blossom with better heart.

After the middle of March and into April house bulbs will be at their best. The potted hyacinth or lily kept in the dark should be brought to the light and set in a dish of shallow water in a warm place. It will then bud rapidly and be ready for the Easter season. If kept in a cool place and not too wet after blossoms have come out fully, the flowers will last a long time.

Cold frames may be used to bring up the bulb garden ahead of time. The sides of a practical cold frame should be at least a foot deep. It may be three, four, or six feet on each side of the frame and the glass top to fit.

If there is a bed or two or three feet in diameter, and the hyacinths are wanted earlier than the wind allows, a cold frame shelter will hurry them. The cold frame idea may be applied to hollyhocks, peonies, sweet williams, or any perennials if the gardener likes to experiment.

Inclement March days are the proper time to construct hot bed and cold frame squares ready for using. The middle of March is the right time to begin cold frame culture with violets, pansies, and vegetable plants, which must be early.

Begin to tinker at flower boxes on the porch. Try to give them a sunny exposure. Pansies and shade loving plants ought to be stationed where there is no silt and the cool north light strikes them.

Remember that drainage is the most important factor in a flower box. A neighborhood carpenter can make boxes to fit railings, but if a worker prefers to use his money in plants, ask the grocer to sell boxes to suit you. He will charge 10 cents or twice that

much for the size wanted and send it.

A love for flowers is a practical asset in education. Every child ought to have its chance to grow flowers. The smallest flat will have one sunny window with room for a box in which gay phlox candytuft and hardy verbenas can grow. Egg shell gardens, that is, shells filled with earth planted with seeds, and the shells set in a dish or pan, are fine starters. Let the boys and girls have them. By and by the shells can be transformed to flower beds or larger window boxes.

Ask the seedsmen, or write to advertising flower growers for catalogues. A great deal can be learned by looking at pictures and reading descriptions.

Owing to the unemployment

the Guild of St. Elizabeth, an organization which has for its object the relief of the poor in South Vancouver, has had many demands made upon its resources during the past winter and has many necessitous families still in its lists. In order to provide for these a patriotic play entitled "The Admiral Speaks, A Call to Duty," followed by an amusing farce, "My Dress Boots," will be rendered by members of St. Mary's parish, South Hill, under the auspices of the guild at St. Paul's Parish Hall, Jarvis street, on Tuesday evening, March 23, at 8.30 o'clock.



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## BILLY SUNDAY IN CHICAGO

Billy Sunday has advanced the cause of local option in Pennsylvania to such a point that a real battle-ery has gone forth from a host of 35,000 men enrolled at the Tabernacle as helpers of Governor Martin G. Brunchbaugh. The temperance slogan is "The Man of Galilee and the Men of Philadelphia against the Rum Trade."

Probably no other state in the union has been so dominated politically by the rum trade as Pennsylvania, and certainly no other city has been so completely disgraced by her boozing, drunken councils as this very city of brotherly love. And yet Philadelphia and Pennsylvania contain much of the very best spiritual elements in the country. Trouble was they were not united and organized, whilst the hosts of the liquor traffic were. Now it is the spiritual elements against the spiritual who have found their organizer and leader in Billy Sunday.

No religious leader that has arisen in these days has had the influence on the country's laws that can begin to compare with that of Billy Sunday, and the reason probably lies in this that Sunday has combined the deeply spiritual with the political issues as none of the modern evangelists have done.

D. L. Moody's movement in Scotland was tremendous as a temperance farce, but it left the laws on making and selling of liquor entirely untouched.

Sunday, wherever he goes, attacks the laws that permit the making of drunkards, and to Billy Sunday's work is due, more than to all other agencies combined, the great onswep of total prohibition in the U. S.

Pennsylvania, with her spiritual forces united as never before, bids fair to sweep the liquor traffic from her borders, and add another state to the increasing number of those who demand nationwide prohibition.

Chicago has at last completed the union of her forces for a Sunday campaign. The main hindrance appears to have been Dr. Hardin, pastor of the 3rd Presbyterian church, perhaps the most influential pulpit in that great city. Last week Dr. Hardin called his session together and told them he had changed his mind as regards the Sunday meetings. "Two things," he said, "have influenced me in my change of front. I have been receiving communications from liquor journals expressing approval of my stand and classing me as a friend of the saloon. I am not willing to be misunderstood on that point. I am against the saloon and all that goes with it."

Then I have studied Mr. Sunday's meetings in Philadelphia, and in other cities, and am convinced he is sincere and accomplishes wonderful results for good." The session unanimously decided to join the Sunday movement and a mass meeting in the 3rd Presbyterian church in favor of the Sunday campaign is announced for to-day.

Would it not be possible for our own religious leaders in Vancouver to revise their opinions as regards the work of Billy Sunday?

The scriptures plainly show a great diversity among the instruments used for the instruction and guidance of Israel. The stated ministry of the priesthood was supplemented almost continually by the prophet and as the apostasy of Israel—priests and people—deepened the prophets were multiplied. A very careful study of the prophets will show that the language of Billy Sunday, so often complained of, is tame compared with the denunciations of the prophets and certainly the apostasy was no deeper or more aggressive than them now.

After all, with the prophet as with other things, "the proof of the pudding is the tasting of it," and certainly the communities aroused, the moral reforms instituted and the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children brought to Christ during the past 30 years offer a good "tasting" of Billy Sunday's powers as a prophet in this peculiar sense of the word.

The lack of the prophet's voice is quite pronounced in Vancouver. We have all sorts of scholarship and the very best of hu-

## SNIDER BROS. & BRETHOUR, CONTRACTORS



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.



### The Comfort Baby's Morning Dip

"GOODNESS KNOWS," says the Comfort Baby's Grandmother, "what we'd do without this Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater."

"If I'd only had one when you were a baby, you'd have been saved many a cold and croupy spell."

For warming cold corners and isolated upstairs rooms, and for countless special occasions when extra heat is wanted, you need the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

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### New Assessment Attracts Attention

(Continued from page 2)

maintaining the reputation for conservatism and sound financing which, as I have already mentioned, it is believed that Regina possesses, and it is with this in view that the change in the assessment system has been made.

### BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW

We can understand the capitalistic scheme of production, because we see it operating every day all around us, and we can understand the socialistic scheme of production when it is expounded to us with due care; but we cannot understand the man who wants to work the capitalistic scheme on socialistic principles. There are a number, of such, however. They want the motive of business to be of the greatest good for the greatest number, instead profits.

Confronted with an order for a bill of goods or an application to lend a thousand dollars, the manufacturer or banker considers whether that will be finally profitable to his concern. On that basis he gives a decision and the machine grinds. If he were obliged to consider whether the proposed business would conduce to the greatest good for the greatest number, we can imagine him painfully cogitating the subject for a fortnight and then ordering a taxicab to take him to the nearest lunatic asylum.

The corner butcher sells beef steak because it is profitable to him. Imagine him saying to a customer: "No, ma'am; I can't sell you beefsteak, because there is more nourishment for less money in chicken." In the capitalistic scheme the guide is whether the thing is or is not profitable on the longest, broadest view. On the principle the scheme works, with such good and evil as we know; but to throw that guide away and still try to operate the scheme would be like putting a sugar refinery's machinery into an ocean liner and expecting to get somewhere with the boat.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The management of the Western Call is desirous of making this paper a select home paper, to be read with interest by every member of the family. Its circulation is largely south of False Creek and in the Mount Pleasant district. We ask all those who have items of interest to this community to send them in for publication—not later than Wednesday evening of each week, and the management will take pleasure in inserting them in the current issue of the call.

