

The Western Call

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MOBILIZE B. C. INDUSTRY

THE Province of B. C. is rich in natural resources. But so it has always been. The natural resources have been the same during the occupancy of the Indians. It was just as great in the period prior to the occupancy of the Indians, and there are evidences that at some such former period these resources were caused to yield profit to the inhabitants.

The natural resources of the province are doing at this moment not much more for the Anglo-Saxon that they did for the Indian.

The province is said to be in need of men to occupy its wonderfully rich coast, and its wonderful valleys.

But the men we have are without employment in spite of the natural resources.

Why is this?

Because of the need of the third factor capital is the usual answer.

In measure this may be true.

But it is evident, we think, at this moment, that the need of the movement is organization of the personnel of the province and the direction of their energies towards the development of the provincial resources.

But who shall do the organizing?

The small capitalist, and the non-capitalist cannot do so.

Every factor in the resources of the province is on such a large scale that the small individual cannot proceed. That avenue of advance is, therefore, largely eliminated.

The usual organizers of industry and finance are so engaged in protecting and directing their present organizations that they cannot undertake the matter at this time.

What remains, therefore?

Government mobilization of industry and resources. Why under heaven is not this course pursued under present conditions?

Many say "it is not the government's place." That is pure piffle. Greater governments than B. C. are doing such things, why not ours.

Think of the wealth in our timber, and the markets open or rapidly to be opened for it. To say that it is not the place to organize our unemployed, thousands to prepare this for the market is to say obvious political economy is not a practical field for governmental energy.

Russia has undertaken the development of her agriculture in Siberia, doing the preliminary work and bearing the initial success for the settler. She builds the home and barn. She breaks up half the ground. She supplied seed, feed, cattle, team, and supplies for the family for one year. She gives the homestead free and charges for the improvements and supplies at cost with twenty years to repay without interest.

Why cannot our government issue debentures against ready-made farms; do this work and oversee the actual progress of settlers under such conditions?

As it is no assistance and little encouragement is given to the beginner in agriculture, and very many are the handicaps against him.

Think of our boasted wealth of fish, and that the only inducement our citizen has to undertake it is to run the gauntlet of a double license fee before he can begin, and of ruinous alien competition when he is working, both from the fish traps of America, to duplicate which he is debarred, and from an alien population.

Make the fishing free to every citizen unless he sells beyond the province.

Erect public canneries or curing stations which the individual without capital may use by handing over in payment a percentage of his catch—and so on.

Think of the possibilities in our bays capable of breeding oysters.

Think of the square miles of clam beds capable of enormous development.

Our placer fields yield good wages in many places. Men could be set to work on this, and enabled to earn wages for themselves and profit for the government.

The demand for copper is enormously increasing. Why not on behalf of the people mobilize labor and attack the known deposits.

If the amount spent in railroads annually were duplicated in these ways unemployment would be unknown.

Neither party appears, however, to be thinking on these lines.

If the politicians spent as much time and skill in organizing labor as they do in organizing their party strife, what might not be accomplished?

Every one is still marking time as to the election campaign. When the chief returns no doubt there will be things doing.

The warning from England for the Dominion to organize to take care of the rush of millions of young men to Canada after the war is timely. We suggest to the government a commission to look into the matter of utilizing the public resources for this purpose until such time as private enterprises recover.

TAX SALES

OF all the various processes which cloud the titles to land in the province of British Columbia the tax sale title is the worst. Here is a case:

Certain lands were sold for taxes thirty-two (32) years ago. Title was issued in due course. The land was sold and duly registered subsequent to such issue. Later, the land was divided and twenty odd pieces were sold and indefeasible title was issued to each.

Then the registry office awoke to some thirty odd years' old irregularity, and no more such title can be registered.

Therefore, besides breaking present owners, tax sale proceedings are made a menace to the ownership of parties a generation later.

Property owners should organize to handle this matter.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESENT CRISIS

THE question has been frequently asked of late, "Has the pulpit lost its power?" The issue of the present crisis will largely answer that.

From present appearance it would seem that the pulpit has largely and fearfully failed thus far to justify its claim to be the leading factor in the nation's devotions.

Mark you, we do not say in the people's thought. The thought presented by the pulpit as a rule to the section of the people who attend to hear is good and it is high in ideal. But this is not the chief end of the ministry as we understand it. The chief aim or duty of the ministry is to be the leaders of the people's devotions.

Now, the services of the churches, protestant evangelical churches, has very little place for prayer, individual or congregational.

The program of service, scarcely ever varied, has place for one professional prayer by the appointed pastor, and an additional short one after the sermon. The greater part of the service consists of the sermon, and the next in importance is the choral service. Usually neither the one or the other are very devotional.

The scope of topics handled in the sermons are largely literary. Concerned with the literature of christian thought it may be. But the effect is usually of a literary character, and the scope of the subjects handled depends usually on what matters interest the speaker at the time.

Occasionally the topics are announced before hand, but generally the theme is unknown until the subject is announced.

There cannot be much of a focussing of the attention and of the worship of the congregation by such haphazard methods. And as to the arousing and focussing of the attention of the whole community, it is not to any great extent done.

But of the prophetic insight into the great Gethsemane experience the world is now passing through there appears to be great lack. If there is a man with a message of interpretation he is not making his voice very fully heard at this time.

The man who is chiefly attempting this at this time is Pastor Russell. That he is not wholly right in his views we believe. That he is attempting to build on a great foundation of truth we believe. And that such a message is desired and required by the people we are assured by the great interest with which he is followed.

The scriptures give great outlines to guide the preacher in the ways of understanding. But we fear that the majority of the preachers are too mentally lazy to read the word and find the message.

I heard it said that the Christ would not appreciate the magnifying of His personal physical sufferings on the Cross during the past passion, when in the person of so many of the members of His body, He is suffering such multiplied crucifixions in the various battle fronts and in the countries occupied by the invaders. Every study of the Cross this year should have been in Belgium, France or Poland, etc., and not at Calvary. At Calvary Jesus suffered, in these countries He is now suffering.

The people were like sheep wanting to be led in devotion on the lines of the new Calvary for it could not be but that every Christian suffered during this passion year the people if led at all, must be led to God.

But that God has said anything to bear on this condition or to throw light on what shall actually transpire after it one would scarcely dream from the voices that lead in the public services.

Enough has been said to develop this point. It has been said on the streets and elsewhere, but whether the pulpit will rise to the occasion before the opportunity has passed who shall stay. If it does not, however, it will have failed in great measure to justify itself.

THE DOMINIONS TO BE CONSULTED IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

The announcement that the Dominions overseas will be invited to consult as to the terms of peace is an honor, and no doubt that the invitation will be accepted. But that there will be much change wrought by the voice of the Dominions is scarcely likely. The matter may, however, develop into importance if the policy of commercial tariffs come to the fore as it may do. Then the voice of the overseas Dominions will be effectively required. It was one of the published "ten commandments of Germany" prepared for the benefit of France, that there

UNIONISM, SOCIALISM, ANARCHY COMPARED

IN some form every man is a Socialist. Each man realizes that there are departments in his affairs which can be best handled in conjunction with his fellows. For instance, no man desires to institute a private post for the delivery of his own mail matter. By the co-operation of all the community it is now his privilege to have his mail delivered at any part of the world for a very nominal sum, less than a car fare down town.

But there are many other matters which he believes he can best handle alone.

Now, there is nothing new in all this. In fact there is not a development in Socialistic matters, there is not an argument which has been brought forward which is not as old as the communities of the human family.

Where the conflict of opinion between the Socialist and the non-Socialist comes in is just where the individual effort should cease and the community effort begin.

The trades unionist has made a specialty of the industrial activity of the individual.

They have attempted to set the hours of daily labor, the maximum of effort to be put out during that time, the minimum wage to be received, and the conditions under which such industrial activity shall be carried on.

The Socialist has gone farther. He has endeavored to bring the possessions of the individual all into the common holding, and has asserted that only when all property is held in common, and when all labor is equally divided that there will come the greatest good to men.

The anarchist would see the community ownership overthrown where it exists, and especially would he see the community protection of the property individually owned removed, so that the strong might come the prey. He would have the savage order wherein the strong man keepeth his house until the stronger than he appears established.

Now a word or two as to these grades of Socialistic and communistic efforts.

The unions in restricting the output of the rapid worker, and in the protection of the sluggish and unskillful have clogged the wheels of their legitimate progress.

The unions should grade the workers within their ranks. Not all union men are first class workers. Not all union men are real mechanics at all. And yet the unions impose the burden of carrying them upon their unions, with all the privileges of time and pay enjoyed by the best men in the unions. Moreover, they use their influence and power to impose the burden of the incompetent on the employer. This ought not to be. The obvious thing would be to have the higher degrees should be entitled to degrees in the unions, and that the men hold higher pay because of greater speed and skill.

The unions have objected to employers making this distinction. Well, perhaps the employees might at times abuse the privilege, but not often as the grading would be founded with them upon results. But the union could do this themselves and by the class of ticket issued define the grade of the worker.

As to the Socialist idea of communal ownership, all history is eloquent with the failure of that idea. Every race which has adopted it has perished by its own lack of enterprise and why the present generation should be asked again to try that old experiment one cannot understand unless it be on the ground of the ignorance of the advocates as to what history has to say regarding the matter.

Regarding the anarchist program, nothing need be said. It is self-condemned.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS

IT will be a relief when the time comes that this heading can be left out of a weekly paper.

In the meantime, of all the human interests before the minds of men this continues to be the greatest, and there is no wisdom in ignoring it. Eight months of the grim reality has passed and we have much to be thankful for that there has not been more horror, great as the horror has been.

There will be much to encounter and to endure before the end is reached. Lives in great numbers will be destroyed, and the terrible part of the matter is that this can be said with some degree of "matter of course" expression. The world is becoming used to horror.

In the meantime great things are being done.

It is a pity of their lives that men capable of sacrificing as the young manhood of Germany is being sacrificed, had not a better ideal than that which causes them to waste energy and life for conquest. Especially will this seem so to them when they realize what a failure the effort has been. But there will be more lasting good from the failure than there ever could have been for Germany by success. In fact success would have damned Germany and have overwhelmed the world.

It is glorious to consider the terrific sacrifices the Russian people are making now from week to week in this great conflict.

Russia has had legitimate ambitions. But she had not tried to gain the goal of her ambitions by needlessly plunging the world into war, and it is doubtful if she ever would have done so. But having been called upon to draw the sword she is perfectly justified in taking the opportunity to fulfill her ambitions of reaching an ice free port, and of driving the Turk out of Europe. Britain, and the world, excepting her rivals, are ready to help her to do this.

But in the meantime over an enormous front she is hurling a constant stream of men and supplies into the conflict. Suffering terribly she is causing her adversaries to suffer more. Long may the results of this conflict be such as to prove a blessing to this hearty nation which has of late risen into newness of life.

We have had many misunderstandings with Russia in the past, but it has been more in the way of fears than of conflicts. I mean that fears of conflicts arising out of conflicting interests. These fears are not all dead, but we may hope that the day is distant when that colossal empire shall draw its sword in a camp opposed to us.

But the tide of battle will turn soon, and while the Russian army takes a much needed breathing spell the allies in the west will have to take up the running. There will be weeks of the most tremendous conflict the world has ever known on the western front. Sullenly resisting there are still millions of men in the camp of our enemies who have faced the fact that death is before them, and they will die, but dying they will sell their lives as dearly as they can.

How costly the conflict will be for us will depend largely on the artillery supplies. Because Russia was short of artillery and equipment her men had to do their work by hand and the bayonet took the place of the bullet. But this is costly in men. Kitchener's demand for all the ammunition which can possibly be made is, therefore, wise and humane; every shell means less risk for our men.

If "an overflowing rain" of fire and brimstone in the shape of Lyddite shells can be hurled upon the enemy outmatching their own artillery, there will be less for the infantry, and little for the bayonet to do. But even so, there will be awful carnage to be endured before the end can come.

