



Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver and the Western People

Volume VI.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

5 Cents Per Copy.

No. 41.

FEB 22 1915

The Western Call

Buncoing the Land Speculator in Canada

The Mayoralty Situation in Vancouver --- Will Taylor Run Again?

100,000 People Surge Around Tabernacle --- Billy Sunday's Seventh Consecutive Week in Philadelphia

BILLY SUNDAY'S SEVENTH WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA

100,000 PEOPLE SURGE
AROUND TABERNACLE

PEN PICTURE OF THE EVANGELIST

By Unfriendly Neutral

Billy Sunday is in the seventh week of his engagement at Philadelphia. Two million people have passed in and out of the Tabernacle doors and tens of thousands of men, women and children have "hit the sawdust trail," grasped Billy's hand and publicly declared their intentions for Christ.

On Thursday last the Philadelphia police had to be called in to handle the throngs that stormed the Tabernacle and threatened to produce a panic.

At eleven in the forenoon the Tabernacle was jammed—every square inch packed with throbbing humanity and outside a crowd variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 surged around the building seeking admission.

The meeting was advertised for 2 p.m., but at 11 a.m. "Billy" was telephoned for and acted promptly.

"Tell them," he ordered, "that I will come right down and preach my sermon to those inside. Then the Tabernacle will be immediately cleared, the outsiders will be admitted and I will repeat the sermon at once for the second audience."

And that is what he did. The first audience was hurried out of the Tabernacle and the second was hurried in—and still, so far as anyone inside could judge, the streets and the square were as black with disappointed people as they had ever been.

The Emergency Hospital was kept so busy that the doctors and nurses lost count of the numbers of cases they handled and simply revived the women as quickly as possible and sent them home.

All but two of the cases were fainting from exhaustion, due to the heat, and the fact that the women had had neither breakfast nor lunch.

With hardly an exception, Philadelphia professional, educational, religious, social, business and above all, working class Philadelphia has fallen for "Billy." He is there considered superlatively as "The prophet of the Lord."

There are, of course, exceptions, and if they could be heard many critical voices raised—but it is hard for them to get a hearing in Philadelphia to-day.

We append a graphic description of the Evangelist from the pen of one who might be classed as an unfriendly neutral—a reporter of the New York Evening Post, who writes from Philadelphia:

After weeks of first-hand contact with Sunday, one does not easily doubt his sincerity. It may be doubted whether he ever applies the acid test of introspection to his own emotions, his methods, his conclusions, his startling array of slang, yet they are his words, his emotions, and he sticks by them. When Sunday says: "The man who denies the divinity of Christ is a dirty liar!" he means it.

Plays Upon Crowd Emotion

People have called him a great crowd psychologist. More truly, perhaps, he has the crowd instinct. He senses the craving for a laugh as a relief from pathos, pathos and shock as a relief from laughter, frenzy as a strenuous climax to cold denunciation.

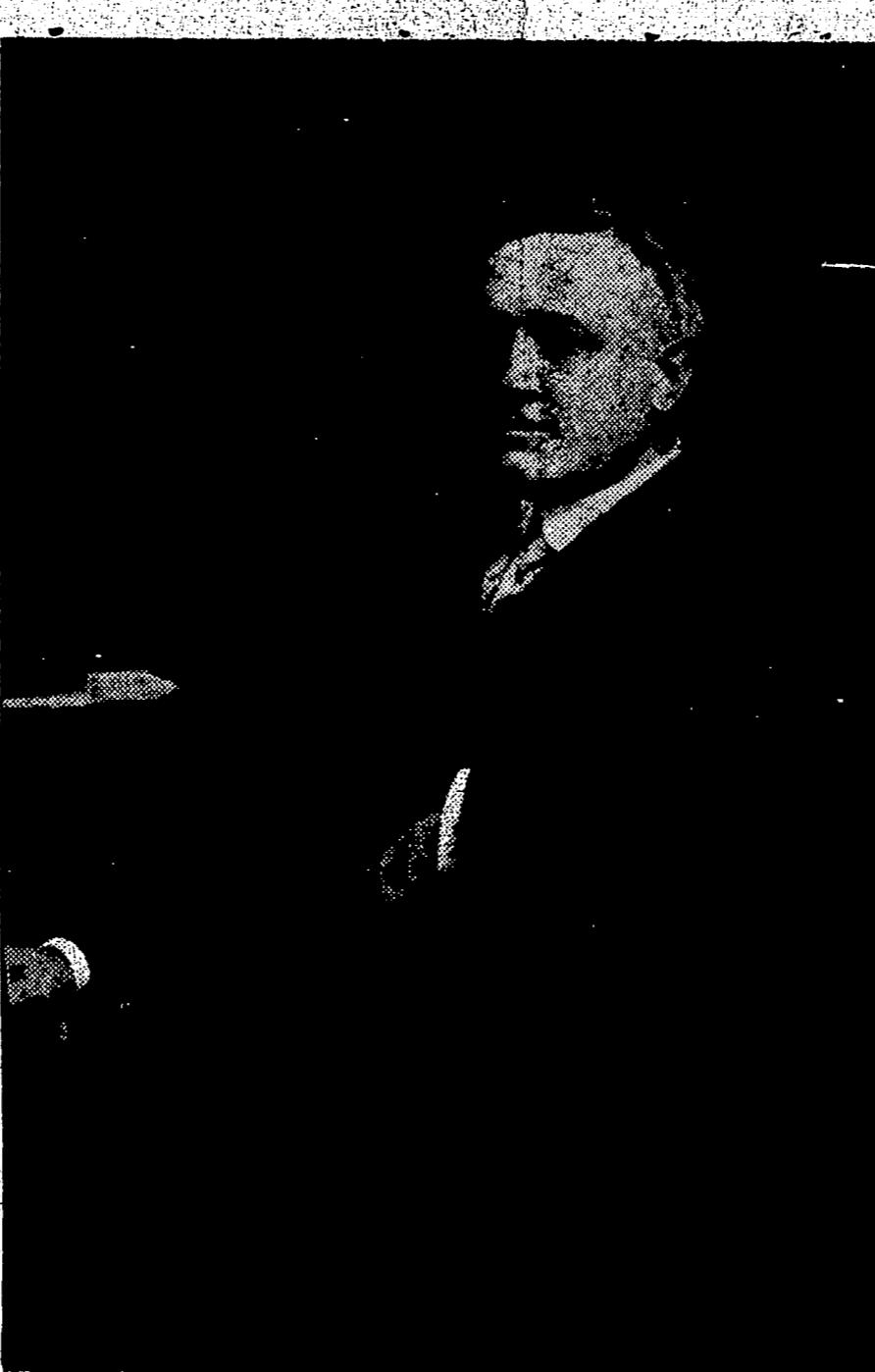
Certainly he dominates a crowd. He has never lost the attention of his audiences for a moment. He has a curious, uncanny adaptability to their demands. He drives them through the whole gamut of emotions from shrieking laughter to shuddering fear of hell; but he never fails to give them a thrill that they can relish.

Women listen with streaming eyes to his story of the little daughter of an infidel, dying in her father's arms. She prays for "Daddy," with her last breath. Suddenly her eyes light up, and she cries: "Oh, daddy, there's mamma and Jesus, and the angels coming for me!"

He flies off on a denunciatory tangent against "infidelity," while these same women lean forward and nod their heads, frowning bitter frowns.

"Oh," he cries, "when there are empty chairs at your fireside, when there are newly made graves in your cemetery, when the death dew is on the brow of your loved one, when the death rattle sounds in the throat, when the dear

(Continued on page five)



ATTENTION! MR. BOWSER

BUNCOING THE LAND SPECULATOR

Nobody has any sympathy for the Land speculator. If he succeeds he is a land-shark. If he loses he is just a plain ordinary fool, and as such takes his medicine.

All the same there are some laws or principles of common honesty and decency that are often trampled under foot by the "idealists" in land policies and "buncoing the investor" even when practiced in the name of reform always brings its aftermath generally unpleasant.

And this is what is happening now in Canada and particularly in British Columbia.

British Columbia land laws are not "ideal." Still, with all its faults "private property in land has been the policy adopted by most states under the Anglo-Saxon rule—and is the policy that has been in force in British Columbia until the clamor for modern ideals struck us a few years ago.

We have no hesitation in saying that the confiscatory taxation and legislation advocated and in many instances put in force throughout Western Canada has had more to do with breaking down Canadian credit and stopping the flow of men and money into our new and undeveloped land than all other causes, the war included, put together.

Let us put the case plainly for the man who has invested his money in B. C. Lands.

British Columbia Land Laws permit a man to stake and then alienate from the Crown in person or by agent 640 acres of land upon the payment of 50 cents per acre after due advertising and the necessary costs of locating, staking and surveying same.

As late as 1909 very few had taken advantage of this privilege except in and around the more populous centres and by those who had located on the lands thus alienated.

About 1909 however, a movement began to alienate the B. C. Crown Lands in large blocks. This was mainly done by Land Agents interesting individual men and women to buy sections located by them.

In most instances, probably, men and women were prompted by the purely speculative instinct, but in very many instances the idea prevailed that some day would come when they, the investors could retire to their section of land and build a comfortable home for their old age.

The result was that about 5,000,000 acres of wild land was thus alienated from the B. C. Government and about \$2,500,000 handed over to the treasury as first payment, while at least \$4,000,000 cash was also paid as charges for locating, staking and surveying.

At this time the price of land was \$2.50 for second class and \$5.00 for first class lands. The taxation was 10 cents per acre and interest 6 per cent. The cost of holding this land, then, was roughly speaking, 22 cents per acre per year.