To protect fruit trees from cold or heat there has been patented a frame over which curtains, mounted on rollers, can be drawn.

A Swiss inventor has obtained a United States patent for tongs equipped with a device to hold them rigid when they have grasped an object.

The number of telephones in the United States has increased fifteen-fold in the last 14 years.

Pulverized street rubbish and coal tar have been found to make good fuel briquettes in Amsterdam.

Resembling a hinge is a new burglar proof lock in which the bolts drop perpendicularly into sockets.

The government of Brazil maintains a snake farm for the production of serum antidote for snake bite.

A table to hold toys which can be converted into a doll house has been patented by a Kentucky inventor.

Russia is known to have 28 powerful wireless stations, France 18, Germany 17 and Austria-Hungary four.

Water motors have been designed for ringing fog bells to save the expense of employing men for the task.

Three asbestos mines have been opened in China, where extended in tubular form to slip on the handle of an umbrella or cane.

By means of a secret process a French scientist converts flowers, fruit and even animal tissues into metal.

man opinion as regards religion but the prophetic utterance and fire has been distinctly missing.

The Vancouver religious leaders have not been alone in refusing Billy Sunday a hearing. The President of Princeton University closed the doors of their assembly hall against the evangelist two weeks ago. Dr. Erdman and his colleagues of the Presbyterian seminary there sent Mr. Sunday an invitation and the doors of the Presbyterian church, seating 800 people, were thrown open. Sixteen hundred Princeton students crowded into that little church just 60 feet away from the great assembly hall and at the close of the meeting 1000 students came out boldly for Christ.

The main instrument in awakening an interest in the Sunday meetings amongst the students was young Mott, whose father Dr. John R. Mott, was awakened in D. L. Moody's meetings at Princeton university many years ago.

When you add to this wonderful story the fact that in the special meeting for Penn. Central R. R. employees, attended by over 10,000 men, Billy Sunday got 600 stalwart railroaders to take a public stand for Christ, diversity of the ministry of this man stands boldly revealed.

Whether we like his methods and words or no, thirty years of constant ministry have proved them to a degree that ought to carry weight with all but the most obstinate.

Seattle is now busy arranging for a Sunday campaign and we believe that Vancouver, were her religious leaders united and in earnest on this point, might over-

come all initial difficulties and secure a visit from the man whose coming has marked a period of singular awakening to the better though unseen things of life.

### CANADIANS KNIGHTED

Official announcement has been made that His Majesty has conferred the Order of Knighthood upon Hon. Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of Quebec; Wm. Price, of Quebec; Captain Clive Phillipps Wooley, of Victoria, B. C., and H. S. Holt, all of whom were among the New Year's honors.

Ordinarily we are not of a doubting disposition, but the recent assertion of a large-browed scientist that flowers can see, hear and sing, leads us to seriously ponder. Certainly there seems to be reason for the suspicion that the scientist must have slipped on something and got his roses and violets mixed with ear trumpets and phonographs. Moreover, it is in the garden of a summer night that sweet confidences and sweeter kisses are usually interchanged and could flowers see, hear and sing it is safe betting that they would be otherwise human enough to run out and tell it to the whole neighborhood.

## Electric Coffee Percolators

Complete with Cord \$5.50 Without Cord \$4.50

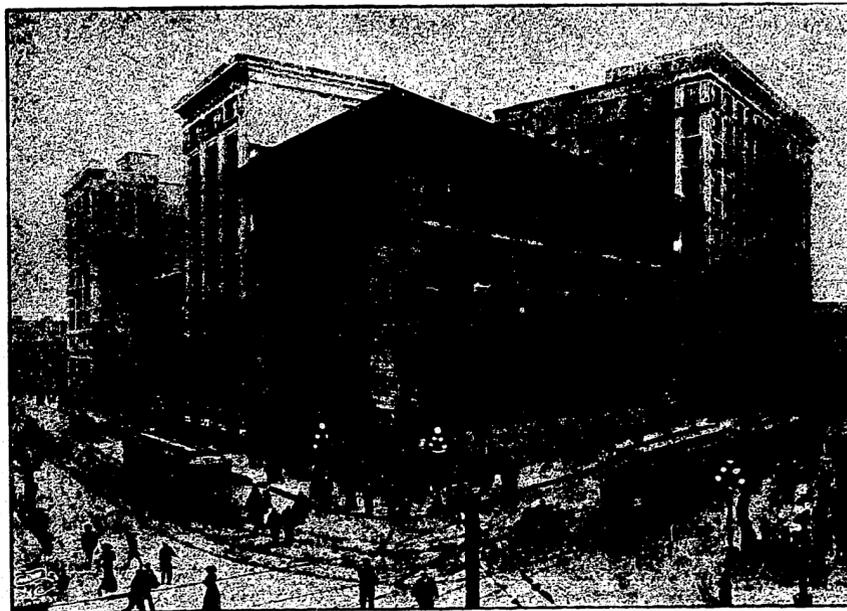
(Any B. C. Electric Iron or Hotpoint Household Appliance Cord can be used with the percolator).

This Special Price prevails only until March 22nd, or until the stock of Percolators on hand is exhausted.

The Percolators may be purchased at the Company's salesrooms or from a number of dealers in electrical supplies throughout the city.

### B. C. ELECTRIC

Carrall and Hastings 1138 Granville Street



VANCOUVER'S FINANCIAL CENTRE

# THE WESTERN CALL

H. H. STEVENS, M. P.  
Editor-in-Chief

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## THE OUT-OF-WORKS

As Spring approaches, the question of work for the unemployed becomes more and more acute. Those who remember the terrible happenings in Lancashire during the American Civil War, when close upon 200,000 men were known to be out of work in that country alone, will tremble with apprehension. At that time the philanthropic spirit of Britain arose nobly to the rescue, no less a sum than \$8,500,000 being publicly subscribed. This fund was so well administered that although the distress lasted for a period of nearly five years, \$650,000 remained in the hands of the trustees, and was expended in the erection of a convalescent home in Lancashire. Things are different in Canada to what they were in England at that time. The country was not at war, and although prices were high and the suffering was widespread people had not been called upon for aid to the almost innumerable works of charity that they are now. While some of the money subscribed was used for direct relief, the bulk of it was invested in public works that commanded the greatest amount of individual labor.

It is a fair estimate to presume that at this moment in Canada there are 100,000 unemployed. Mayor Martin, of Montreal, has placed the number of out-of-works in that city at 45,000. In Toronto there are known to be half as many. In the big western cities, especially Winnipeg, and Vancouver, there are probably another twenty or twenty-five thousand. So that we are not long in arriving at the total suggested. It is not a question of statistics, however so much as the need for instant, resolute and sustained action. Work must be found. It is not a matter of "I cannot dig and to beg I am ashamed." Practically all are willing to work. The trouble is that they mainly belong to the constructive trades. There are, of course, many clerks, operatives in factories, and salesmen and women among them, but the hardest to be suited are those who have been employed on bunkers and railway works, which are now almost at a standstill.

In the face of this state of affairs the land is crying for labor. One thing that can be done is to separate the wheat from the chaff and endeavor first of all to employ the wheat, giving preference as far as reasonable to the men who have others to support. For this purpose, and committees should be formed in every city and in fact for treatment of the whole situation, town and registration embodying suitability strictly kept. Then such public works as are in any way possible should be proceeded with. When we arrive at the matter of farm labor we come to the very crux of the situation. The large majority of the unemployed have never seen a farm except as they have been travelling past. To another section the work is un congenial. Unhappily, it is frequently shown that even under stress, men and women will not do work for which they feel completely unfitted. But these cannot be left to starve. They must be employed, but how is a matter for the committee to decide. As to the demand of the land, farmers must be appealed to to be as patient as they can, and to be as lenient and generous as possible to such laborers as they may obtain. As has been said over and over again, the times are exceptional, and not only call upon us, but demand of all of us that we shall practice self-denial and thus bear in some measure a share of the common burden.

