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No. 2

THE MONEY BY-LAWS

MAYOR TAYLOR is anxious to get something going to fill the dinner pail of the worker. So are we all.

Mr. Taylor is, however, unable to see any way to fill that dinner pail except by taking the provisions from the dinner pails of the citizens of the city. He wants to have voted from the people's money funds to do public works at the expense of the citizens, which can and must be filled, and they are not blind to a source from have not sufficient for their current needs as matters stand.

The citizens, however, want the dinner pails done without at this time because the citizens which the means should come to fill them, namely from the five millions of the citizens' money in possession of the Great Northern Railway.

That the citizens should be bled for relief works when this rich American corporation, having taken the land of the city at a price allowed to retain the money unused, is a strange matter.

Mayor Taylor should remember that the deal with that corporation was made during his term of office.

He is now in office again.

Many believe that the original deal was a one-sided one in which the city got the worst of it.

Many believe that the city should now force that company to carry out their undertaking or secure the reversion of the lands on the ground of false dealings on the part of the Company.

Is there any reason why Mr. Taylor appears to be blind to this obvious supply for the relief of the workers of the city and for his anxiety to get something going to make the city bear the burden, when it should be so unnecessary. Mr. Taylor seems to have no stake in the city property. Presumably he has none in the G. N. R. either.

IS GERMANY FIGHTING FOR HER LIFE?

COMMENTING on the American note to Germany the Berlin papers say "Cannot America understand that Germany is fighting for her life, that Germany is fighting for her very existence?"

It is manifest that America understands no such thing. It is very evident that the life and existence of Germany has not been, and is not now menaced. Germany was just as safe from attack from Britain as the United States is today. Even now in this war against the tremendous aggression of Germany there is absolutely no desire or purpose on the part of any power to destroy Germany. None know better than the well informed mind of the American people that a people of seventy millions are not so easily destroyed.

Germany has learned to her cost and will still further learn that even a small people of seven millions are not easily destroyed.

That Germany as a cold matter of fact designed to destroy the Belgian people is made manifest by deliberate consistent and awful crimes. Many a man of the Belgian race will creep through life, cut off from the possibility of seeing his children about his knees. Many a woman will go childless to the grave bearing mute witness to this brutal design of a brutal race.

It may well be that there is in the mind of the German leaders that there will be demanded of them an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. If this were so then terrible would be the reckoning Germany would have to pay, but these matters are in the hands of God, Who has said, "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay." Britain, France, Russia will not arrogate to themselves the functions of the Almighty, and therefore Germany is not in danger of receiving from their hands the treatment she has given Belgium. But German militarism is in danger. The arrogance and the organization for offensive warfare on the part of Germany must and will be destroyed.

The Lord came to the earth primarily to put away sin. He has established his Gospel and the personality and machinery to carry it out that men may be separated from their sin and saved from destruction.

But if the sinner will not be separated from his sin, in pursuance of his purpose to put away sin He will put the sinner away with the sin from which he refuses to be separated.

To illustrate the present condition by the Lord's plan we say that it is the purpose of the allies to put away from Europe and the world the deadly blight and the constant menace of German militarism.

Germany has no more right to transform herself into a menace of the world's peace than one citizen has to menace the life of another with loaded and levelled fire arms, and she must put such menace away.

If Germany would rather die than give up this line of action then Germany chooses death, and we are of the opinion she will find it. But that is her affair, and not the purpose or choice of the allies.

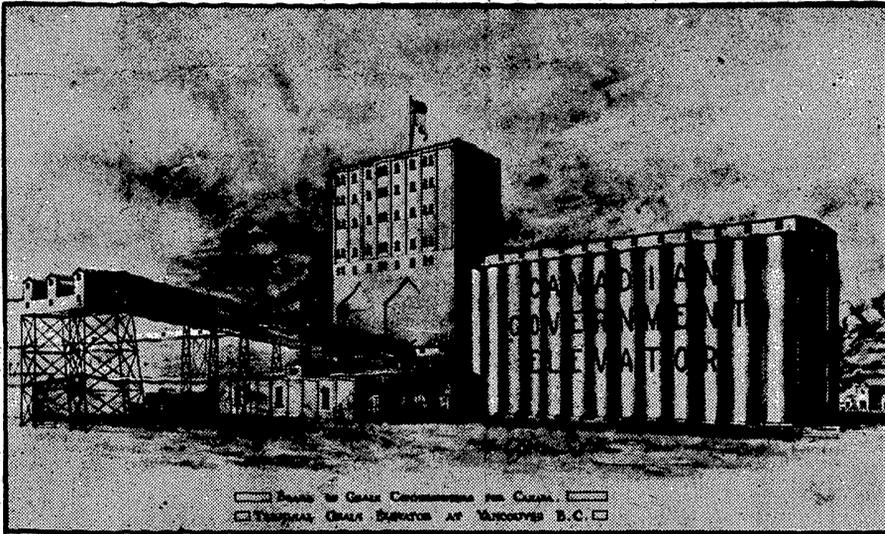
If Germany would throw down her arms, which she was never justified in creating, of taking up, she would be safe to-morrow.

This America knows, and no hysterical protests of Germany will shake that knowledge. And as American interests are threatened, not quite immediately perhaps as the interests of France and Russia or Britain, but nevertheless is threatened, such appeals will not avail.

TAX SALES

THE TAX SALE SYSTEM is the subterfuge of admittedly incompetent civic administrators. It is unjust and does not realize its aim. It breeds trouble, creates legal difficulties and fails to produce revenue.

Why longer tolerate this antiquated method of getting revenue? It is up to the citizen property owners to rectify the anomalous situation, and for that purpose it is proposed to organize the Property Owners' League. If you are interested in maintaining the stability of real property values then cut out and sign the coupon on page 5 of this issue.



NEW GOVERNMENT GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR VANCOUVER

Construction work will be commenced immediately on the big government grain elevators at the foot of Salisbury Drive, according to the contractors, Messrs. Barnett, McQueen & Co., who took out a building permit for \$700,000 on Wednesday. This big structure will hold 1,300,000 bushels of grain and with its complete equipment will cost \$1,750,000. The Board of Grain Commissioners have promised to have it ready to handle the western share of the big grain crop which is expected on the prairies this year. Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., has been working hard getting these big public works under way, and it is expected that the arrangements will also be made for the immediate construction of the drill hall in Grandview.

ITALY

IT SEEMS AT LAST as though Italy had decided to throw her lot in with the Allies.

There has seemed to be a good deal of hesitancy in regard to the course of Italy. Really perhaps there has been none.

At the beginning of the war Italy was not at all prepared to enter the strife. Like Britain she had perforce to begin from the beginning, and prepare for the fray.

Not trusting her, Germany had seen to it that Italy had no modern artillery. The markets of the world were so filled with orders from the Allies that she was unable to buy them abroad, she had therefore perforce to manufacture guns for herself.

Her army on paper was one thing and her army in being was another. The demands of the triple alliance had been very draining to the resources of Italy for as many years as the dried-bund had existed, and Italy perforce practised economy as she was able. She had no fear of attack from the Allies, and it is to be supposed that she had no thought of joining them against the associates with whom she had with more or less grace marched for many years.

But the times have altered. Italy wants freedom from the crushing yoke of Prussian militarism. She wants to have her share of the spoil of the Turk in Europe? She wants to have her part in the new Europe which is now beginning to appear. Therefore she is joining her natural allies.

Spain will also be inclined to join the ranks of the allies and it is said to be supposed that there will for the first time in modern days be a solid front shown by all the Latin people of Europe against the menace of the Teuton.

With Italy it is probable that the Balkan states will enter the fray. Thus we might see within a short time Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Italy and Spain joining in the great conflict.

If this transpires it is little short of certain that Denmark, probably assisted by Norway and Sweden and Holland will also enter the pool of the nations to destroy the Military Juggernaut which has crushed out so many lives.

Then if America makes her voice heard backed by her potential power what can there be but the end.

But none of these things may happen, therefore it is idle to speculate until the event transpires.

In the meantime we shall go on grinding the grist which offers to our mills, and we shall go on grinding that grist exceeding small.

Sixty Cameron Highlanders were found at their post. There was still life in ten of them but they were all down, around them was a semicircle of German dead. Whisper it low. The account states that the number of the semicircle amounted to five thousand corpses.

It costs something to grind the grist but the grinding is effectual.

We do not glory overmuch in it for there is not a man of us who a short year ago would not rather have met these men as friends. But the decision lay not in the power of all of us or of our leaders, and so as we have to grind, let the work be done effectually.

ALVO VON ALVENSLEBEN

THE NOTORIOUS "ALVO" has become the stock excuse for all who wish to in some manner load the Dominion government with the responsibility for acts of which they themselves are ashamed.

The Victoria "Week," in its issue of May 15, 1915, found it useful to explain the rather extraordinary course pursued by some of the residents of Victoria in their recent outburst of spleen against Germans and Canadians who were unfortunate enough to have some remote German connection.

Canadians generally were inclined to overlook the rather rash course pursued by the Victorians insofar as it applied to the German Club or the German Hotel. But it was most unfortunate that citizens of forty years' standing should be made the victims of a mob. The "Week" apparently feels this strongly and proceeds to lay the blame on the Dominion authorities. It says:

"The reasons for their action will be found in the following recital. Soon after the outbreak of the war Alvo Von Alvensleben went to Germany. He subsequently returned to Vancouver and later on took up permanent quarters in Seattle. From this safe vantage ground he has been in regular communication with pro-Germans in Victoria, who kept him supplied with information which rendered all these parties liable to arrest. Although Alvensleben repeatedly visited Vancouver no attempt was made to arrest him."

Now, this statement is true, only "Alvo did not" go to Germany soon after the outbreak of war" nor did he "repeatedly visit Vancouver"; nor is it true "no attempt was made to arrest him."

The facts are that "Alvo" went to Germany months before the war and left Germany before war was declared. He came to New York, and from there to Seattle and as far as can be learned he has never been to Vancouver, and further, orders were issued for his arrest while he was yet in New York.

The "Week" speaks with an air of positive knowledge. It says "He (Alvo) has been in regular communication with pro-Germans in Victoria." If they know this why have they not given the authorities this information? If any Canadian is guilty of trafficking with the enemy he is subject to the law, all the authorities want is "evidence," and it behooves the "Week" to give this or cease making false charges against a government as an excuse for useless patriotic outbursts of Victoria citizens.

The "Week" also says, "He subsequently returned to Vancouver." This is not true in any sense. We are heartily in support of the movement to intern alien enemies and to prosecute all naturalized Canadians who become offensive, but this will not be forwarded by glaringly false accusations against the militia authorities, whose duties are onerous and difficult.

Unless we are to descend to the level of German practices, we cannot condemn naturalized Canadians without a fair trial, and if the "Week" and others who so readily condemn the authorities, will come forward and supply the information they claim to privately hold it will be difficult to convict them.

PROHIBITION BANQUET

THAT THE SPIRIT OF REFORM is strong in Vancouver was amply evidenced by the large and representative banquet of business and professional men held in Dominion Hall on Tuesday evening last. Over 500 of the leaders of business in Vancouver sat at its tables, and there was expressed a unanimity of opinion seldom found in an audience gathered for such a cause. Great credit is due to the committee who had the work in charge, but special mention should be made of the tireless efforts of Mr. D. F. Glass, to whose splendid organizing ability the ultimate success was largely due.

The speakers of the evening were Rev. Dr. John McKay and H. H. Stevens, M.P. Both speakers emphasized the necessity of concentration of effort and the uselessness of mere passing of resolutions.