At the very height of the land staking movement the government suddenly doubled the price of land.

(Continued on page five)

THE WAR

Germany's move to make all British waters and those of the North of France a "mare clausum" matured on Thursday. Not a single German submarine was sighted during the first 24 hours of the German blockade, but signs were not wanting that Germany was bending every energy to make good her threat.

To-day the French steamer Dinorah from Havre for Dunkirk, was torpedoed without warning, about 16 miles off Dieppe. Assistance was promptly given and the Dinorah with battered plates—but still afloat, was towed into Dieppe.

The Norwegian tank steamer Belridge from New Orleans to Rotterdam struck a mine off Dover. She was only slightly damaged and will finish her voyage.

Zeppelin activity in the North Sea is reported watching evidently for food-laden craft moving towards Britain. Two of the great air-ships have already succumbed to the severity of the weather, having been wrecked on the coast of Jutland, the crew of one perished to a man—the other landed safely and were interned by the Danes. The last Zeppelin was brought to the ground by the weight of snow.

Holland has become restive under the greater sea activities of Germany, and has addressed an emphatic protest to Berlin. No answer has been received as yet, and something in the nature of a crisis has been brought about. Dutch troops are moving to her eastern frontier, and the water defences are understood to be held in readiness for any emergency.

The United States also addressed a note to Berlin protesting against Germany's blockade notice as contrary to international law. Germany has replied and although the reply is made in a quite friendly tone, yet the contents of the reply are said to give Washington some concern. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan seem determined to keep the United States neutral and free of serious entanglements with the warring nations. All questions that arise concerning the conduct of the Republic are to be resolved with these ends in view:

Protection of citizens and commerce of the United States.

Maintenance of strict neutrality toward the belligerents.

Careful compliance with the procedure of international law.

This is alright, but with Germany running amuck of all known precedents and laws of nations and with many citizens of the U. S. about to cross the war zone in both directions, to say nothing of vessels and cargoes, the situation may develop in an interesting way and at any moment get out of hand.

The situation on the eastern front has not yet become quite clear. But sufficient news is to hand with confirmation to show that von Hindenburg has made one more grand drive at Warsaw, this time by attacking in overwhelming force the Russians in East Prussia.

Berlin is celebrating another great victory over Russia, and the Kaiser claims that "his beloved land is once more free from the enemy."

There is no doubt that the Russians have evacuated East Prussia, and retired to their defences on the Niemen, also that a great battle is now raging near Augustow in northwest Poland, but indications are strong that the Grand Duke Nicholas had made proviso for the drive and "he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day."

It is also quite clear that the Russians have evacuated Bukovina, having withdrawn across the Pruth, but the Carpathian Passes, Galicia and Central Poland, are all held unshaken, and the great final advance of the Russian steam roller is at hand.

On the western front greater activity is reported, but with no definite advance to report.

The Canadian first contingent is now on the firing line, and our boys have at last secured their heart's desire.

Britain has now an army on the continent exceeding 750,000 men. France must have completed her mobilization and equipment and the day of great events is nearing.

From Copenhagen comes the report that Germany is terrified with the possibility of being starved out—but too much reliance should not be placed on these reports. Germany has shewn every evidence of being prepared to the last button.

THE MAYORALTY

L. D. Taylor has been declared legally disqualified on a technical point. The mayor's chair is, therefore, vacant, and a new election in order.

The feeling in Vancouver is, however, against a contest and on every hand expressions of annoyance are heard that at such a time the business of the city should be hampered by election turmoil.

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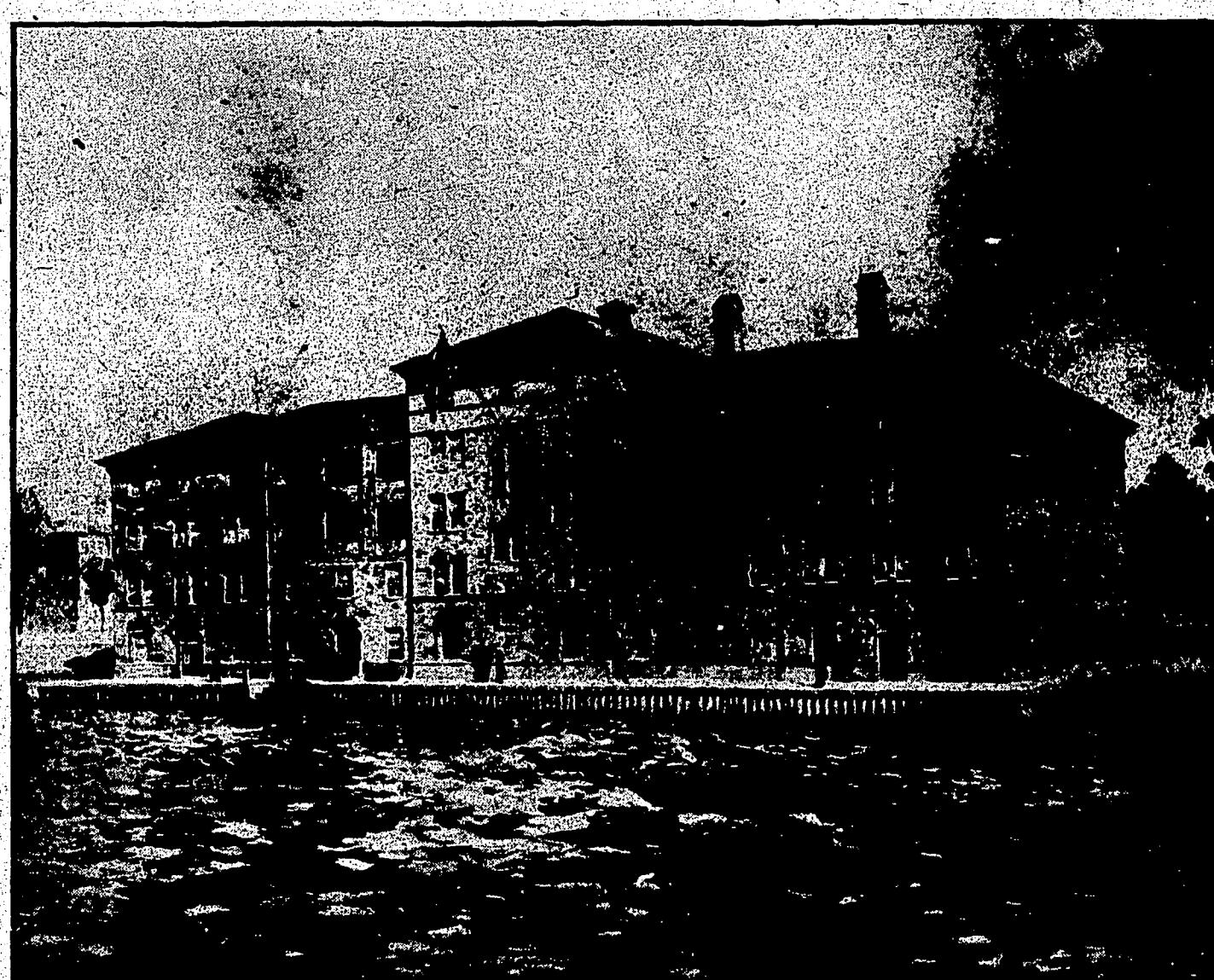
"This place must be sold at once. Any reasonable offer considered, as I need the money."

Such an advertiser's extremity is the saver's opportunity, because he can use his savings to buy a piece of real estate at a price which will net him a good profit when this temporary depression and "period of liquidation" is over, which will be very soon, unless all signs fail.

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MISCELLANEOUS

A CONTRAST

Germany has a population of sixty-five millions.

Canada has a population of seven millions.

Germany in area is less than the province of Saskatchewan.

Ontario is approximately equal to France and Germany combined.

The population of Germany is literally treading itself under foot by overcrowding.

Canada is suffering from the want of men.

What is true of Germany is true more or less of all Western Europe. The nations are in acute need of elbow room. Swarming time has come for Europe with its accompanying confusion. The following shows that a land so large, so fruitful, so rich in natural resources as Canada must and will attract multitudes as soon as the war ends, and the people begin to settle down under the new conditions.

The Future of Canada

"Ontario gets 6,000 islands as a result of the settlement of the boundary dispute announced from Ottawa this week. The fact brings a reminder of the almost stupefying size of Canada."

The islands referred to are in Georgian Bay. The question was one of jurisdiction, not ownership, and as it happens that the same political party is in power at Ottawa and at Toronto, the people do not seem to have cared much which place an applicant for an island had to go to. Still the fact that so little public interest was shown in 6,000 islands is rather remarkable.

We have heard so often that Canada is nearly as large as Europe, and Ontario nearly as large as France and Germany together, that the statement has almost lost its interest for us. Yet it is of vital interest, not because more extent of territory is all-important, but because it throws light upon the tremendous possibilities of Canada and the responsibilities they involve.

With an area nearly as large as that of Europe, Canada has a population only about equal to that of Belgium before the war. The Belgians have done wonderful things with a bit of land equal to three or four Ontario counties. Their farmers are experts in intensive cultivation, and important manufacturing industries were created. All this we hope to see revived when the German military post is removed. The Belgians have also achieved immortal fame through the heroism with which they have defended their country.

It has been predicted that before the end of the century Canada will have a population of eighty million people. Even with such a population, ten times that which now inhabits Canada, our country would be very sparsely populated in comparison with Europe. Yet when one considers the home and social life of eighty million people, the schools and universities, the churches, the varied industries of town and country, the social problems arising out of the relations of capital and labor, he feels that Canada has a future of great opportunity and of great responsibility.

