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CRISIS IN B. C. PAMPHLET

IN OUR LAST TWO ISSUES we have reviewed some of the mis-statements in the Pamphlet "The Crisis in B. C." We apologize to our readers for occupying more space with this matter which seems already to have died a natural death, but having commenced, we feel it our duty to complete the task, no matter how distasteful it may be.

In this article we will invite attention, first to page 13 of this "non-partisan essay," with the heading **"Timber Resources."** Under this heading we have the following charges made against the provincial government:

"About 10,000,000 acres were grabbed by Grasping, Syndicates," and the insinuation is made that this was done through **"the subtle changes"** in the Act by the McBride Government.

Then Cotsworth, with his private grouch, is again introduced: "I (Cotsworth) was shocked to find that at the time I was advocating to Premier McBride the duty of government possession of timber * * * "Premier McBride had told **me** an half truth, which was more misleading than an untruth." This refers to the action of the government in placing a reserve on timber. Again "the government is fully conscious * * * of the falsification of information furnished in the assembly and to the public."

Then on page 16 is the following **"Government Official Shares in the Plunder."** Under this heading these "preachers of the gospel of truth" either deliberately make a false statement, or are the willing dupes of Cotsworth who knowingly and wittingly states a falsehood. They seek to give the reader the impression that "Walter Scott, mining recorder of Nakusp, B. C.," did illegally and wrongfully secure part of the public domain through the connivance of the government.To support their statement, and to give it the appearance of substantial fact, they reproduce a copy of an agreement between Mr. Scott and two men, evidently timber cruisers, whereby Mr. Scott agrees to pay cost of recording and advertising while the other parties do the work and they get half interests. Then is produced a letter from Mr. Scott to Cotsworth, offering the timber for sale. These documents are used to show that this government official had done wrong. The facts seem to be, that Cotsworth (known as a dealer in land and timber) wrote to these men to get the sale of their property, and having won their confidence, secured a written statement from them of their private affairs, then he, Cotsworth, deliberately turned traitor to his clients and falsely uses their letters and documents to try and substantiate a lie he was preparing for these political preachers.

If Scott's position had been wrong, Cotsworth, Cooke & Co's. action in thus deceiving him, would have been contemptible enough, but as it was not, then their action is too dastardly for words to express.

Cooke, Cotsworth, et al know (or they have no right to criticise any public policy) that mining recorders are established at very meagre remuneration in most out-of-the-way points for the accommodation of the prospector, and that there is nothing in their position to prevent them staking timber or land or from buying or selling land. Let Cotsworth tell us why it is a crime for Mr. Scott to hold a timber claim and no crime on his (Cotsworth's) part to stake land in his own name and in the name of children and relatives of his family? Will Mr. Cooke tell us why Mr. Scott is a "plunderer," and an "exploiter" for securing an interest in timber and he (Cooke) is a "St. Paul," a "Knox," an "Isaiah," a "Luther," while doing the same thing, practically being himself a holder of part of the public domain, under the law, it is true, just as Scott is under the law?

Did Scott make a rich haul "out of his venture in 1906?" No. for according to the documents produced in March, 1915, the title of these timber claims was still in the bank at Revelstoke for monies advanced to carry them. For his treachery in thus parading his clients' private business before the public. Cotsworth deserves to be tarred and feathered. It is a most contemptible breach of business etiquette, and is false into the bargain. These preachers of the Gospel ought to be ashamed to be a party to such chicanery.

Now, what are the facts regarding timber legislation in B. C.:

Prior to 1888 there was practically no restrictions re the public timber domain, but in that year, a royalty of 50 cents per thousand was imposed. Up to that year leases were issued at the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor. In their pamphlet these "Truth seeking preachers" say: **"Up to the year 1901 the legislation was generally such as to conserve the interests of the people."** Frankly, they have not the slightest idea what they are talking about. They would have us go back to the above recounted conditions of 1888. which they say were **"such as to conserve the interests of the people."**

The utter absurdity of this contention is shown in another paragraph of their own "essay," where they protest against the crown granting of timber, all of which was done under what they are pleased to term the period when the **"people's interests were conserved;"** that is prior to 1888, and for departing from which they call the present government "thieves, liars, etc."