And this carnage will be necessary because of the mental difficulty of a nation which has committed its all to a wrong path.

Nothing short of divine power can enable a people proud as Lucifer the son of the morning, was when committed to wrong in the heavens he plunged himself and his following into hell because he could not bend his pride to yield; nothing short of divine power, can bend the minds and the hearts of such a nation to accept defeat and its consequences, while they have a heart to resist or an arm to strike. But we believe there is still such power in Divine Grace that even this miracle can be accomplished.

We, therefore, without a thought of weakening the conflict or of abating one jot the determination to break the power of the haughty homicidal nation, say that while it is the undoubted duty of the nation to fight, it is also the duty of every person who believes in the power of prayer to pray for the influence of the Almighty to bring the erring race, back to might be said, sanity and truth.

Volatile Joe fails in his effort against the seat of L. D. Joe should have known the limitations of the courts better by this time. But the ways of the courts are so fearful and wonderful that the oldest habitue may miss his way and find himself in a cul de sac, as has Joe. Who was it said, as L. D. knows in fact, "Sport it is to see the engineer hoist with his own petard." Well, we think the city rather breathes more freely for it is not in a mood for fun at this time.

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AN UNIQUE RAILWAY SYSTEM

A railway line that runs steam trains over its first hundred miles and four-horse sleighs over the next three hundred miles is out of the ordinary in these days of modern travel. The rail part of the route seems only an introduction to a very long sleigh-ride, which takes one into the heart of the winter wilderness and keeps him there for nearly a week. Other roads there are that operate stage lines and motor buses for short connections or for local deliveries, but here is one whose stage division is three times as long as its main line.

This unusual railroad is one of the most northern in the world. It runs from Skagway, at the head of Lyn Canal in Alaska, to White Horse, in the Canadian Yukon; and at White Horse the trains connect with the big sleighs for Dawson City, which is 330 miles farther north. Tickets from the outside world to Dawson from the first of November to late May or June always read via the long sleigh-ride, for until navigation opens in the river again that is the only way of getting there. No other trip like this is to be had on the continent.

Going to Dawson or coming from it, over the winter trail is the ride to be remembered. It takes five and a half days stopping at nights, and the country covered in that time is some of Canada's wildest. The trail leads through the woods, up and down hills, around the base of mountains, across brooks and rivers, sometimes with long, straight stretches and sometimes with perilous crookedness. None but careful and experienced drivers are entrusted with the command of these heavy sleigh-trains for sometimes they have as great need of nerve and skill as the engineers on the steam trains.

The chief danger is found in climbing the steep mountain sides, where at best the trail is narrow and uncertain. There are places where the passengers all lean to one side to escape a turnover down the mountain-side or precipice of ice. But the united strength of the horses and the wonderful nerve of the drivers prove equal to the occasion, and accidents are rare. Not always, however, is the Yukon horse-sense to be trusted. On one of the trips out all four animals became alarmed at fire that had been kindled at the side of the trail and broke away into the woods. The passengers were thrown out, and the horses were finally brought to a standstill by becoming entangled in the trees. Thus the more serious and adventurous dangers are sometimes safely avoided only to meet such very commonplace runaway accidents as occur everywhere.

At every twenty-two miles along the trail fresh relays of horses are taken on and at welcome intervals are stopping-houses, where the passengers rest over night. Despite the tediousness and monotony, the journey is made with fair comfort, for provision is always made for below zero weather and possible storms. The sleighs themselves are strong, reliable and roomy, and they carry mails and express as well as passengers.

In the short summer season the trip between White Horse and Dawson is made by steamers on the Yukon river, an easier or more enjoyable way of traveling. A line of steamers seems, too, a more proper auxiliary to a railway than a line of horse-sleighs. Yet why not sleighs as well as boats?

The railroad itself is ranked among the engineering triumphs of America. It goes by the name of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, and was opened in 1900 to connect the North Pacific coast with the inland river system, as any map will show. The work of the men who built it is still spoken of in railroading circles with admiration. The fact that the road was located so far north meant that it was a thousand miles from the base of supplies, and every piece of equipment and every tool of work with was taken up the coast from Seattle and Vancouver and freighted into the hills. Moreover, this was before the days of northern telegraphs, and the isolation of the road builders was complete. At the time some declared the project to be a piece of folly.

White Horse is at the summit of the mountain that lies between

Alaska and Yukon, and on the way there the grade of the new railroad was cut through solid rock. At one point a cliff two hundred feet from top to bottom blocked the way, and the whole mass of it was cleared out with powder. Often the grade went up mountain sides so steep that the men were suspended by ropes while they drilled the holes for blasting. When it came to boring a tunnel the difficulties were multiplied almost "impossibly." The machinery and supplies were packed up a steep high grade that only mountain climbers could make, and it is doubtful if a railway tunnel was ever cut under greater handicap.

There were difficulties, too, because of the weather and the men who served as construction crew. Extremes of heat and cold are frequent in the North, and severe storms and blizzards, lasting sometimes for days, come up suddenly. Such a storm is desperately hard on the railroad builders. Bridge-building over wind-swept canyon, for instance, tries a man's endurance to very near the breaking point, but all these things were many times gone through on the way to White Pass. When the road was being built the Klondike gold strike was at its height, and the fever to get away to the gold fields sometimes played more havoc with the men their work than did the weather.

It cost one hundred thousand dollars a mile to build the White Pass and Yukon road from Skagway to the summit of White Pass, which is only a little short of three thousand feet above the sea level, and a strong faith in the merit of the country was needed to justify the outlay. While the gold rush was on the traffic over the road was heavy; to-day there is less of boom-business and more of that which comes from solid and permanent development. After the rush of the prospectors and gold-seekers was over, too the road began to attract the sightseers, and now it is a tourist route as well as a freight road to the gold fields.

Trains run over this far north road every day throughout the winter, connecting with the big sleighs at White Horse. They rarely encounter more snow in the mountains than they can themselves take care of, and they make better time than might be expected. One would hardly expect, either, to find such comforts as observation cars in that latitude, for the consciousness that it is away up north never wears off. A trip over this White Pass road gives one, with whatever else of sensations and surprises, an appreciation of the courage and far-sightedness of the men who built it in pioneer days.

—Onward.

SLOW PROGRESS

(From the Philadelphia Ledger)

A regiment of regulars was making a long, dusty march across the rolling prairie land of Montana. It was a hot blistering day, and the men, longing to reach the next town.

A rancher rode past.

"Say, friend," called out one of the men, "how far is it to the next town?"

"Oh, a matter of two miles or so, I reckon," called back the rancher.

Another hour dragged by another rancher encountered.

"How far to the next town?" the men asked eagerly.

"Oh, a good two miles."

A weary half hour longer of marching and then a third rancher.

"Hey, far's the next town?"

"Not far," was the encouraging answer. "Only about two miles."

"Well," sighed the optimistic sergeant, "Thank goodness we're holdin' our own, anyhow."

MODERN SHIPS

It may be generally known that with nearly every new type of ship the living space afforded to the men has grown less and less. This is due to a multitude of causes—increased speed, increase in the size of guns, and the multitude of auxiliary engines with which a warship is fitted—so we no longer find the great, airy mess decks of even thirty years ago, but a multitude of iron boxes which, at the best of times, have to be kept well ventilated. When

natural ventilation is stopped the iron beams and sides begin to sweat and the atmosphere becomes foul and rank. Yet it is doubtful if in a general way the men trouble much about these conditions; cards and other games are played or sleep in wood; the sailor now has a little motto of his own: "More wind, less work," and it really works out like that when the upper deck is merely a mass of tumbling water.

As a spectacle a modern fleet in a gale of wind is an imposing sight, and one hardly knows whether to give the palm to the stately leviathan or the perky torpedo craft. A battle ship can hardly be called an ideal sea-going craft; she is much too massive to be buoyant and too cumbered with top hamper to recover herself easily. So she staggers along butting at the seas but never trying to ride them; down will go her nose right up to the fore turrets, she, as she rises, hundreds of tons of water are lifted to be flung aft in great torrents. And yet for some reason known only to itself the navy prays that when it goes into action it may be in a gale of wind. Our men believe, rightly or wrongly, that no other navy has had so much sea training as itself, and that, therefore, the worse the weather conditions the better it will be for them in action.

The small cruisers and torpedo craft have nothing to do with weather; their job at sea is to get from one destination to another as quickly as possible. How they live through it is a mystery, for very often the only things above water are the bridge and the funnels; then one may see them poised on the crest of a wave with fifty feet of keel showing at each end.

Manager Rolston, of the Exhibition Association, has paid \$5,000 of prize money to the winners. \$11,000 is still to be paid.

According to the recent statistics prepared by Dr. W. K. Carroll the Methodists of the United States number 7,328,829, an increase of 231,460 for the year, which is a greater advance than that of any other denomination.

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THE WESTERN CALL

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SASKATCHEWAN NEWS ITEMS

Regina—The daylight savings plan has been inaugurated at Regina again this year, and the citizens have taken to the new time much more readily than last year. The plan is already working to advantage, and citizens are to be seen in large numbers taking advantage of the extra hour of daylight in improving their home premises. Advices from other centres throughout the west would seem to indicate that the practice of saving one hour of daylight in the early morning is growing in popularity, and there is a likelihood of other cities and towns adopting the change this summer. It adds another hour to the already long summer evening, and has been found to be a great benefit. It also permits the various sporting organizations of the city to play many of their games in the evening.



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.

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Department of Lands,
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March 11th, 1915.

Ottawa, Canada

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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.

The Cost of Operating Electric Household Appliances is Merely Nominal.

The following table of hourly costs has been prepared with appliances such as we handle used for the test:


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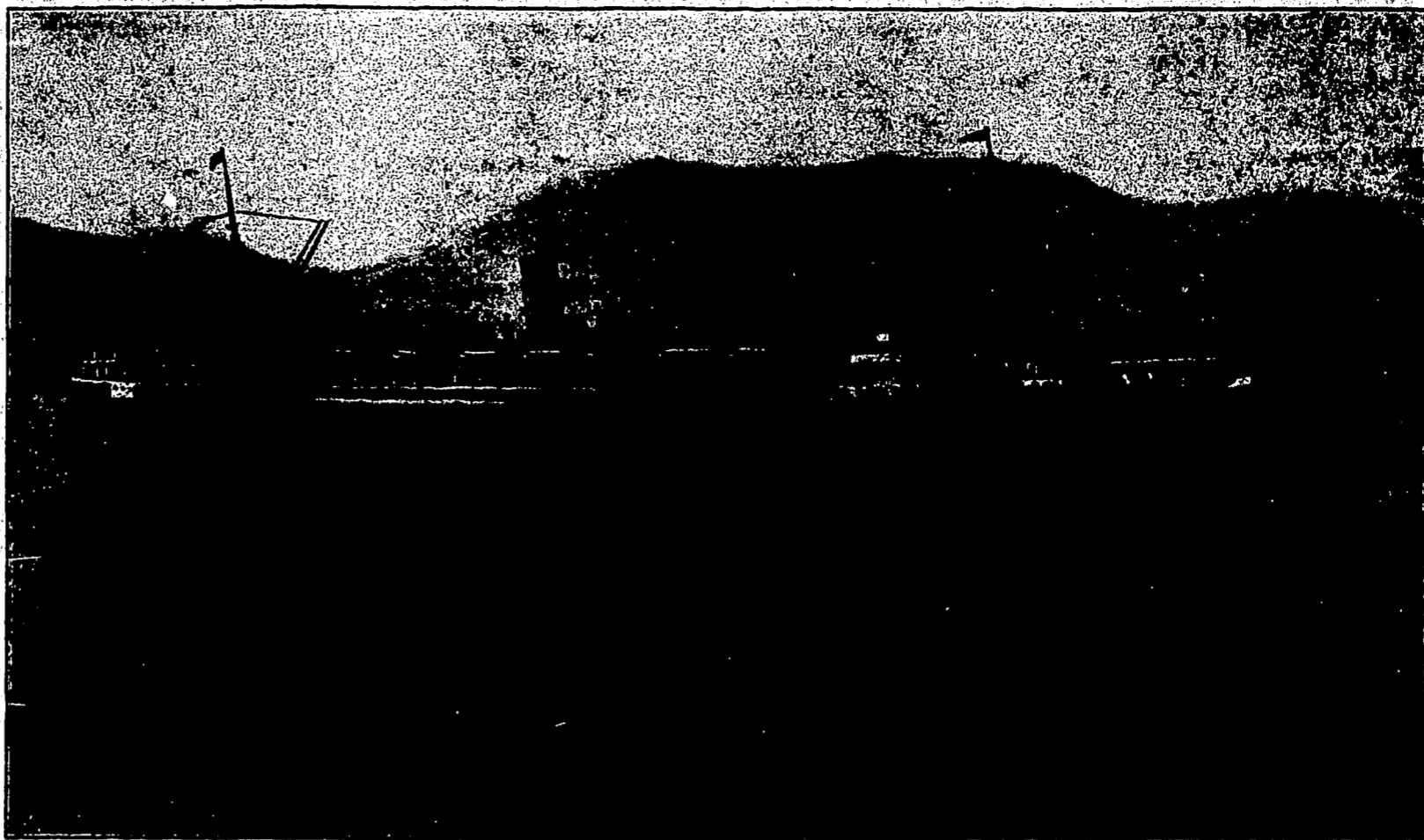
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Sixty Years a Queen