The world is in a state of transition. A new Europe will emerge out of the present war, and it is to be hoped that there will be firmer security for right, and a development of international law and order, and perhaps of international co-operation. Canada will eventually rank, not among the smaller but among the larger nations, whose co-operation in world-work will be sought.

THE VOICE OF GERMAN LABOR

The German Socialists may stand for peace in the abstract, but they are solidly behind the military party in support of the war. That was made plain some time ago when every Socialist member of the Reichstag, save the Socialist leader, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, voted in favor of the huge war credit asked by the government. Liebknecht voted alone against granting the money to carry on the war, and declared that within the party there were many who dissented from the action taken by the majority in support of the military caste.

The result of his stand is that Dr. Liebknecht has been strongly censured by the Socialists and practically drummed out of the party. The ostensible offence for which he has been disciplined is the breaking of the rule that the party should vote as a unit, no matter what differences may be shown in caucus. No party carries the tyranny of the caucus farther than the Socialists. The resolution passed puts the emphasis on this feature of the Socialist leader's transgression and states that "the Socialist party strongly condemns Karl Liebknecht's breach of discipline, and it repudiates the misleading information he has spread concerning proceedings within the party. The party is determined it shall vote as a unit in the Reichstag. If any Deputy is unable conscientiously to participate in the voting he may abstain, but he must not give his abstention of the character of a demonstration."

Behind this carefully worded resolution there is the sinister fact that Liebknecht is against the war and the other Socialist members of the Reichstag are for it. The incident once more emphasizes what well informed press correspondents have been saying ever since August: that people who will fight to the death. The hope of internal trouble which would paralyze the military operations of the Kaiser and his war lords is not likely to be realized. The Socialists who have repudiated Liebknecht will march with resolution to the front when called upon. The task before the Allies is a great one, but it must be accomplished if civilization itself is to endure. It is no will-o'-the-wisp dream of military glory that has carried German Socialism from its moorings, but a determined purpose to make Germany the world's dominant state and to crush all who stand in the way of that purpose. For Socialism, as for militarism, the battle cry is world power or downfall.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO GREAT BRITAIN

Chas. W. Elliott, President Emeritus of Harvard, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Pilgrims in the Whitehall building, New York, said that the reason for American sympathy with Britain in her present struggle was "because of the great debt that we owe her."

"This debt," he said, "lays in her practice and teachings of civil and religious liberty; in her example that a nation could be more efficient under free than under autocratic rule. All of the early practice of liberty and the teachings of John Milton about civil and religious liberty; the assurance finally, that national efficiency can be developed to a higher degree under free than under autocratic institutions, come to us from Britain."

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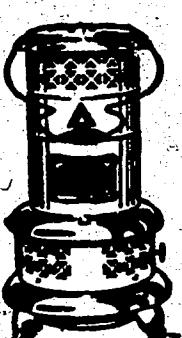
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POULTRY

INTERESTING SCHOOL CHILDREN IN POULTRY RAISING

(By M. A. Jull, Manager, Poultry Dept. Macdonald College, Quebec.)

In the spring of 1913 one hundred settings of hatching eggs, supplied by the Poultry Department of Macdonald College, were distributed to school children in three counties of that province. The eggs were supplied free of cost to the most deserving pupils who were selected by the College demonstrator, located in the county, with the co-operation of the principals of the academies and rural school teachers. The conditions upon which the eggs supplied free were simple: each applicant agreed to do the best possible with the chickens hatched and to show them at a rural fair provided for same. At the three rural school fairs held in 1913 prizes were provided, and each fair proved to be an educational feature not only for the school children but also for the people of the community.

In order to make the work of the greatest possible value it was decided to publish educational matter bearing upon the work, and each month the Poultry Department of the College prepared a pamphlet of instructions on the raising of chickens. The College demonstrators supervised the work of the pupils in each district, and in many cases the teachers rendered valuable assistance.

This form of education, based upon such practical lines, was so successful the first year, that in 1914, there were 425 settings of eggs distributed free in nine counties of the province. Nine rural school fairs have been held where potatoes, corn, flowers and other products in addition to poultry have been exhibited. In all there were 1,480 chickens exhibited. The demand for eggs for next season is already much heavier than for last year, and the outlook is encouraging.

KEEP AN EYE ON THE SETTING HEN

Dusting — At the time of setting it is very necessary to dust the hen thoroughly with good commercial insect powder. Some hens may become so badly infected with lice that they will leave their nests. To disinfest the hen take her by the feet, holding her head downwards, and sprinkle the powder well into her feathers, then rub the powder around the points. Dust the hen again about ten days after setting, and for a third time just before the hatch comes off.

Feeding — The sitting hen should be fed regularly every day. Where a number of hens are sitting together they may be fed together, but they should be watched carefully to see that each returns to her proper nest. The food should consist of hard grains, such as wheat, oats, corn or a mixture of these. Where the hens are confined green food should be given occasionally. Grit and clean water should be kept before them always.

At hatching time do not disturb the hen. Let her sit quietly after the nineteenth day, but watch her closely to see that she does not leave the nest with the first chick which hatches. She should be allowed to remain on the nest for a few hours after all of the chicks have hatched.

Better pay ten dollars for a good rooster than to take one somebody gives you for nothing.

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BREEDING

Important Things to Remember

1. The breeding of poultry, either for fancy or utility, is the highest type of poultry culture.

2. Poultry breeding is difficult because in addition to a thorough working knowledge of poultry culture, one must understand the laws which govern the development of organisms.

3. The law of heredity is that like produces like.

4. The law of variation is that no two animals are exactly alike. This gives an opportunity for selection which may be the first step in the formation of a breed.

5. Fowls, in common with other animals, sometimes resemble some of their remote ancestors in one or more particulars. This is called atavism, or reversion.

6. By in-breeding, desired qualities may be fixed.

7. In-breeding may also perpetuate undesirable qualities. Too close inter-breeding, if long continued, is injurious unless great care and judgment is used in the selection of the breeding stock. Only the most vigorous should be bred from.

8. New blood is usually introduced from the female side.

9. Cross breeding gives hardy stock.

10. Breed only from the best. An early moult denotes vigor.

11. Fowls of the same breed differ widely in their ability to produce eggs. At the Main Station, some of the Barred Plymouth Rocks laid 251 eggs per year. Some hens never laid at all.

12. Trap nests enable one to sort out the drones in a flock. This takes time and constant attention and only the thorough-going poultrymen should undertake the work.

13. A beginner should start with good stock. This enables one to start where another left off.

14. Line breeding is in-bred systematically carried out.

15. Fowls bred for exhibition should have the best of care during the summer.

16. Only fowls which have been properly prepared for the show have a chance of winning any of the prizes.

100 HENS BEST NUMBER TO KEEP

The number of birds in the flock will be determined largely by the number of chicks raised. There are many farmers, however, who are not keeping as many chickens as they might find profitable. The average farmer can look after a flock of 100 birds as easily as any smaller number, and at the same time the profits will be larger. Under average conditions probably the most profitable flock is one of one hundred birds for, in this case, good results are obtained as far as egg production is concerned, and expense of housing and feeding are kept at the minimum.

The standard farmer's flock should be one hundred birds, and if the farmers of Canada will increase the number of birds to an average of one hundred, and if the egg production per bird will be increased from the present number of about seventy-five eggs to one hundred eggs, the poultry crop of Canada will be increased in value by over 200 per cent.

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WAKE UP! CANADA!

The city council of Quebec are wrestling with the problem of "How to House" 1,200 experts who are coming from Belgium to help the Ross rifle factory on an order for rifles from the Russian Government.

An order for 3,000,000 rifles has been placed with the Ross Rifle Company by the Russian government. This, with the orders they already have on hand, will necessitate the employment of some 3,000 additional hands at the factory, and probably the enlargement of the plant to three times its present size. It has already been doubled since the outbreak of war.

The question of housing the twelve hundred Belgian experts who are to aid in the filling of the enormous order is a serious one, and a meeting of the builders of Quebec has been called for when they will meet the special committee of citizens to discuss the housing of the newcomers.

This is but one of the huge war orders that have come and are coming our way.

"Business as Usual" whilst all very well in a way, is singularly misleading, and the country and people that settle down to the idea that the ordinary kind of business we have been used to is going to return will get left.

The fact is that war is the business to-day, and will be for some years to come. The prophetic injunction in Poel ought to be heeded, "Beat your ploughshares into swords and your pruning hooks into spears; let the weak say I am strong."

Compared with what has been done in the past, Canada has done wonders in the last six months, yet in full view of what has been done, we do not hesitate to say that Canada has not yet awakened fully to the fact that we are living in a changed world, and that it "has been given to the Kaiser to take peace from the world."

We are living to-day in a world war-mad—as war-mad to-day as it was business-mad and pleasure-mad yesterday.

Canada and the United States are now celebrating 100 years' peace, but in the United States to-day there are 20,000,000 who hate the British Empire; 13,000,000 of German origin or extraction, and 7,000,000 Irish.

As far back as 1911 these elements were being carefully organized and nurtured by the German Kultur movement, no less an instrument than Prince Henry of Prussia being actively engaged in influencing the patriotism for the Fatherland of German-Americans.

The significant fact was that Prince Henry's smiles were for the Germans that had become "naturalized" as Americans, his frowns for the Germans that had refused to become identified with the United States, and that had no vote in American politics.

