

The Western Call

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LAND FOR SETTLERS

THIS is the first plank in the Liberal platform. It sounds well, but this cry is founded on a fallacy.

There is no greater speculator than the settler. Search the Fraser Valley through or any other valley in British Columbia and see how many of the original settlers there are left.

Go to the prairies where the matter has had broader testing and it will be found that the bulk of the homesteaders stay after having obtained their patents only until they can make sales for cash. And the amount of cash required is not large.

Whereas the speculator who makes a profit years is over and over by acting as a colonizing agent. He has given guarantees by the investment of his money. He has induced real settlers to go in and has seen to it that they are of a class that will develop the lands and earn the money to pay the price of the same.

There are few successful communities, agricultural that is to say, which have not had as a financial foundation the money invested by the so-called speculator.

The homesteader goes in without money. Everywhere he has been dependent on the employment and paid for by the speculator for the means of sustenance until his land has become revenue producing.

To carry out the first plank will be to put a stop to progress. The plank is founded on the error that the settler is not a speculator, while the reverse is true.

Eutopia has always promised well, but has not been found.

Plank Two of the Liberal Platform

"Aid to railways not to exceed what is reasonably necessary to secure construction."

Well, what would you have? Aid to the full reasonable cost should satisfy most companies. Would not the building of railroads so aided be a better paying job than writing for a paper? We are thinking of putting out a shingle as a railroad builder if the government will lend their aid to that extent. If we were sure that the road would be ours free from charge to us after it were built as this seems to indicate, we would not hesitate.

Even though the road were bonded to its full value, assured that the province would pay the interest and that all we should have to worry over would be say one per cent. per annum to repay the sinking fund, even though we only held the common stock it would be in time worth par and the bonus to us would be, the railroad, for managing the construction. For the operation we should be paid a handsome salary anyway.

The Western Call says let there be no more railroads built by private companies, except at the company's expense which builds it. If the government has to guarantee the cost then let it build and own the road as a public utility.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

TO the Mayor who arranged the original Northern Railway Company, which shall we call it, bargain, with the Great Northern the city so tightly and gave the railway so much scope, the railway has again turned to ask for still further scope, or time for the fulfillment of its undertakings.

Had the railway when things were booming showed any desire to live up to what the city at all events was led to believe to be the spirit of its agreement, the city might be in the mood to countenance the extension of time, but they did not do so. Now, when there is such need of the assistance which the building of the terminals would give to the city, both in the way of financial expenditure among the wage earners and in the way of moral encouragement, the city should by all means in its power compel the going forward with the work.

That times are bad we know. But the company has been so richly endowed at the expense of the city, there is all the more reason that the city should demand that it be repaid at least to the extent of having the work done at this very time and because it is so vital to the city to have it done now.

If the terms are too onerous for the company to carry out now according to their agreements, then let them put back into the city's hands the property bestowed upon them.

Any council which should weaken on this question at this time would show itself to be weak indeed, if not something worse.

DURATION OF THE WAR

We had the pleasure of talking to the head of a well known firm recently, who discussed this question. The gentleman is from Scandinavia and is constantly in receipt of correspondence from home. His advices from there are to the effect that the enemy countries will not be able to carry on the struggle over four months more. They are in a better position to gauge the resources of the countries than we are. They are near neighbors. They are in constant business communication with Germany and Austria. They are neutral. They are approached constantly with orders for supplies and by the eagerness of the governments to purchase or to import through their ports they are able to gauge the needs of the combatants.

We do not know, but we hope there may be truth in this. In the meantime we must be ready to go on four months or four years until that end is reached.

TAX SALES

FOR some weeks past we have been calling attention to the tax sale abominations which are being perpetrated on the land owner by the various municipalities. We call attention to the fact that the tax sales of South Vancouver are now definitely arranged. There will be included in the lists of these properties subdivisions including a score or more lots. One or two of these lots, if there is any fairness at all in the tax sales, should bring enough to pay the taxes on the whole. But this will not be allowed. Every single lot will be sold each for the pittance which is against it.

Moreover, there should in reason be no need to have many sales for the land held by one owner. But there will be as many separate sales as there are separate lots, and the minimum cost will be two dollars plus five per cent. against each lot.

Is there any justice or reason in a time like this in putting owners to such expense? Should there not at the least be a limit to such expense?

Now a word to owners of land. We are doing our best in calling attention to this matter. If there is to be any relief you readers must take up the matter and cause the members of the government to realize that the people are awake to a tremendous error and are in earnest in requiring the error to be abated at once.

We are sure that there needs only the pressure of aroused opinion to call attention of the authorities to the matter and we feel that there will be a remedy if the demand is made. For the members of the legislature desire in the main to be fair.

The Call would welcome some expressions in its columns regarding the matter.

The Darkest
Hour is



Just Before
the Dawn

FIRST EASTER MORN

THE first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre.

Then she runneth, and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple, whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them; They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him.

Peter, therefore, went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre. So they ran both together; and the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre.

And he, stooping down, and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in. Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre and seeth the linen clothes lie.

And the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself.

Then went in also that other disciple, which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and believed.

For as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the dead. Then the disciples went away again unto their own home.

But Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping; and as she wept, she stooped down and looked into the sepulchre.

And seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.

And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him.

And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away.

Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master.

Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father; but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God and your God.

Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto her.

THE WEALTH OF THE PROVINCE

In mines, timber, fisheries, agriculture, etc., British Columbia is exceedingly rich. These riches are the property of the province. But the province is only another name for the people of the province. About five hundred thousand persons are the possessors of this great wealth.

The Government holds the wealth in trust for the people.

Now every election decides whether the same trustees shall be re-elected or whether there shall be a change in the trustees.

The election should turn a great deal upon how the trustees have handled the public domain. Has that handling been made, showing a fair profit, or has it shown a loss. Has the domain been handled for the public good, or has it been handled for private gain?

These are vital questions. And the present government, we think, is presenting a fair report.

But as a question of political economy we are of the opinion that the system inherited by the government and by them carried on with few changes is a vicious system.

The great communal wealth of the province has been and is being changed rapidly into private wealth.

We cannot emphasize this too strongly. A transmutation of public wealth into private wealth without a quid pro quo is vicious.

Take our coal lands. The ownership of the coal beds should remain forever in the hands of the people. The cost of the development should be borne by the government, for it is important that the beds should be developed. The working of the mines might then be done by private enterprise under lease and on a percentage basis. But the alienating of the lands forever, whether worked or not, should not be allowed for a moment.

The Timber

The province should not allow any private party to go into the rich timber limits and deplete them at will of their timber, leaving behind them as they invariably do, material for the final destruction of the forest by fire. All the timber should be under the control of

the government forestry department. The trees to be cut should be marked. The manner of the logging should be controlled. The young growth should be conserved so that the supply should be perpetual.

Private enterprise should be granted the right to take out the marked timber, as ordered, or the government could mobilize its forestry force and supply the logs to the market.

These things could be done at a profit to the public and the asset be perpetual. But this is not the way which has obtained on this continent and we doubt whether any party has in it men who are strong enough to be pioneers in this regard.

Above all this should be the case with the white coal of the rivers. The enormous hydro powers which are being so rapidly taken up by private enterprise should be developed for the body politic.

Where this has been done, witness the city of Winnipeg, the cost of power has been reduced to the consumer to one-fifth or thereabout of the cost to the consumer under private enterprise.

These things are the wealth of the population of the province, but they are rapidly being turned into the private property of others, many being aliens, who through our own wealth so alienated are laying an enormous tribute upon us.

Socialism, says some one. Not at all, only common sense political economy. It is time we had done with the madness of giving away the people's wealth. It is time we had done with the asinine policy of building railroads and then of giving them away to private concerns.

This in no sense refers to the moment's struggle, for the matter is not to the fore by either party. But it is a matter for the careful thought of the electors.

The question has come to this, not what set of trustees shall we instal at the head of the province, but how shall we limit their power to alienate the wealth of the province? What guards shall we secure for the conserva-

PROVINCIAL ELECTION

THE time of the elections apparently has not yet been announced and the newspapers are beating time waiting for the announcements. The candidates are lining up in part and there is at least a probability of numerous entries for the race.

All signs point to the conclusion that the electorate are not taking the matter very much to heart, the assumption being apparently that the present government will be returned again to power.

Great issues are not to the fore at this time.

The continuation of the railroad policy, and the following out of the general policy of the government seems to be the course expected.

An effort has been made to secure Dr. Mackay as the standard bearer of the Liberal party. It appears that the Doctor is not a party man in the strict sense of the term. That while he was ready to consider the heading of a coalition of electors from the two camps, he was not ready to tie his hands and influence to either party.

This is what might have been expected from a man of Dr. Mackay's standing and views. If there is one thing that is required of the clergy, it is that they shall stand between all, and hold out a helping hand equally to all. This could hardly be done by a man of well developed party prejudices. No matter how well party organization and party government may serve the turn of the form of government under which we dwell, it may be doubted if party government serves just as well the turn of the Kingdom of Heaven. Therefore, men trained to serve at the altar of the latter will usually find it difficult to align themselves with a belligerent party in the affairs of the Kingdom of Men.

The Doctor might have been a great accession to the strength of the Liberal party as he would be to the strength of any party, but for himself, as would any other man with similar training, he would have found the road a Via Dolorosa.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, member for Vancouver, is highly pleased over the fact that there is included in the supplementary estimates a big additional vote for the harbor works and improvements at Vancouver City. In view of the fact that they are the smallest supplementary estimates for years the votes are surprisingly large, and show that the government intends to vigorously prosecute these undertakings. For the harbor works there is a vote of \$350,000. The main estimates contained a vote of a million as well. In addition there is a vote of a hundred thousand dollars for improvements in the North Arm of the Fraser River.

REAL ESTATE REVIVES

ALTHOUGH the offices are not busy in real estate matters, owners of property in town, especially in the Kitsilano district, report that they are receiving considerable enquiry for building lots.

The prices offered are low as may be supposed, for this is the beginning of the movement back to normal again, and those who have the cash for investment expect to profit by low prices in putting out their money at this time.

The offers which have been made so far have been cash offers. It is a sign of the basic confidence of the people in the real value of city property that there have been many refusals of low prices.

Those who would take the full benefit of the low prices will have to act soon as the return of activity will be sudden when matters in Europe have passed a little further beyond the time of crisis.

Signs are not wanting that the crisis has already passed and that nothing but the steady grind of the forces employed will be required to bring about the end.

In the meantime the man who shows his patriotism by hastening the return of constructive activity himself or loaning upon first mortgage to the man who is prepared to build will be doing well by the community.