Picturization of Life of Victoria "The Good" on Monday and Tuesday at Broadway—Special Afternoon Show for Children Commencing at 5.15—Drawing on Thursday Night.

Each year we celebrate the birthday of Queen Victoria as a fitting memorial to the life of Queen Victoria "The Good," one of the British sovereigns whose memory will be kept green as long as the British empire endures. Permission was recently given by the Royal Family to picture the outstanding incidents of her life on the film, the data being supplied by the Royal Family and from the Queen's own diary. This has been beautifully illustrated under the title of "Sixty Years a Queen." Through a special arrangement, Manager Gow, of the Broadway theatre, will be able to exhibit it to the patrons of this up-to-date theatre on Monday and Tuesday evening. It depicts with impressive realism all the chief personal incidents in the late Queen's life from girlhood onward including such stirring events as the attempt on the Queen's life, Crimean War, Indian Mutiny, Indian Durbar, The Boer War Review of the Troops, Fighting in the Trenches, Storming of Cashmere Gates at Delhi, The Relief of Ladysmith, etc.

PRE-EMPTORS' OPPORTUNITY

On May 18th at Vancouver, Alberni, Fort George, Cranbrook, Ferni and Quesnel the government Agents will open to pre-emptors about 700 parcels of surveyed lands which have been in reserve and have been subdivided for settlement. The lands are located at points ranging from about 39 miles from Vancouver, near Sechelt, to Sunderland Channel along the Mainland Coast; on Malcolm, Nootka, Redonda, Cortes and Thurlow Islands; adjoining the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the valley of the South Fork of the Fraser; in Canoe River Valley, and at various points in the East Kootenay.

On the Coast and Islands numerous tracts of logged-off lands, former licences, which, in accordance with the policy of the government to render timbered agricultural lands available to settlement as soon as the timber is cut, have been surveyed into tracts averaging 40 acres in extent. These will be opened to pre-emptors at the office of the Government Agent in the Court House at Vancouver on May 18th. These blocks of lots are situated near Sechelt, in the vicinity of Lund on Malaspina Peninsula, on Redonda, Thurlow and Cortes Islands are on Jackson Bay, Sunderland Channel. A pamphlet describing them has been prepared by the Department of Lands containing maps and full particulars regarding these tracts.

each of 40 acres, and 40 lots of 40 acres each on Nootka Island, will be opened to settlement on May 18th at the office of the government Agent at Alberni. Malcolm Island, a timbered, low undulating plateau divided from Vancouver Island by Broughton Strait, was reserved in 1901 as a Finnish colony. The colony continued for some years, operating and carrying on business on a community basis. Circumstances finally caused the abandonment of the community system, and the greater number of the original settlers took up land individually, others locating on Vancouver Island and various places in the vicinity. There are now living on the island about 250 people, chiefly members of the original Finnish colony. The main settlement is at Sointula, where there is an excellent school, having an average attendance of forty-seven pupils, a Government wharf, post office, and co-operative store. During the past summer about 10,000 acres was subdivided, and is now being opened to settlers. The lots on Nootka Island, where there has been much settlement during the past few years, are subdivisions of former timber licence.

At Fort George on May 18th about 30,000 acres divided into lots averaging 160 acres in extent situated between Guilford and Tete Jaune Cache adjoining or close to the G. T. P. Railway on the south Fork of Fraser Valley

on the river in Canoe River Valley, will be opened to settlement. Last season some 80,000 acres, containing about 550 pre-emptors, were opened to settlers on the South Fork of the Fraser. These lots, and those to be opened on May 18th, are in a belt covering three miles on either side of the railway placed in reserve for settlement in 1907, some years prior to the construction of the railway.

At the office of the Government Agent at Cranbrook about 12,000 acres of logged-off lands, and at the office of the government agent at Ferni, about 1000 acres of similar lands, will be opened to pre-emptors on May 18th. The lots comprised are subdivisions of former timber limits in various parts of these districts, near Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fort Steele, Mayo, Wardner, Ryan, Toehty, Colvalli, and Waldo. Last year about 10,000 acres of similar lands were opened in this district. A lot on which the reserve has been lifted in Cariboo will be opened to pre-emption at the office of the Government Agent at Quesnel on the same date.

Pamphlets dealing with the Mainland coast lots, with Malcolm and Nootka Islands, the South Fork of the Fraser and Canoe River lots, and with those in East Kootenay, containing maps and detailed information, have been prepared by the department of lands and can be obtained on application to the department or to the government agents in the several land recording divisions.

On Malcolm Island 247 lots, and 39 lots, bottom land fronting



The Comfort Baby's Morning Dip

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

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HINTS FOR THE SUMMER COTTAGE

In planning for the summer cottage or in the endeavor to make the town house look cool and summery the woman who understands will invest in thin, light draperies for the windows and provide the beds with cool looking spreads to say nothing of pillows for hammock and of pillows for hammock and porch. Often a rose dotted dimity or a piece of dotted swiss provides exactly the thing needed for draperies and bed while generous sized handkerchiefs furnish the ion covers. Everything must be able to withstand tubbing but if the laundress is intelligent a very thin material can be chosen safely.

Cheese cloth is a friend in need being soft enough to drape beautifully and dainty in coloring. Natural colored linen is also excellent where a heavier material is desired. If one happens to have more linen sheets than are needed and is not prepared to invest in even the choicest draperies these same sheets can be dyed any shade and will fill the owner with pride. They hang in beautiful folds and have a silky sheen all their own. They need absolutely no ornamentation.

If one can afford only cheese cloth and wishes it with a border or a sprigged pattern in color this is easily supplied with block painting. The pattern should be drawn on the smooth surface of a close-grained block of wood. All the surrounding surface should be gouged away leaving the pattern with a clean outline. This is then used to stamp the goods. Of course spacing and position must be carefully decided before beginning to print. Many prefer cork to wood because of the rather uneven coloring that results, giving the wood the handmade appearance dear to a craftsman. When using a cord cover the surface with a paper on which is drawn the pattern. Cut away as directed for the wood and then remove the paper containing the design. Clean well before using. Cover a ball of cotton with an old glove,

into a firm ball and use to dab the paint on to the block.

Before beginning to print select a perfectly level board. Cover with half a dozen newspapers spread smoothly and held in place by thumb tacks pushed in to the heads. Then cover the surface with a sheet of blotting paper fastening with the tacks. Stretch the fabric over this and fasten firmly. Everything is then ready for the printing except the mixture. The following is recommended. Put one ounce of oil of wintergreen or the essence into a pint bottle. Add one ounce of acetic acid and then fill the bottle with turpentine or kerosene. Squeeze out of the tube on to a dish the color needed in oil paints. If necessary combine colors for particular shades but remember that long mixing dulls the color. Add from the bottle enough mixture to reduce the paints to the consistency of cream. For very delicate fabrics like chiffon, reliable brands of colored inks are best for stamping.

THEIR EMBARRASSING MOMENTS

When Joe Martin heard the result of his petition to unseat Mayor Taylor on Wednesday.

When a "jitney" driver has a load and then a blow-out.

When an out-of-work calls at the mayor's office with an empty dinner pail.

When you have to explain the reason for a N.S.F. cheque.

When Reeve Gold refuses to sign the South Vancouver pay cheques.

When Bob Brown slips a blue paper to the aspiring spit-ball recruit.

When Con Jones asks the Salmon bellies to put up a bond of \$10,000 to live up to the schedule.

When your wife still looks for that promised Easter bonnet.

When the 18th comes on Sunday, and the phone bill is forgotten until Monday.



Six parts and 289 scenes are shown, and in order to give the children an opportunity to see it in full the first show will commence at 5.15 Monday afternoon, then at 6.45, 8.15 and 9.45 p.m. Billy Ritchie will be seen in a new comedy on Wednesday entitled "Hearts and Flames." The usual weekly drawing will take place on Thursday at 8.30. This will include premiums as well as the usual cash prizes.

The thirteenth episode of the "Master-Key" on Saturday is as thrilling as the previous ones.

It opens with Dore still a prisoner in the temple dungeon. Sir Donald continues to poison Ruth's mind with stories of Dore's infidelity. Wilkerson and his friends plan to get the idol and disguise as natives for the purpose. The theft of the idol is accomplished under exciting circumstances. The caretaker, who is cursed with the wrath of Buddha for its loss, goes into the dungeon and jumps into the vat of burning oil. In so doing he unconsciously allows Dore to escape. The latter then appears before Ruth and they take up the chase of Wilkerson and the idol. This is the best number yet and is full of exciting and interesting action.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Pin Your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon, in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

Study this table, which was prepared before the war. Only one country increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914, there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this condition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding and young stock included, in the war zones. The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

BEEF

Country	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase Since 1900
France	2%	2%
Germany	16%	4%
United Kingdom	10%	4%
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%
European Russia	14%	12%
Canada	34%	17%
Argentina	40%	6%
Australia	18%	40%
New Zealand	30%	18%
United States	24%	30%

SHEEP

Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

SWINE

Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1915 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact that the British soldier is allowed 1/4 lb. of bacon per day, and that sausage is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who stay

DAIRY

Milk cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,594,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand? The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production? Through cow-testing, selection and better feeding, the

CONFERENCES

Now that you have attended the Conferences, or have read about them, get together and talk things over. Also write to the Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for bulletins and reports on live stock and dairying.

Canadian Department of Agriculture.
 Ottawa, Canada

THE WESTERN CALL

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

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SOCIALISTIC DRIFT OF THE NATIONS IN THE WAR TIME

Many startling things have happened since last August. Under the stress of the times measures have been taken by the various governments which would have astonished the world, if the world has been capable of greater astonishment than has been upon them.

The British treasury, having laid its hand upon the investment by its possessors of private capital, is one of the astonishing moves. The French government had done something of this nature sometimes before. A measure taken to avoid the danger of the ready cash of the French nation being attracted beyond its boundaries so that it would not be available in the coffers of her potential enemies. In which case she would be deprived of the use of the gold in time of stress, and also would be compelled to see her gold used to equip her enemies for the attack upon herself.

It could scarcely be said, therefore, that there was anything very socialistic in the measure of precaution France was taking before the war.

Germany also kept a careful eye on the gold of the nation, and directed its use. But this was in view of the preparation she was making for the great war of conquest she had in mind.