Now comes the threat reaching back as far as 1912, that the organized German vote will destroy any president who consents to make an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, or who in other ways favors Great Britain. It is said that Ex-President Taft owed his defeat to this element.

How far President Wilson and his administration are enmeshed in this Germano-American net cannot be stated, but this threatening political element may explain the extraordinary, almost cowardly action of the United States in making no formal protest over Belgium's assassination.

Here, then, are all the elements of a situation that might develop overnight into a veritable inferno.

BE PREPARED!

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Last week at a great Peace meeting in Chicago, held in the Coliseum under the auspices of the American Neutrality League, the chairman of the meeting found himself facing a pro-German uproar during which everything British was denounced in unmeasured terms, and Secretary of State Bryan accused of trying to "crucify the Fatherland upon a cross of British gold."

Inside and outside of the great hall were lined up men selling banners bearing pictures of the German Kaiser, the German Eagle, and the inscription "Deutschland ueber Alles."

One hundred and fifty German Societies were represented in the Hall, each bearing many banners purely German, so that the Stars and Stripes were completely put in the shade in the order of decorations.

The Irish orator, O'Leary, elicited frenzied applause by denunciations of all things British and by bitter attacks on the American press.

Hoch der O'Leary! resounded in every corner as the Irish orator took his seat.

The meeting from first to last was intensely pro-German and intensely anti-British, and had every evidence of having been carefully organized from that point of view.

Now comes the news item that a boom has been started for Colonel Goethals as a pro-German president for 1916.

How close this continent is sailing to a possible outbreak that would lead to a veritable hell can be understood only by those who are awake to the amazing change that has come over the mind of man since war broke loose.

Neither the Government or people of Canada seem yet to have awakened to the fact that we are living in a changed world.

The United States is hopelessly unprepared to cope with an outbreak such as is threatening. Canada, whilst doing nobly for the Empire, is wholly unprepared at home. Her home guards are giving up everywhere for lack of rifles and equipment.

A million Canadians armed and trained to shoot straight are required immediately to face the inferno that may break out any day in the States.

And for the rest, every Canadian man and woman not lucratively employed in the cities, should be on the farm raising food and raiment. The Government should see that those who cannot get on the farms of themselves are helped to get there and instructed how to work.

The time for leaders and parasites and "out-of-works" has gone.

REV. JAMES WILSON CALLED

Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Extend Unanimous Call to Toronto Minister

At a largely attended meeting of the congregation of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church held on Wednesday evening, it was decided to extend a unanimous call to Rev. James Wilson, of Dovercourt Road church, Toronto, to succeed Rev. J. W. Woodside, who left for the east some months ago. Mount Pleasant congregation is one of the most inviting fields in the gift of the Presbyterian church in Canada, and it is confidently expected that Mr. Wilson will accept the call. Mr. Wilson has been in his present charge in Toronto for almost ten years, and the growth and influence of Dovercourt Road congregation under his pastorate has been phenomenal. He has one of the largest, if not the very largest, congregation in the Dominion, and should he accept, Vancouver's ministerial ranks will be greatly enhanced by his presence.

The call will come before the presbytery of Westminster on March 2nd, at the regular meeting in St. John's church, Vancouver, and will be forwarded to Toronto to be dealt with by the Toronto Presbytery a few weeks later. Should he accept, Mr. Wilson's induction into his new charge will take place early in May.

Rev. Mr. Braden, of Dundas Street Methodist church, preached in Mount Pleasant Methodist church on Sunday morning last.

Rev. Prof. Geo. C. Pidgeon, of Westminster Hall, will occupy the pulpit of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church on Sunday next, morning and evening.

Rev. J. R. Craig, of Central Park, has accepted a call from the congregation of Westminster Presbyterian church, 26th and Sophia, and will be inducted into his new charge shortly.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION OPENS

President Wilson will touch the button tomorrow and set the wheels of the Great San Francisco Exposition in motion.

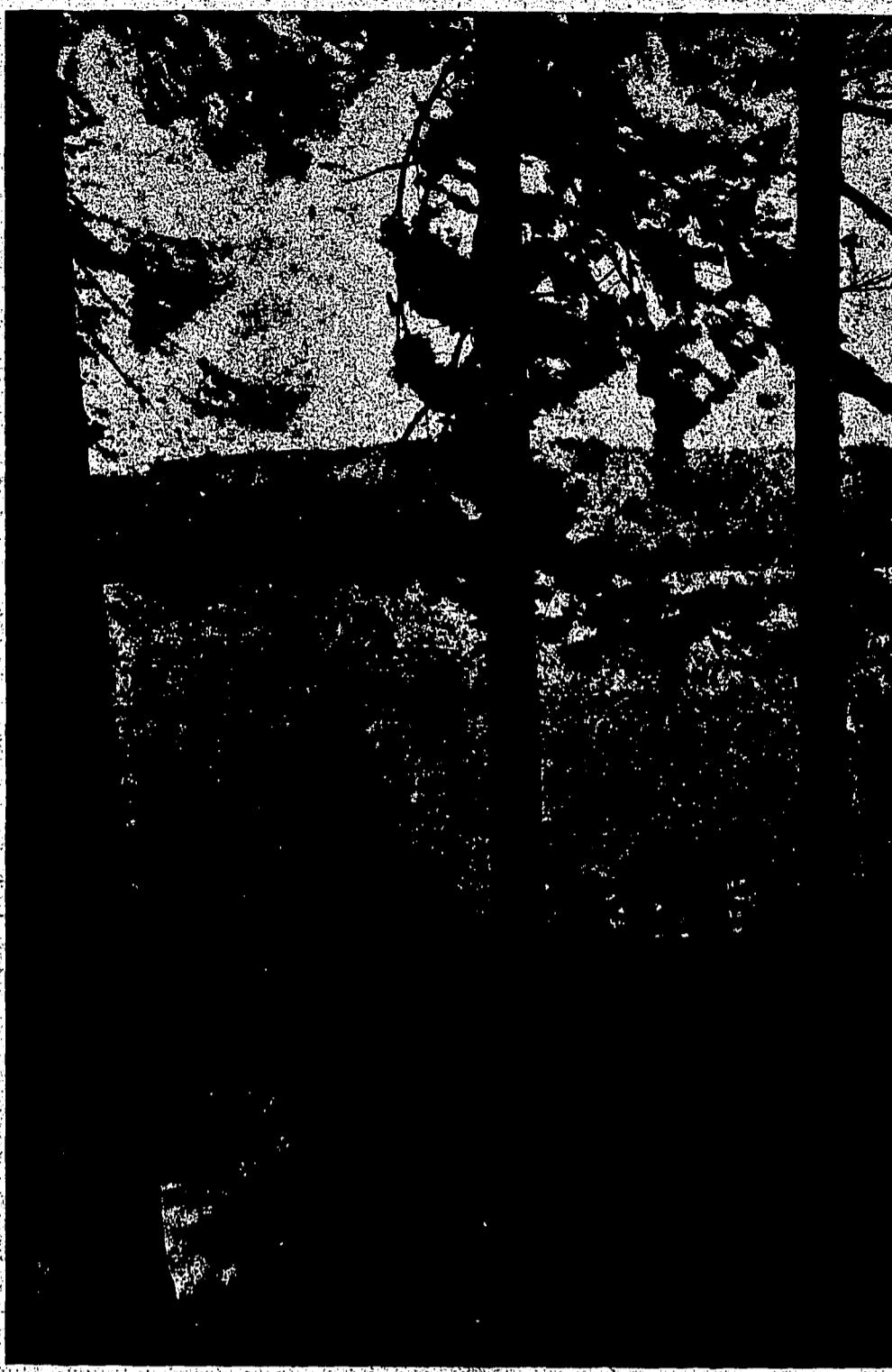
The exposition is said to be 100 per cent complete and will be opened free of debt. The work done by the Exposition Company, the Nation, States and Territories and the concessionaries represents an investment of \$80,000,000. Exhibits on display will bring up the total capital tied up within the grounds to about \$300,000,000.

RED CROSS FUND CONCERT

A grand recital and tableau in aid of the "Material Fund" of the Red Cross Society of Canada will be held under the auspices of the Grandview Subsidiary Branch of the Red Cross Society in the Britannia High School auditorium, Cotton Drive, Grandview, on Friday evening, 26th inst., at 8.15 o'clock. Some of the brightest artistes of the city are announced to take part and the lengthy program is high class in every detail. Patriotic selections will be a feature. A good evening's entertainment at a popular price. Remember the date and place and be there with all your friends. The proceeds for the Red Cross Fund—enough said.

JAPAN IN CHINA

The United States is getting uneasy about Japan in China. All the more reason, Uncle Sam, you should roll up your sleeves and commence hitting the "punching bag." "This is a mad world sirs," and the sooner you recognize it and get ready, the better for us all.



SIWASH ROCK FROM "THE PULPIT".

THE SAILOR'S PARROT

I.

There's a parrot in the fo'c'sle
That can say most anything
She can pray just like the Parson
An' sing "God Save the King"
When yer' readin' o' the papers
She'll listen, I declare
But read of Germany or Germans
Then "stand by" and ear'er swear.

II.

I was readin' to me messmates
Out aloud the other day,
Twas about the Count von Bernstoff
An' what e' ad ter' say
I got so mad—got up to put—
The paper on the fire
When "Polly" flew across the deck
And calmly shouted—"Liar!"

III.

I was readin' that the "Rooshins"
Had been makin' out quite well
Then the Germans claimed a victory
An' told another tale
Then I scratched my head bewildered
And very much ter' my surprise
"Polly" jumped upon my shoulder,
Flapped er' wings an' shouted—"Lies!"