It is said that there is on deposit in savings account in Vancouver over a quarter of a billion dollars. Well, this is not a benefit to any one, but conservatively invested it might be made a benefit to all.

If this is a true estimate and if Vancouver is a sample of the money condition of other places then when these large sums seek investment there will be interesting times.

tion of that wealth and how shall we see that the administration of the enormous wealth of the province is carried out for the profit of the people rather than of private individuals.

We do not hesitate to say that if they were to set their mind to it, out of the wealth of the province there could be secured profits for the people by this government which would obviate the necessity of provincial taxation at all and a handsome balance in the treasury besides.

Perhaps not without some years of preparation, but it could be done.



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BUREAU OF INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS' RELATIVES

News of interest to every relative and friend of the Canadian soldiers who are now in France and of those who will in the near future be in the zone of operations has been received at the head office of the Canadian Red Cross Society from Colonel Hodgetts, Canadian Commissioner in London. He has compiled arrangements for the Information Bureau to forward particulars regarding wounded and missing Canadians. This week will not conflict with the official returns but will supplement them by furnishing subsequent information to relations as to their conduct and progress. The work will be carried on upon the same lines as the British Red Cross and with their co-operation.

A short time ago an Information Bureau was started in connection with the British Red Cross Society to keep relatives and friends of wounded and missing British soldiers cognizant of their progress and whereabouts. It was felt that a similar scheme might be started by the Canadian society and the message received from the Commissioner shows that this has been done.

There must be few people in this country who do not each morning scan the casualty list to see whether any of those dear to them have been wounded, or in some cases killed. Now that the "Princess Pats" are in the trenches and part of the expeditionary force is either in France or on its way there and will therefore soon be in the firing line, these lists will be watched with even greater interest than before. The names that we wish least of all to see are those of the killed, men who have fallen on the field of honor; to look down the column of casualties and see the name of one wounded is almost a relief for he might have been "missing;" the wounded list conveys no uncertainty; it is true and one accepts the news with more hope.

A new field of work has now been opened for the Red Cross, a work that will commend itself to every Canadian and especially those whose brothers, sons and husbands have crossed the water to fight in the great Armageddon. It will be a relief to many to hear that something has been done to trace those who have been lost in the war and to inform relatives of the progress of the wounded. The Red Cross in France now has an officer whose sole business is to search. No doubt it will mean the saving of life, as there must be many sick in France and villages where there are no trained doctors or nurses available.

From the Department of Militia and Defence nearest relatives receive the official intimation, necessarily so curt and coldly impersonal, a day or two before the name is published in the casualty list. They are told by the authority that when further information is received it will be communicated to them. Weeks past by. They write to headquarters and every friend they have in the expeditionary force, but up to the present no adequate machinery of search has been devised in the case of those who are not known to be dead or prisoners of war or wounded in hospital.

The officer whose business it is to trace the missing will go to the trenches and find out when men were last seen. In tracing down one man he is certain to come upon the traces of others. Even if his quest leads him to a stone or a cross under a wayside tree he will earn gratitude.

By this new arrangement with the British Red Cross Society the relatives of men in the Canadian contingents will be kept in constant knowledge of the progress that their wounded relatives or friends are making and will also, where humanly possible, be told the whereabouts of those who are officially reported as "missing."

THE SIEGE OF PRZEMYSL

The city contained at the time of its surrender no less than nine generals, 93 officers of the general staff, 2,500 officers and 117,600 men. The figures are official, and are given by General Kusmanek, the commander of the garrison. The authorities of the Russian war office are as much astonished at the extent of their haul as the world at large. The city assuredly had not so great a garrison when the siege was begun on September 22. The Austrians, it will be remembered made a drive toward Przemyśl in mid-October, and actually forced the Russians to evacuate their positions to the west of the beleaguered city. For two weeks thereafter the city was not really under siege, and the garrison could have marched out at any time. Instead of doing so the Austrians took advantage of the partial raising of the siege to rush in provisions and ammunition. It becomes evident now that they rushed in also many thousands of men, far more than they expected to have to feed for five months. Przemyśl was the prey of famine and lack of hospital accommodation. The gar-

ison in early November must have numbered at least 150,000 men. The desperate struggle to relieve the city by a mid-winter campaign in the defiles of the Carpathians is explained by the muster roll of the men who surrendered. Berlin and Vienna knew what a great prize Przemyśl was; Petrograd did not.

Austria-Hungary now lies open to a Russian general advance, which, it is asserted, has already begun in the direction of Cracow. The Russians are in control of the Lemberg-Cracow railway as far as the Donajec river, immediately to the west of Tarnow. They are but 42 miles from Cracow, and a week's vigorous campaigning would enable them to invest that city. This move to the west, if decided upon, will not be permitted to draw strength from the Russian armies in the Carpathians, which are now definitely gaining the upper hand and driving the Austro-German army back to the southern slopes of the mountains. A few more days campaigning to the south of Kolemea in southeastern Galicia should force the Austrians to vacate Bukowina as hurriedly as the Russians did two months ago.

PROHIBITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Prohibition as drastic as that prevailing in Russia to-day faces the United Kingdom. Press discussions of the letter sent by David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, to the shipowner's federation competes successfully in point of interest with the news of the sinking of the British liner Falaba by a German submarine with the loss of more than 100 lives.

The employers are backing what Mr. Lloyd George terms "root and branch action" even to the extent of promising to seal their own wine cellars and to prohibit the use of intoxicants at their clubs, while labor leaders are equally anxious for the institution of some prohibitory measure.

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink," said Mr. Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, replying to a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, the members of which were unanimous in urging that, in order to meet the national requirement of the present time, there should be a total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This should apply not only to public houses but also to private clubs so as to operate equally with all classes of the community.

It was stated that despite the fact that the work was being carried on night and day seven days in the week, the total working time on the average in nearly all the British shipyards was actually less than before the war, and the average productiveness had decreased. There were many men doing splendid and strenuous work, probably as good as the men in the trenches, but many did not even approximate full time, thus disastrously reducing the average.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of the hours they are allowed to keep open, the receipts of the public houses in the neighborhood of the shipyards has greatly increased, in some cases 40 per cent. As an instance, one of many similar cases, that of a battleship coming in for immediate repairs was cited. She was delayed a whole day through the absence of riveters, who were drinking and carousing.

In one yard the riveters had been working on the average only 40 hours a week, and in another yard only 36 hours.

In conclusion, the deputation, which included representatives of the leading shipbuilders of the country, drew attention to the example set by France and Russia, and urged upon the chancellor the need of drastic action.

The chancellor of the exchequer, in the course of his reply, said the reason why the government had not heretofore taken more drastic action on the liquor question was because it needed to be assured that it was not going averse to public sentiment; otherwise more harm would be done than good. The government must feel that it had every class in the community behind it when taking action which interfered severely with individual liberties. But now, he was sure that the country was beginning to realize the gravity of the situation.

"I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence," continued the chancellor, "that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe it is the general feeling that if we are to settle German militarism, we must first of all settle with the drink."

Mr. Lloyd George intimated that Lord Kitchener, the secretary for war, and Field Marshal Sir John French, in command of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, were of the same opinion and he promised to lay the statement of the deputation before the cabinet. He said in conclusion:

"I had the privilege of an audience with His Majesty, and I am permitted to say that he is very deeply concerned in this question—very deeply concerned—and the concern which is felt by him I am certain is shared by all his subjects in this country."

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AUTOCRAT---WITH A DIFFERENCE

There would be peril, very serious peril, to all the institutions of British freedom were not the autocracy just now exercised by Lord Kitchener entirely subject to responsible government and the free will of the people. Autocracy of any kind is never without danger to freedom. It is only by safeguarding at every point the rights of civilians that Britain will escape from the present crisis without the sediment of military autocracy staining and corrupting her democratic freedom.

One story going the rounds will illustrate. It has to do with Lord Northcliffe, himself something of an autocrat among newspaper publishers. Like most other newspapers, The Times, The Daily Mail, and others in the long line of Northcliffe journals, were badly handicapped in their war stories by the heavy hand of the press censorship. Most London editors resented the straining of authority by the censor. One day Lord Northcliffe announced to other members of the craft that he had three war stories which he would publish next day in spite of the censor's refusal, and that he would "tell Kitchener so." The interview was arranged at the war office for 11 a.m. Northcliffe showed Kitchener the three stories forbidden by the censor, and told him he would publish those despatches next day and take his chances with the British people. The light blue eyes of the War Secretary never blinked, and there was no mistaking what he meant when he said: "Lord Northcliffe, you will not publish those despatches to-morrow morning, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon you will have a letter here on my desk, signed by yourself, saying that you will not publish any despatches refused by the censor, or you will publish nothing at all in your papers to-morrow morning." The letter was there at 4, and the despatches were not published next morning.

This story may or may not be true, and, without discussing the merits of this particular piece of military government under conditions then obtaining, it is plain that under other conditions such interference with the freedom of the Press would be a menace to freedom of speech and to the interests of free government, which would mean disaster to democracy.

What makes the difference in Britain is that Lord Kitchener is a member of a responsible government, that for his conduct he is responsible to the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and has no power as Secretary for War apart from that delegated to his office, that for his conduct the Prime Minister and Government are responsible directly to the House of Commons and that each member of the House of Commons is directly responsible to the electors in his constituency. Since the veto power of the House of Lords was taken away there is no block in the way of the British people. The authority of the government is "broad-based upon the people's will." There can be no military despotism, because the Army and Naval Annual Act, under which military power is exercised, must be re-enacted as a statute by parliament each year. Conduct that looks like autocracy must have democratic authority and approval. Kitchener is an autocrat, but with a democratic difference. The power is with the people.

THE OLD FISHER'S ADVICE

Follow your fish, lad,
Follow your fish!
Ye'll ha'e your wish, lad,
Ye'll ha'e your wish,
When he is beaten
He'll come tae the net,
Follow your fish, lad,
Follow him yet-

Follow your aim, lad,
Follow your aim,
Aye play the game, lad,
Aye play the game,
When ye deserve it,
Ye'll ha'e your reward,
Follow your aim, lad,
Follow it hard.

Follow the right, lad,
Follow the right!
Ye'll ha'e a fight, lad,
Ye'll ha'e a fight,
When ye are daunted
Be humble and pray;
Follow the right, lad,
Follow it aye!