## BE PREPARED!

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District Manager

317-319 ROGERS BUILDING

## TAX SALES

WE again call attention to the matter of the tax sales of property. These sales under the war conditions now obtaining are not right. If any joint stock corporation, loan company or individual undertook to take advantage of such drastic clauses contained in agreements specifically entered into by the owners of land there would be an outcry which would bring quick action. The probability is that there would be a fraud order against such a concern, and the mail would be forbidden them.

How the laws which allow these tax sales have never been submitted to the people to be voted upon, neither has the owner of the land subscribed to an agreement containing any such drastic clauses.

The land sold is ruthlessly wasted as to the owner.

Moreover the land sold belonging to a certain owner is all slaughtered. For instance, a man owns a piece of land which has had a registered plan of subdivision filed against it. This land is instantly assessed in lots. If in arrears these lots are sold separately. Even though the bidding on one lot should bring enough to pay the taxes on the whole that does not stop the sale of the other portions. Every single lot is sold each for the pittance which is against it.

It is a disgrace to the legislature which allows such a statute to remain. Under the present circumstances it is certainly a disgrace to the municipality holding such sales.

The feel is, I suppose, that there should be no mercy on the land speculator.

In the abstract this may be good policy. But under the present status of the question in B. C. to take this ground is to take dishonest ground without question.

It cannot be denied that the people of this province have encouraged by every means in their power the speculation in land. Moreover the people individually and as a whole have planned to benefit and have benefitted and are benefitting by the speculation.

Advertisements, agencies, public and private sales, fees to the government on every hand, fees to the legal profession, the surveyors, etc., have been netted and a great volume of taxes have been drawn from the lands so sold to speculators and are being drawn.

But chiefly the province as such has gone largely into the business. The Prince Rupert sales, for instance, was for no other purpose than to induce speculation in lots which under the circumstances must be held by speculators for the development of the city did not then and does not now warrant the building on the major portion of the lots sold.

The Point Grey sales come under the same category.

Now after individually and as a government inducing speculation in lots and land to take the ground that the people and government are justified in cutting off the purchasers is to take the attitude of men in a confidence game. We do not believe that many of the political leaders of B. C. would think to act thus. But sales of the property of people who bought in good faith on the representation of over optimistic B. Columbians, and have tied up their money here because now they have no money at hand, because the representations have proven false and the times have been upset by war and by the loose business of the people who have been handling matters for the province to say the least, not playing the game.

We hope the government will step in and call a moratorium on tax sales.

If it is possible to find money for railroad building, and it is the opinion of some that such money can be found, then it is possible to find money by the government on provincial debentures abundantly secured by property on which taxes are overdue. And as the rate of interest charged on overdue taxes is so large there should be no difficulty in paying even the six per cent. demanded by New York.

Which party are the people of British Columbia to support; one which has faith in the province or one which has not sufficient faith in itself to formulate a policy to present to the electors

# TALKING TO THE COMMUNITY

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## THE WESTERN CALL

circulates to the homes of Mt. Pleasant, Grandview and South Vancouver.

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### THE PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH CASE

The action of the commanding officer of the Prince Eitel Friedrich in sinking an American merchant ship, knowing it to be such, may have very serious consequences; is sure to have them, unless the German government very promptly and fully makes reparation for the blunder perpetrated by the captain of the war vessel. The ill-fated craft was a neutral ship sailing under a neutral flag (and carrying a cargo that was not contraband). It is difficult to understand how a man supposed to be capable of performing the task assigned to him could have proved so obtuse in so plain a case, when it should have been his cue to give every friendly neutral the benefit of whatever doubt there was in the situation; and he must have believed the United States to be friendly or he would not have chosen an American port as his place for repairs or internment.

There will be no sudden explosion of American wrath over so obvious a blunder, but its occurrence renders it difficult to feel certain that similar mistakes will not occur again and again while the war lasts. Cotton, for example, has been declared contraband by Great Britain. For some time after the war broke out, with a view to help the Southern States to sell their crop, Britain allowed free trade in cotton even to Germany. The "war-zone" policy on one side and the virtual blockade policy on the other made such a trade impossible, and now Great Britain seizes all the cotton, kept it, and pays for it. The destroyed vessel was loaded with wheat, but the market for this grain will probably very soon be greatly changed by the fall of Constantinople and the consequent freedom of the Black Sea and its outlet.

### Editorial Notes

Carnegie has many reasons for rejoicing. There were 182 applicants for the position of librarian in St. Catherines.

That German captain who sank an American steamer, and then ran into an American port for repairs and supplies deserves an iron cross for cheek.

A suggested design for a new jitney coin is a chauffeur rampant with a five-seated car containing about nine passengers.

If Major-General the Hon. Sam. Hughes is the strong dictator the public imagine him he would have the sellers of bad boots to the troops imprisoned long ago.

The word "Chinook" is of Siwash origin and means a warm wind or hot air, hence the vapourings from South Vancouver.

The "Made-in-Canada" and "Made-in-B. C." cries are real loyal cries and those who have taken them up number many. But what a lot of those who use the slogan stop at that. There are people loyal enough in open speech, but when it comes to buying it is quite a different matter, where the goods are produced being then lost sight of.

We may have real spring like weather, but that will be no reason why you should take em off."



THE CALL TO ARMS IN THE MOTHERLAND—A TYPICAL RECRUITING SCENE IN THE PROVINCES

Our Vancouver Kipling



W. A. ELLIS, Late B. N.

Jitney Regulations

The draft of the new by-law to cover "jitney" traffic by-law are being considered to-day by the finance, fire and police committee.

The main clauses drafted by the city solicitor are:

License fee, \$60 for 5-seater; \$80 for 7-seater; \$100 for 8 to 10-seater; \$150 for cars seating more than 10 persons. License fees payable half-yearly in advance.

Cars not to carry passengers more than 20 per cent. in excess of seating capacity.

Jitney routes to be specified in each case by proper officer of the corporation and any unauthorized change from specified route shall be considered an infraction of regulations.

No jitney route to be specified on streets now occupied or hereafter occupied by electric railway lines.

Cars to run on regular time schedule and to stop only at near side of street crossings, and not less than 30 feet from same.

Drivers to pass examination.

Cars to be inspected before license is issued and to be subject to inspection from time to time during life of licenses.

Suspension of Licenses

License to be suspended in case driver or owner does not comply with instructions of inspector as to repairs, alterations, etc.

License to be suspended in all cases where police signals or instructions are disregarded or for other proper cause.

All cars to come to full stop at distance of 50 feet before crossing an intersecting railway track.

Passengers to enter and leave car on left side only.

Interior of cars to be lighted after sundown when cover is up.

Cars not to stop in middle of street to take on or discharge passengers, but must stop alongside curb and within two feet thereof.

Owner of each car to provide and deposit with the city an indemnity bond of \$10,000 for protection of passengers.

City to take power to regulate number of cars to operate on any route or street.

Soliciting of fares shall be unlawful.

No driver to operate more than nine hours per day.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Mr. J. M. Cameron, assistant general superintendent of the British Columbia division for the C.P.R., announced approximate alterations in the winter time table to take effect at midnight on May 30th.

Two new trains will figure on the summer time card. These are trains Nos. 13 and 14, which were operated on this division from Winnipeg in 1913. Another change will be the extension of the Agassiz local, as the Hope local, to Hope for the purpose of caring for freight and passenger transportation developing from the construction of the western end of the Kettle Valley railway.