Britain gave her people a free hand to use or squander as they thought best their own money.

Now, however, in view of the needs of the nation, she has placed her hand upon the investment of the privately owned monies to a certain extent.

What has been started in all these countries purely as a war measure will probably remain as a measure of political economy, for by the direction of the great outlines of investment the best results to all might be expected.

We shall wait with interest to see how this matter works out.

The organizing of the industrial forces of the country to assure the maximum results from industry is the next great step taken. Probably this will turn out to be a greater step than the direction of the investment of capital.

The forces of the trades unions in Britain and America have been directed towards the limitation of output. We take it that this is always a fundamental mistake and will be until all the world has been supplied with all usable requirements. Now the government has undertaken to direct these forces to the maximum production. It aims to eliminate idleness, drunkenness, incompetency, etc., from the working staff. Not by the old method of dismissing the incompetent and replacing him with a more competent man. To this the unions have objected. And their objections would have been just had they bent their powers to transform the incompetent into the competent workman. But they only undertook to protect him in his incompetency. But the government has bent its efforts to cure the incompetency by removing the drunkenness, and by improving the workman. How far this can be carried is hard to say, but the experiment is interesting.

The taking over of the factories of the country is another startling move. Also the coal mines, etc. It has long been advocated and now the matter will have a trial. It should prove such a success that there may be developments along this line which will endure. The war that is now going on will give place to the old time industrial war and the new system may be a factor in it after the present military war has passed away.

The mobilizing of workers into a semi-military government service is another step. It is momentous and the experiment once tried will not be forgotten.

We shall certainly have many new things when the war has passed, and we shall miss many things which may never return.

FAILURE OF THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

We have had time now to test the submarine danger. At the beginning of the war there was much uneasiness as to how the battleship and the cruiser would stand up against this undersea monster. Early events did not offer much to allay that uneasiness. But now it appears that having tested the powers of the submarine, and avoiding the danger caused by those powers, the battleship and the battle

cruiser will still hold its place in the fighting forces of the sea.

The dread of the danger to the merchant ship was the next fear and the enemy loudly advertised that failing to drive the armed battleship from the sea he would at all events drive the unarmed merchantmen therefrom.

But again the dread has largely passed. It is safe to conjecture that the cost to Germany in submarines has been as great or greater than the cost to Britain in merchantmen, and as the defences against the underwater raiders increase in area, this proportion will probably increase.

It is encouraging to find that the overseas commerce of Britain in March was her banner month, not only during the time of the war, but it is stated in all her history.

The failure of the Zeppelins as a general factor of the war also has been a surprise.

It may be that many of them together will succeed in once raiding England and in burning much property. But although long promised that raid has not yet transpired. Still, even though it should, there is now enough known of the cumbersome machines to assure that they are not a permanent factor in war as the aeroplane has become.

It looks as though the promise was being fulfilled, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that rises against thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn."

THE PEACE RUMOURS

Is there any real prospect of peace coming in the near future?

Many factors enter into this matter. Those who read the significant statements made as to the dividends paid by the ammunition factories in Germany may not have understood all this is meant by that statement.

All the factories which supply the government with the materials for carrying on the war are or at least the greater proportion of them, are controlled by the immediate following of the Kaiser. They are essentially belonging to what is usually called the Prussian element.

Commercial factories, etc., belong to the outside, but these to the inner circle.

All munitions and supplies are paid for, we understand, in gold. Other commodities are paid for on scrip or fiat money. That is to say, are paid for in paper currency, the value of which rests largely on the war indemnity the Germans have taught the people they will levy on Britain, France and Russia.

Therefore, as all the gold is being used for supplies from these factories so owned by the Kaiser and his following, it seems clear that into the hands of the shareholders of these factories there will pass all the gold of Germany. The wages to the men in these factories is paid in scrip so that the gold stays there. Twenty per cent. and over dividend has lately been declared by these factories.

It seems, therefore, that at the end of the war there will be little or no gold outside of this circle, and as the scrip will be useless in the end, the rest of Germany will be ruined, but the inner circle bid fair to be the richest clique in the world.

These things being so, there is little likelihood in any real plea for peace coming from Germany until this class has stripped the rest of Germany of all their wealth in exchange for the munitions of war.

This is a very real factor in the game.

That the German people will go on to the end seems certain. The nation is hypnotized. They cannot see that they are being exploited by the most piratical gang the earth ever bred. Who failing to plunder the rest of the world are busy plundering their own. They cannot see that the allies are striving to bring them freedom from the military burden which is destroying them. It is not likely that this generation will see that. Therefore, it seems hopeless to expect that there will be any move from the German people towards peace.

That the allies will not make peace until the sword is laid aside by Germany or broken in her hand seems sure.

But there is THE KING OF KINGS. At the right time He will command, and the nations will return to peace. He, if we may hope to know the mind of the Infinite, will not so command until we have all learned the lesson He is striving to teach us in these tremendous events.

We may be very dull scholars, and it may take a lot of hammering to teach us what is His will.

But with it all by the various processes which govern the event, we may expect peace to break out this year.

The sudden outbreak of hostilities at Ottawa has taken most people by surprise, and has caused most of the people to feel some humiliation. The charges against a man who has filled a large place in the eye of the people as an ex-cabinet minister, and earlier as a leading cabinet minister are very grave matters. It may be that the matters are in themselves not of the largest magnitude. But the principal involved is a great one. Our public representatives are paid men, and their travelling expenses, etc., are met by the country. The ministers are better paid. No man claims that they are well paid according to the ability that they should possess to carry on the work. But they know the remuneration and elect to offer their services to the country.

It is the ideal that these men should not prostitute their offices to make personal gain either for themselves or for their followers. Any man found doing so in any measure at all should instantly forfeit his position. And the sooner this method of dealing with the matter is followed the better. But we hope that the matter is not so bad in this case. We would far rather hear that there had been no violation of the trust of the people, and from what we have known of the person we believe this will be the case.

It is to the credit of the present administration that it did not begin its work by searching for matters to be thrown at the retiring party after the defeat of that party.

THE BELGIAN KING

Albert, the present King of the Belgians, came to the throne as far as the Belgian people knew, little better than an untried stripling. At the time of the succession, says John de Courcy MacDonnell in his "Belgium, Her Kings, Kingdom and People," there was yet something of a boyish look about his long, slim figure, joined to his trick of blushing frequently, and this made this princely general of the Belgian army seem a boy in his teens. As heir to the throne he had taken his seat in the Senate and had delivered speeches; but these speeches were far different from those his uncle and predecessor delivered when he sat in the Senate as heir to the throne. King Leopold II, when Duke of Brabant, had already the wide views and the determination of the Empire Maker. Prince Albert's speeches, read with bashful hesitancy, akin to mumbling, dealt with somewhat waterish economic projects.

Until 1891 Prince Albert had no expectation of succeeding to the throne, and up till then, "had led the ordinary life of a continental princeling. He was educated in part at the military school, in part by private tutors, but without any training in the difficult art of kingship. He is, or seems to be, the most conscientious of men. The moment he found himself heir to the throne he set to work to improve what he considered his imperfect education. Daily he sat at the feet of Baron Lambert, Belgium's great diplomatist, and learned the secrets of diplomacy from him. A liberal professor, head of the Sociologist Institute, established by the millionaire Solvay, gave him lessons in political economy."

"He did not pronounce as grandiose a harangue to the chambers as Leopold II had done on his accession, but what he said produced the best effect. Special note was taken of and special pleasure found in his reference to art and literature, which he declared should be protected. In the previous reign financiers, rather than artists or men of letters, had the protection of the throne and surrounded the King. Yet Belgium is still a land of artists, the fatherland of great writers. King Albert, as King Leopold II before him always did, meant what he said. He has already given solid proofs of his interest in art and his intention to advance the interest of artists, and he has done the same with regard to literature. That he should speak of and practice philanthropy every one knew."

Both he and his wife, Queen

Elizabeth, have done much for the poorer classes. "The King's desire for the advancement of the interests of the working classes is real. He takes a human interest in their lives. He is the great patron of the fisher folk and sailors."

"King Albert is the most popular King who has sat on the throne of Belgium. His subjects know he is resolved to rule strongly for them. Already he is acclaimed "The People's King." It is not vain popularity he works for, but the real welfare of the people."

AMMUNITION ORDERS RECEIVED HERE

Orders for the manufacture of 30,000 shells for the use of the Allies will be distributed among eight Vancouver firms if the recommendation of Col. David Carnegie, special representative of the British government, and ordnance adviser to the Dominion authorities, is adopted. Following his investigation of facilities here for making munitions he made an announcement to the above effect. No orders will be definitely let, he said, until the recommendation has been officially endorsed.

The report that orders for shells have been placed in Victoria is a little premature, he stated, as the same rule is applied in all cities. The local orders will be distributed among the following firms: Vancouver Engineering Works, Letson & Burpee, Wallace Shipyards & Engineering Co., B. C. Marine Railways Ltd., Vulcan Iron Works, Mainland Iron Works and the Heaps Engineering Company.

The orders will provide employment for a large number of men for a considerable period. Three hours' work will be entailed in the shaping of each shell without taking into consideration the time and labor for drilling, sand blasting, fixing the copper bands and the other operations.

Col. Carnegie inspected all the local shops while here, and also visited Britannia mine in connection with the establishment of a refinery for copper and zinc products.

Eleven hundred skilled mechanics for work in armament shops on the Clyde in Scotland are advertised for in the American papers. 500 turners for engine lathes, 350 milling machine operators, 100 operators for grinding machines, 100 fitters used to machine tool work and 50 planing machine hands. Applicants were told to apply by letter and were promised union wages, "plus unlimited piece work and overtime."

NOT WAR MAD

Benjamin Harris, recording clerk in the New York Country Clerks office, received from his uncle, Professor I. H. Hirsch, lecturer on physics and mathematics in King's College, London a letter giving the representatives Englishmen's point of view and attitude toward the Germans after six months of the war. The letter, dated at Hille House, Cambridge, England, says in part:

You ask me to give my impression of present conditions. To my mind the most striking feature of the situation is still the general absence of vindictiveness or even contempt for the German people. Englishmen are joining the colors by the hundred thousand, but not in the "jingo" spirit. You will perhaps remember the type of man one meets so frequently in Lancashire and Yorkshire—the old Puritan type—the man who goes to his work with the sense of dirty dominion, doing his work thoroughly, not necessarily because he likes it, but because the job is to be done. But few or more like the job, but the job is there to be done.

It appears to be beyond the mental powers of a German to understand this. To him, apparently, war is part of his religion or it is nothing. He cannot understand that a nation should go to war because it is part of its religion to destroy the worshippers of Mars, the war god. It is fortunate for Germany that England is not war mad, for if ever the fighting blood of the country were really stricken with the lust for German blood, then God help the Germans. Personally, I am praying that the Germans will have sense enough not to repeat such escapades as the attack on Scarborough.

Behind this grim struggle Englishmen have not lost the feeling that German flesh and blood are still human, and, therefore, they do not wish to inflict more suffering on German women and children than is necessary. For years the Germans have been mistaking English patience for weakness and decadence. Now they must be compelled to listen.

If you hear that England is determined to crush Germany beyond redemption treat the report with contempt. We cannot crush seventy millions of people except at an enormous cost, nor would it pay. The enemy is not Germany, but autoecacy.

COMMUNITY BUSINESS

Every man in the Community should remember that spending his money in the district where he does business is just that much more that he has a chance of getting back through the channels of his own business.

Do you ever remember of making a sale to that Printer "Back East" to whom you sent your last order for PRINTING? Think it over, and remember, The Terminal City Press Ltd. has employees, spending their money right in your store every day.

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Our Vancouver Kipling

"THE GREAT WHITE THRONE"

I.
In a million homes in our empire now
There's a hush—that was ne'er before,
The pulse beats quick, and the face grows pale
At the postman's knock at the door.
There's many a face that is lost for aye
To the haunts that were once its own,
And there's many a thousand earnest prayers
Going up to "The Great White Throne."