Mr. Stevens

In his opening remarks Mr. Stevens traced the history of the prohibition movement "which was as old as the liquor traffic." He then demonstrated from the latest statistics that Canada consumed less liquor per capita than France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States, but that the consumption of beer in Canada had more than doubled in the past thirty years in the consumption of spirits and wines. The figures were:

Canada:	Spirits	Wine	Beer
1870—	1.43 gal.	.195 gal.	2.163 gal.
1911—	.85 gal.	.104 gal.	5.434 gal.
Germany:			
1911—	1.84 gal.	1.39 gal.	23.4 gal.
France:			
1911—	2.45 gal.	29.3 gal.	5.3 gal.
United States:			
1911—	1.07 gal.	.56 gal.	17.21 gal.
Great Britain:			
1896—	.80 gal.		30 gal.
1911—	.60 gal.		26.3 gal.

Grain Used for Distillation in Canada
1908—99,310,000 lbs., producing 6,849,000 gals. proof spirits.
1911—70,616,000 lbs., producing 5,255,000 gals. proof spirits.

"This reduction in the production of proof spirits in Canada during recent years," explained Mr. Stevens, "was due to the rapid extension of local option in many of the eastern provinces, and was eloquent testimony to the gradual success attending the efforts of those working along these lines."

The speaker then gave some interesting figures showing the capital invested in the business in 1911 and the wages paid. Capital invested in Canada in the production of malt and spirituous liquors was \$43,238,000, or only 3.45 per cent. of the capital invested in all manufacturing. The wages paid amounted to \$3,899,000, or only 1.67 per cent. of total pay roll for industrial workers. "You will be met," said he, "with the old argument of vested interests and when you are just keep these figures in mind, the capital invested being only 3½ per cent. of total and the wages paid only 1½ per cent. of that paid to the industrial workers of Canada."

Continuing, Mr. Stevens referred to the great difference of opinion which existed as to the best method to control the traffic, and that it is always wise to get some common ground. "This," he said, "could be found in the general agreement that the excessive use of alcoholic liquors was an unmitigated curse." To demonstrate the point he drew attention to the practice of insurance companies which refused even to moderate drinkers their most favorable policies and rejected the heavy drinkers entirely. "Was this done for sentiment? No. It was cold business based upon the most vitally accurate statistics. Then, again, take the large transportation companies, they refused, many of them, to employ men who used liquor in any form or at any time, on or off duty. The same thing applied more and more to nearly all large employers, whose universal testimony was that drink was a curse to business as well as to the men personally."

"The latest testimony which we have on the effect of liquor upon the efficiency of men in a great movement was from the leaders of the great armies of the world now locked in the titanic struggle in Europe, said Mr. Stevens, which remark brought out a burst of applause from the audience. "Russia led in the movement. The Czar had forbidden the use of liquor during the period of mobilization. This action was based upon the experience of 1905 when Russia had been whipped by Japan because her soldiers were so drunken. In that war (1905) it was common for whole battalions of soldiers to be drunk and incapable of going to the front; and incapacity and unreliability was the common order of the day. It was Count DeWitte, who, after the war was over, brought the whole traffic in liquor under the control of the government, primarily to control it, but also to get the revenue from it. The revenue in 1913 amounted to \$500,000,000, and when the Czar desired to abolish the use of liquor his finance minister objected on the ground that it would impair the revenue just when it was most needed. But the Czar removed the minister, and abolished traffic in liquor, first during mobilization, then its effect was found to be so beneficial that it was extended to the period of the war, then later it was declared abolished forever."

(Continued on Page 4)

WAR TIME IN THE NORTH

War-time in the north is in some measure the same heavy experience that all of Canada and all of the Empire are finding it. The burden has fallen on the people of the North as it has fallen on many others, in making so much the harder their problem of living. It was feared they would face much suffering during the past winter because of shortage of food, and the Dominion government, through its department of Indian Affairs, found it necessary to make some special provision for them. For the Indians are still the wards of the government, and our laws say they must be cared for and protected.

The fear that there would be a shortage of food in the Mackenzie river and Hudson Bay districts in particular arose through the announcement of the trading companies that they would not be able to give the Indians their usual supplies. This was because the fur trade, upon which all business in the wilderness is based, had very seriously fallen off and was likely to continue unsatisfactory for the whole year; and the reason of this in turn was that it had been interfered with by the war. Thus comes about the close connection between the disturbance in Europe and the condition of the Indians in northern Canada. Because of the war fewer people the world over will be buying fur coats and caps; because of this lessened demand the trading companies will not want from the trappers as many raw pelts as usual, and because the Indians will have no market for their winter's fur catch they will be unable to get credit from the stores, and so must go without the white men's wares to which they have become accustomed.

There will not, however, be the suffering that was first feared. Unlike the war-stricken countries

of Europe, where, with the difficulty of importing food from outside, there is also a shortage at home because the farms and orchards are in ruins, the wilderness regions of northern Canada have a food supply of their own, even though all other supplies may be cut off. For there is enough animal life in the north to support all of its human life many times over. Millions of caribou and other wild folk whose flesh is good to eat roam over the northern plains, and the lakes are full of fish. Before the white man went into the wilderness with his stores and fancy eatables the Indians depended entirely upon the food supply that they got by their own hunting, and now the failure of the other supplies will mean that they must do so again.

The government is helping its hunting and with nets for their northern wards by supplying them with ammunition for their fishing, and has advised them all to hunt for food instead of fur. There is, therefore, but little danger of suffering on that score and no possibility of general starvation, as some thought, unless the animal life of the north should strangely fail.

Large supplies of meat and fish were laid up for the winter's use, for the Indians took the advice of the government and immediately set about the stocking of their larders. While it was still early in the fall many hunting parties went out in quest of game and the daily round-up, when the hunters came back to camp with prime carcasses of moose or deer, was in a way as exciting as if the day's catch had been fur instead of meat. The meat was made into pemmican and stored for the winter, sometimes in very crude caches and sometimes in storehouses. The fishermen, too, bestirred themselves, and great quantities of excellent whitefish

were caught in the lakes and were dried and cured for future use. Both the hunting and the fishing went on all through the winter, and while the Indians thus have chiefly a meat diet that best suits them. They miss the sweet things they have had heretofore from the traders' stores, but war-time conditions will not seriously affect them after all.

The disturbance of the fur trade as a result of the war is, however, a matter of far-reaching importance. It touches the interests of the wilderness country at more points than its food supply alone. The world's trade in furs amounts to about ninety million dollars each year, and one-third of this enormous total is produced in North America. The largest part of America's fur yield comes, of course, from the northland of Canada. Through Edmonton alone, one of the chief centres of the raw fur trade in Canada, two and one-half million dollars' worth of furs pass annually. Most of the furs caught by the Indian and other trappers in this country are sent eventually to London, the world's greatest fur market, whence they are distributed by the jobbers and manufacturers. Paris, Moscow, Leipzig and New York are also great fur markets, each doing in normal years a business with all parts of the world that runs into many million dollars. The ultimate market in every case is, of course, the consumer, the man or woman who has a liking for fine fur garments and is willing to pay a price for them that is three or four hundred times what was received by the man who caught the fur in the first place.

Had this year been as other years, the trappers in the north would have begun in November to gather their next season's catch. The summer-caught fur is practically valueless, and the best pelts are those of the animals trapped in midwinter, when the fur is thick and firm. From the opening of the muskrat season in November until the spring break-up the trapper is a busy man, going to and fro on his quest of live fur through primeval woods, over snow-covered plains and hills and in weather that sometimes goes to seventy-five below zero. It is a hard hunt, but there is excitement about it, too, for any one of the traps may capture a prize such as a black fox or an extra fine fisher, and the prospect is always alluring.

A good season's catch per man averages about five hundred dollars. It sometimes reaches twice that amount, but often falls to two hundred dollars or less, and accordingly as his furs total near the one figure or the other will be wealth or poverty for the trapper and his family. There is, it is true, a credit system, and if an Indian hunter bears a good reputation he will be given advances upon his next season's furs. It is the discontinuance of these advances just now that is causing the anxiety in the north.

When a collection of fur skins is brought to the trader he sets a value on each skin according to the standard in prices and pays the trapper in trade from the store, just as our own country merchant gives trade for the farmer's butter and eggs. In days gone by unscrupulous traders often took advantage of the Indians, but the wilderness people of to-day have a better idea of what their furs are worth and do their shopping on a more intelligent basis. Yet they are uncertain buyers, and often they insist upon getting things for which they have no need or use.

The amount of merchandise that ordinarily goes into the north each year for these Indian buyers, is really enormous. Flour, sugar, tea and tobacco are the staples in the way of eatables, but syrup, lard and jam are also great favorites. The dry goods order is a large one, and includes heavy woollen blankets, shawls, clothing of all sorts, and sometimes fancy wares that look strangely out of place in the wilderness. Most of the goods are heavy, and prepared for the purpose, but everything in the northern trader's stock must be sound and honest, for the Indian has learned the difference between good and bad. But now he must go without, for the traders will buy no furs.

It will not be wondered at if the sudden withdrawal of their trading privileges as an indirect result of the war proves of considerable inconvenience to the Indians and in some cases there may be not only inconvenience but suffering, though that is not

expected. The experience may, however, be of benefit to them by throwing them upon their own resources a little more. They have of late been growing more and more dependent upon the white man, and have lost much of that sturdy self-reliance that once was theirs. A change in their domestic economy may come about through the present force of circumstances, just as a change is likely to result in our own cases. Meanwhile it is of interest to note that the war in Europe, which is bringing in so many new conditions and influencing the life of the world in so many new ways, is having its effect even upon those unknown people in the far-away wilderness of the north. They are at least being compelled to forego some of their "luxuries."

BRITAIN LEVIES LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. David Lloyd George made known in the House of Commons this afternoon his plan to deal with the question of the too great consumption of alcoholic liquors in England.

He proposed a very heavy surtax on both spirits and beers containing more than seven per cent of proof spirit and the duty on spirits is to be doubled.

To Control Certain Areas
In areas producing material of war or in which other work is performed, and in some camp areas, the government to have complete control of the sale of drink.

The chancellor estimated that the double duty on spirits would yield the same total as heretofore allowing for decreased consumption. Beer would bring in £1,600,000 (\$8,000,000) extra and wines £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000) extra.

In the controlled areas the Government is to have the power, for the period of the war to close any saloon considered injurious. Compensation will be paid to all whose property is appropriated.

A Modest Pruning
The root and branch treatment originally proposed for dealing with the liquor problem in its relation to the output of munitions of war, dwindled to modest pruning when the chancellor presented to the House of Commons this afternoon the government's scheme for restricting the sale of drink.

The chancellor in his opening sentence indicated that difficulties had been met with, as he said; "After weeks of trying to find a solution of the question I am prepared to take a pledge never to politically attack this problem again."

Continuing the chancellor of the Exchequer said that nothing but real necessity had driven the Government to submit proposals on this subject, but it was above all important that the country be able to utilize every available resource to increase the supplies of munitions of war. Victory was largely a question of material, he said, and when the time came to drive the Germans out of Flanders and France the expenditure of ammunition and other war material must be on a greater scale and of more sustained character than anything yet witnessed in any war. The nation must subordinate everything to the present struggle and the government was entitled to ask everyone to clear all obstacles out of the way of winning a struggle which means the life or death of the empire.