It is planned that completed sections of the Kettle Valley railway will be operated in connection with C. P. R. trains. Connections with the C. P. R. will be made at Midway and at Spence's Bridge.

HOTEL VANCOUVER TO OPEN MONDAY

Monday morning next will be the opening day for business in the recently completed main section, fifteen stories high and with three stories below the street level. Besides the hotel's new offices, the new lobby, new foyer and oval room, 270 more guest rooms with accompanying bathrooms will be ready for occupancy.

Monday will see a start made on the razing of the old Marpole wing. This adjoins the main section directly to the west, and lies between it and the Rattenbury wing which fronts on Howe St. It will be rebuilt. The hotel offices will be moved into the main section on Saturday and Sunday nights.

Mr. W. F. Turquand, manager of the hotel, announces that several parties of one hundred or more had booked accommodation in the hotel for the coming summer. The Woman's City Clubs, the National Electric Light Association, six of the Gilliespie Kinsport tours, two Cook's tours, two Temple tours and the American Bankers' Association will visit the hotel. Several smaller parties of less than 100 have booked accommodation.

DISCHARGES COME LITTLE HIGHER NOW

Cost \$15 if Asked for Within First Three Months of Service, and \$2.00 for Each Additional Month.

A soldier enlisting for active service will not be able in future to obtain his discharge within three weeks of enlistment on account of his wife's objections, or for other reasons, without paying \$15.00. This is set forth in an order sent out from militia headquarters.

N.C.O.'s and men of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force and of the Canadian militia, who apply for their discharge or whose wives or parents request that they be discharged, will have to pay \$15, if the discharge is asked for within the first three months of their service; if it is asked after that, \$2 a month for the unexpired period of one year's service will be added.

What Russia Gains

The loss of 500,000 men in war can be made good in less than ten years through complete abstinence from alcohol by all the inhabitants of Russia. This is not the statement of some professional temperance booster; it is the estimate of Arthur Hunter, actuary with the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. John T. Stevens has been requested by a number of citizens interested in temperance and moral and other reforms to take the field as an independent conservative in the provincial campaign with a view of promoting more advanced legislation for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and the suppression of other evils. He has promised to consider the matter.

"Nature," observed the philosopher, "always tries to make compensation. For instance, if one's eyesight is lost the sense of hearing grows more acute."

"Faith," replied Pat, "I believe you're right, for I've noticed that when a man has one leg shorter the other is always longer."

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15c and 25c at drug and country stores. t.f.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT IS GREAT CREDIT

Dominion's Building at Panama One of the Best of Eighty-Four Structures

The Canadian building at Panama Exposition is one of the finest of the eighty-four structures erected by American states and foreign nations. At the first glance one is struck by the combination of dignity and good taste in its appearance, for both in its composition and by the use of "Travertine" stone effects for columns and outer walls, the architect brought the building into harmony with the exposition structural scheme. With its double rows of fine Corinthian pillars that lie couchant before the doors, its appearance may well cause any Canadian a thrill of pride. It has the additional advantage of facing toward the Golden Gate. Standing under its wide portico, one may see the coast liners from Vancouver and Puget Sound heave slowly in and out.

Above the game exhibits in the building, colored transparencies set forth familiar Canadian scenes; stock farms of Quebec and Ontario with prize herds of Durham, Hereford and Poll-Angus cattle; golden wheat fields, orchards, gardens, saw mills and lumber camps, and the massed logs behind the boom in a "river drive"; great lumber sleds, piled tier above tier with tons of logs.

One cannot walk the length of the aisle without learning more of Canada than could be learned in a year of steady reading. At its end one passes through groves of coal, finished lumber exhibits, cases of mineral ores, asbestos, et al., in all their forms from the crude ore to the finished products.

Walking down the western aisle, one turns at an apple orchard seen across the stretch of green turf. Apple picking is in full blast, and the large glass jars and show cases which line both sides display fruits, fresh, canned and preserved, that would do honour to sunny California. It would be quite easy for the visitor to imagine that he had made a mistake and wandered into the state exhibit of this land of fruits.

Above the cases in long recesses are placed, splendid oil portraits of Canada's rulers and leading statesmen. On one side King Edward the Seventh and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal respectively flank the portraits of King George and Queen Mary. Opposite them, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden and the late Sir John A. Macdonald appear, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Specimens of the wheats, grains and other products of the northwest form part of this exhibit. Others are to be seen in the aisles, sometimes in the form of pictures that reproduce the varied operations of western life. And there are other things to be seen, too numerous for recapitulation, the equal of anything here described. Taken in all, Canada's private exhibit is something for all Canadians to be proud of. It can be summed up best in a remark made by a New York man: "Say, this makes the best of our state exhibits look like ten cents in a fog!"

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If you require anything in our way of business—Real Estate, Rent Collections, Loans, Mortgages, Fire Insurance, Wills, Executor, Conveyancing, Agreements for Sale, Notary Public Deposit Boxes, etc., etc.—call upon us.

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122 Hastings St. West and McKay Station, Burnaby



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 \$500 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 saw-mills, 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. V. 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 portion 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, or in surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions 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 or Sub-Agent returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated for one year, the lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information an 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.



PUBLIC SCHOOL DESKS

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for School Desks," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, 25th day of March, 1915, for supplying the following desks:

| Single Desks   |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Size No. 3     | 250 |
| Size No. 2     | 250 |
| Single Benches |     |
| Size No. 2     | 100 |
| Size No. 3     | 50  |
| Size No. 5     | 25  |

The desks are to be quoted at a price per desk.

The name of the desk and maker to be mentioned in tenders.

Delivery at Victoria or Vancouver on or before 31st day of July next.

The successful tenderer will, free of any additional charges, store the desks and pack or crate ready for shipment to places to be hereafter designated from time to time to the order of the Department.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, or by cash, in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200), which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the contract.

Cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned upon signing of contract.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. Griffith, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Engineer. Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., 4th March, 1915. Mch 23.

LAND ACT

New Westminster Land District, District of Texada Island.

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

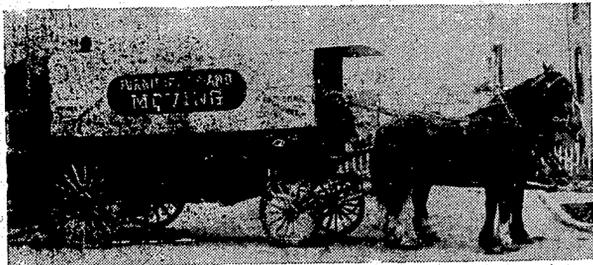
Dated January 20th, 1915. JOSEPH ASTLEY.

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## RULES OF HAGUE TRIBUNAL BROKEN BY COMBATANTS

May 18th celebrated in Canada, the United States and Great Britain in the schools, this being the anniversary of the first meeting of the Hague court, perhaps the most important and far-reaching one in the world.

The Hague court which met in Holland in 1907 and which meets again in 1915, is composed of the accredited representatives of forty-five millions. This court has made certain laws to govern warfare which aim at saving life of those not actually engaged in fighting and of protecting trading ships. Poisonous gases may not be used in warfare; bombs may not be dropped from balloons; fighting mines and the use of ex- and prisoners of war may take refuge in neutral countries. Many other laws were made providing for the safety of the postal services, of fishing boats, and for the humane treatment of captured crews. Other important points were gained, but the one of the most value is that which proclaimed the belief in the principle of obligatory arbitration. That is to say, all countries being allowed to go to war shall first submit their name to a permanent world court.