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WESTMINSTER MAY STILL BE IN LEAGUE

Last week we published an item regarding the dissolution of the famous New Westminster lacrosse team. Since then, however, the wires have been kept hot with announcements and denials, and it now seems that the Salmonbellies will be on the map again this year. The old lacrosse spirit has awakened on the banks of the Fraser, according to report, and some of the old timers will be at the helm again. Charlie Welch, Herb Ryall and Wells Gray are taking an interest in the lacrosse boys and the Minto Cup may again be up for honors in the coast league.

Just now Victoria seems, on paper, to have the nucleus for a first class team, while Vancouver can be depended on to put a strong team in the field.

Comment on sport in general in British Columbia is timely, especially so an regards the great national game of the Dominion. During 1911 and 1912 no better lacrosse was played anywhere than out here, but the spirit of jealousy and greed appeared to surmount that of fair play, with the inevitable result, the killing of the game. Good keen rivalry is greatly to be desired in sport, but the regrettable fizzle of the professional game here lost to lacrosse many staunch followers. Now it seems as if a revival were imminent, and if this proves true, the teams ought to be made to understand that no defaulting or rowdy work will be tolerated. Strict laws governing the game and the elimination of rough and brutal tactics on the field will go a long way towards establishing the game on a sound basis.

No Competition For Mann Cup

As an emblem of the amateur lacrosse championship of Canada the Mann Cup seems to be farther away than ever from recognition by the only body that can award championships, the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association. For months negotiations were carried on between the trustees and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, with a view to settling the difficulties in the of recognizing the Cup as a representative trophy, and apparently a satisfactory issue was in sight. Some unforeseen obstacle or unintelligible delay always intervened, though, before the Cup control of the trustees was loosened, and it is improbable that they will ever voluntarily turn the Cup over to the C.A.L.A.

That such is the policy of the trustees is now realized, and it may be set down as practically settled that no competitions for

the Mann Cup will ever be sanctioned by the Canadian Association. It was declared at the annual meeting that the trustees had not kept faith with either the Amateur Union or the C.A.L.A. and it was impossible to do business with them, as the dealings with Mr. Lally and Mr. Killer were regularly negated when it was believed that a common ground had been found.

The meeting of the C.A.L.A. in Winnipeg last week decided to go on with a new trophy, and the Amateur Athletic Union, whose ruling the trustees rejected last year after agreeing to accept it, will not lend its help any longer to get the trustees out of their difficulties.

WESTERN LACROSSE ASSOCIATION FORMED

The Western Lacrosse Association was officially organized Tuesday evening at a largely attended meeting of British Columbia lacrosse enthusiasts assembled in the Oak Bay Hotel, Victoria. The following were elected officers of the new association: Hon patron, Sir Richard McBride; hon. president, Hon. W. J. Bowser; president, W. E. Moresby, K.C., Victoria; vice-presidents, Harry Morton, Victoria, and M. J. Barr, Vancouver; secretary, treasurer, A. P. Garvey, Vancouver; council, John Virtue and W. E. Ditchburn, Victoria, and A. F. Macnaughton and M. J. Barr, Vancouver.

After some discussion it was decided to write the Minto cup trustees and ask them to put the cup up for competition between Vancouver and Victoria as was done in 1901 in the east when Victoria and Ottawa battled for the much sought for trophy.

It was also suggested that, following the deciding of the western championships, the cup be competed for annually between the eastern and western champions, the first series to be played in the west in the fall of 1915, as the trophy has been in the west since 1908.

The members of the winning team will be presented with stickpins by Mr. John Virtue, the honorary president of the Victoria team.

Federal League Opens April 10

Having spent the greater part of two days in session, the Federal League Club owners expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of their labors in preparing of the playing schedules.

The season will open on April 10 with Buffalo playing at Brooklyn; Newark at Baltimore; St. Louis at Chicago, and Pittsburg at Kansas City. This is the only positive statement made by any of the officials.

BASKETBALL AT THE Y.M.C.A.

Fifteen Teams will Compete for Provincial Titles This Week

Fifteen junior basketball teams, representing Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, will compete for provincial championships to-morrow and Saturday in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. Four teams from the Victoria High School and a Church League have entered, while the New Westminster "Y" team is coming. Several Vancouver teams will compete, including Britannia H. S., King Edward H. S., Crescent Class of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Sunday School, Grandview unattached and the Y. M. C. A.

At the close of the game on Saturday evening medals and shields will be presented to the winners.

There are five teams entered in the 110-lb. class, six in the 125-lb. class and four in the 134-lb. class.

On Friday, April 9th, at 8 p.m. the Y.M.C.A. will hold their annual exhibition in the association gym. Owing to financial stringency the exhibition will not be on such a large scale as the previous three years, but a good programme has been worked up. Drills, maze run, apparatus work, gymnastic dancing, etc., will provide an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

Victoria will likely be awarded several of the British Columbia swimming championships this season. Vancouver had the provincial meet a year ago and the capital athletes are anxious to have it this year.

THE WESTERN CALL - WHAT IS IT?

This is a natural and legitimate question to ask and we want every citizen to ask it.

The question can be as readily answered by every citizen as by ourselves, but to do this you must have it delivered to your home each week. This can be done by becoming a subscriber and the payment of One Dollar annually in advance.

You will not regret making this clean, live, progressive weekly one of your home papers. Old and young alike may read it and the children will find pleasure and profit in its contents.

Write or phone John T. Stevens, Mgr. Circulation Dept.

KITCHENER'S WAY

The despatches from London a few days ago, telling how Lord Kitchener had interfered in the dock laborers' strike, and had "smoothed over" the difficulties, recalls how the great soldier settled a previous strike in five minutes:

A certain well known firm recently obtained a large contract from the war office. To ensure it being carried out to time, it was necessary for the work-people to work overtime. This they were perfectly willing to do, being paid at the union rates.

After a few days the secretary of the trade union called upon the head of the firm concerned, and advised him that unless the overtime was stopped all hands would be called out. As there seemed no way out of it the employer concerned went to the war office and succeeded in seeing Lord Kitchener and placed all the particulars before him.

Lord Kitchener asked for the name and address of the trade union man and said, "Be here to-morrow at eleven o'clock." At that time the next day, Mr. was admitted into Lord Kitchener's presence, the trade union man being also there.

The following conversation then took place:

Lord Kitchener—"Now, Mr. kindly repeat what you told me yesterday as briefly as you can."

Mr. did so.

Turning to the trade union man Lord K. said, "Mr. are these the facts as stated?"

"Yes, my lord, but it is strictly against our rules to—"

Lord Kitchener—"Are the facts right?"

"Yes, my lord; but—"

Lord Kitchener—"If you call those people out on strike, I will get you seven years under the Treason Act for preventing the supplying of His Majesty's soldiers. Good morning, gentlemen."

FLAT RACING TO CONTINUE IN ENGLAND

War Will Not Stop Famous Races at Ascot and Other Meets Although Considerably Limited.

The Jockey Club announced officially its decision that flat racing is to continue in England this season under drastic limitations. The social feature of Ascot is to be eliminated, the Royal enclosure is to be shut and no special trains are to be run for any of the great racing events. The advisability of confining racing to the mornings also is under consideration.

The decision as to Epsom Downs has left the stewards with power to apply to the Jockey Club for a total abandonment of its season, as the preponderating feeling displayed at a large meeting of members was in favor of such a course.

The abandonment of racing generally would inflict enormous losses on places wholly dependent on racing, and it was announced that King George will not attempt to start any of his horses at Ascot.

The Duke of Portland, who was not present at the meeting, wrote favoring a temporary suspension of the racing season, dwelling upon the serious national crisis and urging that nothing ought to be allowed to distract the attention and energies of the nation from its supreme object. The Marquis of Crewe wrote urging a continuance, saying that the interference with railway traffic should be avoided. The difficulty of adequately policing the meetings was considered and the sale of intoxicants was ordered reduced. It also was assumed that all social extravagances will be unlikely to be displayed during the war.

The Earl of Rosebery, who has been strongly in favor of the continuance of racing, made a speech advocating the continuance unless it could be shown, as he believed impossible, that such a course was likely to impede the efficient prosecution of the war.

The stewards of the Ascot meeting announce that they now are considering whether or not it will be practicable to hold the Ascot meet in view of the altered conditions imposed for the decision of the clubs.

The Jockey Club decided that the 1915 season will open at Lincoln as scheduled.

Certain restrictions had to be made for the meetings at Ascot and Epsom owing to the grand stands having been turned into temporary hospitals for wounded soldiers.

It is quite certain that King George will not attend any race meetings while the war continues.

Patrick's ice arena has closed for the season, and the hockey champions of the world have hung up their sticks, some having departed for other places for the summer. It has been a splendid advertisement for the city to have the "champeens of the world" located here, and it will be more interesting when the Ottawas send along the Stanley Cup for safekeeping for at least a twelve months. Patrick, Taylor and Griffin are the only three of the champions who will sojourn here during the summer.

Bob Brown has his ball team here now in training for the opening of the league next month opening of the Northwestern league shortly. A number of new faces will be seen on the lineup this season and the following lineup for the game against the University of Washington team to-morrow is a probable fixture for the summer Pappa, r.f.; Coleman, Gislason, 3b.; McCarl, Christianson, 1b.; Brinker, c.f.; Wotell, l.f.; Hammond, Coen, shortstop; Grant, Gloomer, 2b.; Brottem, Jones, Crookall, c.; Reuther, Hunt, Doty, Kramer, Smith, Colwell, Osborne, Eddy, Miles, Shallock, Zwifka, pitchers.

Considerable interest is being evidenced in Vancouver regarding the outcome of the Johnson-Willard fistic encounter in Havana, Cuba, next week. It would be a good thing for the boxing game to have the title change hands, but just how Willard expects to reach the negro with a sleep producer is hard to figure out. Johnson, no doubt, is slowing up somewhat, but he seems to have the edge on all the white hopes as yet.



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THE WESTERN CALL

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

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THE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL

ALONG with, and partly because of, the vigorous and what promises to be the present war, there has developed the most effective campaign against alcohol which the world has ever seen. The intensity of the great struggle for national existence, the vastness of the interests involved, and the vital nature of the struggle, have brought out into boldest relief the real nature of the liquor traffic, and have demonstrated with remarkable clearness the fact that traffic is essentially unpatriotic and is the ablest ally of a nation's foes.

Promptly upon the outbreak of war Russia ostracized the traffic in vodka, and the results of that most radical step have been so marvelous that it seems probable that Russia will never again be persuaded to tolerate the traffic, which while pretending to enrich the State does so only by debauching the people, and at a financial loss out of all proportion to the revenue received.