In 1891 the regulations were further extended by demanding deposit of 10 cents per acre to insure manufacture within the province and leases fixed at 21 years and for 640 acres. This, mark

(Continued on Page 4)

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

THE "UNEMPLOYED" is the problem which is perplexing the local authorities, perhaps to a greater extent than any other problem. It must be confessed, however, that no real effort has yet been made to deal with it in a businesslike manner. Practically all that has been done has been to hand out charity in free meals and free beds with a half-hearted attempt to provide some "relief work," which is non-productive. No effort whatever has been made to "solve" the problem, or to provide for the future. In fact, now that ready cash is getting scarce, the statement is made that the Dominion government should look after them, and in order to force them to do so "it may be necessary to let a few men die on the street."

In the first place **this is shirking a duty which rightly belongs to the local authorities,** both civic and provincial.

If the Dominion authorities are to be called upon to administer the affairs of cities and municipalities, then they cannot prosecute their share of the war. The Dominion Government resources are being taxed to the limit to keep up our army, and to help the Empire in this hour of supreme need, and to ask them to assume the administration of local charity is to admit that our civic authorities are totally and lamentably incompetent.

What is the Dominion Government doing? They have enlisted, trained, equipped and despatched to Europe over 80,000 men. They have 50,000 more under arms, being trained in Canada. They are proceeding to add, within a few weeks, another 20,000 to these. Then it is arranged to maintain this force and renew the equipment as required. This is no small task. But that is not all. Commissions have been formed, and organizations brought into being, to supply our motherland and our allies with munitions of war of all kinds.

This would seem to be task enough for any government, but, in addition to all this "war duty," they are keeping up all large and necessary public works. In Vancouver alone, they will actually spend $3,000,000 this year. Most of this will go in labor. These works are now employing, directly several hundred men, and indirectly, give employment to hundreds more. All the material is being secured in B. C., and is produced by B. C. labor, yet it is suggested the Dominion government should administer the relief of the city.

The Great Blunder

The supreme blunder made by local authorities is that they have wasted most of the money allocated for relief by giving direct relief or on semi-useless "relief work."

We have been helping the unemployed for over eight months, and will be called upon for another year at least, yet no effort whatever has been made to evolve a comprehensive scheme of rational and productive relief. Had the money already spent been used wisely, it would now be returning to the coffers of the city and thus be available for further needs. But it is gone and there is nothing to show for it.

If we had organized properly six months ago and placed these men on some of the available vacant land within easy reach of the city, we should now have the first fruits of their labor returning to us to enrich the fund used for relief.

About a month ago a conference was held in the Board of Trade rooms, and the federal member suggested that those seeking relief, who were familiar with life on the water, should be organized into a fishing concern and their products salted, cured, or placed in cold storage to provide food for the coming winter, or to be sold. But it only provoked a weak smile from the wise ones, who will cheerfully pay 10 or 15 cents per pound for fish or meat this winter and give it away to the hungry, making paupers of them and impoverishing the city.

We offer the following suggestions:

FIRST—That a special commission be appointed to devise a definite plan of **productive relief.**

SECOND—That our vast fishery resources be utilized in supplying food.

THIRD—That all relief funds be used only as an **investment,** not given away in charity.

FOURTH—That land be secured from the provincial or Dominion governments suitable for agriculture and cleared; and next year, if necessary put in crop, such as potatoes and other vegetables or other suitable crop (this should have been done this year).

FIFTH—That such conditions be imposed as to avoid the usual mistake of providing for many undeserving persons, at the expense of highly meritorious cases.

SIXTH—That arrangements be made to supply labor from the relief gangs so employed to those who wish to hire them.

WHAT IS HOLDING UP THE ALLIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT?

THE LONG DELAY in the expected drive is somewhat alarming to the man on the street.

But the leaders seem to deem that they have matters in hand. What are they waiting for?

Munitions? Perhaps. As one officer appears to have said, we have not too few shells, but we can do with more.