This latter point, while not carried, has only been delayed awaiting a unanimous decision regarding the representation of judges. These laws and recommendations have given rise to many questions one of the most interesting and profitable being whether the Hague court needs a world police or a world army to enforce its decrees.

The school children will understand that the wish of these forty-five nations is to form a law-court whereby two nations can go to law and have their case adjudged upon the same ground as two people can go to law in this city. If either nation refuses to obey the ruling of the world court, then the world army or the world police will enforce the ruling.

Nowadays when a war is over there is a concert of powers to make settlement between the parties, but the new idea is to use the force of the nations for a settlement in advance, in that "prevention is better than cure."

Why should the affairs of Bulgaria threaten the peace of the world or paralyze its commerce, as happened recently? Nations should not be allowed to settle a quarrel by three instead of by reason in that their act is often world-wide in its desolating effects. Wellington, England's greatest general, once said, "take my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again.

The ideal, then, before the nations for the twentieth century is that of a "World without War." That this shall be accomplished there can be little doubt, in that the world progresses, and because arbitration is a quicker, more rational, simpler, and cheaper method of settling international disputes than the slaying of thousands of men. All school children should try to grasp the fact that our army as at present existing, while a necessary evil, is

only a temporary one. They should also learn that the true patriot is not he who helps to destroy a city by bomb shells, but he who helps to build it by the strength of his good right arm. We do not know the name of the man who invented the plough, or where he lived or died, but we know that he did a million times more for the world than all the conquerors and so-called heroes who have drenched it with their blood. In reading history, the students should not allow themselves to look upon war as a glorification of a nation, but as its due misfortune. The conscience of humanity is changing on this subject, even as it changed on that of slavery. In reading the newspapers, students should bear in mind that the expression "readiness for war" has become an empty one in that the insane competition between nations makes this an impossibility. What I mean may be more easily explained by the following lines:

"The Kaiser built another ship  
And Johnny Bull two more.  
The Kaiser built two other ships  
And Johnny Bull built four.  
The Kaiser then, four vessels built  
And so on o'er and o'er,  
Which left them both as you can see  
Right where they were before."

It was a realization of the folly of this process which caused Mr. Winston Churchill, our British war lord, to ask Germany to join us in a truce or holiday from building war ships.

All good and sane men deplore the monstrous evil of war and have longed for its cessation. Some have made prophecies about a golden age when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and now, in our times, these glorious prophecies bid fair to be realized. A latter-day prophet, one Alfred Tennyson, of England, wrote these splendid lines:

"For I dipt into the future, far  
as human eye could see  
Saw the vision of the world, and  
all the wonder that would be  
Till the war drum throbb'd no  
longer, and the battle flags  
were furled,  
In Parliament of Man, the federation  
of the world."

Another poet with the vision has said:

"And peace to the cobwebbed  
cannon,  
In peace as brothers say  
While the ships of a white squadron  
Ride on to a fairer day,  
And health to the unknown Father;  
To the universal plan  
And the law of a kindred children  
From the Straits to Hindoostan."

Instructions have been issued from Ottawa to the immigration authorities that all Chinese who have registered since April 1, 1914, or who may register out before August 1, 1915, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way prejudicing their right to free re-entry until six months after an order-in-council has been published in the Canada Gazette, declaring that a state of war no longer exists.

## PRIMARIES ON FRIDAY NIGHT

The Vancouver Conservative Association has arranged to hold its convention on Saturday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock in the Conservative headquarters, corner Granville and Dunsmuir Sts., for the purpose of selecting candidates to contest the Vancouver city electoral district at the forthcoming provincial election. The primaries to elect delegates to the convention will be held on Friday evening March 19, at 8 o'clock, at the following places:

Ward One—Smaller Pender Hall, corner Pender and Howe streets.

Ward Three—Orange Hall, corner Hastings and Gore Avenue.

Ward Four—Seymour School, corner Harris and Glen drive.

Ward Five—Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Main street and 6th Ave.

Ward Six—Old Chalmers' church, corner 7th avenue and Hemlock.

Ward Seven—Finnish Hall, corner Clinton and Harris Sts.

Ward Eight—Ash Hall, corner Fraser avenue and Twentieth ave.

All Conservatives, whose names appear on the last revised voters' list for the ward in which such primary is being held are entitled to vote for delegates or be elected a delegate.

## TROUBLE OVER MANN CUP

Understanding Is Urged Between Trustees and C. A. L. A.

President A. E. Haydon, of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, announced that the Mann Cup is in a fair way to be placed in a similar position with reference to the C. A. L. A. as the Allen Cup is with the C. A. H. A. On that assumption, it is held that the present trouble over the Mann cup is likely to be settled to the satisfaction of the governing body in lacrosse, and the cup will stay in British Columbia. In furtherance of the amicable arrangement President Boyd has written Sir Donald Mann urging the promotion of an understanding between the trustees and the C. A. L. A.

## BANK OF VANCOUVER TO BE WOUND UP

A petition to wind up the Bank of Vancouver has been filed with the Supreme Court by Messrs. St. John and Jackson, solicitors, acting on behalf of Benjamin Banks, a Vancouver business man who was a depositor for \$1,220.50 at the time the bank suspended payment on December 15, 1914. The petition will be heard on Friday.

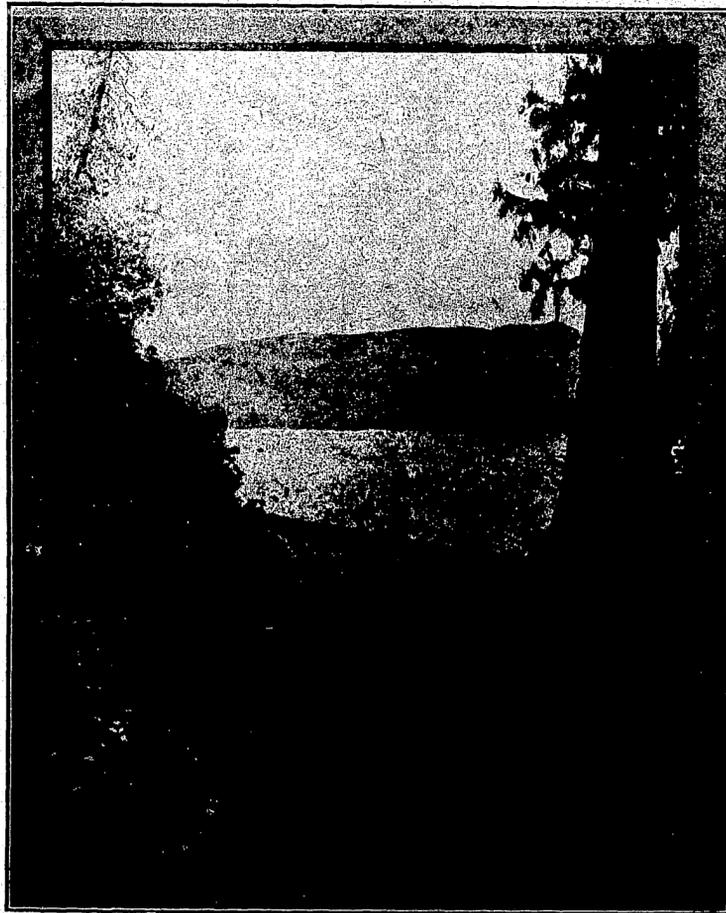
Under the Bank Act, a bank has three months after stoppage of payment in which to resume operations. Failure to resume operations within that period is taken under section 126 and other sections of the act, as an admission of insolvency. The failure to pay within the ninety days is cited in the petition as evidence of insolvency.