France, also, at the beginning of the war, forbade the sale of absinthe and similar liquors during the war, and the result was so favorable that the temporary prohibition has been made permanent. Not only so, but a further decree has been issued that, unless under exceptional circumstances, no more licenses shall be issued for the sale of any spirituous liquors. The French Academy of Science is now carrying on a campaign to still further restrict the traffic in intoxicants. In a recent address M. Reinbach, the well-known publicist, declared for a radical and complete suppression of all spirituous drinks, and also for the suppression of all private distilleries. France is evidently moving towards prohibition.

Britain, unfortunately, has been much slower to move in this matter, and during the present war the government has contracted for over 500,000 gallons of rum for the use of the soldiers, and more than half of this has already been sent to France. The plea is that this is really a medicinal supply, and that it is an absolute necessity to the soldiers as a protection against cold and dampness. Sir Victor Horsley, speaking on behalf of the Army Medical Corps, remonstrates against this most mistaken kindness, and says in an article in the British Medical Journal: "I stake my professional reputation on my declaration that rum causes loss of resistance to cold and is a cause of chilliness, misery, and frost bite. It also causes loss of resistance to such diseases as pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid."

And only last week, Lord Kitchener, in appealing to the nation to utilize all its abilities and energy to produce the necessary war supplies, pointed out cautiously but clearly that in some cases the temptations to drink account for the failure to work up to the high standard expected.

And Britain's Chancellor, Lloyd George, gave his opinion of the drink traffic in the emphatic sentence that "Drink is doing more damage to this country than all the German submarines put together." Surely Great Britain had better listen when her greatest physicians, soldiers, and statesmen say the same thing and give the same warning. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that Britain will be wise enough to forbid the sale of intoxicants during the war, but there can be no question that if she did, the fighting efficiency of her soldiers and the productive capacity of her workmen at home would be safeguarded against a very real danger.

And in Canada, also, we are moving all too slowly in this matter for our own good. The traffic in intoxicants is made a revenue-producing one, and this hides the fact from some that the traffic is one of the heaviest financial incubuses which a nation can be asked to bear. And our license system, while in part prohibitory, is also monopolistic and tends to build up fortunes for a few out of the degradation and destruction of many. And yet the trade already seen the handwriting on the wall and the united action of temperance men and women in every province has greatly curtailed the traffic, and will, we trust, in the very near future wipe it entirely out of existence. John Barleycorn has received many hard blows, but none harder than those dealt him since last August.

It is pointed out that Canadians are the largest buyers of imported goods in the world. Buy goods "made in Canada"; it is time to get the habit.

MOBILIZATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

Morning Post Urges the Prime Minister to Undertake It—Mr. Asquith Criticized for Alleged Lack of Vigor in the Direction of War.

A despatch from London says: Unionist journals are attacking Prime Minister Asquith for alleged lack of vigor in his direction of the war. The attack was begun by the Times and by J. L. Garvin in the Observer, and is now taken up by the Morning Post, which says: "In these days, when the nation is troubled in mind, body and estate, and when all patriotic spirits are engrossed with care for the safety of the realm, we are entitled to address a stern call to the head of the government. Lord Kitchener, at the war office, has driven the old-fashioned machine until it creaks and groans. He has done wonders in creating new armies and maintaining them in the field. While the immediate demands of the situation must have engaged every hour of the field marshal's day, we should have thought that the first minister of the crown would have surveyed and measured the necessities of the future.

"Several months ago, we were told the war would strain all the resources of the community. Several months ago, we were advised the war would be a long one. Until the last fortnight, has any minister looked into the organization of those industries upon which the successful prosecution of the war absolutely depends, or inquired into the potential expansion of their output?"

"During the long winter months, has it never occurred to the prime minister to ascertain the ability of our armament establishments to supply munitions of war adequate to the increased and increasing necessities of our forces by land and sea? Apparently it has not.

"The powers which, as prime minister, he should have sought, have at length been taken over by the chancellor of the exchequer, and a minister burdened with cares of an important department has stepped into the place of his leader, who has none.

"We would make an earnest appeal to Mr. Asquith. Although precious time has been lost, he can repair some of the consequences of neglect. Let him be kindled by the occasion and rise to the full dignity of his position in the state. Let him press on the mobilization of British industries and the rapid manufacture of munitions of war."

GETHESEMANE

Thank God for a Gospel which includes the Passion Week.

Had the Son of God come to the earth, lived His life and passed again into the heavens without having tasted of suffering and death, how should the world have looked to Him for sympathy and for help in these days of the nations' Gethsemane?

But there was the lonely watch, the bitter passion, the heartless betrayal, the mocking, the scourging, the false condemnation and the cross. How these things fit now into the world's needs.

"For we have not an High Priest who cannot be touched with feeling of our infirmities, but Who was in all things tempted like as we are, yet without sin."

Having suffered Himself He knoweth how to succor those who are tempted. To-day the shadow of the cross is over all the lands.

But the Cross and the tomb were succeeded by the resurrection, and the time of the Resurrection is nigh.

There will be a new dawn. Sorrow must continue as long as this generation lasts. But for the allies it is not sorrow unmingled. The death of those of ours who die is the death of heroes. Honor perches and abides upon the graves of our slain.

But the sorrow and madness which must be the heritage of our enemies will be hard to bear. Their death is the price of an attempt to enslave the world. Their fight has been marred by bestial lust and devilish cruelty. The responsibility of the war and the cowardice of the methods from the first to the last has graven dishonor deeply into the history and into the life of the survivors of the Germanic peoples.

Worse than the death pangs, worse than the bereavement must be the everlasting shame of the foe. A shame which would have poisoned success, a shame which must a thousand fold embitter defeat.

But worse than all may be a moral callousness which will not be conscious of either the defeat or of the shame.

THE NEWSPAPERS

THERE appears to be as great an unrest in the newspaper circles of the town as there is in the political field.

New dailies are the order of the day.

The Times appeared suddenly on the street.

Then the Journal made its appearance amid the blowing of—horns, shall we say, or—of "his own horn" as usual.

The Daily Globe is to appear we understand.

The News-Advertiser passes under other management.

What in the world will become of "The World?"

Among it all the Western Call goes on the even tenor of its way.

The war taxes begin on April 15th.

WAR WARBLINGS OF A BRITISH TAR

By W. A. ELLIS

Late R. N.

Copies of this interesting booklet of topical verse, which have been published from time to time, can now be secured at the office the Western Call, 203 Kingsway.

LIMITED EDITION

25c PER COPY

MOTOR TRANSPORTION AND RAILROAD BUILDING

Except for trunk lines the time for the construction of tram lines and branch railroad lines seems to be gone and the company or government which undertakes new liabilities on that line is taking a great risk.

While in England in 1913 a company appeared before the railroad committee of the house of commons in support of an application they had made for a charter to build a new railroad line in Britain.

Opposing the bill appeared a representative of the motor bus transportation company operating in and around London.

This representative showed the committee that the tram companies could on the roads already existing handle both goods and passengers more rapidly and at much less expense than a railroad could do. The cost being so much less inasmuch as the only cost the tram company is at is for rolling stock and actual operation, while the railroad has to build, equip and maintain a special road.

In this country there should be the same kind of development. The valleys of B. C. will be easily equipped with trunk roads usable alike by all kinds of traffic, and upon these roads the motor truck, or tram can deliver goods and passengers to the railroads and cities at much less expense than can be done by the building equipment and maintenance of branch railroads.

The vast sums of money saved from railroad building and invested in good public roads will suffice to fully equip the province in this regard.

The tram companies of this country will do well to prepare to switch over to that system of transportation. It has come to stay and will replace the rural tram line and the small branch railroad most surely.

Ordinary stamps may be used for the increase in postal rates. This is a wise provision. A special stamp would mean the maximum of inconvenience for the minimum of revenue.

LLOYD GEORGE

Lloyd George is the greatest man in the British empire. This remark made by a friend of mine to-day reminds me of the story brought back by a visitor to Wales.

His friend accompanied him to the station to say good-bye. While waiting on the platform for his train, a gentleman arrived and with evident excitement the host pointed him out to his guest saying, See, see, there is Lloyd George.

Failing to make the impression on the overseas visitor he explained that is Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer.

Well, what of it, said his guest; he is not Almighty God is he?

No, but give him time, give him time—the reply.

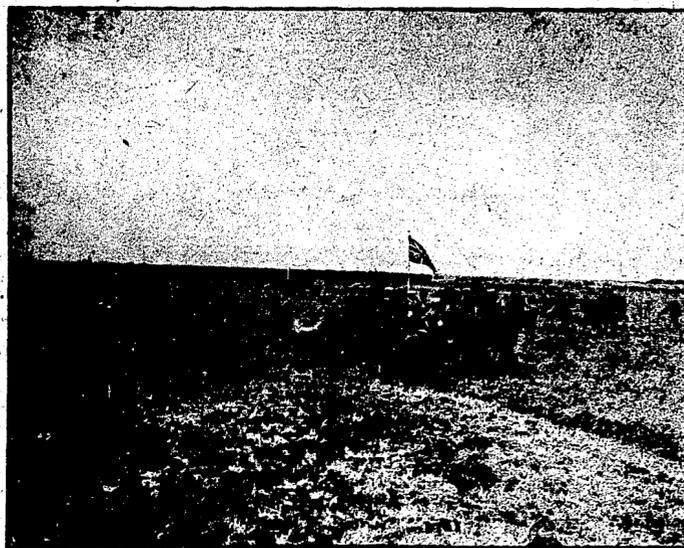
THIS LOOKS ENCOURAGING

Canadian Loan Over-Subscribed — Subscription Lists Close With Complete Success.

London, March 29.—The subscription lists for the new Canadian loan of \$100,000,000 closed early to-day, which implies that it was over-subscribed. On this point, however, there is no official information. The loan was attractive in its terms.

It is suggestive of the beginning of the end of the war to read a news item from Omaha that two hundred carloads of pig lead have been shipped to New York for export to London, to be converted into six hundred million rifle bullets of standard weight, to be used on the fighting line, and one feels prompted to ask how long Germany can keep up the struggle against foes so well equipped as this indicates.

The Kaiser is reported sick again. The spring medicine the Allies are fixing up for him should put him back to a normal condition.



FIGHTING FOR THE FLAG—MEMBERS OF 31ST B. C. HORSE NOW AT THE FRONT

Our Vancouver Kipling

ONE OF US

I.
He was ragged, down at heel,
And he hadn't had a meal—
Or a wash I shouldn't think for quite a year,
But his step was firm and light,
And his eyes were clear and bright,
Though he may have had a drop or two of beer.