II.
There are millions of men in the firing line,
Who have left all that they hold dear,
Just for the sake of the land they love,
But sometimes—they shed a tear;
It is not the tear that is born of fear
And to cowards it's never known
It comes with a prayer to a God they know
Going up to "The Great White Throne."

III.
There are millions of toddling boys and girls
Who cry for their absent dad's,
There are millions of mothers and sweethearts, too
Who are proud of their soldier lads,
There are many who never prayed before
Who will kneel when they're all alone,
And endless appeals to the "God of Hosts"
Going up to the "Great White Throne."

IV.
'Tis the lot of the chosen race of God,
To fulfil which was fore-ordained
The "Father of Israel" never sleeps,
And the Book of His Word proclaimed.
That David's crown should live for aye,
His line—which is Britain's own,
Will join in the end with the victor's song
Coming down—from the Great White Throne.
—W. A. ELLIS.

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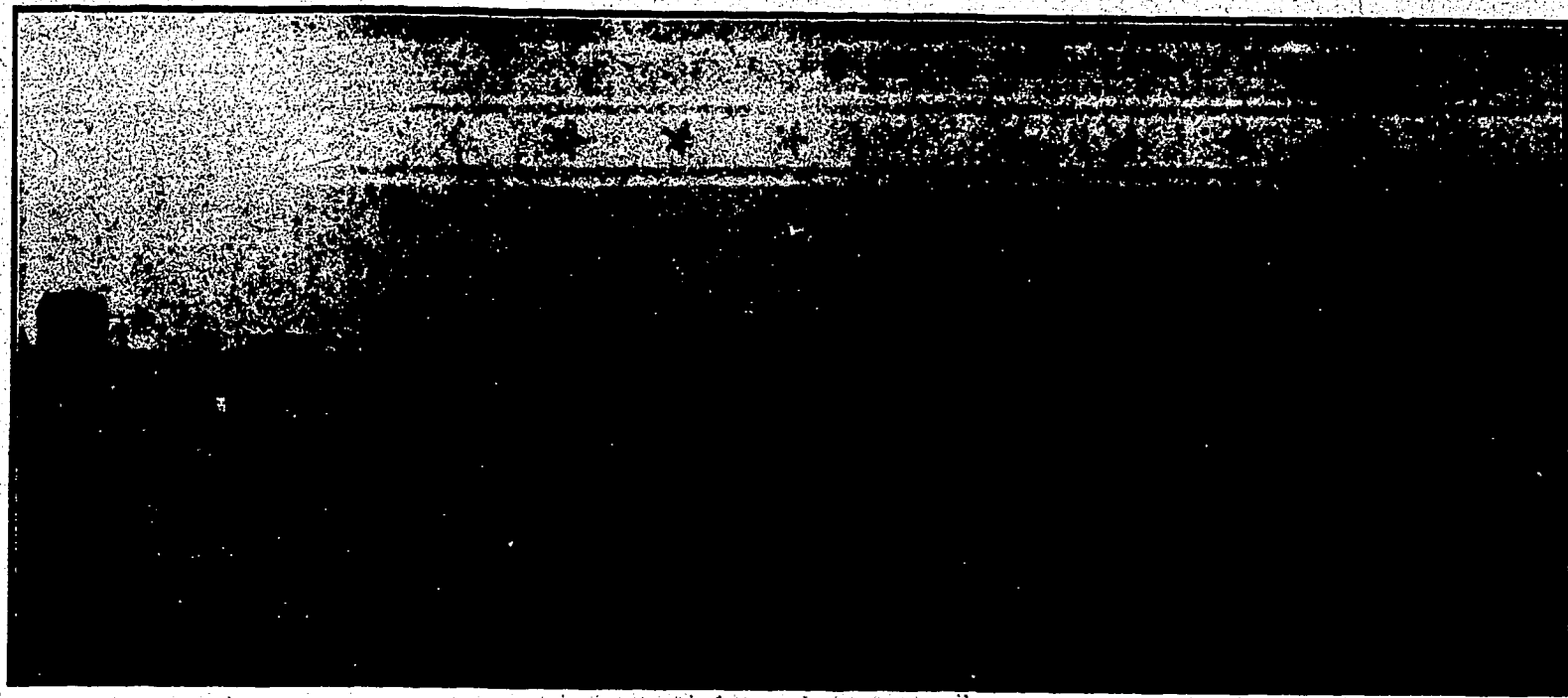
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VIEW OF WATERFRONT FROM THE INLET SHOWING NEW C. P. R. TERMINALS

OBITUARY

W. C. Gladwin

The death occurred in North Vancouver this week of Capt. W. G. Gladwin, the Conservative candidate for North Vancouver riding. His demise occurred at his residence after a four months' illness. He leaves a wife and father, besides three brothers in different parts of the Dominion, and two sisters, one in North Vancouver and one in Eastern Canada.

Deceased was a native of Halifax County, N. S., where he was born in 1869. He removed to the prairie provinces in 1888, but before coming west took a short course in the Royal Military College. In 1891 he removed to Kamloops, and while there was a member of the police board for several years. In 1906 he came to the coast and settled in North Vancouver. He was a member of the board of ferry directors for a number of years and was later fire warden for some time.

The death occurred this morning of Miss Gladys McMorran, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. McMorran, 2816 Sophia street.

Commencing to-
morrow Mount
Pleasant will have
something in the
way of ice cream
parlors which
will be appreciat-
ed by those who
have the sweet
tooth. Messrs. Prochnau & Gates
the energetic proprietors of The
Fern and The New Store, have
taken over the premises adjoining
The New Store in the Lee
building, and have put in very
artistic furnishings. A new
fountain, neat boxes in Mission
finish, and real service will go
far towards making it the rendez-
vous of Mount
Pleasantites. 25
prizes will be given
away on Satur-
day, the opening
day, coupons with
every 10 cent purchase.

B. I. T. & B. CO. MEETING

At a meeting of the Burrard
Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Com-
pany on Wednesday it was de-
cided to ask the finance com-
mittee to give an opinion on the
validity of the by-law of the dis-
trict of North Vancouver author-
izing the subscribing of a cer-
tain amount of stock in the
bridge company. Some of the legal
advisers from whom opinions
had been secured held that

the by-law was ultra vires, and
the subscription thereby not val-
id. Power was given the finance
committee, to secure further legal
advice if such were deemed
necessary after a thorough exam-
ination of the opinions already se-
cured. The matter is to be laid
before the directors at a special
meeting shortly.

Some discussion took place re-
garding the validity of proceed-
ings of the board during the pe-
riod of Mayor Taylor's disqualifi-
cations, but the opinion of Burns,
& Walkem, solicitors for the com-
pany, was that in no way was
the acts of the board invalidated.

COMMISSIONERS REFUSE BREWERY LICENSE

The city license commissioners
had to deal with an application
on Wednesday from the Empire
Brewing Company from Nanaimo,
for the privilege of opening a
brewery in this city. The matter
came up at the regular meeting,
and on strong representations being
made against the application
by the different religious bodies
of the city, the commissioners
refused to grant the application.
It was proposed to locate the
brewery at the corner of 13th
and Slocan street in Hastings
Townsite. The promoters are Na-
naimo men, and it was claimed
that they had a good reputation
there for the past quarter of a
century.

The oldest investment on earth
is the real estate mortgage. In
ancient Babylon 2100 B. C., in
the reign of Khammurage, money
was loaned on mortgage, while
the great Babylonian banking
house of the Egibi family, found-
ed about 600 B. C., invested large
sums in mortgages on both farm
and city property. Mortgages
were recorded on bricks, preserv-
ed in the contemporary safe de-
posit valuts—great earthenware
jars buried in the earth—and dug
up in our own day.

The infamous gambling casino
at Monte Carlo is suffering on ac-
count of the war. The annual
report of its corporation shows a
shrinkage of more than two mil-
lions of dollars as compared with
the receipts for 1913. This is a
loss of fifty per cent. It will
not be deplored by anyone except
the owners and operators of this
disreputable institution. Even
its patrons will look with some
degree of complacency on the sit-
uation. The victims of folly sel-
dom pity the instruments and
agents of their madness.

TO MOVE TOWN

The town of Barkerville, which
hitherto is olated mining country
sprung up with the original dis-
covery of gold in Cariboo, is situ-
ated in the bed of William's
Creek being the most convenient
place for miners to build their
cabins.

With the opening up of this
hitherto is olated mining country
with railways, has resulted in
attracting capital in most
marked degree. And as a result
of the high values obtained in
decided to move the entire town
a distance of about two miles,
to bench over-looking the vil-
ley, and which will prove to be a
much more suitable site, after
which the entire valley of Will-
iams Creek will be dredged.

In spite of the war depression
capitalists are ever on the look-
out with a keen eye for profitable
investments, and that British
capital which is being diverted
to Europe on account of the war
is losing a most valuable oppor-
tunity.

But the Americans, who are the
shrewdest money makers are
wide awake to the opportunities
which present themselves on ac-
count of the Northern Interior of
British Columbia being opened up
by railways, and the dearth of
British capital caused by the war.

The Guigneims, said to be the
wealthiest mining corporation in
the world, are large factors in the
development of Barkerville dis-
trict, having large holdings on
Antler Creek, William's Creek,
and also on a number of smaller
creeks. While a number of min-
ing companies of less importance
are apuiring holdings preparat-
ory to installing dredging and
hydraulic plants.

A plant costing half a million
will be installed at William's
Creek, and one of about the same
size at Antler Creek providing
the borings are satisfactory.
Recently information leads to the
belief that they are.

Those who are in the know
pradict a busy season in this Nor-
thern mining district as well as
a large output of gold.

WILL INVADE HOLLAND?

The Daily Sketch says: "Ger-
many has been preparing a dra-
matic stroke to reassure her
people after the fall of Pryem-
zsl and the threat on the Dardan-
elles, and there is reason to be-
lieve this stroke is to be an in-
vasion of Holland. Strategic rail-
roads were prepared on the Dutch
frontier before the war broke
out. Owing to the duplicity of
the Krupp firm the guns and ar-
mor ordered for the Dutch coast
forts have never been supplied.
In the event even of partial suc-
cess, Germany would by this move
obtain fresh territory from which
she could secure supplies, and
with which to bargain at the
end of the war. The primary ob-
ject of the invasion of Holland
would be to obtain new North
Sea bases from which to threaten
Britain.

The loftiest active volcano is
Popocatepetl. It is 17,784 feet
high, and has a crater three miles
in circumference, and 1000 feet
high.

LAND ACT

New Westminster Land District,
District of Texada Island.

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

Dated January 20th, 1915.
JOSEPH ASTLEY.

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

Phone Seymour 9086



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with which you should be building
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ject to cheque credited monthly.

References: Dunn's, Bradstreets or any
reliable Financial Institution in Van-
couver.

Dow, Fraser Trust Co.

122 Hastings Street West and
McKay Station, Burnaby



TIMBER REGULATIONS
Governing Timber on Dominion lands
in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta,
the North West Territories, the Railway
Belt in the Province of British Colum-
bia, 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 tim-
ber berths except those situated west of
Yale in the Province of British Colum-
bia, on which the rental is at the rate of
5 cents per acre. In addition to rental,
dues are charged on the timber cut at
the rates set out in section 20 of the
regulations.

Timber Permits and Dues
Permits may be granted in the Pro-
vinces 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,
F.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 quar-
ter-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 per-
mit to cut the quantity of building and
fencing timber set out in Section 51 of
the Regulations.

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

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion,
in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta,
the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Ter-
ritories and in a portion of the Province
of British Columbia, may be leased for
a term of twenty-one years at an annual
rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than
2500 acres will be leased to one appli-
cant.