The petition asks that Mr. G. L. Smellie, manager of the Canadian Permanent Mortgage Corporation be appointed by the court as liquidator, and suggests that April 22 be set as the date for hearing all parties interested in the appointment of a liquidator.

## WOULD CURTAIL LONG SPEECHES

The limitation of parliamentary oratory is sought by Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver. He has given notice of a resolution in the Commons providing for the appointment of a special committee to consider and report on the question of limiting all speeches to forty-five minutes in regular sessions and twenty minutes when the House is in committee of the whole, excepting in the case of movers of a bill or resolution and the reply thereto, or in the case of a Minister of the Crown and of a member replying to a ministerial speech.

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Rev. G. H. Wilson, Rector



A BEAUTIFUL VISTA FROM THE NORTH SHORE OF BURBARD INLET

## I'LL SHOW 'EM!

I've stopped the paper, yes I have,  
I didn't like to do it,  
But the editor he got too smart,  
And I allow he'll rue it.  
I am a man who pays his debts,  
And will not be insulted,  
So when the editor gets smart,  
I want to be consulted.  
I took the paper 'leven years  
And helped him all I could, sir,  
But when it came to dunnin' me,  
I didn't think he would, sir;  
But that he did, and you can bet  
It made me hot as thunder;  
I says, "I'll stop that sheet, I will,  
If the darn thing goes under."  
I hunted up the editor,  
And for his cunnin' caper  
I paid him 'leven years—and quit!  
Yes, sir, I stopped the paper!

## PARK BOARD IMPROVEMENTS

The filling in of Kitsilano beach and the cleaning up of the point overlooking the entrance to False Creek is a great improvement. Acres of clean sand takes the place of the poisonous swamp which formerly stagnated in the hollow. Probably the sand has soil enough to bear grass. In any case it is a healthful change.

The clearing of the stones from the beach makes it ideal for bathing.

Altogether Kitsilano beach now equals for bathing or promenade the beach at English Bay.

The dredge is still busy in False Creek filling in the flat above Main street, and deepening the channel of the creek. It is refreshing to see that beneath the stagnation of business, confidence in the city is retained and the undercurrent of essentials are moving on.

Stanley Park improvements are striking. The cleaning up of large areas at both main entrances give the impression of finish which previously was lacking.

Tangle wood beauties, such as nature prepared for us in the park, find their chief charm as a rule in being set in contrast with the finished beauties of the surroundings. The drawback has been in this case that most of the province consisted of tangle-wood nature beauties, and therefore, the contrasts was lacking. The finished spaces on the contrary come as a relief. Yet we should not care to see the clearing carried too far.

A civic ferry from the civic pier at English Bay to the civic pier at Kitsilano would be a boom this summer which would be appreciated and which would pay. A ferry for persons only, of course.

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In our stock of over \$100,000 we have everything you want to make your orchards greater and your gardens more beautiful. Catalogues mailed free on application.

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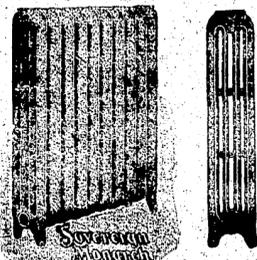
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### ATHLETICS' INFIELD SOON BASEBALL HISTORY

#### Philadelphia's Stars Say They Will Not Play This Season

If J. Franklin Baker, of the Philadelphia Athletics, adheres to his determination to drop baseball in favor of farming, Connie Mack's famous infield will pass into history. Following closely upon the sale of Eddie Collins to the Chicago White Sox, it appears as though this remarkable combination of players was broken beyond reassembling or rebuilding. McInnis and Barry remain, but the probability of finding among the Athletics recruits two players capable of filling the places of Baker and Collins and bringing the infield machine up to its previous standard appears extremely remote.

A quartette of players of the calibre of McInnis, Collins, Barry and Baker, playing for several years in succession in the same positions upon the same team is a combination not duplicated in a baseball generation. Manager Mack was some years in assembling this hard hitting, accurate fielding and throwing machine, and it was not until the season of 1911 that the Athletics' inner line of defence began to work in its most effective manner. Collins

joined the team in 1907, and was followed by Barry a year later. In 1909 McInnis and Baker also donned Athletic uniforms, and the \$100,000 infield was in the making.

McInnis was still shifting about the inner defence, and Harry Davis was playing the initial base. In 1910 McInnis succeeded Davis, and from that time until the close of the world's series of last season, the quartette worked regularly, except when illness or injuries temporarily broke up the combination. It was between 1910 and 1914 that the Athletics travelled their fastest, as their record of winning four out of five pennants shows. The calibre of the quartette is proved by the average of the players in both batting and fielding for the period between 1909 and 1914. The regular season record was: Batting, 311; fielding, .953, and the world's series, figures; Batting, .271; fielding, .958.

#### Students Want Football

Columbia University students have voted in favor of the restoration of football, which was abolished in 1905. It was estimated that nearly 1,000 members of the undergraduate body voted, and that only five were against the proposal.

## OTTAWA SENATORS WILL BATTLE WITH MILLIONAIRES

### Three Games Next Week for World's Championship Cup Has Only Been West Once in Twenty-One Years

The Ottawa Senators, champions of the National Hockey Association, will arrive here tonight to battle with Frank Patrick's millionaires, champions of the Pacific Coast League, for the championship of the hockey world, and the Stanley Cup.

The series will go to the team winning three out of five games, and the first three are scheduled for March 22, 24 and 26. Should further games be required to decide the championship other dates will be selected. It has been decided to play two of the three games under western rules, so that the Senators will be handicapped by the experiment, as they have been accustomed to playing the six-man game, but on the other hand this may be a handicap to the west-erners. Eastern fans have installed the Ottawa seven to five favorites for the opening game on Monday night.

The probable lineup under the western rules will be: Vancouver, goal, Lehman; point, F. Patrick; cover point, Si Griffin; rover, Taylor; forwards, Cook, MacKay and Nighbor.

Ottawa—Goal, Benedict; point, Ross; cover point, Merrill; rover, Broadbent; forwards, Gerrard, Darragh, Duford.

There are ten players in the party, which is now en route under the management of Frank Shaughnessy, business manager of the Ottawa club. Coach Alf. Smith and Trainer Dolan are also in the party. The Senators will get the kinks out of their systems on Saturday afternoon at the arena. The Easterners are bringing the Stanley cup along with them, so that even if the Millionaires do not win enough games to keep the trophy here, the fans will have a look at it anyway.

Cooper Smeaton and Tom Phillips will be the officials in charge of the games. Smeaton is an eastern man, and the games under the eastern rules will be in his charge, while Tom Phillips will have the seven man games under his eagle eye. Their appointments have been confirmed by the officials of the hockey associations, so that there will be no hitches later on.

There has been an unusually heavy demand for tickets for the series at Harry Godfrey's, and it is expected that the greatest

hockey crowd ever seen in the arena will be on hand.

The Stanley Cup was first offered for competition in 1893, and during that time it has only been west of the Great Lakes once, when the Victorias of Winnipeg beat the Montreal Shamrocks in 1901, and the Wellingtons of Toronto the following year. It is as famous in the winter sport as the Minto Cup is in lacrosse.