IV.

Then the Bosun's mate e' told us
That the'r Admir'l' ad a fit
But it proved a fit of laughter
An' I'm not surprised a bit
What! the squareheads blockade Britan
Get on deck, I've ad enough,
Then "Polly" cracked a peanut
An' quickly shouted—"Bluff!"

—W. A. Ellis.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES

Regina—that all the farmers are not satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the banks is evident from the fact that the banking and transportation committee of the Grain Growers' Association introduced at the convention held recently resolutions calling for the establishment by the provincial government of a Farmers' Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association with full banking powers without delay. The resolution included in the report says:

"Whereas the government of the province of Saskatchewan did at the session of 1913 introduce and the legislature pass an Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association, and whereas clause 34 of the said Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall proclaim the date of the coming into force of the said Act. Therefore, be it resolved that this association strongly requests the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make such proclamation as is necessary to bring such Act into immediate operation and effect."

A rider urged the government to do all in its power to supplement the proposal of the Agricultural Credit Commission as contained in clause 17, chapter 10, of its recommendation, namely:

GOOD FOR POSTIE!

30,000 Post Office Men Join the British Army.
Thirty thousand men connected with the British General Post Office have joined the army. The number of deaths among soldiers from this branch of the Government service since the war began has reached a total of 570.

The employees who have not volunteered for service at the front have formed an organization which will provide for the families of those who have gone. The organization has levied a voluntary contribution of forty cents on every hundred dollars of the salaries of members, and this assessment will bring in nearly \$400,000 a year. Already benefits have been assigned to 280 widows.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Gaelic Society was held at the Pender Hall on Thursday evening and, as usual, was well attended and a very entertaining programme was rendered.

It was unanimously resolved that the hall should be handed over for the evening of March 4th to Mr. John Macleod, the Gaelic tenor, whose singing of Gaelic and Scots songs has been so much appreciated and ungrudgingly rendered at various functions in the city during the present winter.

Mr. Macleod is leaving the city shortly, and with the help of some other well known artistes, will give a farewell concert on March 4th at the Pender Hall.

"That the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association establish as soon after its foundation as is feasible a bank with headquarters within the province to conduct a regular banking business through the locals and officers of the Association."

"Two conclusions arrived at," said Mr. Painter, "were that the bank should act as a safe depository, and they should give credit to all producers who were capable managers and had sound security. He declared that this last was not being done by banks, and that the banks must change or the farmers must organize their own bank."

Regina—There is every indication that the farmers of Saskatchewan will endeavor to produce the biggest crop of grain in the history of the province. Fully 70 per cent. of the 1914 acreage 8,250,000 acres, has been fall plowed ready for next season's crop, according to an estimate of the Saskatchewan agricultural department. This was made possible by the early threshing last fall giving the farmers time to prepare the land for the season following. This work was greatly assisted, also, by good rains in the drier districts. The acreage prepared for the next crop is divided as follows: Fall plowed, 44 per cent.; summer fallowed in 1914, 26 per cent.; broken in 1914, an amount equal to 10 per cent. From inquiries made, the department learns that 60 per cent. of the acreage sown will be in wheat; 29 per cent. in oats; eight per cent. in barley, and three per cent. in flax. Much depends, however, on the timely appearance of spring.

**BILLY SUNDAY'S SEVENTH
WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA**

(Continued from page one)

face is lit by the lurid glare of the hellish shore—oh, then your heart turns to the old-time religion!"

He jeers: "Why don't you send for the president of the Infidel Club?"

He roars and sputters a string of almost unprintable adjectives at the liquor traffic, at "booze-lifters." These same women and their husbands drown his voice in round after round of applause.

He mounts his chair in a climax. He swirls his arms.

"The rampart wall of American civilization is the purity of American womanhood," he shouts. The rafters ring with the cheer. The white handkerchiefs flicker all over the hall in the "Chautauqua salute."

His Sermon on "Home."

He adapts himself to all sorts and kinds of audiences. When he talked to the "society folks" he told them a little story out of Henry Van Dyke. When he addressed 22,000 college and high school students, the sermon fairly rang with "manliness" and "womanliness." All his appeals were illustrated with stories of dauntless action. He attacked college vices, cigarette smoking, flirting, dancing, drinking; but he did not offend. With his inimitable buffoonry, he made them ridiculous. He closed with a wonderfully acted word-picture—the story of the winning of the marathon at the Athenian Olympiad of 1896. At the finish he had the whole crowd on their feet, cheering like mad.

He delivered the sermon on "Home" to an audience of fathers and mothers. He closed with the story of the man who wrote "Home Sweet Home"—only he does not mention until the very end either the man or his song. A man's body is exhumed from its grave in Africa. It is brought to the United States on an American battleship. It is buried in Washington, with President, Cabinet makers, Congressmen, school children, black and white, high and low, standing with drooped flags.

"What had this man done? Had he built a statue?" He enumerates all the conceivable achievements of fame. "No!" he thunders. "He had done none of these things. Softly. 'He had written a little song. A song sung by the engineer in his cab when he looks out of his window into the rainy night and sees the light he knows shining over the misty field; a song sung by the captain on the bridge—'" He enumerates all the industrial opportunities for sentimental solas. There is a deep hush. Then—softly—

"John Howard Payne had written—

Back of the platform a piano starts the air "Home, Sweet Home." Thousands are singing. Their faces are lifted. They make no secret of their tears.

It is the rarest sort of exception to see in the congregation a fact in which is objective interest in how Sunday is doing things to the crowd, swaying it to his will. They are watching only for what he is going to do next. Mimicry, sarcasm, slapstick comedy, pugilistic fist-flashes—he brings them all into play, until with their rocking laughter the hall is like a vast pink sea in commotion. He shocks them, and the sound of their sharply taken breath is like a wind-gust in thunder weather.

Plays on Fears and Griefs

"You sneer at a revival!" he hurled at them one day. "Don't you know that when you sneer at a revival, you spit in the face of God, that you jab your dirty hands into the bleeding palms and feet and body of Christ, that you stone him on his way to Golgotha, and you laugh at him—Ha! ha, ha, ha ha!" He reeled across the stage, leering like a fiend, drooling, howling. Many people have remarked the curious Mephistophelian cast of his mobile face. That day, acting the tortured maniac, he brought all the demons into play. Women put their hands over their eyes, as though they could not bear it.

He stabs them with pathos, following a laugh.

"Jesus Christ never preached a funeral sermon," he said once. "Every time he went to a funeral, he busted it up by raising the dead."

While the mirth was still going, he twisted his features into fiendish hate. His arms flung wide, clawed wildly.

"Anybody who says Jesus Christ couldn't raise the dead is a dirty, infamous liar," he screamed.

In an instant he had relaxed every muscle in his face. His voice came brokenly, like the voice of a little boy about to cry.

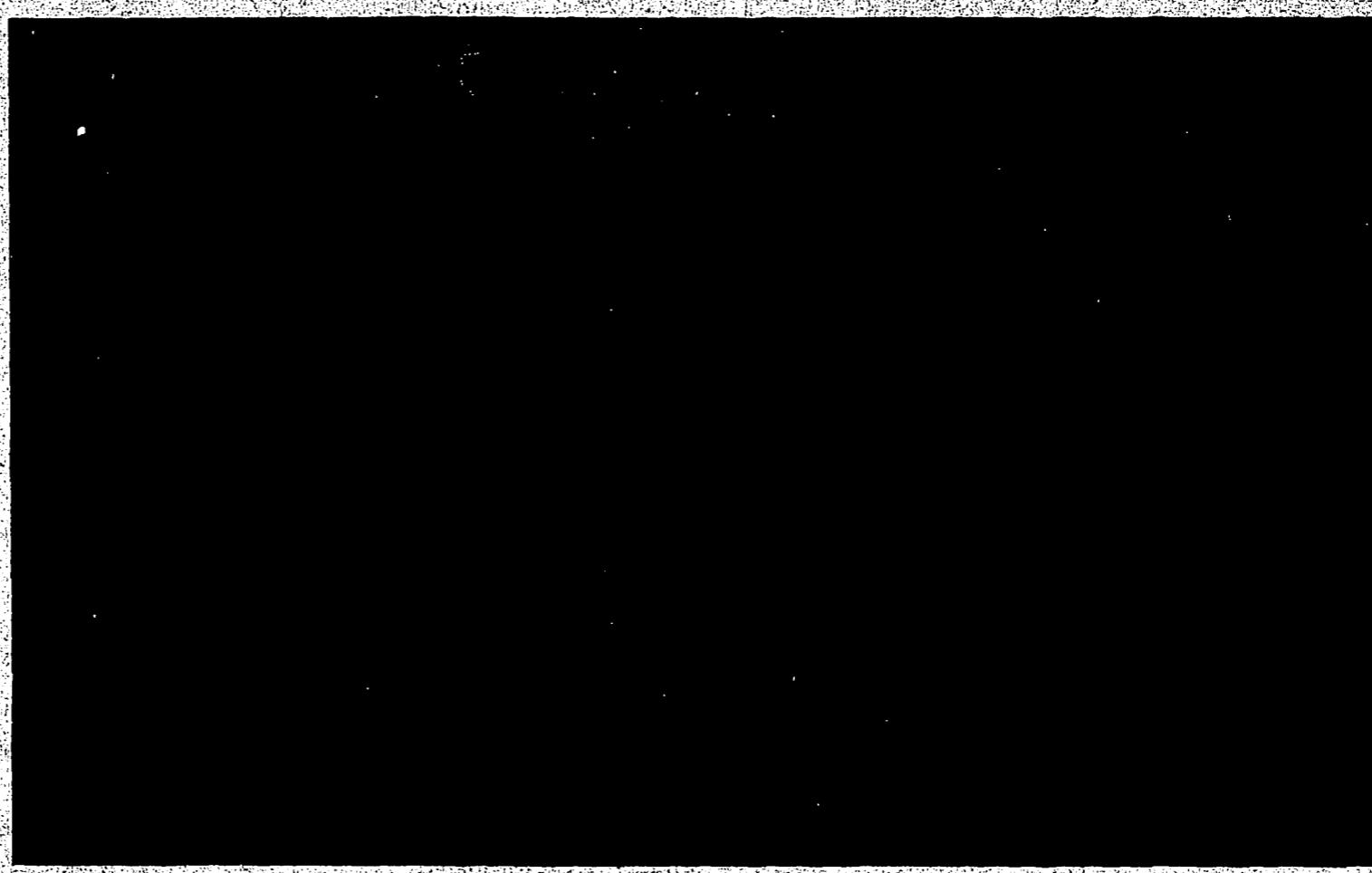
"Don't you wish Jesus had been there when they backed up the white hearse to your door and took your baby away to sleep out there in the cemetery!"