Mountains of ammunition should be piled up for the great task that is ahead of us. There cannot possibly be too many shells for the guns.

But there is another side to this great conflict, namely the diplomatic side. The eastern question has been the burning question of international conflict ever since the present generation began and from before. Now that question is in process of being settled. It would have been over many years ago but for the influence of Germany. Now, Germany has surrounded herself by a ring of hostile steel, and she is being kept within that ring until this vexed question is settled.

The Turk must go. All the allies and neutrals are agreed upon that. But that is contrary to the visions of the Kaiser altogether. Therefore, he must be kept where he is until that matter is settled.

But the dividing of the territory taken from the Sultan is causing the loss of a good deal of time in this crisis, although from the ordinary diplomatic point of view the progress is rapid.

The Dardanelles question is in the air also awaiting the development of the question. Russia and Roumania have a question to settle on the matter. It appears to be within a short distance of being settled, and when it is, the allies will go to Constantinople, but probably not before.

Then Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, France and Britain will march together to that point as a centre, and the end seems to be sure for such a combination.

It is, therefore, the day of the diplomats and the day of the army is waiting on the movements of these matters.

What is nearly impossible to the allies in the Dardanelles will be easy for the allies associated with the Balkan neutrals.

TAX SALES

THE MUNICIPALITIES are saying "we would not hold tax sales if there were any other way to raise the money. This simply playing with a serious matter.

There are many ways by which this matter may be arranged and there are many cities and municipalities who take other ways than this most crude and dishonest one.

For instance, if tax sales are, in spite of all, decided upon, why sell all the property upon which taxes are in arrears, and which belongs to one ratepayer, when the sale of a fraction would and often does bring sufficient to pay all the taxes which he owes.

Again, let the municipality take over the property in default, and hold it in trust for the defaulter for a term of years, issuing first mortgage debentures against it in the meantime, bearing interest at say ten per cent. per annum. That is to say, issuing debentures against all the property so held, not necessarily against the individual piece. These debentures bearing so large a rate of interest and secured so well, the mortgage being only for the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest, should be very popular. In the meantime the right to redeem by the owner could be extended for a term of years.

Other ways will readily present themselves to the minds of the business men of the community.

The councillors are cursed with the lack of initiative, and see no way but the old and vicious one. It is a confession of want of qualification to say there is no other way than that of the dishonorable robbery of the tax sale.

A meeting to organize the Property Owners' Protective Association will be held at the Western Call office, Vancouver, on Monday, 5th July next, at 2.30 o'clock.

CIVIC FINANCES

DO THE CITIZENS REALIZE that our city is almost bankrupt and its fair name seriously threatened? Do they know that this is the case in spite of the fact that we would have been solvent if our resources had been properly handled?

For our present unhappy state we can thank Mayor Taylor and Finance Chairman Alderman McBeath, and, to a lesser degree, those aldermen who have supported them. We are asked by these men to save our credit by increasing the mortgage on the city. We are told that this year's taxes, not yet collected, are already spent, that most of the by-law money, which we are asked to vote, will be used to replace moneys wrongfully appropriated.

There are two ways of rectifying the present regrettable position. First, by placing a receiver in charge. This, we hope, can be avoided. Second, by at once removing McBeath as chairman of the finance committee, and by placing in that position an alderman in whom the citizens have confidence. The only one who seems to hold that enviable position is Ald. Crowe. Some have mentioned Ald. Byrne, but he was one of Mayor Taylor's supporters, and is partly responsible for present conditions. As for the Mayor, he should have the grace to acquiesce in any such arrangement and consent to be a figurehead for the rest of the year, especially in view of his abject failure.

If Ald. Crowe were made chairman of finance, then Ald. Mahon would, as a matter of course, fall into his position as chairman of Board of Works, this would make a strong combination.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

THAT THE RUSSIANS have been standing up under heavy odds seems to be beyond doubt.

Also that they have been cut off from sufficient supplies of arms and ammunition seems to be too certain to be doubted.

How the shortage came to pass we shall probably not know until the history of the war is written in the years to come.