II.
He had dropped in social scale—
And did nothing only fail
But once he knew his country needed men,
He just polished up his boots,
Brushed the raggedest of suits,
And proceeded to a depot there and then.

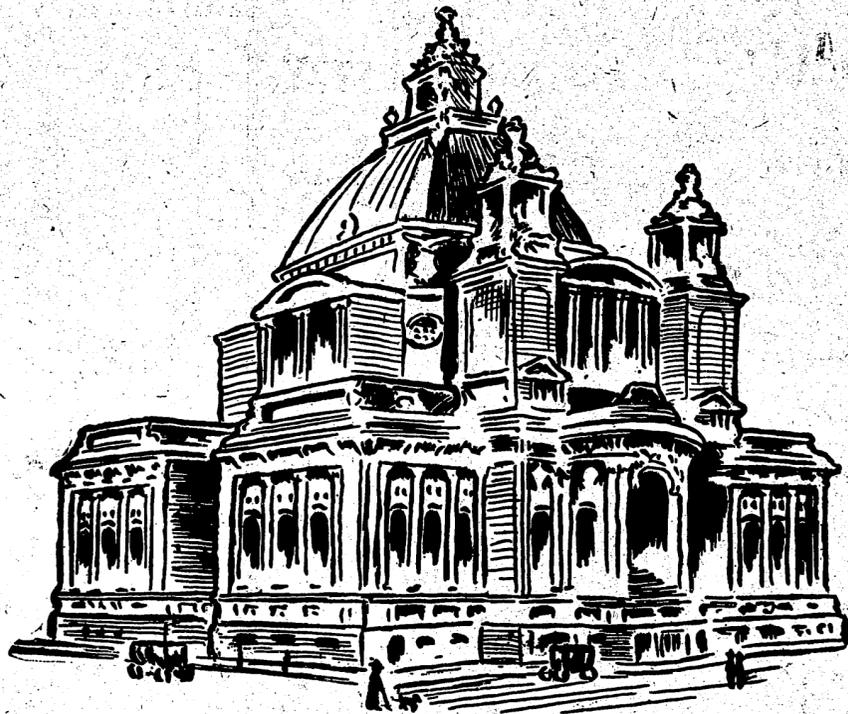
III.
He joined up right enough—
He was just as hard and tough
As a "pug" who'd been in training for a fight
He was rough-haired and square jawed
And he once had been a fraud—
But he left the past behind him in a night.

IV.
He was marched off to the front—
Glad to bear the battle's brunt
Whilst the thought—I'll be a man—rang in
his ear
Stepping out, too, square and proud,
While an apathetic crowd
Of wasters tried to raise a feeble cheer.

V.
In the trenches over there
He was acting on the square
And beloved by all his comrades in the line
With his face hard drawn and set
He would light his cigarette.
And repent the wild days of "Auld Lang Syne."

VI.
"I want a volunteer,"
Said the Colonel's voice so clear,
"But it's ten to one he'll sacrifice his life,"
Then he quickly said, "I'll go,"
Which he did, as we all know,
And they're sending home the V. C. to his wife.

—W. A. ELLIS.



THE METHODIST TABERNALE IN LONDON, ENGLAND, WHICH COST OVER \$5,000,000 TO ERECT

TIMBER REGULATIONS

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

Licenses

A license to cut timber on a tract not exceeding twenty-five square miles in extent may be acquired only at public auction. A rental of \$5.00 per square mile, per annum, is charged on all timber berths except those situated west of Yale in the Province of British Columbia, on which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre. In addition to rental, dues are charged on the timber cut at the rates set out in section 30 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. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

BROADWAY AIDS KING'S DAUGHTERS

Manager Gow Will Give Special Shows on Wednesday and Thursday—Billy Ritchie on Monday.

Billy Ritchie, the king of film comedians, will be seen on Monday at the Broadway theatre in a new L-Ko entitled "Billy's New Pall." Although Ritchie is old in years he has not lost any of his agility and can make as many funny capers in a minute as some comedians could make in an hour. Christy Mathewson, the famous pitcher of the New York Giants, spends some of his time working for the movies while not playing ball, and will be seen in a comedy drama "Love and Baseball."

"The Collingsby Pearls," a two-reel Eclair feature, will head the bill on Tuesday. Manager Gow has decided to make Tuesday comedy night, and will show no less than four comedies.

Wednesday's and Thursday's shows will be for the benefit of the Silver Cross Circle of the King's Daughters. The program will include the Pathe three-reel production "Shadows of Doubt," Gabrielle Robinne, of the Comedie Francaise, Paris, is starred in this drama, which was made at the Paris studios of the Pathe Freres. The story, which is based on "the eternal triangle," has been beautifully drawn in the film, and the picture has been taken to develop the cleanest and best principals. Much of the story has been made to centre around the child of two in the triangle. It is one of the most beautifully produced pictures that has been shown for some time, both for interior and exterior scenes. A special matinee will be put on Wednesday afternoon.

The eleventh episode of the "Master Key" will head the week-end bill Friday and Saturday, which will also include Mary Pickford in "Sunny Spain."

Definition of a Boarding-House Strawberry Short-Cake:
A circular solid, every point in whose perimeter is equidistant from the strawberry.

KIRK AND CLARK TO RUN IN WARD ONE

Little interest was attached to the nominations for the vacancy on the city council for Ward 1, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. W. Heppburn, which took place at the city hall Wednesday.

The names of only two candidates were put forward, and these were declared nominated. They were Mr. Ephraim James Clark, retired, proposed by G. R. Gordon and seconded by C. N. Davidson; and Mr. Thomas Henry Kirk, retired, proposed by E. W. Leeson, and seconded by J. F. Malkin.

Over a million and a half dollars in dividends was paid by mining companies in British Columbia last year. Four companies, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Granby Consolidated M. S. & P. Company, Hedley Gold Mining Company and Standard Silver Lead Company, contributed to the total of \$1,689,331. The Consolidated and the Hedley companies have also paid dividends for the first three months of this year.

STRUCK BY "JITNEY" BUS

An action against the City of Seattle for compensation amounting to \$20,500 has been started by Victor Clements, the claim being on account of injuries sustained by the plaintiff when he was struck by a "jitney" bus on a Seattle street. Action is brought against the city on the ground that it permitted its streets to be used by automobiles which acted as common carriers and were operating without regulation or franchise, thus making the streets dangerous for persons lawfully using them as thoroughfares. Should the court sustain the claim of Mr. Clements, it is probable the city will be made the defendant in a large number of cases for damages because of injuries sustained by the operation of "jitneys" within the last three months.

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

REPORT WAR RISK LOSSES SMALL

Premiums have been paid to the United States government war risk insurance bureau to date amounting to \$1,750,000, and losses have aggregated only \$670,663, according to an announcement. The loss may be considerably reduced through salvage of cotton in the cargoes of some of the steamers lost. The bureau had outstanding policies aggregating \$18,000,000 out of a total of \$66,000,000 written since the war began. Its earned premiums to date amount to about \$1,250,000. Several ships insured with the bureau have gone to the bottom recently from other causes than those incident to war, so the bureau has earned premiums on these ships, despite their sinking. In the last few weeks comparatively few policies have been written.

It was Smith's first Sunday as usher in church, and he was a bit flustered. Turning to a lady who entered, he said: "This way, madame, and I'll sew you into a sheet."—Boston Transcript.

Nervous Wife—Oh, Harry dear, do order a mouse-trap to be sent home to-day.
Harry—But you bought one last week.
Nervous Wife—Yes, dear, but there's a mouse in that—Pearson's Weekly.

"Not big enough. D'yer know 'oo I am? D'yer know foive year ago I was champion lightweight of Wapping?"
"I've no doubt you're a good man; but, you see, you don't come up to the required measurements, so I'm afraid that's the end of it."
"Oh, all right, then. Only, mind yer, if yer go an' lose this 'ere war—well, don't blame me—that's all!"—Punch.

Phone Seymour 9086

AT IT HERE SINCE 1900

DOW FRASER TRUST COMPANY

Why Take Chances?

Ensure the safety of your valuable papers, jewellery, etc., from loss by fire and burglary by renting a

PRIVATE DEPOSIT BOX in our Safety Vault from \$2.50 per Annum.

FIRE INSURANCE

Dow, Fraser Trust Co
122 Hastings Street West and McKay Station, Burnaby

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 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2669 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated. In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal 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 on.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year. The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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	25
Size No. 5	50

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 Texas 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 Texas Island, thence following the shore line in a north-westerly direction to the head of an unnamed bay thence north 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.

HEATING Economy and Efficiency, Our Motto
Our Business has been built up by merit alone
LEEK & CO.
Heating Engineers.
1095 Homer St. Sey. 661

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Forms a closer union of Home, Business and Friends.
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For particulars call Seymour 6070. Contract Department.
B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERWORKS SUPPLIES LIMITED
Gate Valves, Hydrants, Brass Goods, Water Meters, Lead Pipe, Pig Lead, Pipe and Pipe Fittings.
Railway Track Tools and White Waste Concrete Mixers and Wheelbarrows.
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Rooms with private bath, \$2.00 per day up
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Manager

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MACKAY SMITH, BLAIR & CO., LTD.

"Buy Goods Made at Home, and get both the Goods and the Money."

The Pioneer Meat Market

Corner Broadway and Kingsway

Proprietor, Frank Trimble

For Fresh and Cured Meats go to this Old Reliable Market

It is not excelled for Quality or Prices in Vancouver

Weekly Prizes Given Away

Phone: Fairmont 257



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve covering certain lands in the vicinity of Lund 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, 4200, 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, 4296, 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.

Ottawa, Canada
FRINGLE & GUTHRIE
Barristers and Solicitors
Clive Pringle, N. G. Guthrie,
Parliamentary Solicitors, Departmental Agents, Board of Railway Commissioners
Mr. Clive Pringle is a member of the Bar of British Columbia.
Citizen Building, Ottawa.

WAR WARBLINGS 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 Warblings 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.

DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE TO HOLD "LINEN" DAY

As a result of the energetic efforts of the members of the municipal chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, there promises to be a wholesale, whole-souled response to the appeal for old linen, when the house-to-house canvass of the city is made on "linen day," Tuesday, April 6th.

Since the executive of the Municipal Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire first announced their intention of holding a "linen day," on the Tuesday after Easter Sunday, to collect a supply of linen for the military hospitals in France, England and Belgium, they have received many communications and telephone messages asking for information regarding the plans. As an answer to some of the more frequent queries, the committee has requested the publication of the following answers and suggestions:

(1) "Can we give money instead of linen?" Why not spend the money on some variety of household linen and give it? You will be helping your tradesmen, as well as the hospitals. Cheese-cloth is only five cents a yard, and most useful in the surgical wards of hospitals.