Application for a lease must be made
by the applicant in person to the Agent
or Sub-Agent of the district in which
the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be
described by sections or legal sub-di-
visions of sections, and in unsurveyed
territory the tract applied for shall be
staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompan-
ied by a fee of \$5, which will be re-
funded if the rights applied for are not
available, but not otherwise. A royalti-
ty shall be paid on the merchantable out-
put of the mine at the rate of 5 cents
per ton.

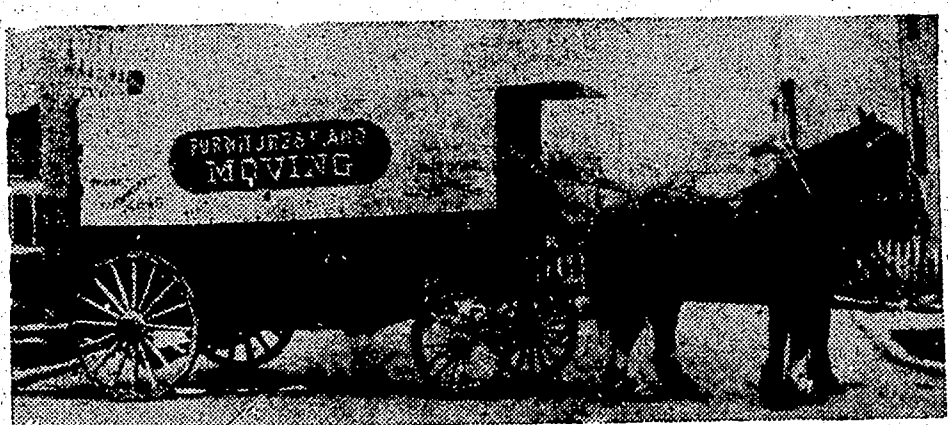
The person operating the mine shall
furnish the Agent with sworn returns
accounting for the full quantity of mer-
chantable coal mined and pay the royalti-
ty thereon. If the coal mining rights
are not being operated, such returns
should be furnished at least once a year.
The lease will include the coal mining
rights only, but the lessee may be per-
mitted to purchase whatever available
surface rights may be considered neces-
sary 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 De-
partment of the Interior, Ottawa, or to
any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion
Lands.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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IS
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CANADA AFTER THE WAR

W. Jules Ratzkowski of Paris and Cairo, expert adviser to the French and Egyptian governments, has returned to Canada from the scene of hostilities and in an interview said:

"I am confident that in the rush of prosperity that is bound to follow the finish of this great world struggle, Canada will participate to a large extent. The boom will not come right after the conclusion of the war, but will take some time, probably two years. During this time emigration to Canada will be limited, because the men will be needed over at the other side. In two years' time, however, the rush to Canada will be enormous, and I firmly believe that in five years' time, Montreal and Toronto and other cities will have a tremendous increase in population.

In an interview M. Ratzkowski said the war would kill the "Made in Germany" cry, and her commercial standing in the world would be destroyed for ever. The allied countries and Canada especially would share in the trade that has up to this time been hers. It would then be a case of "Made in Great Britain," "Made in France," and "Made in Canada."

M. Ratzkowski spoke cheerfully of the progress of the war. He voiced the opinion that the great conflict now being waged could not continue much after the month of July. This is not only his own opinion, but the same opinion is expressed by the prominent people of France, and the officers of the French army. The war, according to M. Ratzkowski, was not an ordinary war, but a gigantic siege, which is slowly but surely coming to a climax.

Germany has used up all her gold and her paper money is at a discount. She cannot continue long, because her vitality has been all used up. Another two or three or four months will see her end.

In Paris there is very little general business being done, everything is set aside for the war. The machinery manufacturers are, however, working day and night supplying the munitions of war. All the young men have gone to the front.

Before leaving France, M. Ratzkowski paid a visit to some of the hospitals and had conversations with several of the wounded soldiers. He met many of them who had been wounded not once but many times, and it was not their first time under treatment. But they were not complaining one bit, all jolly and contented, and eager for the day to come when they could go back to the trenches and again help their brothers in arms. M. Ratzkowski was much impressed with the deep sympathy that exists between the French and British soldiers, who fraternize just like brothers, sharing whatever they possess. He said there was a bond between them that would last for ever.

France appreciated to the full the great response made by Canada to the cause of the allies, and in the time to come Canada would be remembered by the French government. M. Ratzkowski said that after the war his country would need enormous supplies of steel, iron, copper and products of similar nature, and the loyalty of Canada would be recognized to the full by her receiving a great share of orders for these supplies.

NURSE INTERVIEWS GERMAN EMPEROR

The rather doubtful privilege of an interview with the Kaiser fell to the lot of a French nurse, who was taken prisoner with her ambulance, near Sedan. Threatened with execution as a spy, she wrote to the Emperor, and was received into the august presence at Charleville.

In the France de Demain, M. Hinzelin tells the story of the interview which followed. The Kaiser had taken up his quarters in a couple of houses near the station at Charleville. His bedroom was protected against possible hostile aeroplane attacks by guns mounted on pivots, and whenever he went abroad for a constitutional on horseback or in motor car he was accompanied by a strong escort.

The lady was introduced into the Kaiser's presence by an officer of his staff, Major Von Plessen. When she entered the reception room she saw sitting at a table covered with maps and plans an officer in a greenish-gray uniform. At her entrance the officer rose, clicked his heels together in the German way, and said, "I salute the ladies of France."

It was the Kaiser, through she had some difficulty in recognizing him. He had not shaved his moustache, but cut it very close. There were heavy pouches under his eyes, and his skin was yellow and drawn. He looked not like the photographs, but like the caricatures of himself. As soon as she came before him he asked her to be seated, and with a strange, nervous rapidity set her a series of questions which he answered himself. It was rather a monologue than an interrogatory.

"Why did France insist on making war on us?" he first asked, following up his question before it could be answered by a second. "Don't you know that France was the first to mobilize?"

Half swamped beneath the torrent of royal words the nurse murmured something about the invasion of Belgium. The Kaiser caught at Belgium.

"They are probably reproaching us with that," he said. "Just listen to me. At Brussels we found absolute proof that a treaty existed between Belgium, France and England, enabling the French and English to attack Germany through Belgium."

"Excuse me, sir," said the French woman, trying to stem the stream of verbiage. "I have come here to protest against a charge of espionage."

But the Kaiser swept her interruption aside.

"I'll tell you what I think of your fine England," he said, with growing fury. "She is treachery incarnate. She has betrayed everybody, and me first of all. If I wished she would betray France to-morrow. How can France have made common cause with our secular foe? I expected better things of you. Yet it is true that you are proving yourselves unworthy of your ancient fame, for you have summoned savages to your assistance. Just think, bloodthirsty negroes form the flower of your army!"

Here the Frenchwoman broke in: "I have never heard, sire," she said, proudly, "that our black troops massacre children, shoot down old men, burn churches and desecrate sepulchres."

The Kaiser had not the time to answer this charge. It is doubtful whether he even heard it. At that moment the politic Von Plessen half opened the door of the audience chamber.

"Good," said the monarch hastily. "It appears to us that you have been wrongly accused, and you shall be set at liberty, but do not fail to repeat all that we have said to you."

In at least one city in Kansas the public school teachers give the children credit for work done in the home, such as washing dishes, cooking, sweeping, making beds, and observing the rules of sanitation. Parents are required to make regular reports of such work.

One of the newest of the ocean liners has no steerage. In its place is a third class cabin. This does not provide luxuries, to be sure, but is so far above the sordid human welter of the old steerage that it deserves to be welcomed as an evidence of the progress of civilization.

BRITISH NAVY AND RAILWAY GROWTH

The present conflict in Europe has demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that the maintenance of Britain's superiority at sea, and the expansion of the wheat areas in British Dominions, have been linked together as basic factors in the consideration of plans for imperial offence and defence. The lawmakers in London, as a matter of policy, have allowed nothing to interfere with the building up of an all-powerful navy, and they have steadfastly ignored the protests of Englishmen who have contended that Great Britain would be in an impossible position if a war should develop with a powerful maritime power. There were numerous men in England who believed that in the event of an important European struggle involving Great Britain "the hunger of London would dictate terms of peace." But the admiralty were convinced that the sea power of Britain would keep all the routes open for foodstuffs. The lands in the British Isles which might have been devoted to the growth of more wheat were left as before, and the investors of Britain by placing their funds in the bonds of railways in Canada, in South Africa, in Australia and in New Zealand, where vast stretches of fertile country remained to be opened up, encouraged the production of a steady supply of foodstuffs which might be called upon in case of emergency. The under-water craft of Germany have failed to throttle the shipping of Great Britain. Her ships come and go as they please. And the resources of wheat lands, in themselves many times the area of the British Isles are available for the need of the people of Britain.

The bulk of the supplies of Canadian wheat for export are drawn each year from the wheat fields of the prairie provinces. The total supply may be computed by a study of the carryings of the railways. During the crop year 1913-4, the Canadian Northern alone handled the territory served by its western lines, 47,295,000 bushels. Estimating the increase this year at 29 per cent, the C. N. R. should haul out approximately the 56,750,000 bushels of wheat from the provinces lying between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. That quantity of wheat, converted successively into flour, and into standard loaves of bread, would feed Greater London, with its estimated population of 7,252,963, for more than four and a half years.

According to the millers, a barrel of flour, 196 pounds, is made from 4½ bushels of wheat, and, according to the bakers, 187 standard loaves of 24 ounces each, are made from one barrel of flour. The anticipated carryings on the Canadian Northern this season, then, represent 12,511,111 barrels and 2,358,277,775 loaves of bread. If this were divided in London each individual in the Imperial City you divide the population of the capital into families of three, each family would be provided liberal supply of 4 loaves a week to each family would extend the foodstuffs over 244 weeks, or more than four and a half years. There is no need to carry the illustration further, so long as Britain holds command of the seas, the available supply of foodstuffs from Canada alone should suffice to overcome the handicap her critics maintain she imposed upon herself by producing but a quarter of what she annually consumes.

Regina—An interesting statement just prepared by the government shows that the area of occupied land in Saskatchewan has increased from 2,833,434 acres in 1901 to 28,642,985 acres in 1911. In 1901 Saskatchewan was sixth among the provinces from point of occupied land, whereas in 1911 it had attained first place with over 6,000,000 acres more than any other province in the Dominion. From the standpoint of the value of the occupied land, Saskatchewan held sixth place in 1901 but had reached second place in 1911. The acreage value of occupied land in 1901 is given as \$7.32 per acre, whereas in 1911 it was shown to be \$23.10. These figures go to show the remarkable development which has taken place in Saskatchewan during the past ten years.

Don't Procrastinate---Plant Soon

The British Columbia Apples, in a world competition, captured the Gold Medal Prize. This means, that the B. C. orchards will lead the world. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We are offering choice varieties of our one year old apple tree stock at Ten Dollars per 100; two and three year old stock reduced accordingly. Our other fruit tree stock and general nursery stock we give 30 per cent. off catalogue price, allowed in additional stock. Cash to accompany order.

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

Patronize home growers, and build up a home pay roll.

ROYAL NURSERIES, LIMITED

Head Office, 710 Dominion Bldg., 207 Hastings St. W. Phone, Sey. 5556
Store, 2410 Granville St., Phone, Bay. 1926
Nurseries and Greenhouses, Royal, on the B. C. E. Ry. Eburne Branch,
Phone, Eburne 43

J. Dixon
House Phone: Bay. 886

G. Murray
House Phone: Bay. 1137L

Office Phone:
Seymour 8765-8766

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Jobbing Carpenters
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Shop: 1065 Dunsmuir St.

Vancouver, B.C.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt's announcement this week that the Overseas Dominions will be fully consulted in regard to any peace proposals is acclaimed with favor by the masses of the United Kingdom and the British Colonies alike. And why not? Are not the colonies an integral part of the great Empire, and are we not quite as vitally interested in the outcome as our brethren in the United Kingdom? Now is the time for the laying of a new foundation for a greater empire than has been, for the welding together of the outposts of the empire into a stronger bond of unity than the world has known. The press despatches quoted below will find favor in the hearts of all loyal sons of the empire the world over.