A terrible moaning swept over the benches. For an instant a woman's hysterical sobbing rose above it. Then the sobbing died away in the sighs and the murmurs. Sunday went on:

"Don't you wish Jesus had been there when your mother went away?"

He appeals to them with all the sides of his own personality, and he appeals to them with the personalities of all history. He tells them how one of the great actors of the eighties offered him a fabulous salary as an understudy. On the platform in Philadelphia he has acted every character from Naaman, the leper, slapping at mosquitoes in his bath in the Jordan, to Robert E. Lee, proudly declining the presidency of the Louisiana lottery. With irresistible mimicry he has brought Mary and Martha into the kitchens and parlors of Philadelphia. He has slid for bases on the platform. He has played Christopher Columbus, shouting from the poop of the storm-tossed "Santa Maria," "Sail on! Sail on!"

He has leaned over the pulpit—the great Umpire of the Universe, shouting down from the battlements of heaven: "You're out!—this is a sermon for men only." He has played the part of the men who bound Christ, the men who spat at Him, the men who gambled for His garments. With a daring and effrontery which stunned the



MAIN DRIVEWAY, STANLEY PARK

BUNCOING THE LAND SPECULATOR

(Continued from page one)

On the face of it this would seem to be and was loudly proclaimed by political opponents a Government act favoring their followers, but as a matter of fact the lands were staked or bought by all kinds of people, Conservatives, Liberals, Socialists and Labor men.

We could name leaders of the Liberal party who are to-day suffering from the effects of this buncoing movement against the land speculator, and this may or may not be the reason why Mr. Brewster does not join with members of his party who have advocated the cancellation of land grants made by the government.

The fact is there are few men and women in British Columbia who had the price who did not invest in land and very many of them altogether beyond their means.

Their hope was in the bright future of this province and in horse racing parlance "they backed a good horse." But the best horse that ever ran can be doped, so as to lose the race.

And this is what has happened in B. C. Our legislators have "doped" the province.

We blame the government in so far that they have been stampeded by the "idealists" and departed from the old way of a steady land policy that gave assurance to investors.

The first blow was the overnight change in price. Big money said "What! invest my money in a country where three or four men met in camera can change the land policy of a government like that? Not much. Keep your money out of Canada until their land policy is settled." And it became impossible to finance any land deal.

Then again, the taxation on wild lands was increased and instead of 10 cents, which is in itself an outrage, 14, 16 and in some places 20 cents is now being charged. Thus doubling the cost of holding land.

Now the demand is being howled from platform after platform to take back the land from delinquent landholders, and thus complete the "bunco game."

Thousands of men and women have put their savings into B. C. Lands. By far the largest part of the 5,000,000 acres is held by British Columbians, and it is not too much to say that the agitation concerning and changes already effected in the government policy as regards B. C. Lands has had more to do with the financial catastrophe in British Columbia than all other causes put together.

The settlement of B. C. Lands is not an easy matter, and the setting out of a new policy will hardly be successfully accomplished by making it a matter of party politics.

The cost of clearing land, the cost of access to markets and of labor and of living are all matters that take B. C. out of the ordinary rut, and the man or body of men that make a success of putting men on B. C. lands deserve all the aid the government and people of the province can give them. For only thus can British Columbia ever hope to endure.

Instead of help—the men and women that have put their money into B. C. lands are denounced in unmeasured terms, taxed and harried and hindered and at last threatened with spoilation.

The Government will do well to turn a deaf ear to this cry of "confiscation" and rather help those who are struggling with a burden that should never have been theirs.

We suggest that to clear up the present situation crown grants should be issued for money that has been paid in. This would undoubtedly satisfy most of those who are delinquent and at the same time set free the lands that have been alienated but not paid for.

Then, with a land settlement policy based perhaps on the New Zealand type, our province would begin to make headway again. As long as interest remains in B. C. at from 8 to 100 per cent per annum there can be no hope of settling up our land except by offering attractions to big money, and big money is shy of countries where the land policy can be changed overnight in answer to popular acclaim.

A CONFESSION.

(By Alfred Noyes in the London Daily Mail.)

Thou, whose deep waves are in the sea,
Whose footsteps are not known,
Tonight a world that turned from Thee
Is waiting—at Thy Throne.

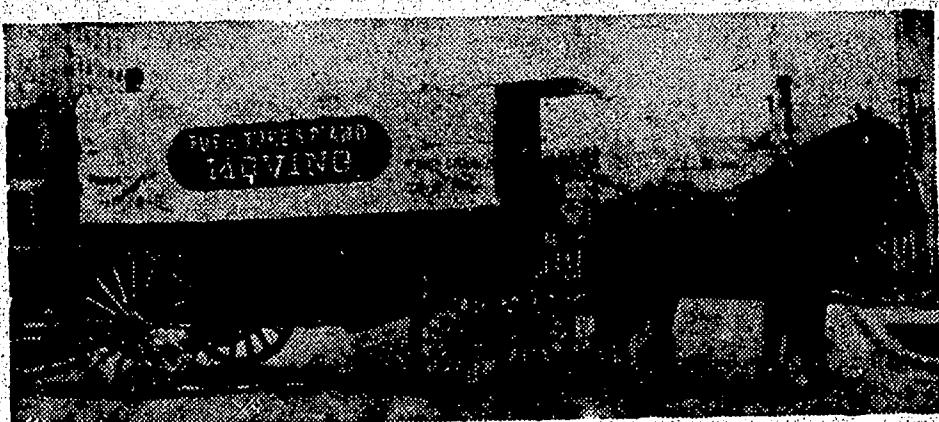
The towering Babels that we raised
Where scoffing sophists brawl,
The little Anti-Christs we praised—
The night is on them all.

The fool hath said . . .
And we, who deemed him wise,
We who believed that Thou wast dead,
How should be seek Thine eyes?

How should we turn to Thee for power
Who scorned Thee yesterday?
How should we kneel, in this dread hour?
Lord teach us how to pray!

Grant us the single heart, once more,
That mocks no sacred thing,
The sword of truth our fathers wore
When Thou wast Lord and King.

Let darkness unto darkness tell
Our deep unspoken prayer,
For, while our souls in darkness dwell,
We know that Thou are there.



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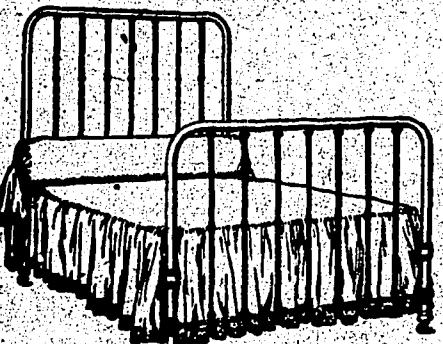
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THE FLEET ON WATCH

FLEET STRIPPED AND NAKED

British Prepared for a Naval Battle—Every Sailor is Protected on the Great Modern Battleships.

If we could see the ships of the Grand Fleet in the North Sea we may be sure they would hardly present that spick and span appearance which we associate with a ship of war during times of peace; their sides all stained with rust all round the water line, and a generally bedraggled appearance—that is if they have been keeping the sea, says the Navy and Army Journal. But the most startling change would be the striped and naked appearance they would present, for gone would be all sails, boat davits, ridge poles, and the usual paraphernalia that is part of any ship's peace trimmings. The vessels are cleared for action!

Getting a ship ready for the stern test of battle is no light undertaking. At least once a week during the piping times of peace the whole ship's company are exercised at "general quarters," an evolution which takes a very few minutes to perform. On these occasions the buglers sound off "exercise action," when the guns are "cast loose," magazines opened, the guns being loaded with a projectile and dummy charge. Drills are then proceeded with, the guns generally being secured, and all stores returned by six bells—11 a.m.

When the ship is going to target practice "action" is sounded and, of course, the guns are loaded with real charge and the firing proceeds until the amount of ammunition allowed for test occasions is expended. Then the "secure" is sounded. That also is a preparatory performance alongside "prepare for battle." Then the ship is stripped of every atom of frilling likely to prove dangerous to life and limb.