(2) "Shall I tear up old sheets and pillowcases?" No, do not do that. It may happen that the sheets are fit for "draw sheets" and the pillow cases may be good enough to cover small pillows which give such ease to wounded shoulders and arms. Just cut off the embroidery from the neck and sleeves of waists and send the garments as they are.

(4) "Yes, towels are tremendously useful—they are wanted for all sorts of things. The improvised hospitals in France have so little in the way of laundry

conveniences, and it is hard to keep a supply of fresh towels for household use.

(5) "It is a splendid idea to do without that new pair of curtains and spend the money on sheets for the wounded. Ask for 'hospital sheets,' regulation size. Of course they can use double sheets as well. Everything in the way of bed-linen is wanted.

(6) "Yes, it is an Easter offering and a suitable one.

(7) "If you have a friend who is a medical man, get him to let you have a peep at some of the medical journals, and you will see how great the need is for any sort of linen or cotton in the military hospitals.

(8) "Sir Thomas Lipton has taken a corps of nurses and doctors and medical supplies to Serbia. The rumor is that Italy has forbidden the export of any medical supplies, and Switzerland is also hoarding all within its territory, in case of necessity in the near future. Every factory in Great Britain which manufactures medical supplies of any kind is running overtime, but they cannot keep up with the demand. Illness is rife and the civilian hospitals are filled with refugees who have broken down from the terrible strain.

The Daughters of the Empire have found it necessary to secure a central office in the downtown district in order to carry on their work with the least possible delay, and have secured a fine suite of rooms (Suite 1) in the Pacific building on Hastings street, between Granville and Howe Sts., (except Saturday) from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. and on Saturday evenings.

stating that the circumstances call for vigorous action by the civic and municipal authorities along motor vehicles to the same degree as the street railway is regulated and taxed.

Eggs and Superstitions.

Easter time is the season for reviving quaint stories and customs about eggs. Some of the less well known ones are that an egg which has a double yolk should always be shared as should a double almond, otherwise ill luck will attend the eater.

The number of signs of evil luck connected with egg eating are many. The superstitious custom of breaking an egg shell after eating the boiled contents is said to date back to Roman times when there was a belief that if a witch, or a woman of that ilk, should find the shell lying about she would make use of it as a boat and cause terrible storms and shipwrecks.

One of the very pretty ways of serving the ever popular deviled or stuffed eggs at this season is with shrimps. All sorts of names are given to eggs refilled with a mashed and seasoned yolk and the following is one:

Mayonnaise Eggs with Shrimps.

Take off the shell and cut in half four hard boiled eggs. Mash the yolks or rub them through a sieve, and mix with them mayonnaise dressing and a little chopped shrimp. Fill the eggs with this mixture and serve them in a bed of cress, inserting the tails of one or two shrimps in the center of each stuffed egg.

One would hardly think that the making of glass eyes would be an important industry, yet so it was in Germany, which had the monopoly of the business. It included, of course, the making of dolls' eyes as well as artificial eyes for human beings. It is one of the industries which has been taken over by British firms since the beginning of the war.

As in glass eyes, Germany had the monopoly of many other by ways of industry, as well as a leading position in some of the highways. These are now being attacked by British and American companies, and, in a less degree, by Canadian companies. We have discovered, in Canada alone, that we can profitably make many many articles right here at home which, before, we accepted from Germany as a matter of course. If we do not go into the glass eye business yet awhile, we are at last standing on our own feet, so to speak, in a number of cases involving manufactures of more general use and application. This is one of the good turns the war has done to us.

Even the toys of our children are becoming Made-in-Canada, while our patriotic postcards are no longer printed in Saxony. Tourists and other souvenir collectors, too, may soon have to buy Canadian souvenirs made in Canada in place of the once familiar type of "Present from Montreal—made in Germany."

That's why, if you will listen closely for it, you will notice that the song of Robin Redbreast has a note of sadness in it this spring. His plaintive notes are appealing to you to help save what are left of his folks before it is too late.

B. C. E. STOCK FALLS

Much alarm is felt by the investing public because of the capital loss represented by the fall in prices of British Columbia Electric Railway stock because of motor competition to which the company's lines are subjected. Should something not be done speedily to restore confidence, it will probably be impossible for the railway to raise money for development and difficult for other issues from British Columbia to be successfully floated.

Preferred and Deferred B. C. Electric stock have changed hands at 50 for either class as compared with the prices of 103, 107, 110 and 114 prevailing last June and quotations of 92 and 100 on November 15, before motor competition prevailed. The capital loss represented by the decrease now amounts to between \$9,400,000 and \$12,500,000.

The company received 114 for the stock now changing hands at 50 and many stockholders paid 150 for deferred and 120 for preferred stock.

Several English publications have referred to the condition

ROBIN REDBREAST IS OUR MOST USEFUL BIRD

Could you, upon demand, with your eyes closed, recall to mind, and describe accurately enough for identification purposes, Robin Redbreast, the cheerful companion of everybody, everywhere?

Put to the test at a dinner recently not one of the diners could depict Mr. Redbreast in a way to set him apart from his bird fellows. And yet, Robin is the most common and familiar of our birds, recommended by ornithologists as a convenient size for comparison with other natives of Birddom. His clear song is held up to the beginner in bird study as a standard of comparison by which the student may learn to distinguish the songs of other species.

If you have any sentiment left in your soul, at the mention of his magic name you will fly away with Robin Redbreast to the land of your lost youth, where old-fashioned sweet-smelling posies bloom in the dooryard and on the limb of the old apple tree, close by the open window, you will hear him persistently calling again and again—far too early in the morning—"Cheerily-cheer up, cheerily-cheer up."

Is he not worth saving for his beauty and good cheer, alone?

Besides being a general good fellow Robin is a most useful and industrious citizen. Mrs. Robin demands very fine glasses with which to line her cosy nest, and when the baby Robins arrive, they have such enormous appetites keeps both Mr. and Mrs. Robin on the jump to supply their steady demand for fresh earth-worms.

The Robins include in their daily menu, white grubs, beetles, cutworms, grasshoppers, crickets, moths, ants, wasps, caterpillars, larvae of the gipsy-moth, the brown-tail moth, the forest-text moth canker worms, leaf-eating and wood-boring beetles, wire-worms and army-worms. It has been noted that when Robins are scarce, the army-worms advance, and on the coming of numbers of the Robins, the army-worm disappears.

Most laborers ask more than board and lodging for their toil. For all his useful services (for which Robin only asks food and shelter, and hustles these for himself) some selfish and ungrateful folk begrudge the faithful little worker the bit of fruit he gathers now and then for himself and family. Uncle Sam is authority for the statement that the industrious American robins really pre-

fer wild fruit when they can get it, and advises the man who wants his orchard free from insects, to allow a few trees for the birds or plant some wild mulberries for these profitable tenants of field and orchard. The Russian mulberries, which ripen the same time as cherries, are preferred by the Robins to cultivated fruit.

"What barbarous waste and cruelty," we cry, when we read that the Roman Emperor, Domitian, spent \$25,000 for a single dish made of the rare singing birds. Yet in this era of boasted culture and civilization, there are those among us who take unfledged Robins from their nests and fry them for food. In parts of the South, natives have been known to kill as many as 100 a day of the migrating Robins. In two states at present self-interested persons are trying to have the protective migratory law declared unconstitutional, and in some states the state law protecting Robins is in danger of repeal.

That's why, if you will listen closely for it, you will notice that the song of Robin Redbreast has a note of sadness in it this spring. His plaintive notes are appealing to you to help save what are left of his folks before it is too late.

DONT ARGUE!



CON JONES Sells Fresh Tobacco

Strawberries—50 varieties.
Raspberries—13 varieties.
Seed Potatoes—10 varieties.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE
"THE LAKE VIEW FRUIT FARM"
H. L. McCONNELL & SON
Port Burwell - Ontario

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 14,203,000 feet of cedar, hemlock and balsam, on an area adjoining Lot 928, 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. 37126, 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.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET APRIL 6 & 7

The twenty-second convention of the Coast teachers Institute of British Columbia will be held in the King Edward High School, corner of Oak street and twelfth avenue west on April 6 and 7. The programme, as at present forecasted, provides for addresses by many prominent in educational work on the coast.

Among those who will deliver addresses are Mr. J. W. Gibson M. A., director of elementary agricultural education for British Columbia; Mrs. Josephine Preston, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Washington; Rev. A. H. Sovereign, chaplain of the Vancouver Schools' Cadet Corps, and Judge Howay, of New Westminster.

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother, anxiously.

"I'll tell you," answered the young father, confidently; "he can say more things that sound well and mean nothing at all than any kid I ever saw."



"Q. B." Means Quigley Brand Sweater Coats.

"Q. B." Means Guaranteed Unbreakable Welt Seams.

"Q. B." Means "Made in B. C." by White Help.

The Vancouver Knitting Co., Ltd.

JINGLE POT COAL

WILL REDUCE YOUR FUEL BILL MORE HEAT. LASTS LONGER. TRY A TON.

LUMP	\$7.00
NUT	\$5.50
PEA	\$4.00
SLACK	\$3.50
BRIQUETTES	\$6.00

WOOD—Choicest Dry Fir Cordwood \$3.00 per load.

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Wellington Coal, Cordwood and Plainer Ends



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.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

The Perfection is light, portable, inexpensive to buy and to use, easy to clean and to re-wick. No kindling; no ashes. Smokeless and odorless. At all hardware and general stores. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada

ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa.



MUTINY AT SINGAPORE ENGINEERED BY GERMANS

Returned Missionary Who Arrives at San Francisco Makes Statement.

Germany engineered the mutiny of Indian troops in Singapore, which was followed by a week's reign of terror last month, in the opinion of C. C. Underhill, teacher of a mission school in the Orient, who returned to San Francisco recently. With him from the far east came Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Wells, of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society and their two children. They are the first eyewitnesses of the revolt to reach this country and all give vivid accounts of their experiences.

"The mutiny broke out on the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 15," said Mr. Underhill. "There were more than 700 troops in revolt and during the afternoon they put all their officers to death. After this, pendenionism reigned in the city. The soldiers divided into little groups and went about the city shooting down Europeans.

After the women had been taken from the city all of the men were given arms by the British commander and sent out to combat the mutineers, who were shooting all English and French residents on sight.