"Nothing less could well have been expected," says the Daily News. "The creditable part the dominions have taken in this war of their own free will manifestly entitles them to be heard in its settlement. They have a right to claim that their own particular

interests shall be adequately safeguarded when peace comes. And they are sufficiently aloof from the main theatre of war to give their advice valuable impartiality.

"The question of forms and machinery by which an opinion of the dominions is to be obtained is doubtless more delicate."

The Daily Chronicle regards Mr. Harcourt's statement as memorable and admirable, and as forming a real landmark in the history of our imperial relations.

The Daily Telegraph says: "We rejoice at this pledge given to the dominions, because the younger nations possess a clear vision of what is essential. The future is theirs, and they will be on their guard against any compact which places it in jeopardy. So, if the overseas peoples are pleased by this announcement as they will be, we in the mother country have no less cause for gratification, in the knowledge that they will assist powerfully by their counsel to ensure that ultimate peace agreement which will alone satisfy our just expectations."

The Kiddies Know

4 X BREAD IS GOOD

The kiddies don't know that only pure ingredients, careful attention and absolute cleanliness go into 4 Bread, and is responsible for such uniformity and all round goodness as it possesses.

But you know it or can find out.

All They Know—"It's Good."

Phone: Fair. 44 or at all Grocers



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Wilkinson's

Tansan

The Health-Giving

Natural Mineral Water

Refuse Substitutes



THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY SOLE IMPORTERS

THE WAR TAX

The post office department, having given notice a week or two ago in connection with the War Revenue Act, that all letters and postcards mailed in Canada for delivery, in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and letters mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, or wherever the two cent rate applied, should in addition to ordinary postage carry a one cent stamp as a war tax, and also having notified the public that such war tax, while it should be paid preferably by the postage stamp marked "War Tax," could, if such stamp were not available, be paid by an ordinary one cent postage stamp, is now issuing further notice to the effect that postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of war duties on bank cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available. This in view of the fact that postage stamps may be obtained at all points over the whole country in many places where there is no collector of inland revenue and no inland revenue stamps could be obtained is a distinct convenience to the public and no doubt will be largely taken advantage of.

CORRESPONDENCE

White Rock, Apr. 13, 1914.

Editor Western Call:

Dear Sir,—As I am a reader of the Call and notice the stand you are taking on tax sales throughout our country, I thought I would give you my experience. I bought 80 acres in Langley three years ago under agreement of sale for \$6,800, paying all but \$2,650, for which I gave mortgage over two years, as I was unable to make the payments I had to give this mortgage. Now the municipality has sold it for taxes, amount \$153, and if I or the man who holds mortgage does not pay this by the 1st of June this year, the party gets our land for \$153. I have already paid \$4,150 and the man who holds mortgage will lose \$2,650. Now, this man is an English gentleman, who came out here with a few hundred pounds and invested his money in this way, with the intention, I suppose, of going into business later on when he gets better acquainted with the way of doing business in this country. Needless to say he has had enough already and will go back home disgusted, and, of course, will tell all he learned in Canada of how he lost his money here. Then people wonder what is the matter, why money is so tight. With a little more of this kind of advertising it will not surprise me to see it much worse.

E. J. Weatherly.

For Sale or For Rent Cards, 10c Each
AT WESTERN CALL OFFICE

SPORTING COMMENT

Frank Barrieau, the Vancouver welterweight boxer, is fast coming to the front in the ranks of pugilism. Frank has been away from his native city for upwards three months, and during that time has met and defeated no less than thirteen aspirants for honors, nine of them being given knockouts. Barrieau has a way all his own of coming out on top, and if he keeps coming to the front for the next couple of years as he has been doing, he will be one of the top notchers in the fighting game in this country. Rumor has it that he will shortly come under the wing of Harry Pollok, the manager of Freddie Welsh, and if this be true, Vancouver will look for big things from Barrieau in the future.

Lacrosse down east is taking another turn. This time it looks like an amalgamation of the two rival leagues down there. A couple of seasons ago there was a big split up, the result being the formation of the new league called the "Big Four." The new leagues stepped out on a heavy financial investment, and the salaries of the players soared skywards. The quality of lacrosse was no better than in the other league, the attendances were no larger, and the chance of lifting the Minto Cup no better, so that no wite eastern men are endeavoring to come to some agreement with the object of bettering the game.

Coquitlam football team annexed the the championship of the province for the third time as a result of their win over the Victoria team in the capital on Saturday last. The score was three goals to one and reports say that the quality of the game put up by the mainlanders was a treat for the spectators. This is an enviable achievement for the Coquitlam football team, this being the third consecutive season for them to win this honor. The Ranchers are a splendid combination of players who play the game from start to finish, and they deserve this honor and the congratulations of all the soccer fans of the province.

The Northwestern League baseball series will open here on Tuesday of next week with the usual ceremonies attached to the initial day. Victoria will be the first team to come up against the champions of the league this year, and right from the start there promises to develop some lively ball. Vancouver has a host of youngsters working hard for a permanent berth on the team, and Manager Brown is busy this week in the practice games weeding out the weaklings, and will be right in line for the opening of the season with an exceptionally strong lineup.

The big leagues in baseball on the American side opened the season on Wednesday of this week under favorable auspices. The feature of the opening day was the defeat of last year's world's champions, the Boston Braves, at the hands of the Philadelphia team, the score being 3 to 0.

Frank Patrick, manager of the Vancouver hockey team, is authority for the statement appearing in the daily papers that Seattle will have an ice rink next season and a hockey team. During the season just closed Portland came into the hockey game and had a successful season. The enlarging of the league is a good thing, provided the brand of hockey provided is up to standard. In the event of one of the American teams winning the pennant, what would be done with the Stanley cup. This trophy most assuredly cannot leave the Dominion, and it looks like the discard for it eventually.

Events still point to the possibility of New Westminster being in the game of lacrosse again this season. Negotiations are now in progress to this effect between the manager of the Royals and Con Jones, and the probability is that the old league will be fixed up again, and that in place of Victoria the champions of the world will be back again. If this be true, it is sincerely to be hoped that New Westminster will finish out the schedule instead of quitting cold in the middle of the season. On the other hand it might be well for the Vancouver team to live on the square as regards all the points of the game. Any attempt at dirty play or underhand committee room tactics will receive the just condemnation of the public, which is sick and tired of this style of athletics. If ever there was an opportune time for a cleanup it is now.

A press despatch from Saskatoon intimates the decision of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association in connection with the Mann Cup fiasco which has caused so much wrangling of late. The decision is to the effect that the National Association has repudiated the Mann Cup and will provide another trophy for competition. In effect this will mean that the Mann Cup is now in the discard and Trustee Lally and his confreres will not be the arbiters any longer. According to the ruling of the supreme body of lacrosse in the Dominion Vancouver Athletic Club are the champions, and any challengers for the amateur championship will have to play Vancouver for the honor. It is understood that on the strength of assurances from Mr. Lally, that the Brampton, Ontario team have challenged for the honor. Whether they will be more desirous of playing for the lacrosse championship or for the Mann Cup, held by the trustees is yet to be seen. It is a most regrettable incident in connection with the game that such trouble has come about. It does seem on the face of it that some of the teams interested were severely at fault, and it will do the game little good, although it is well that the supreme body has taken the matter in hand.

SOMETHING ABOUT SALISBURY PLAIN

Where the Canadian Soldiers Spent Some Time

Salisbury Plain is a fresh surprise to each Canadian who thinks of England as closely built up and laid out in gardens and parks. Mile after mile one rolls along over the plains where shepherds watch their flocks, and birds fly up from the grass as one passes. A few men working in the hedges and ditches are met with, and some heavy wagons labor through the heavy roads. Far off there are groups of trees, here and there, but for long distances there is nothing to break the lines of grass and rolling ground.

The mud of the roads and the camps is like the evil quality of some small girl in a long forgotten instructive poem which "like a cloud behind the skies, hid all her better qualities." It looms very large in the minds of visitors, and it sticks to their boots even more conspicuously. But even the mind has no power over the spirits of the cheerful Canadians who have been gaining complections and weight and experience during their several months' training in preparation for the front.

In many places the huts are being erected, long gray buildings which may be more comfortable lack the picturesque of the contingent are sorrowful over leaving the tents which have been their home for so long. In one tent letters are being sorted, in another lunch was in progress, and smart orderlies marched about with appetizing meat and floury potatoes, while we admired in respectful whispers the handsome dishes and the cruetts. In another big tent the men were reading letters and papers, and the latter were being sorted for the various companies.

Winchester and Salisbury are among the cathedral cities where and in etacintacinaoainoaino the military element prevails, and in the later place Canada is naturally well to the fore. One hears the familiar accent in the streets of the old town, and one meets Canadian soldiers on foot, and in transport wagons coming in from "The Plain" or departing there with equal cheerfulness. In the music shops you see "O Canada" and "The Maple Leaf," and you read the notices of welcomes to the soldiers, and enter-beaut lare-fuyse. ec, careech lutainments for soldiers. The beautiful cathedral is holding a special seven o'clock Sunday evening service which is hoped will suit the convenience of soldiers visiting the city.

On Sunday morning there were many Canadian officers and men at the service. One felt it would have pleased their mothers to see them there. Stalwart and strong they looked as they stood or knelt through the old service which has been an inspiration to generations. Like the knights of old they were asking a blessing on their arms before going forth to fight for King and Country and for the weak and oppressed.

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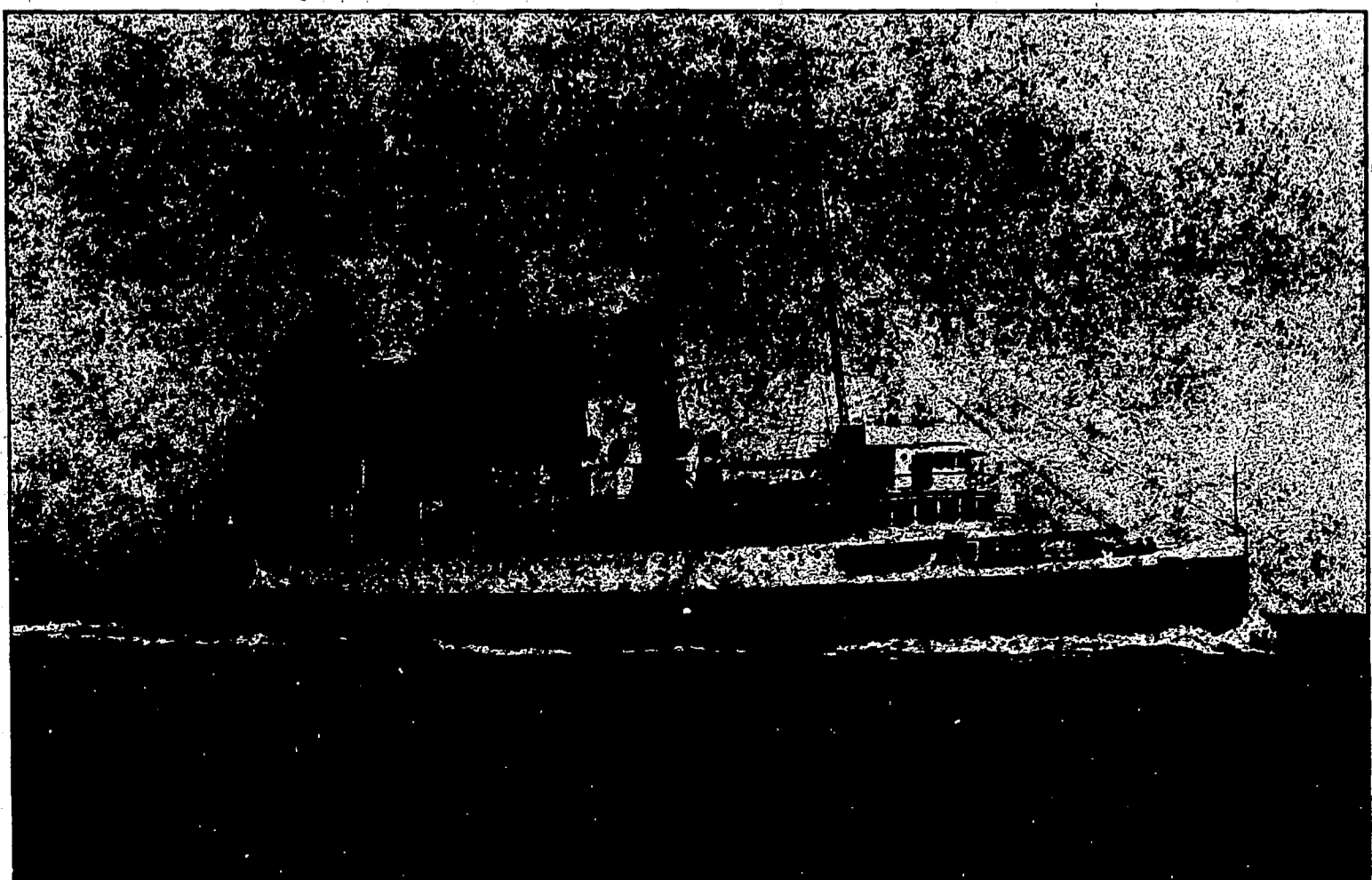
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G. T. P. STEAMSHIP "PRINCE GEORGE," BACK AGAIN ON THE VANCOUVER-PRINCE RUPERT RUN