All Wood is Removed

One of the greatest dangers in a modern action is fire, owing to the terrible incendiary nature of the shells used, so that theoretically no scrap of wood should be found in a warship but as men have to live in them during times of peace a certain amount of wood fitting is of a portable nature, and easily removable. Occasionally men go to stations, prepare for battle, when every piece of woodwork that could be jettisoned is marked, and each man or group of men made to understand for what parts they would be responsible.

Just what would be done with boats in action seems never to have been definitely settled. Some officers are in favor of lowering them into crutches on deck or superstructure and filling them with water; others suggest covering them with canvas and binding them round with rope from stem to stern; others again, take the heroic course of dropping them into the sea all well fastened together, and allowing them to drift where they will. The latter course seems the most practical and sensible one.

The only object of the boat can be to save life should the ship be reduced to a sinking condition and both the filling of them with water or marloring them down would render them useless for this purpose, as it would take some time before they could be made ready for lowering, always supposing they escaped the shattering effect of shell.

What is being regarded as a good substitute for life-saving purposes in many ships in the grand fleet is the men's mess tables. These are made of one-inch planking, are about three feet wide, and from seven to ten feet long. Floating flat on the water, they would support a great number of men. Immediately meals are finished, these tables are dismantled, ready for carrying on deck, should the need for using them for life-saving purposes arise...

Life-saving air belts have recently been provided. These are worn around the waist and can be blown up quickly and will keep the wearer afloat if the ship goes down.

Everybody Protected

In our big modern ships no one will be outside armor protection

during the course of an action. There are no secondary armaments to use to-day; for although the latest of our Dreadnoughts, the "Iron Duke," class, carry twelve 6-inch guns, as did all pre-Dreadnought ships, these are a purely anti-torpedo armament, and would not be used in a general action. The gun numbers would be all in their turrets, while the remainder would be below the protective deck and inside the belt armor.

At the commencement of an action—that is, if the weather were clear enough to allow for long range—the gun crews would have nothing to do beyond loading the gun, the trailing, laying and firing being carried out by the control officer in the control station, situated at the foremost head. It is quite possible that a battle may be decided before the fleet get near enough for the individual gun-layers to show their skill.

As things stand in the North Sea we have every reason to believe that our ships have a much greater superiority of gun-fire over the German ships than the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst had over the Good Hope and Monmouth. Therefore it will be to our interest to make the range as far as possible; and as Admiral Jellicoe is also one of our leading gunnery experts, dependence may be placed upon him to take every advantage that superiority of gun-fire offers.

The great test of a naval action, if one takes place, will be the armor-plate, as it is possible that these will be quite vulnerable to the armor-piercing projectile now in use. In the direction of armor the German ships have a slight advantage, but nothing commensurate with our great gun power.

GENERAL JOFFRE

The love which the French soldier bears Joffre and the blind confidence which he places in the great chief are fully deserved and amply repaid. General Joffre, too, loves and trusts his men. Never since the day when he entered "Polytechnique" in 1868 has Joffre grudged anything to France. His time and work, his whole mind and heart, have been devoted to her service and wrapped up in her; his life he has many times risked and would willingly have laid down for her; honours he never sought and still less riches, but never did miser hold more lovingly, nor more jealously preserve, gold pieces in his clutches than General Joffre the lives of his men.

Great as is General Joffre by his deeds, he is still greater by what he forbore doing; great as is his strength, his patience is greater still; great as is his intelligence, his love is greater still; and great as is the love which Joffre bears France, still greater is the love which France bears Joffre.

CONGRATULATIONS

The King has sent congratulations to David Stewart, of Lochore, Fifeshire, who has nine sons with the colours. The Queen has sent a shawl to Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, of Swaffham (Norfolk) who has six soldier-sons serving.

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Mr. Clive Pringle is a member of the

Bar of British Columbia.

Citizen Building, Ottawa.

are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year. The lease may include the coal mining rights, but the lessee may not be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

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

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

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT AND AMENDING ACTS.

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

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

R. P. Stockton,
Secretary
413 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

S. B. Redburn & Co.

We are offering this week exceptional values in

Ingrain Papers

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

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

S. B. Redburn & Co.

2317 Main Street Phone Fair. 998

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ABSOLUTELY WHOLESALE

Shelly's 4 X Bread is not mere bread. It is a delicacy as well as a necessity. The best and purest materials and the most modern equipment make it so. Eat plenty of 4 X Bread, and chew it well to get the flavor and nourishment we have put in it for you.

Shelly's 4 X Bread

At all Grocers, or Phone Fairmont 44.

South Vancouver Undertakers

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We are foremost in our line for Moderate Priced Funerals

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

Rev. G. H. Wilson, Rector

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AT THE CLUB

AT THE HOTEL

Ask for

Wilkinson's



Tansan

The Health-Giving
Natural Mineral Water

Refuse Substitutes

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

SOLE IMPORTERS



**HOTEL
POWHATAN
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

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

Ideally situated in the heart of the Executive, Masonic, and points of historical interest to visitors and tourists. It has a large, airy, lighted hall, a grand dining room, a large ballroom, a billiard room, a library, a smoking room, a ladies' room, a men's room, a ladies' tea room, a men's tea room, a grand pipe organ (only one of its kind in Washington), and an orchestra of a soloistic order, are some of the features of this unique hotel.

The Delightful Tea Room, Grand Pipe Organ (only one of its kind in Washington), and an Orchestra of a soloistic order, are some of the features of this unique hotel.

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

We are pleased to welcome our guests.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
Manager.

Air for general fitness for Bridal Couples, Conventions, Tourist Parties, Schools and Colleges.

Use Fuel Oil and Save Money

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

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

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

Fuel Oil Equipment Company LIMITED

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

What Make of Boots



Are you going to wear this winter?

Why

Leckie's, of Course

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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

A large stock of Trunks and Valises always on hand.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, Etc.

Leather of all kinds. Horse Clothing.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FLOUR IS CHEAP

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

WE GUARANTEE THIS TO BE NO. 1 BREAD FLOUR.

Only a Few Sacks Left. Order at Once.

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

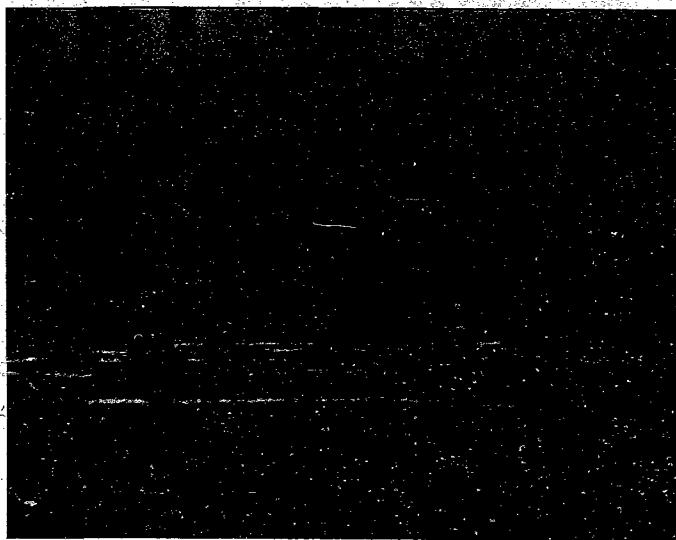
Our Poultry Supplies are a revelation. We welcome your enquiries.

F. T. Vernon

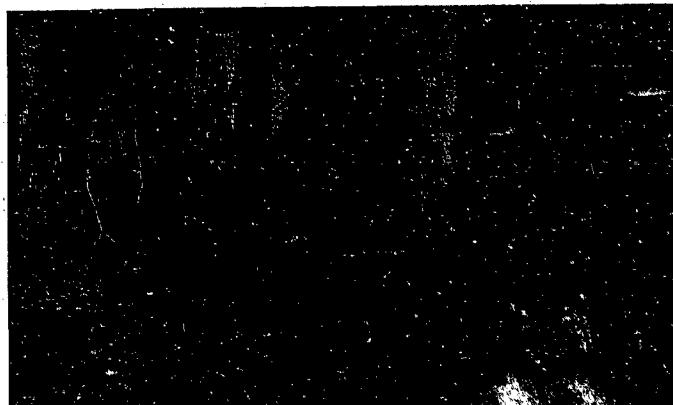
Phone Fairmont 278-36

255 Broadway East

Our Vancouver Industries



MANUFACTURING SHOES IN VANCOUVER FOR THE ALLIES
THE LECKIE SHOE FACTORY



The Seven Sisters, Stanley Park

THE MEN AT THE FRONT

HOW TOMMY TAKES BATH AFTER BATTLE

Complete System by Which Men Get Cleaned and a Change of Clothes

A private in the London Scottish, writing home, tells of the system by which the soldiers have a bath and a general clean-up after they come out of the trenches. It is another remarkable proof of the wonderful organization which marks the whole campaign on the continent.

The bath arrangements are most interesting and very complete, somewhat after the style of the supposed sausage machine, in which pigs are sent in one end and come out sausages at the other. I will describe it as nearly as possible.

First of all the company is assembled outside billets and marched through the town to a large school or seminary—I think it is actually a training college for French priests—where the baths have been fitted up by the R.A.M.C.

In the courtyard we are told to take everything out of our jacket pockets and put in our overcoats; we are marched into a long room with a long line of numbered receptacles down the centre. There we divest ourselves of our overcoats, boots, bonnets, sporrans, and hose-tops.

We then pass into a long passage, with small class-rooms on either side, all labelled with the nature of their use. The first we enter is the undressing room, with numbers round the walls and a R.A.M.C. man to attend to each number.