"Had the rebellious troops had a leader, they could easily have captured and held the city. Instead they divided into small detachments, and after two days all were rounded up by the British and volunteer forces. Many of them were killed in this fighting. For two days following the outbreak, Dr. Wells and myself were on patrol duty, while several other missionaries were in actual skirmishes."

MORATORIUM ACT NOW IN FORCE

A proclamation by the lieutenant-governor, appearing in Friday's issue of the B. C. Gazette, brings into effect the measure passed at the last session of the legislature entitled "An act to confer certain powers on the lieutenant-governor-in-council respecting contracts relating to land."

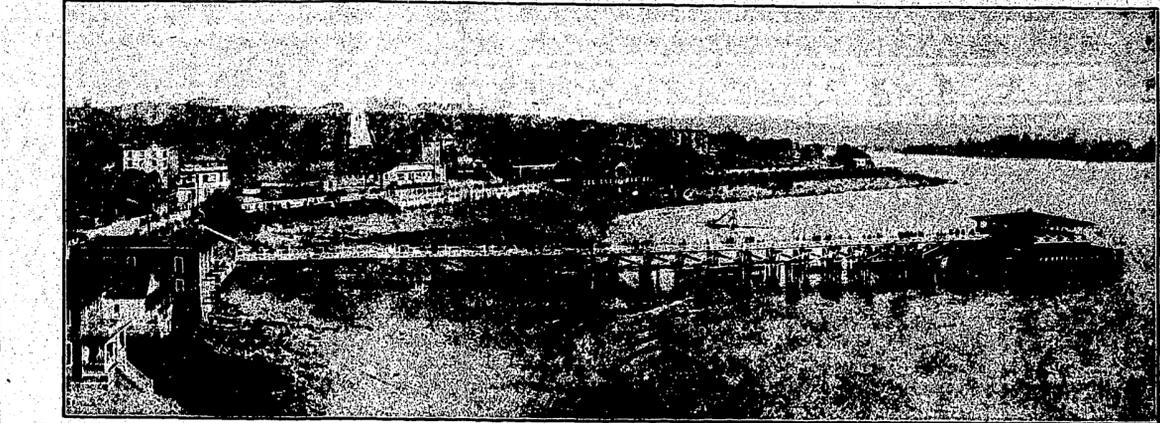
The proclamation authorizes any judge of the court of the province in which an action or proceeding was pending on August 4, 1914, or has since been, or may hereafter be taken, to secure or enforce any right, remedy, or obligation under any instrument or in respect of the lands or other interests mentioned or contained therein, to postpone the payment of any moneys relating wholly or in part to principal due, or accruing due, and to stay any such action until after the lapse of time named by the order of the court.

Judges are also empowered to extend a measure to relief from the payments of interest in cases where actions are instituted against persons occupying land, as a place of residence.

Judges of county courts within whose territorial jurisdiction no judge of the Supreme court resides, are to possess for the purposes of the act the same authority and powers as any judge of the supreme court.

DEATH ON SERVICE

Suddenly at Lydd, Kent, on the 6th of March, Leslie Phillips Smith, in his 22nd year (second Lieutenant R. C. A.) only son of F. P. Smith, Dungenoyne, Helensburgh, and nephew of Rev. Mer-



ENGLISH BAY WILL SOON BE THE MECCA OF VANCOUVERITES

HOUSEWIVES SUPPORT B. C. CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Can we stimulate the consumption of British Columbia and manufacture goods, thereby increasing the demand for labor?

Can we educate the consumer in all matters in connection with foodstuffs—their manufacture and sale?

Can we bring producer, retailer and consumer together to the betterment of all?

These are a few of the questions which the recently organized "B. C. Consumers' League" has taken upon itself to answer, and with four or five thousand women united in one big organization the founders are confident that results will be achieved which, besides benefitting enormously every member of the league, will help bring back to the province its normal prosperity.

"The B. C. Consumers' League," has wonderful possibilities," said Mrs. Ralph Smith, whose efforts are responsible for the inauguration of the local organization. "The present unhappy circumstances furnish an additional reason for the attention of the women of Vancouver being turned in this direction for at the present time about \$37,000,000—money which we need so badly—is being sent out of the province. What we women mostly need is more faith in our own province, and in our local industries, and as faith is the product of knowledge, the league will devote part of its energies to educating members in the romance of local industrial achievement."

"This is the biggest movement that the women of this province have ever undertaken," said Mrs. J. C. Kemp, president of the League, "and is destined to be of the most far-reaching economic benefit. Of course, while everybody realizes that women do nine-tenths of the buying, our object is by no means to exclude the men from the league, but to benefit by their interest and co-operation."

"A big get together meeting is being planned for next week, when steps will be taken to increase the membership by an energetic campaign and begin the educational work."

Members of the B. C. Consumers' League pledge themselves to live up to the following rules and regulations as closely as possible:

Objects.

1. To encourage British Columbia industries and induce new industries to establish by patronizing British Columbia manufactured goods and British Columbia products.
2. Failing British Columbia goods then purchase in the following order: Canadian goods, British goods.
3. To keep posted in wholesale and retail rates.
4. To bring producer, retailer and consumer together.
5. To take an interest in all matters in connection with foodstuffs—their manufacture and sale, and carry on educational campaign in schools, the homes, etc.

Pledges.

1. Buy B. C. goods and products.
2. Pay cash or if not pay bills promptly.
3. Shop as early as possible and regulate by buying so as to keep deliveries as few as possible.

British Columbia industries deserve encouragement on their merits, because their products are of high quality and being right

no way proposing to antagonize them. We all know prices have risen fearfully, but it is no use blaming one man, for that for which no one individual is responsible.

"I think we shall find as we consider and investigate that the machinery has grown too incumbrous—there are too many middlemen between the producer and the consumer, and this state of affairs has been permitted to grow because we, the housewives, have been slack and have not realized that our work has all been quietly taken from us and been organized and organized to the advantage of a good many persons and the impoverishment of ourselves.

It is estimated that something like \$2,000 worth of eggs, \$4,000 worth of meat, butter to the value of \$5,000, and \$7,000 worth of cotton and manufactured goods is imported into this province each and every day, and these figures show the great scope and possibilities of this new organization.

A few short-sighted people have protested against patronizing home industry on the grounds that, being Imperialists, it was their duty to buy British made goods. But anyone with an ounce of brains can see that by helping British Columbia he or she is helping Canada and therefore helping the Empire. True Imperialism, like charity, begins at home.

"CALL" COOK BOOK

Macaroni Sunshine Dish

A dish of macaroni has been called a "dish of sunshine" by an enthusiastic eater enjoying it on its native soil, where it is to be had fresh every day.

Not enough is known about our brands of this food, which we can get much fresher than we can get any foreign brand. One excellent brand, which advertises itself as made of "pure semola, milled from the genuine durum wheat from which is acknowledged as the only wheat from which the highest quality of macaroni and spaghetti can be manufactured."

To this it should owe its golden color, and will cook beautifully in the prescribed twenty minutes allowed for boiling all such pastes when they are good.

It is a good thing that tomato is not generally used with macaroni. It probably lessens a good deal of wholesomeness of spaghetti. The meat gravies, with some mushrooms, are in flavor for both, but a plain white sauce with half a cup of cheese or more, is an excellent thing for macaroni when it is to constitute the only dish of a meal, for which it is ample. The cheese adds protein in which durum wheat is itself rich. But macaroni can be prepared with even less trouble as follows:

Plain Macaroni and Cheese.

Drop macaroni into salted boiling water, boil for twenty minutes, and drain. Have ready a buttered bowl, well sprinkled with grated cheese, it may be Parmesan or American. Put in the macaroni, outer top—sweet butter is best—and then sprinkle or cover with grated cheese. It is better to eat this without further manipulation, then to put it in the oven, cooking the cheese on top till stiff, when it is horny and indigestible.

Maple Fondant and Fudge.

Centers of all sorts, dipped in melted maple fondant are common and popular while maple centers made of fondant and covered with chocolate or white fondant are quite as great favorites.

One candy maker has nearly a dozen adaptations of the maple fondant. Maple balls are made by immediately rolling into small globes the cooked and creamed sugar, pressing a walnut meat into each ball, and then dipping the whole in chocolate fondant of glace. Maple drops are the same thing by an easier method. Rounds of the fondant, when beaten to the creamy stage, are dropped from a teaspoon and a walnut pressed into each.

Another kind of maple candy is made by pouring a hot maple syrup, cooked to fondant stage, over white of egg, as in making divinity fudge. This is then varied by additions of nuts, fruits, and flavorings, as divinity fudge is. In any case the syrup may be made with half maple or brown sugar.

Recipe for Fondant

For a small amount or fondant use one-half pound of crushed maple sugar and one cup granulated with one cup of boiling water, and one tablespoon of glucose, or a few drops of lemon juice, or a pinch of cream of tartar. Stir until it boils, and if the lemon or cream of tartar is used add it, but put the glucose in at the beginning. Boil to 240 degrees soft ball stage. Remove from fire and when it stops bubbling pour onto a platter rinsed off with cold water. When nearly cool work till creamy.

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3½ Cents per Hour	4 to 5 cents	5 Cents per Hour
Electric Grill	per hour.	Electric Washer
4 to 5½ cts. per hr.		3 Cents per Hour

N. B.—The appliances are generally used, but a fraction of an hour for cooking. The total cost for Iron and Washer depends upon the amount of work to be done.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mount Pleasant Dramatic Society is putting on a benefit performance in aid of the Vancouver Red Cross Fund in the Imperial Theatre, on Monday, April 12th. The play is entitled "School," a four-act comedy by T. W. Robertson, and an exceptionally strong cast will appear.

April being the anniversary of St. George's Day, the sons and Daughters of England are arranging a joint celebration to take the form of a whist drive and dance. The Oddfellows' hall, Main street, will be at the disposal of the Orders on this occasion. The committee hope to make this gathering an enjoyable affair and expect that it will be a grand reunion, not only of members of the order, but also of their friends and acquaintances.

Hearing a suspicious noise in the Sanitary Meat Market, corner of Main and Broadway at an early hour Wednesday morning P. C. (112) McKenzie went to investigate. As he approached the place a man ran out of the front door. The constable gave chase, but the thief sprang into a waiting automobile on which there was no number and made good his escape. From the indications left by the burglar it was apparent that the policeman's timely arrival frustrated an attempt to completely clean out the shop.