LUMBER EXHIBITS

Victoria, B. C., May 19—Further lumber exhibits have now been despatched to foreign markets under instructions from the Minister of Lands. As a result of this the trade in overseas markets will have a comprehensive range of samples of British Columbia woods, both in the natural and finished states for the information of buyers. The Canadian trade commissioners in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Paris, Shanghai, Yokohama, Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Columbia, (Central America) and Buenos Ayres will have charge of the exhibits. Each exhibit is accompanied by full information for the guidance of those interested, further inquiries being invited by the Forest Branch with a view to placing the overseas importers in touch with the British Columbia mills. Similar exhibits will be placed at Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and other points for the information of prairie and eastern buyers.

THE VALUE OF TEAK

The use of teak in ship-building is said to be increasing throughout the world, as indicated by the value of the wood exported from India. In 1905 this amounted to \$2,270,000, while in 1913 it had risen to over three millions. The increase is perhaps due in part to the advertising of the qualities of teak through the exhibition of the famous convict ship Success, built entirely of this wood. This vessel was built 122 years ago; it lay at the bottom of Sydney Harbor for three years, was then raised, and is still a staunch and seaworthy craft.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

Enemies in Our Midst

It seems nearly time that the authorities in Vancouver took some steps to check the expressions of good will towards the enemies of Great Britain indulged in at present by those dwelling in our midst.

Many of these are Germans, naturalized citizens of Canada, who are content to make their money here and dwell amongst us, and at the same time openly sympathize with the Kaiser and his murderous hordes.

Fifty years' residence in Canada cannot justify these persons holding any position amongst us if they openly uphold the cause of our enemies.

A few days ago one of our most patriotic citizens was told to be quiet when talking of the war in a grocer's store in this city, and this store was owned by two so-called Englishmen. The reason of this was the entrance of a pro-German American.

At the same store a lady of my acquaintance was told not to talk about the war as it was likely to offend customers—like a true woman she replied "that she was a Britisher in a British country and would talk of what she liked when and where she liked."

So much for the miserable jellyfish who put the dollar before principle and who offend their own countrymen and women to pander to our foes—

"He who is not with me is against me." And those who are not content to live in Canada and enjoy the freedom of British rule without offending Britons had better shake the dust of its soil from off their feet or else be placed under restraint.

NOTICE—The two gentlemen who attempted to haul down the flag from a certain old sailor's shack can call again about the same time next Sunday morning if they require another dose of the same kind of medicine.—P.S.—The dog is dead.

A gentleman whom I met the other day asked me if "Joe Martin was dead."

I replied, "No."

He replied—"He might just as well be for what East St. Pancras sees or knows of its member."

"I know the Hon. Joe has plenty of gaul, but it's about the limit to disenfranchise an English constituency."

Our Joe seems to have been playing a series of losing games lately, briefly summarized as follows:

Leadership of B. C. Liberals—Lost.

Mayoralty of Vancouver—Lost (badly).

Running a newspaper—Lost (short of breath).

Backing another candidate for mayor—Lost. (Candidate might have won if it wasn't for Joe).

I sincerely hope that in the interview with St. Peter for entrance into heaven he may score—a win.

Will those Reverend gentlemen who are members of clubs in the city where card and billiard playing, to say nothing of "boozing" goes on on Sundays, please examine their conscience?

People talk of the honor of being a member of parliament—but when a member has to inter-

view 16 dozen men every day all looking for jobs, it seems as if he is a kind of secretary of a labor bureau.

When are they going to cut out the nonsense of calling the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver "His Grace"?

In 15 years the Liberals got a little over nine hundred thousand dollars for Vancouver improvements from the Dominion government. If he still does as he is doing now H. H. Stevens will get fifty million in the same time.

Count Bernstoff says "One German sharpshooter killed 843 British in one day." (hurry up with the ammunition). And yet there will be enough British left to kill Bernstoff if he gets in the way.

An American lady once told a Chinese house boy that if he had not been in the house there would have been no disturbance. "No, misses," said the boy, "an' my tinks if you no bin in Frisco there no been earthquake."

They all say that Bowser will soon Cooke the Pidgeon.

I hear that the Rev. A. E. Cooke is to stump the country lecturing on the "Crisis."

I always thought it was a minister's duty to preach the gospel.

Our newspapers talk a lot about "the silent navy."

The Turks says "all newspapers are liars."

A certain leading writer in this city is very fond of scoring Lord Chas. Beresford, in fact, I notice that any noted Protestant Unionists are liable to receive a stab from his pen. He might stab "Charlie" with his pen as much as he likes, but he might also admit that the distance between London and Vancouver is considerable. "Charlie" himself generally hits out clean in the daylight.

Another member of the Unionist Clubs of Ireland, B. C. branch, was killed at the front on April 29th in the person of Arthur C. Robb, of the 7th battalion. The late Mr. Robb, before leaving for the front was a member of the staff of the B. C. Telephone Co., and a native of Reading, Eng.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

Lieut.-Col. W. Hart McHarg
The following obituary of Vancouver's gallant Lieut.-Col., who fell in the cause of the Empire at the battle of Langemarck is taken from the Military Gazette published in Ottawa:

To write an obituary for each of the gallant Canadian officers who has recently fallen near Ypres would be a task impossible, not because of their lack of desert, but because of our lack of space.

Each in his own locality, each in his circle of relatives and friends will be THE hero, and where all have done so nobly, distinctions must not be drawn.

Without injustice to any, however, we may safely say that the late Lieut.-Col. McHarg was, because of his notoriety as a rifle shot, the best known man who perished in Canada's first stricken field.

At Bisley, in Britain, at Camp Perry, in the United States, and at Rock-

liffe, in Canada, his was a well known figure, and on many a minor range beside.

Modest, kindly, a good soldier, and in the very first flight of the world's crack shots, his popularity was as great as his reputation. He was a frequent and valued contributor to this paper, and only ten days before his death he found time to send us his last contribution. Canada will mourn him, but proudly.

An appreciation of him has recently appeared in "Arms and the Man," the American paper which specializes so excellently upon rifle shooting, and we cannot do better than close by quoting it verbatim:

News that Lieut.-Col. W. Hart McHarg, commanding the 7th battalion of the Canadian contingent in the British army, was among the many Canadians killed in the fierce action north of Ypres came as a distinct shock to the American rifle shooting fraternity.

None of the many splendid Canadian riflemen was better known and better loved on this side of the international boundary line than Hart McHarg. Long before he won the individual long range championship of the world at Camp Perry in September, 1913, he was a familiar figure on American ranges, gripped by bonds of staunch friendship to scores and hundreds of American followers of the great game. Verily, he seemed like one of "our own." His death brings close home the great war in which he has played a short but brilliant part.

In private life, Lieut.-Col. Hart McHarg was a successful barrister at Vancouver, B. C., but from his earliest youth he had a taste for military life and that naturally led him to interest himself in the shooting game. When the Boer War broke out he was an officer in a British Columbia regiment of the Canadian militia. Unable to obtain a commission in the Canadian volunteers raised for that war, he enlisted in the ranks, went out to Africa, fought with distinction and valour, was made a sergeant and came home to return to his militia command, the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles.

As a major in that regiment he helped to make it a remarkably fine shooting organization. Between it and the National Guard organizations of Washington and Oregon there grew up a friendship and a fine, sportsmanlike rivalry. This resulted in an international match, the three participating, that became a fixed annual event. The rifle world knows of McHarg's splendid shooting for Canada in other notable events, the Palma match among them, and of his work at Bisley.

His great victory in rifle shooting, however, came with his winning the Individual Palma at Camp Perry in 1913, mentioned above, in which he shot against 158 competitors. Two other Canadians, Capt. N. Smith and Lieut. George Mortimer, tied with him in the total score, 20, but he won by putting on a 74 at the 1000-yard, having already a 74 at the 800 and a 72 at the 900. Fourth in the match was Maj. P. A. Wolf, U.S. Infantry, with 219, and fifth was Lieut. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N., with 218.

Observe the irony of fate in this concluding paragraph of the story of the match as printed in "Arms and the Man" of September 11, 1913: "The winner is awarded the 'Championship Trophy emblematic of the individual long range championship of the world with army rifle, a gold cup received from Germany, and cash."

It was natural and in keeping with his character that when the Empire's call came McHarg was among the first Canadians to respond. Almost at once he became a lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 7th battalion—corresponding to an American regiment—

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which he fitted and hardened at Valcartier, and then took for a post graduate course to Salisbury Plain, England.

Lieut.-Col. McHarg was of "clear strain," the best product of the Anglo-Saxon race. Combined in him were the finer characteristics of the true Briton with the breadth of vision, the true democracy, the splendid manliness of the Western American. He was a man "to tie to."

News that he met a gallant soldier's death at the head of his regiment, grievous and saddening though that news is, can hardly be termed surprising. It is such a death as might be expected. It is the sort of death he would have chosen.

THE WHEAT CROP

Reports from Saskatchewan are to the effect that seeding was completed on May 2nd, and generally speaking, wheat is reported from two to four inches high and making satisfactory though slow progress. The growth is retarded somewhat by frosts, high winds and drifting soils. Germination has been fairly even in good seed-beds, whereas on stubble lands and poorly prepared soils it is not satisfactory. The fortnightly report on crop conditions in the province issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture at Regina for the per-

iod ending May 8th, states further, that 46 per cent. of the oats acreage is seeded. Considering all returns, only 17 per cent. of the barley acreage appears to be seeded. Very little flax has been sown and the acreage will no doubt be considerably less than last year. One or two correspondents state that farmers are waiting for rain before proceeding to sow their oats. Alfalfa and clovers, in nearly every instance, stood the winter well. Very little rain has fallen throughout the province during the past two weeks and while the crops do not appear to have suffered directly from lack of moisture, rain would be welcome in all parts. High winds and sharp frosts have disturbing features, although the resulting damage may be somewhat repaired if rains occur soon.

In five weeks over 90,000 Belgians landed at Folkestone, and 20,000 have found residence in the town. On Sunday afternoons and during the week there are French Protestant services for the newcomers. A great readiness to listen to the gospel is reported. Belgian Protestant preachers from Antwerp, Malines and Brussels are on the ground, men of evangelical fervor and power.

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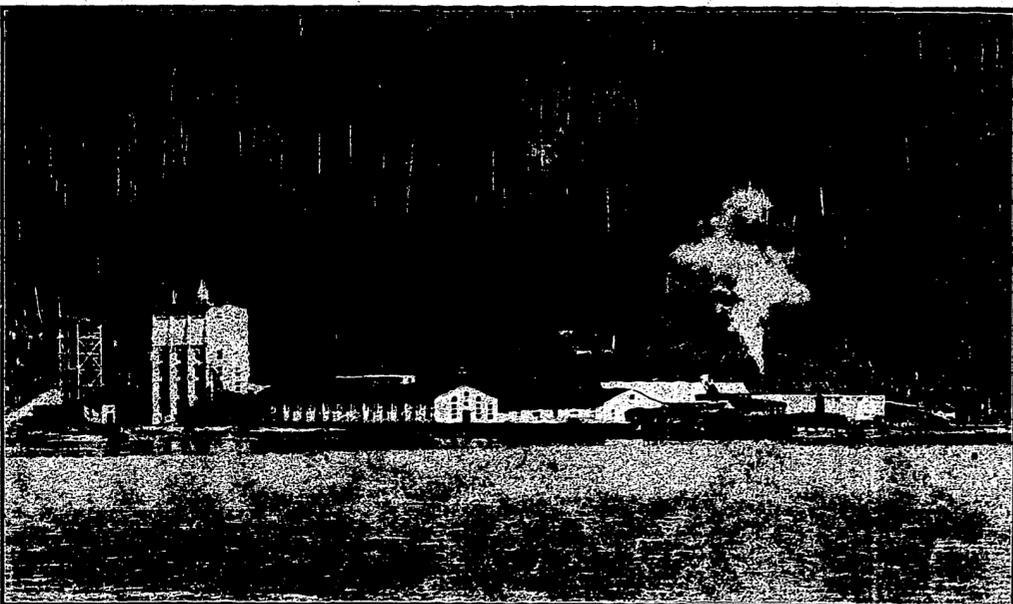
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PROHIBITION

THIS GREAT MOVEMENT has come to stay. America has largely progressed towards the banishment of the incubus of the sale and manufacture of intoxicants.