There we take off the remainder of our clothes, our dirty socks, vests and shirts; in fact, all underclothing is thrown into a large basket in the centre and carted away. That is the last we see of it. Our kilts and coats are numbered and taken off by the man who is looking after that number to a steaming room, where they are thoroughly disinfected. Then the order comes to move on into the baths. These are little cubicles with a hot shower fitted which are just big enough for two. Five minutes is the time allowed for the two to wash themselves, so as you can imagine you have to be pretty dicky. After about four minutes of the time the water gradually changes from hot to cold, which is quite sensible seeing that the men have to go out in the cold again.

All the time you are in these—Pat and I got in together and scrubbed one another as far as we could—the attendants outside are hurrying us up, and in the end turn us out so that the next batch can come in. From these we hurry—no, they do not provide bath-gowns, so you can understand why we hurry—along the passage to the drying room—a bare room, with hot water pipes around over which towels are hanging, and wooden mats to stand on.

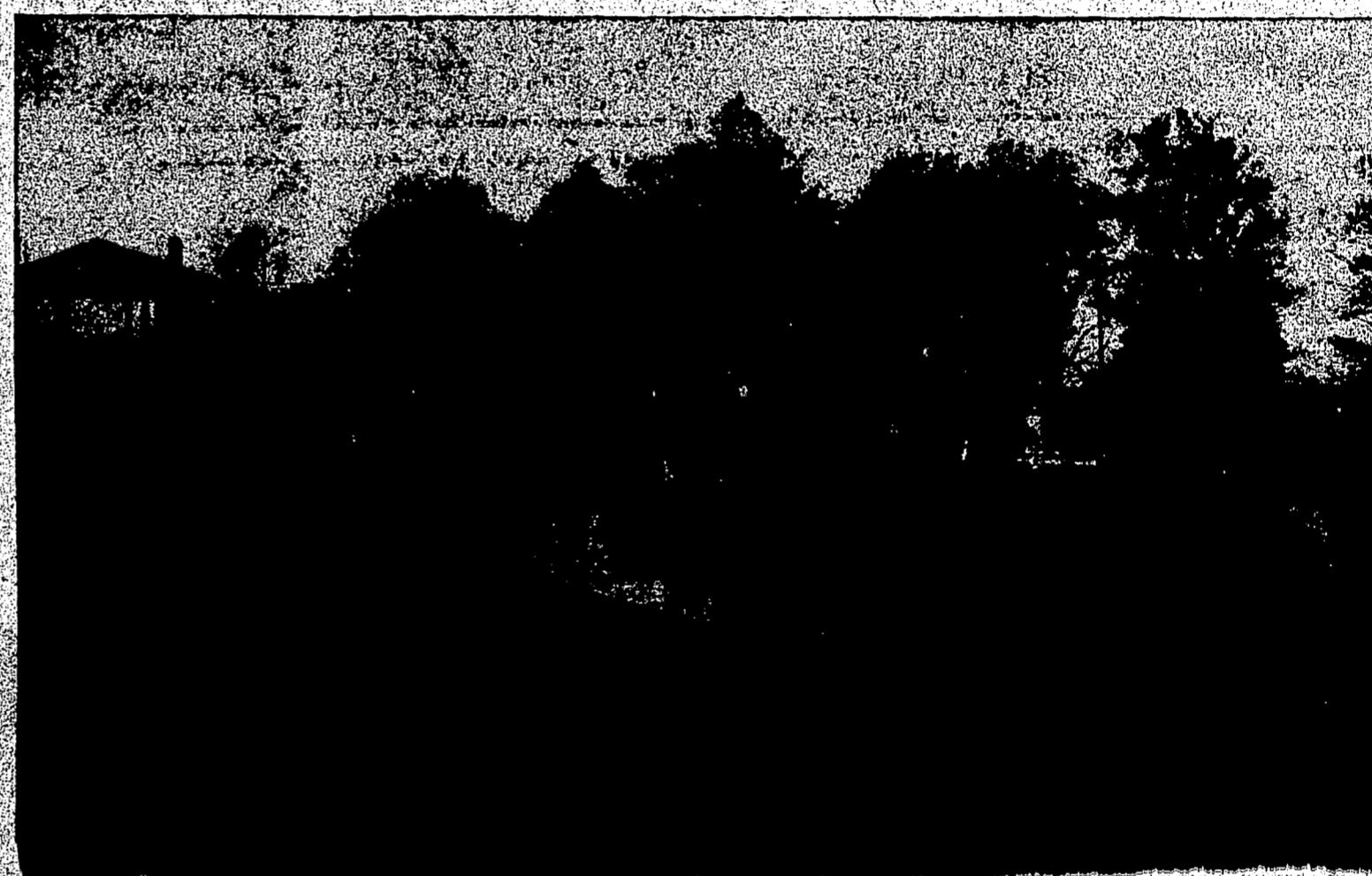
Having dried we again pass out into another room marked "Dressing," where we find our kilts and coats laid out under the number corresponding to the number of the bath we have dressed. On the way we pass through a room where we are given a change of clothes, and underclothing, and then we are told to look out.

After dressing here as best we can, we return to the room where we left our overcoats, etc., and pass down on the other side of the receptacles. There we finish our toilet and pass out. There! Quite complete isn't it? The only complaint I have to make is that the time allowed in the bath is rather short.

Last night after the bath we marched to the town hall, where a concert was being given by our regiment to the troops billeted in the town.



CLARK PARK



FARMERS IN THE OLD LAND AND THE WAR

WELSH FARMERS READY TO PROVIDE

Principality is Determined to do its Share to Supply Food for Britain

In view of the high price of wheat and the possible prolongation of the war, the farmers in Wales are beginning to recognize that it is their duty to place a greater area of their land under cultivation. For many years there has not been much wheat grown in Wales, except for home consumption, and for seeding purposes. Wheat growing has become unprofitable, and one by one the old country mills which were in full swing thirty or forty years ago have fallen into disuse or been devoted almost solely to the grinding of locally-produced barley and oats for feeding stuffs. In the meantime the Welsh farmer devoted his attention to the rearing of sheep and cattle, and to dairy farming. In the present crisis, however, when wheat, barley and oats are becoming dearer, more attention may well be given to the raising of larger crops of cereals. Some Welsh farmers think that by ploughing their land now in order to grow wheat, oats and barley, they are anticipating government measures which may compel certain portions of every farm to be placed under cultivation. Experts from the Welsh university colleges and the Board of Agriculture have visit-

ed the various counties and addressed meetings of farmers, pointing out to them the importance and advantages of extending their wheat growing area. In some districts however, the

farmers are not in a position to extend their wheat-growing area. There is a considerable scarcity of labor on the farms, so many of the young men who in past seasons were available for the land having either enlisted or migrated to the towns to take the place of labor which has been called up. Whenever possible, however, there are abundant indications that a new spirit has entered into Welsh agriculture, and a marked tendency to increase the wheat output.

An outspoken address on the subject was delivered recently at the annual meeting of the Cambridge and Glamorgan Farmers' Club by Mr. D. D. Williams, the Board of Agriculture's officer. He said that the farmers were today living in the most prosperous times in the history of agriculture in this country, though it was to be regretted that the cause of the good times was the war. Farmers had suffered much in the past from agricultural depression, and he hoped the present good times would continue long after the war was over. The foodstuffs grown in this country were only enough to last 13 weeks. He did not say the country could be absolutely self-supporting, but there was

made by Chancellor Lloyd George they can break through. If any and the finance ministers of Russia and France. The Daily Chronicle, which often has early information of Mr. Lloyd George's intentions, says the agreement must include a very large advance of credit to the Russian Government to enable her to pay for Russian purchases in countries within the British Empire, including Canada.

"A more important solution," says the Chronicle, "must be to restore the Russian export trade. More has been done via Archangel than was ever expected, but the decisive step must be the reopening of the Dardanelles. This would not only put Russian credit on its feet again, but bring the price of wheat down with a rush in the British market. The two results taken together, are so extremely important, though a serious attempt to capture Constantinople has hitherto been eschewed by the Allies as a bypath, diverting energy from their main goal. It might well become worth while in the event of the war becoming more protracted to make a conclusion in this quarter."

The Times says:

"The true explanation of the Germans' new battering ram policy in Poland probably is that they are in serious straits and have staked their faith upon a policy of hacking through. Their latest attempt is evidence of their despair. They have to break through or withdraw, and they relied upon their old theory, repeatedly falsified in this war, that if they only concentrate men and guns in sufficient masses

WATER NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Joseph Astley, whose address is 4423 Slocan Street, Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use five cubic feet per second and to store about 250,000 gallons out of an unnamed creek to be henceforth known as Astley Creek, which flows south-westerly and drains into the sea about 1 1/4 miles north of the southern point of the west coast of Texada Island, Province of British Columbia. The storage dam will be located on or near the north-west corner of Lot 339, Group 1, on the said Texada Island. The capacity of the reservoir is not yet determined. The water will be diverted from the stream at or near the north-west corner of Lot 339 aforesaid and will be used for mining, steam, power and storage purposes upon the land described as Lot 339 aforesaid and elsewhere. This notice was posted on the ground on the 14th day of December, 1914. A copy of this notice and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Vancouver, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Provincial Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is 13th January, 1915.

JOSEPH ASTLEY,
Applicant.

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 14,203,000 feet of cedar, hemlock and balsam, on an area adjoining Lot 928, Gilford 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 361

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 361, to cut 4,933,000 feet of Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar, on an area being expired T. L. 37128, 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 Kwalate Point, Range one, Coast District.

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

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

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.