Perhaps the Germans succeeded in that which seems to be their special mission, self chosen among the nations, namely, in stirring up trouble in this instance between Japan and China and thus cut off for the time the supplies from Japan.

Perhaps, also, they succeeded in that which is also their special mission, namely, to abuse the hospitality of the nations receiving them. In this instance succeeding in gaining work in the Russian ammunition factories and there spoiling the ammunition.

However these things, the fact seems to be that Russia is poorly equipped at this time while she did not seem to lack ammunition last fall. Under these circumstances, apparently, the result of careful planning, the Germans prepared to strike a crushing blow. With such a volume of artillery as had never been massed before on any battle field they drove against the Russian lines, hoping to drive through or scatter them. But they were met by that master of strategy, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the blow failed as such, and the conflict took on the nature of the fight which is sometimes waged by two pugilists, namely, a contest of agility. The Grand Duke has been using his feet instead of standing up and taking the hammering Germany had planned for him.

Again and again the guns of the Germans dragged to the front with infinite pains and expense, have been massed in position, and again and again the Grand Duke has changed the complexion of the struggle into a race which is more exhausting to the Germans under these circumstances than to the Russians.

Little question can be made as to the result if the Russians had stood firm. Flesh and blood must have gone down before the storm of shot, shell and gasses, which the Germans were anxious to let loose upon them.

But in the retreat the Russian troops are marching back to meet reinforcements and supplies and are getting nearer to their bases.

Can the nation renew the supplies of the army in time to furnish them with the necessary materials for the conflict. This is the question.

There are lines around the arena. Grand Duke Nicholas can only move in the one direction. Sooner or later he must make his stand. How will he be furnished by that time?

Again, how will the Germans be furnished by that time? Will they have expended their energy in the foot race and the drive?

Time only will answer these questions. But history will say that the Grand Duke has been great in the masterly retirement before superior forces, whatever they say of the events which are yet to come.

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MAGNA CHARTA

The seven hundredth anniversary of "Magna Charta" sent many thoughtful people to their history books, and it is good in these days to be reminded of how we won the liberties we enjoy, it will stimulate us in our heroic efforts to keep despotism at bay.

Seven hundred years ago when tyrant King John was on the throne, the Barons, who suffered from his despotism as well as did the humble people, were stimulated in their opposition to the King's abuse of power by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop. In recent years the church has seldom so "stood up" for the democracy. There was need for the church to "speak out." The state of things was intolerable. The whole administration of justice was corrupt. The decisions of the King's Courts were as arbitrary as the methods employed to enforce sentences. Free men were arrested, evicted from their homes, exiled and outlawed without even legal warrant or the semblence of a fair trial. All the machinery of government which the Norman Kings had set up and which Henry II. had developed to a creditable extent, had in the hands of John and his parasites become a mere instrument of despotic extortion to be used against anybody and everybody, from belted earl to poor ploughman, who could be fleeced by the King's servants.

John saw the tide rising against him; he saw that the barons would fight not only for the rights of their own class, but for the good of "the people," whose cause was espoused by Stephen Langton. The King after much attempt at chicanery, took refuge in Windsor Castle, where he was confronted by the whole baronage in arms.

There were many parleyisms. On June 15th, 1215, the King met the barons at Runneymede, on the banks of the Thames, and there in the presence of Archbishop Stephen Langton and "a multitude of most illustrious knights" sealed the great charter of the Liberties of England.

The real and lasting importance of this charter is due to its being a written document. For the first time the laws of Britain were down in black and white. The duties of King and people were defined. Our laws, statutes, acts of parliament, our constitution all are founded on the great charter.

Magna Charta Island, where the great charter was signed, is on the banks of the Thames close to Runnymede. Nearby there used to be an ancient nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. This building was restored and became the home of the great Harcourt family. The grand old trees yet remain and under their shade Henry VIII made love to the beautiful and unfortunate Anne Boleyn. The writer has visited the place many times, and found it a lovely spot. On the spacious green meadow a large army might assemble. It would seem that the place had been used for conference before, for Runnymede means in Saxon "the council meadows." It is probable that King Edward the Confessor went from his royal castle at Windsor to meet great assemblies at Runnymede and that other kings found the place convenient, as did those who feared a treacherous surprise by the king's forces.