Many Municipalities in Canada and at least one of the provinces has gone dry.

The great decision of Russia has taken all the world by surprise, and the results are already amazing.

In money Russia has already saved as much as to cause her Chancellor to say that the war seems light as far as the financial burden is concerned. We predict that standing by this movement Russia will soon become one of the richest of the nations.

The Jew in Russia will have an easier time.

The Moujik would drink when there was any drink to be found. At the week's festival of wedding ceremonies there was unlimited vodka! It would have been as great a disgrace to the parents of the bride to have to say that the supply was done prematurely as it was to the hosts at the wedding at Cana of Galilee. And there was the Jew only to supply the need. The funds were borrowed at ruinous interest. Similarly at the death wake and on every other occasion. Thus the little crop of the moujik was mortgaged to the Jew before it was ripe. The Jew was sober and saving. The Russian was drunken and open-handed. So the wealth of the community passed to the Jew.

No more security, no more money. Then the time came to turn and rend the Jew. But with a sober and thrifty Russia the Jew will not be called upon to do that class of business and he will be better and safer as a consequence.

Britain has been brought face to face with the question in a way she will never forget and the traffic in alcohol is doomed in Britain as sure as that victory comes after this war.

Canada is carrying an awful load in the traffic and Canada has decided that it must go.

Canada is patient and waits for the parties to land. But we venture to say that in this matter she will not wait much longer. Neither should she. In the light of all that is past the traffic ought to go and the party which refuses to heed this duty will regret it at leisure in the future. Disaster came to Rir Rodmond Roblin.

It has been coming surely since ever he turned his back on manifest duty in regard to this question.

He might have occupied a place of honor second to none among the provincial premiers. But against his judgment and against his conscience he turned aside from the dictates of the electorate in this regard and from that time has taken lower ground in the opinion of his friends.

Any man, no matter how strong or how highly placed, who protects this traffic from the will of the people will just as surely fall.

All who come out as honorable antagonists of this traffic will gain thereby in the long run. of this traffic will gain thereby in the long run.

The curse of God is definitely pronounced against this traffic as it is against no other and when joined to the curse of God is the condemnation of men the man who will successfully stand up against both must be a giant indeed.

THE RUSSIAN REVERSE

SOME WEEKS AGO the Call warned its readers that the Russians would again withdraw from the advanced front they had attained in Galicia, etc., and warned against disappointment in regard to the matter.

The war is not played as is a game of football. There are no particular goals at this time being striven for. It is a war of attrition as yet, and the allied commanders will do whatever will tend most to harass and exhaust the German forces.

It has been stated again and again that Germany has in her strategic railways a great and enormous advantage within the scope of their lines. Now it is obvious to even the layman that good strategy will require the allies to deprive Germany as much as possible of the benefit of these lines. Especially so until the railway lines of the allies are fully repaired and enabled to do all that can be done to offset this advantage.

Now, Russia, in pressing forward in the advance into Galicia was lengthening her lines of communication. Remember what this means. Take the fact that a load for a team in the bad roads which have prevailed all spring and

most of the winter would be about one ton. Then remember that missiles for the heaviest guns in use will weigh half a ton each. Think of batteries using these missiles by the hundreds, not to say thousands. Imagine the straining teams and the many motors which would be necessary and it becomes clear that if the Germans can be induced to advance to meet these supplies and the reinforcements marching to the front there will be a double advantage. The Russians will have so much the shorter haul and the Germans led away from their railways, will have that much the longer haul. With this handicap in her favor the Russians have shown themselves again and again able to handle the foe to advantage.

It appears that the withdrawal this time has been costly to Russia. But so would an advance have been. It is to be expected that in the withdrawal the Russians have accounted man for man with the enemy. But now the advantage is turning to the Russians and there will probably be interesting reading for the next week or two on this front.

In the west the enemy have again and again thrown themselves on the British line of steel. This is all to the good. The only wonder is that the Germans are such fools. As long as they thus throw away men it is certain that the leaders of our troops will welcome them, and the accounting will show a balance in our favor. If Germany burrows down behind her defences and refuses to be drawn then the proportion of losses should by all military standards be against us, but this they apparently have not the heart to do.

Why? Her leaders know all this. There must be a good reason for the insane fury of their offensive. Perhaps they cannot bring themselves to believe that they can be withstood. More likely they fear the staying powers of their army on the defensive.

When the defensive becomes so marked as to appear to the hypnotized German mind it will perhaps be a dangerous time for her leaders and the day cannot be long delayed when Germany must, know.

We wrote in the Call last winter and before the same statement appeared so widely in Britain, and this country, that when the end appeared in sight Germany would pull all the world down upon her head to save her face with her people. Perhaps that time is not far distant.

At all events if there is any satisfaction to be had out of such a gruesome thing as even the destruction of our enemies then that poor satisfaction should be ours. A better thing would be a return to sanity of the German race.

NEW BRITISH CABINET

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR has demonstrated the need of the reconstruction of the British cabinet. For many years it has been a coalition government, composed of many widely differing factions, and Premier Asquith will go down in history as the ablest leader of a mixed cabinet in British history.

The present cabinet is composed of Liberal, Nationalist, Labor and reactionary Liberal or Conservative, the latter being Churchill and Grey.

It is clear that some of the "timid" Liberals are to be dropped and more of the Conservative type taken in. If Balfour, Bonar Law, Austin Chamberlain are to become members of the new cabinet it will add greatly to its strength and will form one of the strongest cabinets ever in charge of the administration of a government.

One point is clear—the war must be waged to the bitter end. There is no two opinions on this point. Nothing must be allowed to interfere with this, nothing can come between the country and its determination to discharge this duty to civilization.

LUSITANIA MEMORIAL SERVICE

THE IMMENSE CROWD which attended the service in Loew's Theatre last Sunday night marks the desire of the people to be led in thought and devotion in lines pertaining to the great conflict now waging.

The sight was a most impressive one for those who were taking part in that great service.

The song service was good indeed considering the circumstances which brought the contributors together.

They came at the call of Mr. John T. Stevens, who, since the outbreak of the war, has conducted services every Sunday with reference to the conditions of the war.

Each contributor was a stranger to all others. Unlike a choir, which is trained together, and the moral support of which is always given to the soloist who sings among friends, these sang to strangers among strangers.

The band gave excellent music. But even the band felt something of the strain, for albeit composed of good musicians, they have only been organized two or three weeks, and have as a consequence, not fully got into team work. But they did well indeed, and gave assurance of most excellent work as they get broken in to each other's grooves of playing.

The address was given under the same conditions, and it is to be considered that the circumstances of the giving the address were exceedingly trying.

These things are mentioned to give emphasis to the wonder that the churches are not supplying more special service along these lines, or that they are not combining to support the movement begun by Mr. Stevens.

The aged peasants of France, assisted by women and children, have been diligently working on the farms wherever opportunity offered, so that spring finds the whole agricultural country, except those strips between the trenches of the opposing armies, under cultivation. Nearly all of the available land has been planted, and along the front held by the British army are thousands of acres in wheat, some of it already more than an inch high. France is duplicating the intense farming idea of the Germans.

POISON GASES

THUS FAR the use of the poison gases has helped Germany very little. It caught the troops by surprise at the first, and the great battle at Ypres was the result. That Germany gained some ground by virtue of that surprise is certain. But that she gained any other advantage can be most certainly denied.

Also the ground has again passed to the allies, and so the one poor boast of gain through such a barbarous method has been taken away from the enemy.

That occasion was the opportunity grandly taken and made the most of by the Canadian troops. There they were baptized and received fully into the communion of the British army, and from that association they will not again be severed.

Since that date the deadly nature of the gases has been swept aside by the masks supplied to the British troops. With their usual blindness the enemy made no accounting of the fact that the British would so neutralize the effects of these gases and therefore succeeded in very effectually surprising themselves, when, rushing on under cover or in the rear of the fumes they prepared to wage relentless battle with battalions of asphyxiated men. They found a foe very much alive and they fell in heaps before the steel of our troops over whom the poison fumes had floated harmlessly.

Twice the fumes refused to go to the right spot but reacted on the troops which sent them forth, and the results were bad for the Germans.

That terror is finished.

It would seem again as though there were One watching the conflict, Who has said of His people, "no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue which rises against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn."

Mohammeds coffin is nothing compared with the matter of the election. Both are hung up.

PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

The speaker then referred to the action of General Sam Hughes, who, several years ago, had abolished the wet canteen in Canada, also to Lord Kitchener, who had eliminated it from the army, except a drink of hot rum to each man coming out of the wet trenches in Belgium in the winter. Then, that France had forbidden the use of absinthe and other strong liquors, all of which was indisputable testimony in favor of its eradication. Mr. Stevens then reviewed several of the contributory causes and argued for their eradication, otherwise prohibition would not be a success. The first was heredity. "Every child had a right to be well born," and "we owe a debt to the past and a duty to posterity. No parent had any right to encumber a child with an appetite which might prove its ruin."

Dealing with the "Social Cause," the speaker referred to the splendid example set by our King in abolishing the use of liquor from his household and to the unexpected and amazing opposition from a section of the clergy of the old land. It was necessary for social leaders and employers to sacrifice their own whims and appetites if any headway was to be made towards bringing the poorer working classes to support the movement. "You would take from the poor man his beer, while you leave the rich man his champagne," said the speaker. "We sit in our comfortable homes in snug complacency and give no thought to the homeless, who have only an ill-ventilated cold room, six by four, to go to, unless he goes to the saloon. The owner of the unsanitary tenement house is as guilty of perpetuating the liquor traffic as its most ardent advocate."

"The saloon is the most democratic institution in society, and therein lies its grip on the people. When there, all men are equal, and meet on an absolutely even footing, and until we supply some place or institution which will satisfy man's natural craving for society and independence, we will not make much real headway in eliminating the drink traffic." This statement called forth some dissenting remarks from a small section of the audience, it being suggested that the churches offered all that was necessary. "You cannot change human nature and any man with red blood in his veins detests charity or being hedged about with papered service. He wants democratic independence, and, mark you, he is going to have it."

The "occupational cause" was referred to as perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way of successful prohibition or eradication of the evil. "Do you appreciate what it means to work 10 or 12 hours a day at a nerve-racking speed amid surroundings which bring fatigue to the strongest frame and bends and breaks the firmest will? To breathe the lacerating dusts of the grinding factories, or textile works? To inhale the fumes of the chemical works or the poisonous gases of the smelters? To bear the blistering heat of the blast furnace, or pour the molten metals in a foundry, while the perspiration rolls down in black rivulets, caking in foul mats in one's shoes? To live in the polluted and steam sodden atmosphere of the felt hat factories or the dust of the wood, leather, cork or rubber works, or to spend a few brief years in the fatal lead manufactories?"

What do we know of the suffering of these workers in the foul stifling air of summer, or in passing from the hot murky atmosphere of the factory out into the biting cold of a winter night? Do we understand the hopelessness of such a life? At night worn out in body, and in nerve, exhausted, and in the morning stiff, sore and without a gleam of brightness on the soul's horizon? Can we blame them for seeking the saloon which is the only place offering them relief?