Winners of the Stanley cup since 1893 are:

- 1893—Montreal Hockey Club.
- 1894—No match.
- 1895—Victorias of Montreal.
- 1896—Victorias of Winnipeg beat Victorias of Montreal. Victorias of Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg.
- 1897—Victorias of Montreal beat Capitals of Ottawa.
- 1898—No match.
- 1899—Victorias of Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg.
- 1900—Shamrocks of Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg.
- 1901—Victorias of Winnipeg beat Shamrocks of Montreal.
- 1902—Victorias of Winnipeg beat Wellingtons of Toronto. Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg.
- 1903—Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg. Ottawa beat Rat Portage.
- 1904—Ottawa beat Winnipeg Rowing Club. Ottawa beat Marlboroughs of Toronto. Ottawa beat Wanderers of Montreal. Ottawa beat Brandon.
- 1905—Ottawa beat Yukon. Ottawa beat Rat Portage.
- 1906—Ottawa beat Queen's. Ottawa beat Smith's Falls. Wanderers beat Ottawa. Wanderers beat New Glasgow.
- 1907—Kenora beat Wanderers. Wanderers beat Kenora.
- 1908—Wanderers beat Victorias of Ottawa. Wanderers beat Maple Leafs. Wanderers beat Toronto.
- 1909—Wanderers beat Edmonton. Ottawa beat Wanderers.
- 1910—Ottawa beat Edmonton. Wanderers beat Ottawa. Wanderers beat Berlin.
- 1911—Ottawa beat Wanderers.
- 1912—Quebec beat Moncton.
- 1913—Quebec beat Sydney.
- 1914—Toronto won N.H.A. title and cup; Toronto defeated Victoria.

### OLYMPIC GAMES NOT FOR THE UNITED STATES

Official notification that the Olympic games of 1916 had been transferred to the United States, following a meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Lyons, France, has not been received in the U. S.

Little credence is put in the story, as numerous reports from Europe have indicated the determination of Germany to hold the games in Berlin next year or have them postponed until 1920.

Frederick W. Rubien, president of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, when questioned said that he personally did not believe that the games would be held in this country.

He also declared that, as the cable message stated that the contests would not be a representative set of Olympic games and no records, if any, would be recognized.

### WINNIPEG TO GET ALLAN CUP FINALS

As a result of the conference of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association the Allan Cup finals will be played in Winnipeg next winter.

The British Columbia and Alberta champions will play off and the winners will come to Winnipeg. The Saskatchewan and Thunder Bay champions will play off and the winners come to Winnipeg. The O. H. A. and Intercollegiate and any other eastern champions eligible will eliminate to one challenging team and that team will come to Winnipeg. Thus there will be three challengers in Winnipeg to meet the holders, who will be decided by the result of the two senior leagues in the province.

### COQUITLAM SOCCER TEAM REFEATS B. C. E. R.

One of the largest soccer crowds on record in this city witnessed the final game of the season on Saturday last at Athletic park between Coquitlam, twice champions, and the B. C. Electric team for the mainland cup. The first half was productive of some clever work on both sides, and the half time period found no score for either side. In the second half, especially the last few minutes found the Electrics crumple up under the strain of the Ranchers, and three goals in quick succession was the result. The game was keenly contested, and while the local team failed to come out winners, they played a clean, strong game, and will look forward to a year hence, when they will turn the tables. The winners played a cool careful game all through and their forward line was ably supported by their backs. Tomlinson, Elbin and Johnston did the scoring.

### McBRIDE SHIELD GAME PLAYED ON APRIL 10

Saturday, April 10, is the date fixed for the game between the Coquitlam team, champions of the Vancouver and District League, and the champions of Vancouver Island, for the provincial championship. The match will be played in Victoria, and the McBride shield, emblematic of the B. C. title, will be the stake for which the teams will battle. Officials will be appointed this week.

In past seasons two matches have been played, one here and the other on the island, but in future only one game will be played annually. Victoria won the draw this season, and elected to play at home. Next year the game will be played on the mainland.

### SOUTH VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

All the officials and employees of South Vancouver municipality recently suspended by Reeve Gold were reinstated by the council at a special meeting held on Monday. For the first few hours of the session everyone was so polite to one another that it was like a lull after a storm. Towards the end, however, continued tilts between the councillors and the reeve made things a little livelier. Specially was this the case when the reeve attempted to obstruct the progress of the council by declaring a motion to reinstate Chief Lester out of order, and refusing to explain to the council in what particular it was out of order.

Three resolutions, passed at recent meetings of ratepayers, condemning and censuring the recent actions of the reeve, and commending the stand taken by the council, were received at the meeting. After hearing them read Reeve Gold said that the attitude he had assumed in the council chamber was nothing more than he had promised the ratepayers in his election campaign. "Though they send a ton of resolutions, it will not turn me a hair," he declared. "It will take a derrick to remove me."

The first suggestion of trouble came with a motion by Councillor Stanley, that Miss Dench be reinstated as stenographer at a salary of \$60 a month. Councillor Allan then suggested that the reeve, the chairmen of the different departments and himself be appointed a committee to enquire into the salaries and staffs of the various departments.

Coun. Russell objected to the delay, and said he had been through his own department, and knew exactly what was wanted.

Reeve Gold here declared that it made no difference when it was done, because they were drawing no salary. This state of things was objected to by several of the councillors, who contended he had no right to do more than suspend any official.

The motion reinstating Miss Dench was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Coun. Russell, Storekeeper Bell was then reinstated unanimously. C. H. Landel, J. Rutledge, A. C. Hunter, J. N. Moust and W. Robinson were next reinstated till the report of the investigation of the water committee is completed.

Coun. Campbell's motion to restate Fire Chief Lester, Reeve Gold then declared out of order, and when asked for reasons declared he was not required to give reasons. Coun. Campbell then appealed to the municipal solicitor for instructions, who explained that the two communications to the council from the reeve, dated March 5th and 8th, would have to be read and reconsidered. This was done only after some more obstructions by the reeve, and the motion to reinstate Chief Lester was finally carried unanimously.

### ENFORCE PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON

Mayor Gill, of Seattle, in his annual message, recommends that the city council immediately enact an ordinance for enforcement of the state prohibition law, which becomes effective January 1. He desires that prohibition be rigidly enforced.

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### FAT AND LEAN

In the busy world of dairying even a few meagre calculations show great differences, whether in cows, their owners, the land, the bank deposits or the test of fat, etc.; fat and lean are mixed, good results and poor, even on adjoining farms, even in two stalls in the one stable. One owner gets perhaps 200 pounds of milk from each lean, hungry acre; a neighbour, with better methods, produces the fat total of seventeen hundred pounds of milk per acre, keeping 16 good cows on a well tilled eighty acre farm. One milk producer, with poor grade cows, never tested, possibly never well fed, gets the lean average of less than three thousand pounds of milk per cow another producer, who is a real dairyman, revels in the knowledge of each of his sixteen cows giving over eight thousand lbs.

of milk that will test fairly rich in fat.

Then when it comes to feeding for profit, not simply for existence, we find one man with a hundred pounds of milk costing him only 59 cents for feed, but a neighbour has to admit the impachment of milk costing him only 59 cents for feed, but a neighbour has to admit the impachment of milk costing him per hundred at least 90 cents, perhaps over a dollar. So one will make the fat profit above feed of over thirty dollars per cow, while his neighbour is down to the lean margin of only three dollars. Why do such amazing differences occur? Primarily because dairymen have not studied each cow individually. Dairy records alone can shed light on these problems. Milk and feed record forms, simple, easily kept, may be had free from the dairy division, Ottawa. Apply today and make each cow you own earn a good fat profit.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

### TO ORGANIZE LEAGUE

The Woman's Forum are holding a meeting to-night at eight o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms for the purpose of organizing a Consumer's League. The industries of Vancouver will be reviewed in motion pictures.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society wish to thank the patrons and friends of the Broadway Theatre for the liberal way in which they responded to the cause.