King John signed the charter on June 15, 1215.

In the British museum there is an ancient charter, believed to be the very charter King John signed at Runnymede. It is part of the wonderful Cottonian collection, and it is, alas, shrivelled and mutilated by a great fire which occurred in 1731. The signature of the king is only a rude cross or "mark," for in those days nobles and kings had no education. No king before Richard II ever signed his name; he merely put his "mark" to a document written by some "learned clerk." The charter which gave Britons freedom gave them also a stimulus to education.

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LETTER FROM THE FRONT

Co. Qr. Mr. Sgt. Douglas M. Johnstone Writes About the Doings at the Front—Some Narrow Escapes.

The following extracts from the letter from Douglas M. Johnstone will be read with interest:

France, May 10, 1915.

At present we are back from the firing line at a rest camp (billeted on farms) enjoying a much needed and well earned rest after our strenuous three weeks' work around Ypres. You will have read of how our battalion helped by the 10th, made the charge in the dark, how they held the enemy back but at a terrible cost. When the full details of the charge are known the praise will be all the greater, the only regret I had is that I was not actually through the charge myself.

The attack by the enemy was in the nature of a surprise attack, and but for the splendid stand of the Third brigade and other battalions of the Canadian force, Ypres would have been in the hands of the Germans that night. The trouble began about 3 in the afternoon when the Germans began to pour in the 177-inch shells on the city, one about every minute, and the effect was appalling.

I did not take much notice of it at first, but as the shelling became heavier and nearer, with the addition of shrapnel, my assistant and I made a move, but we found it almost too late, as the road leading out of the city was being heavily shelled. We stuck it out until too huge shells burst in the field where we were bivouaced, and then we had to hurry out and leave everything behind, and we started for our company billet, a mile up the canal. At this time the terrified French and Turco soldiers were streaming down both sides of the canal bank shouting that the Germans were coming and that the gas had killed nearly all of their men. Some young gunners arrived, rdiving wildly through the crowd shouting that the troops were in full retreat. At this time a horrible sight met one's gaze. Men, women and children were madly running out of the city with what few household effects they could hurriedly gather up, half maddened French soldiers, who are not to be blamed), horses and wagons going in one direction, and ammunition wagons, guns and troops being rushed up in the other direction, all meeting in the same road, and to cap all the Germans were dropping shells and shrapnel with fine precision. The effect was terrible, women and children killed and wounded, and horses, wagons, etc., piled high, and many dead soldiers piled all along the road. I shell never forget the sight. Q. M. S. Forbes and I helped several old ladies and some children through the hedges and piloted them to the safest places we could find. We eventually made our way to our companions, who by this time were digging themselves in on both sides of the canal, so I got a rifle and dug myself in also, and distributed extra ammunition.

The 14th battalion had been thrown out in extended order on the crest of the hill in front of us, so we expected the Germans to appear at any moment. In about half an hour the battalion was ordered up nearer the front. I wanted to go, but was held back to bring up ammunition and tools and to attend to the packs which had been hurriedly thrown off. Had to go back to the city with Capt. Brown and Curley Marshall and load up the wagons. It is a wonder we are alive to tell the tale, as the shelling by this time was terrible, half the town being blown down. Where we bivouaced a large hole was made by the shelling, and I lost everything I possessed, rifle, equipment and everything. We stayed on a cross road while the boys made the charge. They were formed up and told that they were to take the woods in front, held by the enemy. The 10th were in front and were supposed to head the advance and take the trench in front of the wood, but somehow our boys went through their line, and they all charged together.