What of their home life? Ill-ventilated, unsanitary tenements. No playgrounds for the children. In summer, smothering heat and foul air, in winter cold bleak rooms. Dirt, noise, and utmost discomfort everywhere. You say drink causes all this. Yes, in part, but these conditions are responsible for more excessive drinking than

THE DEAR OLD FLAG

I.

When I gaze aft every morning,
And watch that dear old flag
Float out again just as the bell strikes eight
There's a kind o' lump comes in me throat
I can't just tell, yer why
But it always 'as remained there up ter date,
But sure 'tis every second I feel stronger
When I see
How grandly she flies out across the main
An' I always seems to mutter
A prayer o' thanks to God
Just this—that I'm a Briton once again.

II.

What she stands for—all the world knows,
If they only care ter say
No dirt 'as stained 'er colours from their birth,
It's the flag that tells of Justice,
It's the emblem o' the free,
And the dearest bit o' rag on all the earth.
Don't every creature know it, ask 'em square,
To tell yer true
An' ye'll find that they will answer
One and all.
"We will shed our blood to keep 'er
Always floating at the mast
We'd rather death, than see 'er ever fall."

III.

So can yer wonder every mornin'
That a lump comes in me throat
Can yer wonder that I'm filled wiv' honest pride
Can yer wonder why they're comin'
North an' south, an' east and west
Can yer wonder why they've fought an' gladly died?
Wrap it round me when I'm buried
It's the only thing I'd ask
For surely it's an emblem that's God given
An' though I might a' sinned a bit
While cruisin' through the world—
It's a sure an' certain passport into heaven.

—W. A. ELLIS.

any other single cause. I am glad to say that some employers recognizing this are trying to remedy these conditions."

Then he proceeded to discuss remedies, pointing out the uselessness of a prohibition movement unless first public opinion was behind it. Second, conditions of workers were improved, and third, employers and leaders in society were prepared to make personal sacrifice.

"We must have a campaign of publicity to win the general support of the public and to demonstrate the evils and to urge men to remedy and remove contributory causes. This will take time and money, you can do little in a movement of this kind without funds. It is universally admitted that the greatest reforms of the last century was the repeal of the corn laws, which took John Bright and Cobden many years to accomplish. They had a fund, aside from the fund of the Anti-Corn Law League, of over \$1,750,000, and if we are to succeed in this movement we must give time and money. You may pass resolutions from now until doomsday, but it will be useless unless backed up by effort and sacrifice."

Rev. Dr. Mackay

"We are a new people baptized with blood, and after this war things can never be as they were." Rev. Dr. Mackay concluded an address that was punctuated with rounds of applause with these ringing words.

The speaker said that the salient points of this problem had already been outlined for them.

To Face the Question

"We are in a peculiarly significant position to-day, in being given an opportunity to express a resolution on this momentous and far-reaching question. We realize, as we never realized before, the meaning of a scrap of paper, because we are to-day paying the price of the inviolability of such a scrap of paper. We are bringing in new standards, from which to survey this question of the perpetuation of the trade." If we are going to stand in the very front rank of civilization we must face this question with all the intensity of men and with the courage of soldiers on the field.

"They should look on this thing not in a detached way, but as a whole, as a community."
"If we are going to hold our position in the world to-day, there are ideals of national integrity that must be cultivated. We despise official Germany, and we despise the actions that show the rottenness behind the German people. If the allies fail, which, please God, they will not, it will be because of the hold the drink habit has on the British people."

Rev. Dr. Mackay showed how the Russian army had been made into a first-class fighting machine, holding its own against the German forces by the prohibition of vodka. France, also, he said, had found it necessary to prohibit the stronger liquors.

668,000 Lost Days

"The Shipbuilders' Federation has brought in a report on the recent delay in repairing the ships of war that shows the peril the country stands in from this great evil. No fewer than 68,000 working days in the month of March alone were lost because of drink. One warship took twice as long in being repaired. When another was put in for repairs many of the men were off the job, and they were found in a public house nearby. The King saw fit to lead the nation in abstinence, and we can honor him for showing the way and setting the example for this great Empire."

Study of the problem had clarified Dr. Mackay's views on it, he said. There was only one ultimate cure, and that was prohibition. He had thought with a great religious organ in Great Britain, the "British Weekly," that something less than prohibition would solve the problem, but they had both changed their minds.

"I thought if the stronger liquor were prohibited, the remedy would be effected, but I found, on investigation, that the delinquency on the Clyde, where the most strong liquor was consumed, was less than it was in the south, where milder beverages were drunk in preponderance. I need not go into this subject in its relation to crime. That is well known to

you, but it will be enough if I quote the late Lord Alverstone, who, after forty years at the bar, ten of which had been spent on the bench, affirmed that 90 per cent. of all crime was due to intoxicating liquor. After the San Francisco disaster, no liquors were sold in the city, and though thousands were living together in all sorts of conditions, there was no crime amongst them. Now, on the first Monday after the opening of the saloons, 74 crimes were recorded, and on the following Monday 113, and special police were appointed to protect the populace. The social evil, also, as it is called, owes its success to drink. Half of the evil, at least, would disappear if we did away with strong drink."

Higher Political Conscience

"We need a type of higher political conscience," continued the speaker. "No one can be satisfied with the present level we have reached. I sympathize heartily with the men who have to administer the laws in the great danger from which they suffer of being controlled, more than they should be, by the vested interests. The greatest political factor in Detroit in which city I lived for four years, was the corner saloon, and it was not an unmitigated evil either. It was the meeting place of all kinds of men and the owner wielded powerful political influence. The United States have seen the necessity for high political ideals and the elimination of the saloon."

"If we want our political leaders to excel we must free them. We must give prohibition a higher place in our thoughts and we must seek not only national integrity but national efficiency also. The child, the man and the nation must be in position to make the most of their opportunities. Efficiency is immensely weakened by even a temperate indulgence in strong drink. Sir Frederick Treves, who was present at the march to Lady Smith, said that out of 30,000 men who took part in that march it was not the small man or the thin man or the weak man who fell out, but the man who drank. Employers should see to it that even the man who drank mildly should not be encouraged because of the temptation he himself constituted to the young abstainer."

"We are going to come into contact and competition with the immense numbers of the yellow races of the Orient who are as rule abstainers, and it behooves us to see that our faculties are not impaired with strong drink and that we have the maximum efficiency of mind and body. We must leave drink with its warping effect on the whole body, and the mind entirely alone. Five million five hundred thousand dollars has been added to the savings accounts of Russia since the elimination of vodka. There is a feeling in some quarters that interfering with the drink business will cause a loss in business."

The town of Ripley, Ontario, had prohibition and when a neighboring town wished to adopt it they first sent two circulars into Ripley asking for signatures. The first read: "I believe prohibition has not injured the business of the town, and the other, 'I believe that prohibition has injured the business of the city.' Every man in Ripley signed the former except one man—the undertaker."

Fit to Rule.

"The sovereign people are to rule in the days to come but they shall rule only so long as they are fit to rule, and while they are born under conditions that make for the transmission of hereditary tendencies to drink, born the offspring of intemperate parents, it may be that they are not qualified to become rulers. The state that makes it possible to injure helpless children is not a true one. We are not all strong people, and it puts an unnecessary strain on the helpless when it permits licenses, which is something it should not do. Unless the hold drink has on Great Britain is broken, Great Britain will go the way of the old empires of the past and she will deserve it. The civilization of the future must be essentially Christian, and if it is going to be that it is not going to permit such an evil."

Mr. W. A. Cantelon said that liquor was a force of destruction and should be destroyed.

Cut this out, sign it, and get your friends to sign it, and return it to the Call.
TO THE WESTERN CALL:
 Please enroll my name as a member of the Property Owners' League, and proceed with the organization as speedily as possible.

Signature	Residence	Occupation

and his name is now inscribed upon the roll of honor. There were many who had sons on the firing line but there need be no fear; there would be no broken hearts but the soul would be sustained by the thought that they were fighting for truth and righteousness. "Arise for the glory of the Lord is upon thee." These words were applicable to the great Empire to which all Britishers belonged. Blood was shed that we might be free, but glorious as our history had been in the past it is but as the day spring to our history of the future."

With the Union Jack in his hand, Mr. Goard pointed out the blood-red cross of St. George, the cross of St. Andrew and of St. Patrick and declared that there was nothing in the dear old emblem which they all loved, but the cross. It was the blood of "Our Lord Jesus Christ" which cleanses from all sin" which gave the color at the beginning and it was the blood of the Empire which had made it sacred in every generation.

The speaker predicted a new life after the war. The world would never return to old conditions. "Society would be reconstructed and we would pass out of the old into the new and God will rule the nations in righteousness. God was using the British Empire for this very thing by giving it a commission to proclaim liberty to the world. Though Britain the world was being blessed, and God would lead the British hosts to a consummation of that peace which is the peace of Britain and of God to all the world."

There is not a man but who in his heart feels that if the Empire demands he is prepared to give his life. "Go fight the battle of humanity; go fight the battle of the Lord."

Mr. John T. Stevens presided. Since August 26th last, Mr. Stevens has conducted Sunday services on behalf of our soldiers, sailors and the Empire. They are now held every evening at 8.00 o'clock in the Dominion theater, Granville Street, and all interested in the welfare of the Empire are invited to attend. A citizens' prayer meeting for the same object is also conducted by Mr. Stevens at 4.30 p.m. o'clock except Saturday, in room 117 Empire building, Hastings and Seymour streets.

EMPIRE DAY FEATURES AT BROADWAY THEATRE

Empire Lay will be a day of special features at the Broadway. Manager Gow has booked a classy program and the show will run from 2 to 5 o'clock.

The famous favorite, Charlie Chaplin will appear in his latest feature "In the Park." A two reel Biograph entitled "His Romany Wife" provides the leading dramatic portion of the program. This picture features Alan Hale and Louise Vale, the underlying theme being the mismatching of the two. Tom Mix appears in a Western Drama, the "Outlaw's Bride," which supplies some thrills that will remain with the audience the balance of the day.

Wanted—A Chaperone is a Nestor comedy that has received much publicity. The Nestor favorites Eddie Lyons, Victoria Forde and Lee Moran are positive proof that it will be good. "The Master Rogues of Europe" is a drama depicting intrigues abroad. The underworld of Europe has been the theme of countless thrilling stories. Every picture in this drama is of thrilling interest. The usual weekly drawing will be held on Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock. Four prizes will be given.

"The Black Bor," the serial now running, will appear Friday and Saturday. The third episode features a number of scientific devices which are interesting throughout. "Father Was Neutral," with Billy Ritchie and Pathe's British Gazette, are included in the week-end bill.

A Syrian journal publishes some interesting details of the industrial development of Jerusalem, which, according to this paper, will, before long, be one of the most up-to-date and comfortable towns in the near East. A large number of companies, financed by European capital, have, it is stated, recently been applying for concessions with a view to organizing the public services on a modern basis. An English company which is erecting a large power station will soon supply electric current all over the city. Even the sacred hill itself will, before long, be lighted with electricity.

LARGE AUDIENCE HONORS LUSITANIA DEAD

At the memorial service held last Sunday evening in Loew's theatre to honor those who went down with the sinking of the Lusitania so large an audience assembled that many hundreds were turned away from lack of room. A stirring and touching address was delivered by Mr. W. P. Goard. Prof. Odium read the scriptural lesson and Rev. George Murray offered prayer. The band of the 11th regiment Irish Fusiliers of Canada under the leadership of Mr. C. F. Ward, rendered several selections most effectively, and the following artists took part: Madam Edyth Mardon, Miss Louise Berb, Miss Marjorie Stevens, Mr. A. E. Dingman, Bandsman C. Tossell.