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. Helliwell has been appointed municipal auditor for Pt. Grey at a salary of \$800 per year.

Rev. W. F. Kerr, of New Westminster, occupied the pulpit of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last.

Ward V. Liberal Association will meet in the A. O. F. Hall, corner Main street and 10th Ave., this evening. Messrs. J. S. Cowper and Ald. McIntosh, Liberal nominees for the approaching provincial election, will address the meeting.

Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, of Westminster Hall, has received a call to a large Toronto Presbyterian congregation, with strong inducements to go east. The Dr.'s friends hope he will stay with the local seat of learning, for the west needs all her strong men at the present time.

A provincial association to embrace all the amateur leagues in British Columbia will be organized at a meeting called for the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The new association will affiliate with the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association.

Rev. Dr. Myers, one of the foremost Sunday School workers on this continent, who is in the city at the present time in connection with special work in Westminster Hall, will give an address to Sunday School work-

ers and those interested in young people's work in the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian school room tonight (Friday) at 8 o'clock.

The Gaelic Society held the last of their bi-monthly meetings for the summer season on Thursday evening. During the months of May, June, July and August, meetings will be held on the first Thursday of the month only. The ladies announce that the first of the summer series of monthly meetings to be held in Pender Hall on May 6th, will take the form of a social evening, program, tea and cake. A full attendance of the members of the society and their friends is requested.

Mt. Pleasant Y.P.S.C.E.

The regular meeting of the above society was held in the schoolroom on Tuesday, April 13th, at the usual hour, Miss E. Smith being in the chair.

The society was very fortunate in having for the speaker of the evening, Mr. Montgomery, president of the local union, who gave a very interesting and instructive address on "Getting Ready for the Next Life."

The topic for next Monday is "One Day in Seven for the Highest Things," and will be taken by Messrs. Glen Nixon and Roy Hunter.

Twenty-five cash prizes on Saturday at Prochnau & Gates' new ice cream parlors, Lee building.

DR. SIPPRELL ON THE WAR

Under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Grandview Methodist church Rev. Dr. Sipprell of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Tuesday gave an address on "Germans, Germany and the War." The speaker divided his subject into three main heads; The German temperament, the German teaching, and German politics or tactics.

There were two Germans, he said, the old German, the German of Kant, Beethoven and Goethe, and the modern German. Prussianized under the Hohenzollern dynasty. The temperament of today was one in which officialism ranked high. It was seen everywhere being carried to the minutest detail of the German life. There was a certain democratic element in the German life, as seen principally in the were conducted. Professors were paid a salary by the state of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and an additional percentage of fees according to the number of students which the professor attracted. There was a popularization of music. Under state aid the music halls brought the best in the music world to the masses of the people. Also the social life of the German was democratic in a sense that the average Englishman's was not. Their numerous parks permitted families to enjoy their holidays together. In business life the Germans were accommodating. Although there was much beer consumed in Germany Dr. Sipprell said he saw but two drunken men during his sojourn in that country. Above all the Germans were thrifty and genial.

But officialism has laid its hand on the free and happy life of the German people. Officialism has come to manifest itself in way form of militarism.

The soldier who could fight has come to be regarded above the man who thought. As the result of the teaching of their philosophers the very basis of Christianity has come to be questioned in the minds of a large percentage of the educated Germans. The development of things accounted for by a material conception.

Then came Nietzsche into the life of the German people and preached that as man had developed from from the brute, so he would go on developing until he became a superman. In his creed only the strong had a right to live, power was to be secured by efficiency. Treitschke, followed and carried into the realm of politics the teachings of Nietzsche. Bernhardt was of the same school with his theory of world politics—a "place in the sun" for Germany.

A rapid survey of the political history of Germany from the time of Frederick the Great to William II. completed the setting for the present world leadership of the military party thought her time to strike had come.

SUNDAY SERVICES

The citizens' Sunday services, for several months past conducted by Mr. John T. Stevens in the Rex and Strand theatres, will, commencing next Sunday, be held in the Dominion theatre, Granville street, commencing at 7.30 p.m. The afternoon service will be discontinued for the summer months.

Sunday's program will include organ recital from 7.10 to 7.30 by Mr. L. C. Stevens; hymn, "All People That on Earth Do Dwell"; opening prayer; solo, "The Holy City," Mr. Geo. O. Sanborn; scripture lesson; solo, "O Lord, Rebuke Me," Mrs. Alexander McLean; prayer for our soldiers, sailors and empire; violin solo, "Walther's Prize Song," Miss Marjorie Stevens; hymn "O God, our Help in Ages Past"; address, "The Silver Lining to the War Cloud," Mr. J. S. Cowper; solo, "The Border Maiden," Mrs. Alexander McLean; National Anthem; Benediction.

Being dissatisfied with the untidy appearance of the streets, the women of the Civic League of a Missouri city applied to the merchants for the funds they usually paid to keep the streets clean. So well did they perform this work that when they offered to hand over the management to the Commercial Club the business men refused to consider the proposition, and requested the women to carry on the work with money which the men would furnish.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT

One of the most successful entertainments of the season took place on Monday evening last in the Imperial Theatre, when the four-act comedy "School" was presented by the Mount Pleasant Dramatic Club. A large audience was present, the theatre being almost filled, and the efforts of the players were thoroughly enjoyed from start to finish. The affair was under the auspices of the local Red Cross Society and was loyally supported by all those who are interested in that laudable work.

The comedy is a light, airy little play, with plenty of scope for histrionic ability, and the features were well brought out in every act. It is descriptive of the life of an old country boarding school, and the many humorous incidents of these well known places of tuition were in evidence. This is the fourth dramatic entertainment by the Mt. Pleasant troupe, and it easily eclipsed the others presented to date. The players are thoroughly at home on the stage, and indeed, some of them are quite ripe for professional company.

While all the company did well, special mention ought to be made of Mr. A. De Twornicki, in the role of Beau Farntosh. His interpretation of the old uncle could hardly have been improved upon, and his makeup and actions all through were all that could be desired. Mr. W. Crighton as Jack Poyntz, and Mr. W. Strang, as Vaughan, were splendid and were accorded repeated applause. Mr. W. Leney made a splendid villain and was admirable as the role of Mr. Krux. For the ladies Miss Ethel Riches as Bella, and Miss Nada Johnstone as Naomi Tighe, excelled, and gave a splendid account of their respective assignments. These two young ladies should be heard to advantage in future affairs of this nature. Miss Dowal as Mrs. Sutcliffe, maintained her well known reputation, pleasing her old admirers and making many new ones. The remainder of the cast gave a gilt edged support to the principals and generally speaking showed few weaknesses.

During the recess between acts Miss Violet Belates-Barbes entertained the audience with some fancy dancing. Miss Belates-Barbes has mastered the art and was exceedingly graceful in her numbers. The flower dance by the school girls was one of the bright features of the entertainment. There is much more than might be said of the entertainment; it was splendid and thoroughly enjoyed, and the hope of all those present (which was freely expressed) was that these same artists would be heard again in the near future.

It would be unfair to give all the congratulations to the entertainers themselves. In this connection mention must be made of the painstaking efforts of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baxter, who have guided the destinies of this organization since its inception. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have been loyal supporters of this class of work since coming to the city, and have spent much time and energy in bringing the Mount Pleasant Dramatic Society to its present state of efficiency, and very hearty congratulations are due them. In this the Call is pleased to concur.

The proceeds of the entertainment were devoted to the material fund of the Red Cross Society, and that patriotic institution will be well rewarded for its pains in looking after the staging of the entertainment.

CHOIR CONCERT

A very successful and enjoyable concert was given in the Central Methodist church, corner Pender and Dunlevy streets, on Thursday evening by the Mount Pleasant Methodist choir under the direction of Madame Yulisse. The work of the choir showed careful training, and the rendering throughout the program was marked by good expression and interpretation. Good balance and harmony was also noticeable in the unaccompanied work and in the massed chorus Hymn to Music by Dudley Buck. Solos were rendered and well received by the large audience present by Mr. Macgregor, Mrs. MacDuffie, Mr. L. McPherson, Mr. R. Sparling and Madame Yulisse. Readings were given by Miss Nina Porter in a very creditable manner, and violin selections by Miss Burton were excellently rendered and appreciated. Miss Hartwell acted quite efficiently as accompanist.

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Program for Week Commencing April 19th.

Monday and Tuesday—

"Sixty Years a Queen"; the life story of Britain's lamented Queen Victoria; 6 parts, 289 scenes. First show for the children at 5.15 p. m., daily, 6.45; 8.15; 9.45.

Wednesday—

Billy Ritchie in a bathtub mystery; "Hearts and Flames."

Thursday—

Francis Ford and Grace Cunard, in "The Hidden City"; Universal Weekly; Drawing for prizes at 8.30 p.m.

Friday and Saturday—

13th Episode of "The Master Key."

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THE BLACK BOX

IN MEMORIAM

Richard Ross Caspell

Richard Ross Caspell, the second son of Mr. E. Caspell, of Mount Pleasant, principal of the Simon Fraser school, died at the General Hospital on Monday morning after an illness of two months. The young man was taken ill with pneumonia some time ago, and his condition was quite serious for a time, but after careful attention at the hospital it was believed that he was on a fair way to recovery, and it was the intention of his parents that he should have returned home this week. On Sunday evening, however, alarming symptoms developed, and the young man's strength was not sufficient to enable him to rally, and he passed away as above stated.

"Dick" Caspell was well known among the young people of this community. He was a genial, whole-hearted lad, brim full of life and fun, and his disposition endeared him to all who knew him. Among the boys of King Edward high school he was a great favorite, and will be much missed by them. He was one of the first athletes of the Comet Club of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church and was always keen on things which interested that club. Deceased was 17-years-of-age.

Death under all circumstances is a severe trial, but especially when a young life is called away, and the deepest sympathy of this community goes out to the parents and brother and sisters at this time. The funeral took place from the family residence, 344 14th avenue west, on Wednesday afternoon and was very largely attended. Rev. J. S. Henderson, interim moderator of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church, officiated at the house and at the grave, assisted by Revs. Dr. Pidgeon and Dr. Sipprell.

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