A St. Patrick's Day concert was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild in Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. A good audience was present and thoroughly enjoyed the program.

Private Joe Chamberlain, of the 16th battalion, has been reported wounded at the front, and is now in Netley hospital. He formerly resided at 416 21st avenue, South Vancouver.

On Thursday evening at the Carleton Hall, Collingwood East, a benefit performance for the "Kingsway" Auxiliary, Victoria Order of Nurses, was given by the Burnaby Comedy Company. This included sketches, monologues, comic duets, etc.

Mr. W. A. Turquand, manager of the Hotel Vancouver, has announced that a small statue of Capt. Vancouver would be placed in a niche at the southern end of the hotel's new lobby. This will be the only public exhibition of such a representation of Vancouver's great discoverer.

Books can be taken out of the Collingwood library for home reading every morning from 9 to 12. This information is necessary as the librarian is engaged in the evenings. For a while at least the financial position of the library will compel this arrangement.

Many applications are being made at the C. P. R. general superintendent's office for places in the Canadian Overseas Construction Corps. The men selected will be the very best obtainable.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Grace Methodist church will hold their annual birthday entertainment this evening in the church, corner of Burns and 16th ave. A pleasing program is being prepared, some of the best talent of the city taking part, one of the numbers being a debate on "Resolved That Great Men Make Great Events," and vice-versa.

### DOMINION ELECTIONS PERHAPS IN JUNE

Talk of Appeal to People Continues to be Prevalent—Pro-rogue Early

Election talk continues to be prevalent in Ottawa, some going as far as to predict that voting will take place during June. Some seem to be anxious for the fray, while others say that while they are not spilling for a fight they are ready, should an election be brought on. There is so much speculation as to the probable duration of the session, and a desire on the part of the government to bring down an early conclusion is indicated by a notice which Sir Robert Borden has placed on the order paper providing for Saturday sittings of the house commencing on Saturday of this week and of morning sittings commencing on Monday. Whether or not the opposition will consent is not known at present. The public accounts committee is to be organized immediately under the chairmanship of Mr. Morphy, of North Port Arthur, to inquire into certain transactions of the Militia Department in regard to which there has been correspondence between the Auditor-General and the department. A willingness on the part of the Liberals to agree to an early prorogation may depend on developments before the committee.

### EASTER CHOIR RECITAL

An unusual musical treat is in store for those who attend the Easter Choir Recital in Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church on Thursday evening next. The choir, which is recognized as one of the best in the city, will be heard in a repertoire of unaccompanied numbers, and "The Hallelujah Chorus." In addition to this, selections will be given from the Easter Oratorio, "Olivet to Calvary" solo parts being taken by Miss Crofts and Mr. Pearce. A feature of the recital will be the ladies' quartette which will be heard in some pleasing numbers. The assisting artists are: Miss Eva McCrossan and Mrs. J. B. Cowan, sopranos; Mrs. Daniel Day, contralto; Mr. F. J. McKellar, baritone; Mr. Thos. Shankie, violinist, and Mr. Harold Nelson, B.A., reader. All these artists are leaders in this city, and a large audience will no doubt greet them and the choir next Thursday evening. Admission by collection.

At the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening Mr. Archie McNab gave an interesting address to the young people. Mr. Duncan Campbell presided. Mr. McNab has travelled much and gave an interesting sketch of experiences in South Africa and Egypt. He pleaded for a recognition of good qualities in people who were regarded as heathen, and said missionaries would make more progress if they were more sympathetic to the customs and folk-lore of people who often had behind crude ceremonials some real poetry and imagination. Mr. McNab's address was eminently practical when he sketched the qualities which made good colonizers—and spiced as it was with anecdotes and adventure it was keenly relished by a large audience.

### FINE IRISH PROGRAMME

A St. Patrick's Day concert was held on Tuesday evening in St. David's Presbyterian church, corner of Bodwell Road and Windsor street, under the direction of Mr. W. W. Robertson, the well known solo-violinist. The following artists contributed to the program: Miss Molly Sterling, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. J. F. Paterson, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. W. W. Robertson, soprano; Mr. R. Palmer, tenor; Mr. F. Blair, baritone; Mr. P. Duncanson, baritone; Mr. W. W. Robertson, solo violinist; Mr. W. H. Kelly, humorist; Mrs. J. F. Paterson, accompanist. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the building fund of the church.

Weather permitting, the annual May Day celebration will take place in New Westminster on Friday, May 7th. This will be the 48th celebration of this old custom.

### CHARLES CHAPLIN AT BROADWAY

Manager Gow of Popular Theatre. Showing Some Fine Reels Next Week

Monday evening the Broadway theatre will show the final reel of The Million Dollar Mystery. This series of pictures, which has been attracting great attention during the past few weeks, will give the solution of where the million dollars was hidden, the secret of Florence's parentage, and who she marries. Also the girl who won the ten thousand dollar prize for the scenario on which the final reel was produced.

The serial of Runaway Jane is one that can be taken up any time. Flashbacks in the pictures give the story complete each week. Shultz's Lady Friend will complete the program. Tuesday evening "The Lost Ledge" is a thrilling drama with plenty of action in the open. The program includes split reels, featuring Vivial Brecevoit in "Such a Mistake," Granddaddy's Daughter, The Storm Bird, and How Doctor Cupid Won, with Eddie Lyons and Victoria Forde. The prize drawing will also be held that evening at 8.30. You must be present to win.

Charles Chaplin comes Wednesday and Thursday in "The Property Man." This is certainly one of the funniest two-reel comedies that has ever been produced, and Charlie the funniest comedian in the world, is one continuous riot from start to finish. The program will also feature J. Warren Kerrigan in the two reel Victor "The Man from Nowhere." The Universal Weekly will also show latest war pictures.

The ninth episode of the Master Key will be shown on Friday and Saturday, also another Nestor comedy, "A Coat's a Coat," with the juvenile favorites, Eddie Lyons and Victoria Forde. A special matinee is given on Saturday afternoon for the children.

"The March to the Battlefields or Canada's Men on the Way," is the title given a picture that will for many years to come be a highly prized treasure. It is a photographic reproduction showing the 32,000 men of Canada's first contingent breaking camp and on the march to join the con- and miles of the white tents and the marching men. It is a most inspiring sight. The size is 20x46 inches, all ready for framing. This picture is sure to be a popular souvenir of the war as far as Canada is concerned, and will be in great demand. It is owned by The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, and a copy is being presented to all subscribers to The Family Herald, Montreal, and the Western Call, where subscriptions of \$1.50 a year for the two are received from this date for a limited period.

At the annual meeting of the B.C.E.E. baseball team the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Mr. W. G. Murin; hon. vice-president, Mr. Ed. Sterling; pres., Mr. W. H. Ellison; vice-pres., Mr. L. Grimmer; business manager, W. H. Hutchinson; secretary-treas., St. C. Shadwell; delegate to the city league, E. L. Tait.

Mrs. W. B. Cutler, of Port Coquitlam, is, for the present in the city, and will reside at 2706 Carolina street, Mt. Pleasant.

A very jolly time was spent on St. Patrick's Day at the home of Mrs. J. J. Eford, when her daughter, Miss Grace Eford, entertained a number of her school friends in honor of the young hostess eighth birthday. The afternoon was happily spent with games and afterwards refreshments were served. Among those present were Miss Keith Taylor, Miss Grace Taylor, Miss Mervin Leal, Miss Gladys Harford, Miss Emma Lang, Miss Ruby Eford, Miss Beatrice Eford and Mrs. Barry Harford, who assisted the hostess.

Mr. J. T. Stevens has taken charge of the circulation department of The Western Call.

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