Mr. Goard, in the course of his remarks said: "The important part of this service is our presence here to show our sympathy and to show that our hearts are moved for those who have fallen on the field of battle and for those who were murdered in the sinking of the Lusitania." There are no words in any language that could set forth in adequate terms the heinousness of the crime that sent hundreds of our countrymen and citizens of a neighboring country to a watery grave. But the fact speaks for itself louder than words and carries with it a significance that will roll down through the centuries yet to come, he said. There are bloody conflicts on the far flung battle line and on the seas but they are at least fought when the participants are prepared and according to the accepted rules of warfare, but there is no conflict on the battle front or on the wave that touches the scope of the dastardly outrage that sent 1,500 men, women and babes to their deaths. "Piracy, was not a new thing on the high seas. The deeds of the pirates of the Spanish Main were read and remembered by men and boys, but there never was a case when a pirate who hoisted the black flag with the skull and crossbones was captured but received short shift and the yardarm. It was death with out remedy for them. But it has come to our day at this, the beginning of the twentieth century, this age of enlightenment, of civilization and Christian influence, for an organized government of a country which claims to be first in culture, science, higher education, civilization and power, to unfurl the black flag and perpetrate the most horrid act of piracy the world has ever seen. It was necessary to know that the nation which has broken away from honor and humanity had sealed its own death warrant and had committed suicide as a nation. This very act, the sinking of the Lusitania, had brought about a crisis in the conflict. It settled the final outcome of the war as far as human agency and the human mind was concerned. From all the neutral countries had gone up a cry of horror and the nation responsible for the outrage would be smitten and ground into the dust.

The agony of the conflict had struck Vancouver. At least two persons he had known, Chaplain Beatty, who had lost his wife and child in the sinking of the Lusitania had felt it his duty to don the uniform and enter the trenches to help overthrow the enemy. Mrs. Beatty had determined to bear her share in the red cross hospitals while her husband accompanied the boys in the trenches. This brave woman had written from New York previous to sailing stating that "whether they lived or whether they died it did not matter as their lives were devoted to the cause." His honored friend Prof. Odium, who was on the platform, had already given a son for the cause



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DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS done no more than kill a few innocent civilians and destroy some buildings. The part played by the airships has been that of scouts. They have done excellent service on both sides in watching the movements of troops, and enabling the artillery to do accurate work at long range. And it has been conclusively proved that aeroplanes close enough to the earth to be of real service are by no means difficult marks, either for infantry fire or that of the special "balloon guns."

In spite of all the predictions which have been made within the last few years, the aerial side of the present war is really of minor importance. Dirigible balloons and aeroplanes have not yet been perfected to such a degree that they are deadly engines of offence and defence. There have been spectacular duels in the air between the air craft of different nations, German Zeppelins have dropped bombs on Paris and some of the cities of Belgium. But these bombs have

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From "The Old-Timer" Edited by Felix Henne



DAVID DOUGLAS

THE Royal Horticultural Society of London has just published a volume which is of great interest to the Pacific Northwest. The book is entitled "Journal Kept by David Douglas During His Travels in North America, 1823-1827, together with a particular description of thirty-three species of American oaks and eighteen species of pines, with appendices containing a list of the plants introduced by Douglas and an account of his death in 1834."

Douglas was the botanist after whom the most important timber tree in the Pacific Northwest, Douglas or red fir, is named. The portion of the volume under notice of most interest to students of the northwest is that part of the verbatim journal kept by Douglas during his first trip to western America from the time he reached the mouth of the Columbia river, April 7, 1825, until he sailed from Hudson Bay, September 15, 1827.

During this period Douglas made botanical explorations from his headquarters at Fort Vancouver as far south as the Rogue river mountains in Oregon; northward to Gray's harbor and to the head of Puget Sound; in the interior all along the Columbia river to Kettle Falls; the region between Spokane and the present site of Lewiston, Idaho; the Craig mountains; the Blue mountains about the source of the Walla Walla river, and finally across the continent by way of the Upper Columbia river and down the Athabasca and Saskatchewan rivers to Lake Winnipeg and thence to Hudson Bay.

The only account of these explorations previously published is a condensed narrative by Douglas published after his death by Sir William J. Hooker. This condensed narrative is re-published in the present volume. The original is in Douglas' own handwriting and was apparently written by him after his return to London in 1827.

Douglas was for a time greatly lionized after his return to London.

From the standpoint of the historian, the journal is interesting and illuminating from the side lights which it throws on the men who were the most active agents of the Hudson Bay Company in the Northwest and on methods used in their commercial operations; to the botanist the detailed narrative will help clear up many of the mooted points concerning the exact locality where Douglas found each of his new plants. Several of these plants, strange to say, have never since been found.

The publication of Douglas' journal unabridged is largely owing to the effort of Prof. C. V. Piper, of the department of agriculture, formerly of Seattle, who consulted the original manuscripts in London, and finding them greatly different from the abridged accounts already published, urged upon the Royal Horticultural Society

the desirability of printing them complete. Not only has the society done this, but they have also included a number of other papers by Douglas never before published.

Through the courtesy of the director of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, the provincial archivist (Victoria), Mr. E. O. S. Schofield, some time ago obtained copies of twenty-eight letters written by David Douglas, to Sir William Hooker, and dealing with an excursion made by the botanist to the Oregon territory and the Sandwich Islands.

CAPTAIN COOK AT NOOTKA

Judge Howay in Lecture Points Out How Capt. Cook's Warships Were Treated as Neutral During War With French.

THE year of Captain Cook's death France and England were at war, but France showed a splendid spirit of chivalry by establishing the neutrality of Cook's vessels, enjoining her warships to treat them as friends, considering the vale to all nations of the recent discoveries of Captain Cook, a circumstance that makes one's heart thrill with pride when one remembers that such a noble enemy is our friend to-day.

Thus did Judge Howay pay tribute recently in the course of his lecture, "Captain Cook at Nootka Sound in 1778," given in the Museum under the auspices of the Art, Historical and Scientific Society, to the action of those of our Allies who hail from "the chosen home of chivalry—the garden of romance."

Cape Flattery

How few of us know why it was that Cook named the Cape, Cape Flattery; it was because its appearance flattered him that he would find a harbour behind it. Curiously enough the great discoverer not only did not discover the Straits of Juan de Fuca, but went on record as stating in writing that there was not the least probability of any such straits being there. It was when Judge Howay had piloted his hero—for such he showed him to be, both as explorer and man—with his vessels Discovery and Resolution, to Nootka Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island in that year, 1778, that the lecture became specially interesting. He told of quite a number of the companions of Captain Cook, who became famous later, the least among them then (only a midshipman) but the greatest later, being Captain Vancouver. He told how the Chiefs Maquinna, and Nanaina, who, with their Indians had never seen a ship before, went out in their canoes to meet Captain Cook and his men, the ship seeming to them like three sticks erected upon a floating island and with blankets upon them.

Cook Beat the Spaniards

"They were thieves in the strictest sense of the word in that they stole nothing that they had no use for, but everything that they had a use for," wrote Capt. Cook of the natives of Nootka. This was certainly not flattering. Later the discoverer tells of the excellent terms upon which he and his men lived with the Indians for upwards of a month and of the hearty invitation they received from them to return. "These Indians have the most confirmed ideas of ownership of any people I have been among," wrote the captain. "They even wanted us to pay for our wood and water." After describing very entertainingly the appearance and habits of the Nootka Indians of that day and their dwellings, Judge Howay devoted some time and made several quotations to prove a very important historical point—that Capt. Cook and his party were actually the first to

land at Nootka. The Spaniards make this claim for a party of their explorers four years before. The lecturer showed from internal evidence—that of the diary of one member of the equally adventurous and plucky Spanish party—that this could not have been so.

Not Cannibals

Incidentally Judge Howay refuted Captain Cook's statement that these Indians were cannibals and showed how it was that the discoverer got this erroneous impression and then paid a tribute to him as the founder of Greater Britain, the father of British hydrography and the man whom the sailor of to-day has to thank for improved conditions, the inaugurator of new principles of hygiene on ship-board.

The lecture was—most appropriately—delivered in the museum, the lecturer's large and appreciative audience scattered amongst the exhibits, many of these being Indian relics which—as in the case of the Campbell-Johnston collection, where the full dress of the Nootka Indians is shown—the lecturer referred to in order to illustrate his points.

OLD TIME ORATORY

Forensic oratory out in this west is now quiet and dignified—sometimes. There was a time, however, when it harmonized with the "wild and woolly west."

The following oration was delivered by one of the legal profession, who would seem to have an aversion to capital punishment:—"May it please your lordship, and gentlemen of the jury,—The case is as clear as ice, and sharp to the point as 'no' from your sweetheart. The Scripture saith, 'Thou shalt not kill'; now, if you hang my client, you transgress the command as slyk as grease, and as plump as a goose-egg in a loafer's face. Gentlemen, murder is murder, whether committed by twelve jurymen or by an humble individual like my client. Gentlemen, I do not deny the fact of my client having killed a man, but is that any reason why you should do so? No such thing, gentlemen. You may bring the prisoner in 'guilty'; the hangman may do his duty, but will that exonerate you? No such thing. In that case you will all be murderers. Who among you is prepared for the brand of Cain to be stamped upon his brow to-day? Gentlemen, I will pledge by word, not one of you has a knife or a gun in his pocket. No, gentlemen, your pockets are odoriferous with the perfumes of cigars and plug tobacco. You can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience; but hang my unfortunate client, and the bugs of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of your animal tissues until the spinal vertebrae of your anatomical construction is turned into a car track for the grim and gory goblins of despair. Gentlemen, beware of committing murder!—beware, I say, of meddling with the eternal prerogative!—beware, I say. Gentlemen, I abjure you by the manumitted ghost of temporal sanctity to do no murder!—I abjure you by the name of woman, the mainspring of the ticking timepieces of time's theoretical transmigration, to do do murder!

And, lastly, gentlemen, if you ever expect to wear long-tailed coats—if you ever expect dogs not to bark at you—if you ever expect to wear boots made of the hide of the Rocky Mountain goat—and, to sum up all, if you ever expect to be anything but a set of sneaking, loafing, rascally, cut-throated, braided, small ends of humanity, pared down to indistinctibility, acquit my client, and save your country!"

The prisoner was acquitted.

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SPORTING COMMENT

Vancouver and Seattle are busy with their first series of the season this year on the local grounds this week, and so far the honors are about even. The beavers are running in hard luck just now, two of their players, Moore and Cheek being out of the game with injuries. Moore wrenched his knee in Spokane last week, while Cheek is also up against it. Bob Brown is filling in here and there wherever he is required. The Beavers have run off almost four weeks of continuous ball on the local grounds, and it goes with out saying that they will make the best of their opportunity to get a strangle hold on the top run of the championship ladder during these weeks. The Beavers always play good ball at home, are conceded to be the best road team in the league, and consequently the fans are looking for a splendid series here.

The great Newy Lalonde has signed on with the Montreal Nationals for the coming season, and coast fans will not see him in action again on the green sward. Lalonde recently settled down to domestic life in the eastern metropolis, and it is perfectly natural that he should desire to play there. Newy is only good for a season or two more in lacrosse, and he is wise in getting all he can when the shekels are coming his way. That he will be missed out here goes without saying. He is undoubtedly a great player and his close-in tactics on the Westminster goal caused Bun Clarke many an anxious moment, and it is probable the latter will hail the announcement from the east.