WOMEN'S FORUM HOLDS MEETING

The South Vancouver Women's Forum (formerly the South Vancouver Women Voters' Association), met at the residence of Mrs. Woods, 1400 34th avenue east, last Friday afternoon. General routine of business was transacted, concluding with an address by Mrs. McGill on the recent disfranchisement of women.

FIRE DAMAGES RESIDENCE

Considerable damage to building and furnishings was done in a blaze which broke out in the home of Dr. S. D. Scott, 396 14th Ave. West, last Friday afternoon. The fire started apparently by a live spark from the chimney falling on the roof shingles, the blaze ate its way into the roof beams before it was discovered and proved difficult for the firemen to dislodge.

For the Easter holidays the Pacific Great Eastern Railway is operating special excursions from Vancouver to Lillooet, the present terminal of the new line and an augmented service on the North Shore line. The lakes and waterways along the route of the P. G. E. are said to afford splendid sport for the angler, and it is expected that a large number of rod and line devotees will holiday in this manner.

"HOLY CITY" TO BE GIVEN

Gaul's "Holy City" will be rendered at St. Michael's church, cor. Prince Edward and Broadway) on Good Friday evening at 8.15. The choir, assisted by friends, will number fifty voices, and an orchestra of fifteen pieces will be in attendance. The following vocalists will sustain the solo parts: Miss Beswick, Miss Cobbold, Mrs. Volimer, Mrs. Dyke, Miss Gertrude Mawdsley, Mr. Fahey, Mr. Hardy, Mr. McGregor, and Mr. J. E. Pacey. Piano: Mrs. Berrill; organ, Mr. C. R. Dawson; Conductor, Mr. W. H. Barton.

CIVIC CONTROL OF EXHIBITION

Resolution asking the city council to transfer the control of the exhibition grounds from the Exhibition Association to the park commissioners was unanimously passed at a meeting of Ward VII ratepayers this week. Mr. Hill, who introduced the motion, stated that if the money appropriated for the Exhibition Association had been expended properly, Hastings park would be one of the greatest beauty spots and tourist attractions anywhere. Until Mr. Mawson came, the buildings, he stated, had been placed on the sites most easily made available, without any architectural plan and with no particular relation to each other.

LEE BLOCK INVOLVED IN SUIT ON MORTGAGES

An interesting legal argument took place between W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., and G. H. Head in Supreme Court chambers Wednesday morning, and a portion of Chief Justice Hunter's finding was to the effect that the Royal Bank had charged an illegal rate of interest on its mortgage on the Lee block at Main street and Broadway.

The Hopper, Phillips Company, Limited, Robt. J. Hopper and A. R. Fanning, are suing the Royal Bank, asking for a declaration that the mortgage made by K. O. Lee, who built the Lee block, in favor of the bank, is invalid as against the plaintiffs asking for an injunction restraining the bank from selling the property under the mortgage. Mr. Ritchie made application for the injunction on two grounds and was successful in one.

In the first place, Mr. Ritchie contended that the bank had loaned money on the security of land, which was contrary to the statute. His lordship held that the mortgage came into existence after the loan, when the means by which Lee intended to pay back the loan fell to the ground. As such it was a legal transaction.

In the second place, Mr. Ritchie alleged that the mortgage was invalid because the rate of interest charged was eight, although the statutes limited the bank to seven. Mr. Head replied to this by saying that this was not a proper case for an injunction, as the bank was good for any damages incurred. The Chief Justice intimated that there was sufficient authority for an injunction, whereupon Mr. Head offered to lower the rate to the legal rate of five per cent. Mr. Ritchie intimated that he would negotiate with the defendant on that point.

LIBERAL PARTY CANDIDATES

Six Well Known Men Chosen to Head Liberals in Coming Election.

Ralph Smith, manager N. Thompson and Company.

Malcolm A. MacDonald, barrister.

John W. McIntosh, M.D., physician.

John W. DeB. Farris, barrister.

John S. Cowper, journalist.

Patrick Donnelly, manager Canadian Financiers' Trust Company.

The above named six men were chosen at a largely attended meeting of city Liberals on Tuesday night in Pender hall. Only one ballot was required and there was an attendance of 294 delegates.

Ralph Smith, president of the Vancouver City and District Liberal Association, presided at the gathering.

On the platform were H. C. Brewster, Liberal leader, John Oliver, M. A. Macdonald and Rev. Dr. MacKay. The latter made the announcement that after careful consideration he had decided not to accept a nomination in view of the impossibility at present of forming a fusion party. Dr. MacKay's name has been freely mentioned of late in connection with parliamentary honors, but while pledging his support to the Liberal party, the principal of Westminster Hall, decided not to go before the electors at this time.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and Liberal supporters were very sanguine over the outcome.

GERMANS CUSS THE KAISER

Call Across Trenches to Canadians and Say They Won't Fire—Boys from Grandview Are All Well.

Mrs. R. W. Odium, of Woodland Drive, Grandview, recently received a letter from her son, Howard, who is with the first Canadian contingent, in which he gives some interesting comment on events at the front. The letter is from a point in France dated March 7th, where the regiment had been for three weeks previous. He mentions seeing several of the boys from Grandview including Hicks, who are all well at the time of writing.

"It is quite a novel war ground here. The Germans opposite us are always calling and talking to our boys. The only firing that is being done is by the snipers. While in the trenches recently the Germans shouted out and said, 'If you don't fire we won't, and they are all cussing the Kaiser and saying they wish the war was over. The trenches we occupy at present are muddy, but we will fix them up before long and have a regular home. I am glad to say we have good officers and N. C. O's. in our company, and also in the other ones. . . . I hope to make a good showing when the big war begins. Did you hear that Victor was sick in the hospital ever since we came here. I don't know what is the matter with him, but Joe says he is getting better."

Major Victor Odium is second in command of the first B. C. contingent.

CARING FOR WOUNDED UNDER SOUND OF GUNS

Writing from his dressing station, which is a deserted house situated four hundred yards from the trenches, a regimental surgeon very vividly describes the conditions under which the men are fighting. His dressing station is peppered with bullets at odd times. The letter was posted on March 7th.

"Yesterday the Germans shelled the trenches and killed three men; one had eighteen years old was blown to pieces. Dynamite couldn't have been worse. Most of them are shot in the head and death is instantaneous," he says, and then describes the conditions in the billets. "Monday the regiment moved into billets two miles from the firing line and on Friday night it moved into the firing line. The billets are billets in name only, mostly pig styes and houses of farms that are only ruins. Sanitation is a thing unknown to the French peasant at the best, and now is even worse.

We marched to the trenches

BROADWAY THEATRE

FEATURES FOR NEXT WEEK

Monday, April 5—

"Love and Baseball," showing Christy Mathewson, the famous pitcher of the New York Giants; "Bill's New Pal," with that real comedian, Billy Ritchie.

Tuesday—

"The Collingsby Pearls," two reel Eclair feature; Drawing at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday and Thursday—

A special bill in aid of the Silver Cross Circle of The King's Daughters, three-real Pathe's photo-drama "Shadows of Doubt," a strong moral drama; patriotic songs by W. MacFarlane MacGregor.

Friday and Saturday—

Episode No. 11 of the "Master Key" and Mary Pickford in "Sunny Spain."

SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY

on Friday night, or rather sneaked in. I took over—dressing station and relieved him, as our battalion alternates with his. The first night I went into the trenches I will never forget. I had to cross a field lit up every minute by German rockets which they fire over our trenches. These rockets are followed by machine gun fire and rifle fire. Finally I reached the trenches and rolled in. The mud getting to them and in them is where the men do suffer.

"My work is a sad one. I sit in this little hole all day and listen to shells from both sides going over me. The stretcher-bearers bring me the dead and wounded, starting their work after dusk. It is weird to know that they are carrying dead and wounded across that field and any minute may get it themselves. I am glad to say they have earned the praise of the whole battalion and have been warmly thanked many times in the short time we have been here. I have four of them in this shack helping me. The only light we have is a candle and shortly after dusk the room fills up—some sick, some dead, and some wounded, all so covered with wet and mud and slime that you cannot recognize them, but not a whimper. Those that can return do so. The wounded I send back to the hospital and the dead I bury when the chaplain cannot come to us."

Fashion has gone back to mid-Victorian times for inspiration this year. Short, gathered skirts, trimmings of buttons, braids and velvet ribbons, and close clinging bodices with modestly high necks and sleeves of equal modesty, covering the arm, are all reminiscent of the early days of the young Queen Victoria, and some of the modern costumes are quaintly like certain old-timey frocks lifted from family treasure chests for comparison. Another striking feature of the Victorian period, notable in this spring's fashion is the combination of silks. Plain and figured silks, or striped patterns used with plain silks are exceedingly smart—much smarter indeed than either plain or patterned silk used alone; and this fact should be held in mind when you set out to purchase material for the new silk frock. Do not be dismayed at the vivid colors and striking patterns of the new silks, at the huge polka dots, as large as sil-

ver dollars, at the bewildering checks and stripes which are in such zigzag effects that they make one a bit dizzy if the eye lingers too long on the pattern for most of these silks are intended to be used sparingly, in combination with a plain shade in matching tone.

Little nosegays of gay colored flowers imposed against a background of fine black lines are particularly smart and mid-Victorian. Many of the charming new pussy willow taffetas for spring and summer use show these nosegay and stripe patterns, and one especially quaint design has small baskets of flowers scattered over a finely striped white and blue ground. The prettiest of these nosegay silks have white grounds on which the delicate tints of the flowers show up daintily; for more practical silk frocks there are pussy willow patterns in the new oblong or diamond shaped checks. These checks come in printings of blue and black, green and black, orange and black, sand and blue, and so on. Particularly smart are some black and white patterns borrowed from Austrian decorative motifs and called the Viennese patterns. These have large black and white blocked checks and printed black and white flowers scattered over the checked ground or wavy black lines wander across a white ground hair-lined in black in a design suggesting the undulations marked on a chart by a seismograph.

Bill—"He asked Liz to marry him before he had known her ten minutes!"

Nell—"Naturally! No man would who had known Liz twenty!"

Mike and Pat were two Irish friends—and Democrats. One day Mike learned that Pat had turned Socialist. This grieved and troubled Mike, who said:

"Pat, I don't understand this Socialism. What is it, now?"

"Well, it means dividing up your property equally," said Pat. "It's this way: If I had two million dollars I'd give you a million and keep a million for myself, see?"

"And if you had two farms, Pat, what would you do?"

"I'd divide up, Mike. I'd give you one and keep one."

"And if you had two pigs, Pat, would you share those, too?"

"Now, Mike, you just go to the devil. You know I've got two pigs!"—Philadelphia Record.

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