They caught quite a number of the enemy, but the cowards would not stand the bayonet fighting, they ran like sheep. It was estimated there were about six thousand of them. Our officers won the admiration of the men for their heroism. Col. Leckie and Major Godson each led a section and were very gallant offcers indeed. Only one officer if my company came out alive and that was Capt. Rae who also proved himself a trump. Our company lost all the officers. The fact that there was a lack of artillery support before the charge was made, made the work of the men more glorious. When the French were forced to retreat the big guns in that section fell into the hands of the enemy. The smaller guns were shelled out. After driving the Germans back, as they could not hold the position against such great numbers they fell back and hurriedly entrenched themselves. When daylight came they found they were under fire from two sides, but they stuck it out and later withstood shrapnel fire from the enemy.A great many were sniped while going out to tend the wounded. and many others fell while trying to get out of the trench when relief came.

I passed thousands of reinforcements, the Buffs, Yorks, Monmouths and others going up next day and they got it very hard going over the crest of the hill, but they never wavered. We went into the trenches that night with the provisions under shell and shrapnel fire.. We passed many killed and wounded and we helped a number to the first hospital. After the third night after the charge our men were brought back for a rest, got in about 6 a.m. and at 11 a.m. were sent back to St. Jean to dig in reserve trenches. I will never forget the hot time I had that night. Curley Marshall was afraid that some of his horses would get hit. I could not locate our company, they were dug in like rabbits. Finally I stuck my head in a dugout and asked why someone did not come for the rations. I nearly fell down when Capt. Rae asked me what was the matter. After this I passed the cross road near St. Julien. Some gas bombs were dropped into an old church on the opposite side of the first dressing station, which the enemy were trying to get at. I saw four ambulance autos wrecked by shells when they were full of wounded, the enemy has no respect for the red cross at all, indeed they seem anxious to locate all the hospitals within range. We ran through the gas fumes along with some Indian troops who followed. It was terrible while it lasted but nothing like what the men in the trenches got. Had to walk five miles and as we were going through a field we heard some one calling for help. I was a little doubtful at first, as I had no rifle, mine having been brought back in transit wagon by mistake, and when I finally got to the bushes I found a man belonging to the Imp. Cyclist Corps, who had been sniped, with the result that he lost the two centre fingers of his right hand. He fainted twice before I could get him some water and into the hospital. After two more days of similar excitement our boys were brought back again for a rest and that very afternoon the Germans put shells all over the field so we had to dig in again. That afternoon a draft of the 30th Can. Battalion came in to reinforce us and Jack Neville was one of the sergeants attached to my company. The next day our boys were moved out to the trenches with the French troops. The shell fire was very heavy. I had two narrow escapes while up to the trenches with the food, but as a miss is as good as a mile, there is no use saying anything about it. Our transport was under fire every evening we took provisions in. Many of the horses were hit and the wagons were riddled with holes. After being on the go for nearly eleven days without much sleep and without taking off my boots or kilt, we thought we would tuck in and get a good rest. We had not been resting an hour before the Germans got our range and poured in high explosives all over the camping grounds. At first we did not mind it, but it became too hot for us and we were obliged to move out. A hugh shell burst in camp about 30 feet from me and I was hit on the head with a huge lump of clay. I did not wait much longer, but we rapped out all we could and got out. After several days more of this performance the men were finally brought back for a rest, which did them a great deal of good.

I have not been able to locate the 7th battalion to find out C. Moodie or N. Somerville as yet. It is very hard to locate the different regiments or to find out any news of what is going on on your right or left.

George Blair arrived two days ago with a draft from the the battalion. He is o.k. and just now is in our camp.

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Everything in this part of the country, apart from the firing line, is lovely, hawthorn hedges blossoming out and wheat up about a foot. There are flowers of every description in profusion here.

A later note than the above has been received and Sergt. Johnston has seen Pte. Somerville, of the 7th, who he says, is as cheerful as ever.; The latter informed him that Sergt. Moodie, of the 7th, had been killed by shrapnel, a piece of shell striking him in the head.

The bill making unnecessary the re-election of ministers promoted in the new British cabinet having passed both the House of Commons and the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent, the ministers took their places on the front benches on June 7th.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

Our Excellent Naval Gunfire

In 1911-12 the percentage of hits to rounds fired was only 49; 1913 it increased to 52.21, and in 1914 54.775. It should be remembered that the target is enormously smaller than would be the enemy's ship, so that one can understand that if in practice, under all conditions of weather, such a percentage is attained, the results will be even better in actual war. The 4-inch breech-loader has also a percentage exceeding 50 per cent. as is also the case with the 4-7 in. quickfirer.