Con Jones has received definite word from Billy Fitzgerald that he will be along some time in June to lineup with the Vancouverians in the coast league. Fitzgerald has the ability to bore in and get goals, a splendid asset to a lacrosse player these days, and will be a tower of strength to the Vancouver home. The selec-

tion for the positions will be a hard one. Donihee, Roberts and Fitzgerald are all slated for a place, while the other two players will be picked from Bones Allan, Crookall, Davis, Peacock and Byrnjofsen of Victoria, and there promises to be a merry scramble for the positions for the holiday game in New Westminster. Reports from the Minto Cup camp are to the effect that the machine is running smoothly again, and the red shirts look for another win over the Vancouverians. It is just possible, however, that some of the champions are due for a slump, and if this proves to be the case, the young players on the Vancouver team can be depended on to put up a great game in the hope of capturing the Minto cup from the Fraser and putting it alongside of the Stanley cup which is already here.

"Vancouver, hockey champions of the world," is the proud inscription on the pennant flying from the flag pole of the arena rink. Manager Patrick is quite cheery over the hunting, and will shortly display the Stanley Cup in one of the large downtown windows for the benefit of the admiring fans. The Stanley cup is a very old hockey emblem and it has been the cause of much anxiety among sporting men for many years.

Lacrosse was ushered in for the season at Athletic Park on Saturday last when the V. A. C. amateurs got away with a decisive win over the New Westminster lads. The score was 3-1, and just about represents the play. The champions had the edge on the visitors all the way and the latter were lucky to keep from being whitewashed. The locals missed some good chances, and the Westminster goal had some close shaves. This win gives the cup holders the jump on the other teams, but it is rather early for championship predictions. The Westminster team will no doubt improve very much in the next

few days, and their game with Victoria in the capital on the 24th is likely to set them going in good shape for the season. Dad Turnbull, the veteran player, is coaching the New Westminster amateurs and he can be depended on to make a team of them before the season is far advanced, while there is likely to be some surprises from the Victoria end of the line.

Len Turnbull is likely to be an absentee from the Westminster team again this season. He has not as yet turned out to practice, and the chances are not rosy for his appearance in the first game. Turnbull played in Toronto last year and it is just probable that he was spoiled by the salary proposition down there. This year in the coast league it is a case of "divvy" up among the players who can make the team, and it is possible that it does not look good to him. At any rate he is one of the best outside home men in the game, and it would be a pity to see the Minto cup leave the banks of the Fraser all on account of his absence from the team.

THE VACANT BANKS

On the road from Tipperary
There's a place that's vacant still,
There's a rifle laying silent,
There's a uniform to fill.
True, at home they'll hate to lose you,
But the march will soon begin
On the road from Tipperary,
With the Army to Berlin.

In the Morris Chairs of Clabland,
Are you there content to stay
While the others guard your honour?
While the Germans boast 'The Day'
For your King and Country need you,
And we want to count you in,
On the road from Tipperary,
With the Army to Berlin.

Have you seen the lonely crosses;
Boys who'll never more come home?
Will you idle while they're calling?
Will you leave them there alone?
For they're calling, calling, calling,
And they want to hear you sing,
On the road from Tipperary,
With the Army to Berlin.

When from Mons they fought each
footstep,
When their lips with pain were dumb
'Twas the hope which held the trenches
Never doubting you would come
Through the frozen hell of winter,
'Midst the shrapnel's racking din,
They have waited, never fearing
You would join them to Berlin.

On the road from Tipperary
There's a crimson debt to pay,
There's a land of awful darkness,
Patient faces, tired and grey.
Sobbing women, ruined girlhood
Strew the trail of Cultured Sin
Can't you hear their call for vengeance?
Won't you join us to Berlin?

On the road from Tipperary
Sleep the boys whose day is done,
Don't you hear the voices calling
To complete their work begun?
There are ghostly figures beck'ning,
There are victories yet to win,
On the road from Tipperary,
With the Army to Berlin.

On the road from Tipperary,
When the boys come home at last,
Won't you wish that you had listened
Ere old England's call had passed?
But the gate of manhood's open,
You, your part, can still begin,
On the road from Tipperary,
With the Army to Berlin.

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NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

Notice is hereby given that the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners have deposited with the Minister of Public Works for the Dominion of Canada, as required by Section 7, Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada plans and descriptions of a bulkhead and fill to be built and constructed in False Creek, Vancouver, B. C., and that duplicates of said plan and description have been deposited with the Registrar of Deeds at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C.

And take notice that at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners will apply to the Governor-in-Council of the Dominion of Canada for approval of said plans and for permission to build and construct said bulkhead and fill.

The description by metes and bounds of the site of said bulkheads and fill is as follows:

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and land covered with water, situate, lying and being in the Province of British Columbia, in the District of New Westminster, in the City of Vancouver, and being composed of a portion of the bed of False Creek, in the public harbour of Vancouver, and generally known as the Granville Street Mud Flats; and which may be more particularly known and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point on the centre line of the new Granville Street Bridge, said point being two hundred (200) feet distant from the centre of the swing span, measured south thirty-eight degrees fifty minutes west (S. 38 deg. 50 min. W.) along said centre line of bridge; thence south forty-one degrees east (S. 41 deg. 00 min. E.) one thousand and forty (1040) feet more or less to the point of intersection with a line drawn parallel to and seven hundred and forty-nine and one-tenth (749.1) feet distant from the west boundary of Birch Street, measured easterly at right angles thereto; thence south along said parallel line, four hundred and seventy-six (476.0) feet more or less to the point of intersection with a line drawn parallel to and two hundred feet distant from the headline between Spruce and Birch Streets, approved by the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners on April 22nd, 1914, said distance being measured north at right angles thereto; thence west six hundred and ninety-six and five-tenths (696.5) feet more or less; thence north sixty degrees thirty-one minutes west (N. 60 deg. 31 min. W.) five hundred and sixty-four and two-tenths (564.2) feet more or less; thence north forty-one degrees thirty-two minutes west (41 deg. 32 min. W.) four hundred and nine and one-tenth (409.1) feet more or less; thence north twenty-seven degrees eighteen minutes west (N. 27 deg. 18 min. W.) five hundred and twenty-two and two-tenths (522.2) feet, the last four above described courses being all ways parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant from the headline between Spruce Street and First Ave. approved by the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners on April 22nd, 1914, the said distance being measured at right angles thereto; thence north twelve degrees two minutes east (N. 12 deg. 02 min. E.) five hundred and seventy (570) feet; thence north fifty degrees twenty-nine minutes east (N. 50 deg. 29 min. E.) one hundred and ninety and four-tenths (190.4) feet, thence north eighty-seven degrees east (N. 87 deg. 00 min. E.) three hundred and thirty-one (331.0) feet more or less to the point of intersection with the first above described course produced north forty-one degrees west (N. 41 deg. 00 min. W.) thence south forty-one degrees east (S. 41 deg. 00 min. E.) along the said first described course produced six hundred and forty (640) feet more or less to the point of beginning; containing an area of forty-one and eight-tenths (41.8) acres, more or less, as shown on plans referred to.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 28th day of April, A.D., 1915.
W. D. HARVIE,
Secretary.

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Our Motto
Our Business has been built up by merit alone
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Heating Engineers.
1098 Homer St. Sey. 661

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Office and Store Fixture Manufacturers
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Painting, Paperhanging and Kalsomining
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It's so good that thousands of good housewives daily shift the burden of baking Bread on our shoulders. Home made on a big scale. That's 4X.
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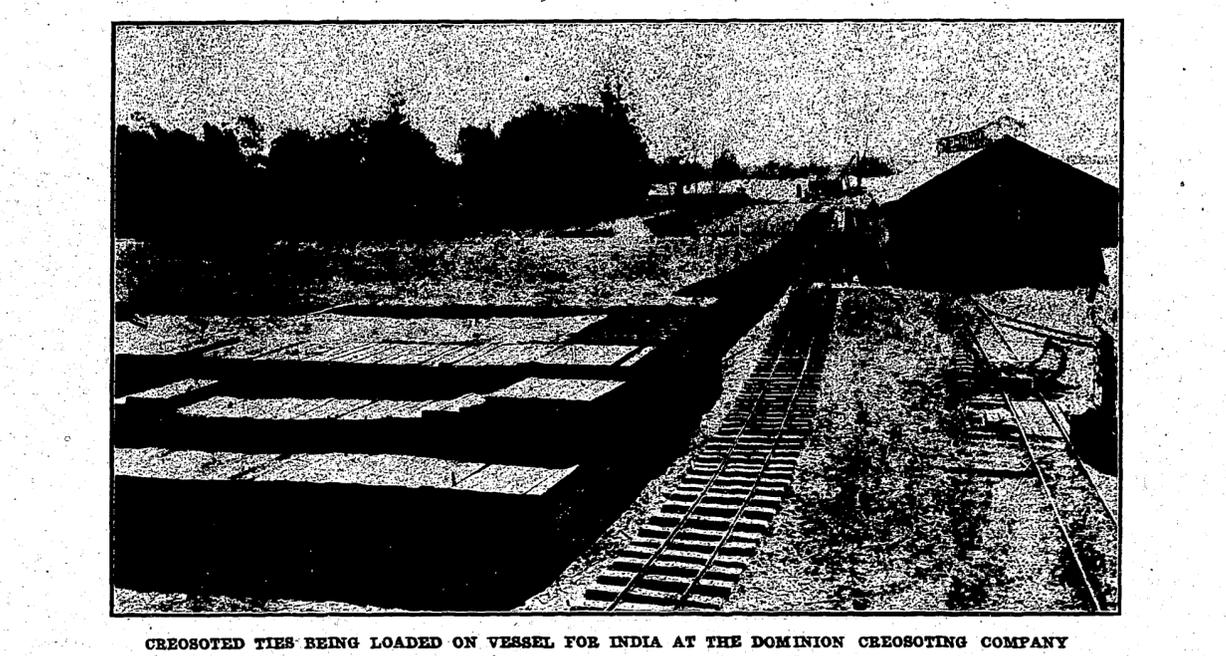
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The Health-Giving Natural Mineral Water
Refuse Substitutes.
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Now is the Time to Buy **GARDEN HOSE**
We have a special Sale of Hose on now.
Regular \$5.50 for - \$4.75
Regular \$5.00 for - \$4.00
This Hose is 50 feet long complete with couplings and nozzle. Phone us your order. We make prompt delivery.
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The Mt. Pleasant Hardware
Phone Fair. 447 2337 Main Street

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.
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Head Office, 710 Dominion Bldg., 207 Hastings St. W. Phone, Sey. 5556
Store, 2410 Granville St., Phone, Bay. 1928
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CREOSOTED TIES BEING LOADED ON VESSEL FOR INDIA AT THE DOMINION CREOSOTING COMPANY

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

B. C. Hilliam and his 1915 Follies have gone on a tour of the interior of the province their objective points being the Crow's Nest and Okanagan districts.

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E. intend holding a basket picnic to Hollyburn on the 24th of May, and extend a cordial invitation to all their friends and all others who desire to go to meet at the Hollyburn wharf at 10 o'clock in the morning.

MT. PLEASANT Y.P.S.C.E.

A very interesting union meeting of the Junior, Intermediate and Senior C. E. Societies of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church was held in the school room Monday evening, May 17th.

The topic, "Why I Believe in Christian Endeavor," was very ably taken by the various presidents.

Monday next is Victoria Day, and a large number will go to Victoria to join in the festivities there. Victorians make the 24th an annual festival, and there is abundant of good times there each year. New Westminster will be the objective point of a large number of lacrosse followers, for it is the opening of the season in professional lacrosse. For those who stay at home tango tickets will prove a boon, and the park and other places of pleasure and outdoor enjoyment will have their full quota of followers.

Vancouver did herself proud last Saturday by contributing over \$10,000 towards the Red Cross Fund. This is a most notable achievement and will go down in history as a monument to the spirit of the citizens in relation to Red Cross work. We

hope the boys in the trenches will hear of the contribution and will realize that Canada and especially Vancouver is behind them to the last ounce of strength and last copper of finance. This is the way to keep the flag flying. Those in charge of the work are deserving of unstinted praise for their efforts, and we can truly say, Well done, Vancouver.

CITIZENS PATRIOTIC MEETINGS

These meetings are conducted by Mr. John T. Stevens each Sunday in the Dominion theatre, commencing at 8 p.m. The usual excellent program has been arranged and will include organ recital at 7.30 to 8 o'clock; an address on "War Lessons to Date," by Mr. Geo. H. Morien, editor of the North Shore Press; solo, by Miss Bateman; solo and duet by Mr. W. MacFarlane MacGregor and Mr. S. MacPherson; solo, by Mr. Holloway, and bright, cheerful hymns. Everybody cordially invited. Doors open at 7.15. Admission free. Collection. Come early if you wish to secure a seat. We had to turn hundreds away last Sunday night.

A tri-weekly service between Prince Rupert and Edmonton will be inaugurated on June 1st by the Grand Trunk Pacific. The steamers Prince Rupert and Prince George will also ply three times a week between Vancouver and the Northern terminus during the summer season.

The Prince Albert, of the G.T.P. fleet, will shortly leave for the south to engage in the summer trade between San Francisco and Mexico. The boat recently went through an overhauling process at the Wallace Shipyards, North Vancouver.

N. W. LEAGUE STANDING

Yesterday's Scores			
Vancouver 7,	Seattle 5.		
Aberdeen 1,	Victoria 0.		
Spokane 2,	Tacoma 1.		
Standing of Clubs			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Victoria	15	10	.600
Vancouver	16	12	.571
Tacoma	16	12	.571
Spokane	15	13	.536
Aberdeen	11	18	.379
Seattle	10	19	.345

Roberts and Donihoe are due to arrive any day on the coast and will likely be in the lineup in New Westminster on Monday. Donihoe is a stranger in these parts, but Roberts played with the M.A.A. team of Montreal a few years ago in quest of the cup. Roberts is a small aggressive player, but we doubt his ability to be very effective against such men as Howard, Marshall, etc.

THE DISLOYAL ROOSTER

A British soldier in Belgium was one morning wending his way to camp with a rooster in his arms, when he was stooped by the colonel to know if he had been stealing chickens. "No, colonel," was the reply "I saw the old fellow sitting on the wall and I ordered him to crow for England, and he wouldn't, so I just took him prisoner."

The Dominion Parks Branch has recently issued three publications which are noteworthy on account of the attractive form in which they are printed and the interesting matter they contain. They are: "Classified Guide to Fish and Their Habitat, Rocky Mountains Park"; "The Nakimu Caves"; and "Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks."

The Fish Guide is written for the sportsman and naturalist rather than the scientist. It is a compilation of first-hand information for anglers by one who has fished in all principal waters of the park. It takes up each locality, describes the best means of reaching it, the different varieties of fish which can be secured, and the best bait to use. The game fish of the Rockies includes five species of trout, one of which—the Lake Minnewanka trout—has been known to run as high as 40 lbs. The Grayling, the Dolly Varden and the Cut Throat trout are found in many of the lakes and streams of the Park and a fish hatchery has recently been established at Banff for the purpose of re-stocking those which have become depleted.

The second pamphlet gives an interesting account of the formation, character and discovery of the famous Nakimu Caves near Glacier, B. C. These interesting natural curiosities are supposed to be about 40,000 years old and consist of a series of underground chambers, some of them fifty feet high and more than two hundred feet long, hollowed out partly by erosion and partly by volcanic action, and opening into each other at different levels. The walls of the caves are covered with strange fluorescent limestone formations and they reverberate to the roar of underground torrents. The different chambers have been given names suggestive of their character: "The Pit," "The Marble Way," "The Ballroom," "The Art Gallery," "The Bridal Chamber," etc., and when they are lit with electricity and proper guards and handrails have been placed on the stairs and platforms, they should be among the most interesting sights in the Rockies for tourists.

"Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks" is by Dr. A. P. Coleman, Professor of Geology in the University of Toronto, and bears on the cover and attractive reproduction in color of a sketch of Mt. Ball, one of the picturesque peaks near the divide. Dr. Coleman is a scientist with the imagination of a poet and he has written the story of the formation and work of the Canadian glaciers with all his well known literary charm. The pamphlet should prove not only a great help to the student of glacial phenomena who visits the Parks but it should inspire many Canadians with a desire to see the wonderful mountain scenery of their own country for themselves, "to put on," as Dr. Coleman says, "Warm, strong clothes and hobnailed shoes and to fill one's lungs with mountain air in a scramble up to the snowfields to see how the glacial machinery works."

The pamphlets may be obtained upon application to the Dominion Parks Branch, Ottawa, without charge.

WAR UNDER THE SEA

When the British armoured cruisers, Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy were all sunk within the space of about an hour by one German submarine, the world was given a startling demonstration of the possibilities of this type of war vessel. They have been now made of such a size as to be able to have played such an important part as to give considerable justification to Admiral Sir Percy Scott's prediction that when submarines have been fully developed they will entirely displace the great dreadnaughts that from the principal fighting strength of the navies of the present time.

Next to this first decisive blow struck by the German submarines, the most striking underwater attack up to the present stage of the war was that of the British submarine "B-11," which stole past five cordons of mines laid to block the Dardanelles, torpedoed and sunk the Turkish battleship Messudieh, lying at anchor at Tchanak Kelessi, and then worked its way back to safety after being under water continuously for nine hours. In December the British made a combined sea and air attack on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, which not only demonstrated the fighting qualities of the submarine but its value for scouting purposes as well. It is now reported on good authority that the reason this attack could be carried out without disaster to the attacking party was that the mine defences designed to protect the naval base had been thoroughly explored in advance by British submarines.

During the five years preceding the war, submarine fighting craft had been developed to a high state of efficiency. Among the new vessels, submersibles had almost entirely superseded the original type that bore the name of submarine. For understanding the character of the fighting craft that has come into such prominence it is necessary to distinguish between the two types of vessels. The original submarine was designed primarily to operate under water and was far from being a seaworthy craft when running on the surface. These vessels were valuable mainly for coast defence and for operations within restricted limits in connection with a fleet of warships. The submersible, while having all the under water efficiency of the submarine, is built to operate on the surface as well and is practically seaworthy as a destroyer. Such vessels are capable of making long voyages and of taking the offensive independently and not simply as auxiliaries to a fleet of warships. All the later vessels, while commonly called submarines, are in fact submersibles. The original submarines still in service are used almost exclusively for coast defence.

A convincing demonstration of the sea-going qualities of the submersible was given a short time before the war when the French boat Papin made a voyage of 1,800 miles in 14 days, travelling much of the distance under water. In this voyage the Papin started from the French port of Cherbourg, passed around the coast of Spain, through the Strait of Gibraltar and along the north coast of Africa to the port of Bizerta, in Tunis, completing the trip with only two landings. The Papin is over 170 feet in length and carries six torpedo tubes.

The leading nations, belligerents and neutrals alike, are building bigger submersibles all the time. According to reports, the Germans are building four of such size that they will be able to keep at sea for forty days without having to replenish their stocks of oil or provisions. So far as is definitely known, however, a submersible to be built for the United States will be the largest of all. This vessel is to be 260 feet long and will have a radius of action of 5,500 miles. It will be capable of making a speed of 23 miles an hour on the surface and of 12 1-2 miles an hour when submerged. A contract for the construction of this modern Nautilus was awarded recently by the Navy Department, the cost being \$1,350,000.—Popular Mechanics.

Japan has ordered all her warships in Pacific waters near the United States coast to return to home waters. Advices to this effect have been received from Tokyo at the Japanese embassy at Washington.

BROADWAY THEATRE

114 Broadway, Near Main. F. H. GOW, Mgr.

FEATURES FOR WEEK OF MAY 24

Monday and Tuesday—
Empire Day Special
 Matinee, 2 to 5; evening, 7 to 11.
 Charles Chaplin "In the Park."
 "His Romany Wife," two-reel biograph.

Wednesday and Thursday—
 "Wanted—A Chaperone," Nestor comedy;
 "The Master Rogues of Europe."
 Drawing Wednesday, 8.30 p.m.

Friday and Saturday—



"Father Was Neutral."
 Pathe's British Gazette.

A number of Manitoba banks are co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in its campaign, by setting up bulletin boards in the banks premises on which bulletins and notices from the Agricultural Department are posted.

Chile is said to be establishing a convict settlement on the island of Juan Fernandez, the famous Robinson Crusoe island.

Two of the world's tallest buildings, the Metropolitan Life Building and the Woolworth Building, of New York City, were built by nickels and dimes. The needs of to-day, supplied by the five-and-ten-cent store, and the needs of the future, assured by industrial insurance, created these great buildings.

Kingsway Market
 At 8th Avenue
 Live and Dressed Poultry, Rabbits and Pigeons.
 Potatoes, per sack 90c
 Plants of All Kinds
 G. A. SHARPE, Prop.

French Lessons
 Given by
 A Certified Parisian Teacher
 Classes forming now. New and easy Method
 25c per lesson
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 Private Lessons by Arrangement



GO to your dealer today and ask to see the various styles of Leckie Shoes.

Step into a pair and note the real comfort. Comfort and wearing qualities have always been first considerations in the manufacture of LECKIE SHOES—they are honestly built.

Then again—every penny you pay for LECKIE SHOES is kept in British Columbia to keep the wheels of industry humming—to keep payrolls going.

Why buy foreign made shoes when LECKIE SHOES are BETTER and cost no more? You'll find LECKIE SHOES the best shoe investment you ever made.



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A three-months' subscription to the Western Call will be given FREE to all customers presenting this ad. and making a purchase of 50 cents or more. This offer is good at either of our two stores.

GET YOURS NOW

We bought a bankrupt stock of Rough-House Fruit Bars, at 25 Cents on the Dollar. We've got too many, so help yourself at 2 for 5 Cents While They Last SEE THEM IN OUR WINDOW THAT NEW STORE LEE BUILDING ON BROADWAY NEAR MAIN WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW

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ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS
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519 Sixth Ave. West. Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE To the Public

To remove all doubt from the mind of the public as to the legitimacy of the sale of the Dominion Bakery, as well as to silence the slanderous insinuations of a few very interested competitors, we take great pleasure in publishing to-day a letter of approval from one of the best known lawyers and public men in the city of Vancouver—Mr. Alexander Henderson, K. C.

Re Dominion Bakery Purchase

Dear Sirs,—I have carefully examined the documents in connection with the sale, as a going concern, of the Dominion Bakery, situated at the corner of Twenty-fourth Avenue and Inverness Street, in the city of Vancouver, from William Kruck and William Schmidt to Frank Giffin and John Amos McDonald, and I hereby certify that the said documents show conclusively:

- 1st. That such sale is an absolute sale.
- 2nd. That the said Frank Giffin and John Amos McDonald are the sole owners and proprietors of the Dominion Bakery, and
- 3rd. That the said William Kruck and William Schmidt have now no interest whatever in the said Dominion Bakery.

Yours faithfully,

Alexander Henderson