* * *

Miss Madge Scobell has returned to her friends in Southsea after a very exciting time in Germany. At the outbreak of war Miss Scobel was governess in the family of Herr Max Schroeder, of Berlin, having been five years in their service. On the day after the declaration of war her trunks were placed on the doorstep of the Schreoder mansion, and she was left helpless on the streets of Berlin. Through the kindness of the American ambassador a passage was secured via Switzerland and Genoa, and on the frontier she was forced to part with £78 in gold.—Portsmouth Times, Dec. 8th, 1914.

* * *

In this country and in Britain alien enemies and their families are given full liberty, and in some cases being provided with food and shelter at the expense of the taxpayer. In Germany every Britisher is interned and everything of value is confiscated.

* * *

Discouragement Is a Crime

"Probably there will be trouble for London, incendiary bombs may burn the old city."

"One cannot help being pessimistic, the British fleet are allowing thousands of tons of our shipping to disappear beneath the waters daily."

I am sorry to say I am forced to read more discouraging items from some sources than the above two extracts from newspapers.

People writing in this strain are guilty of nothing less than a crime. They discourage and frighten those who are left at home. At any rate they do no good. They harm recruiting, and certainly interfere with that spirit of confidence without which nothing is accomplished.

This crime of discouragement is committed by people who exaggerate the conditions and prospects of the war to our brave sailors and soldiers, and to the masses groaning under the heel of hard times. Some little tendency in that direction arose in me the other day. I had enjoyed the rest and quietude of a Sunday afternoon, gazing at the beautiful landscape before me. The sun was shining on the mountains and upon the blossoms around me, the birds made the trees vocal, informing me that summer was here. Nature was encouraging me with a renewed expression of her stability. I was translated for the hour above the depressing worries of the common day. The result for me, then, was recreation in the best sense, stimulus for toil and endurance—encouragement towards new endeavour.

Next day I fell upon a clever essay which set out to say that Germany already had the best of it in the war, and so to rouse the country to make fuller sacrifice of the flower of its manhood, it said that Germany seemed to be irresistible and was yet far from being at the top of her strength.

Let the thinker for the people put it that resistance of Germany in the war is in vain; that the allies need not hope to succeed; that Prussian murderous might must triumph, and feeling in the nation will be soured or chilled. On the contrary, let the chartered thinkers give the people such encouragement as the facts of the situation will justify, and the feeling will be free, buoyant, willing to do and endure, like the river-rush out into the ocean as if glad to be there.

In a long illness there is a great deal of magic in the words "I think you have passed the worst." Head winds are proper for royal sails, and the man who is inclined to discourage ought to be in jail.

Whatever deprives the individual in the many conflicts of our common life, or the nation in this desperate war, of that reasonable belief in the possibility of success is a crime of discouragement.

I do not say that we should invent "victories" such as the Germans and Turks, but the reason they do so is to encourage and not discourage.

* * *

Great commanders owe their fame largely to a certain temperamental knack of encouraging their men. Any ruler or leader guilty of the crime of discouragement misses greatness. Why did Wellington dance at Brussels before Waterloo? He meant to encourage his officers. The Kaiser, too, borrows that secret of success from the warriors he essays to imitate. Lord Kitchener merits honor, too. He has not bullied, never threatened, never depressed the feelings of the nation, his words have been few, and always spoken in an undertone of confidence and encouragement. London may be burnt, but the greater chance is that London will not be burnt, and when it is burned, or when bad news comes it is time to write or talk about it.

* * *

An Ambassador to the Vatican

We have never had an ambassador to papal Rome nor received a papal nuncio or legate in London since the time of Queen Elizabeth. But the present times are quite abnormal and I don't think we should attach too much importance from a religious standpoint to the appointment of Sir Henry Howard. The Howards have served their country in the past well. Lord Howard, of Effingham, commanded the fleet that settled the Spanish Armada. The Duke of Norfolk, who is another Howard, resigned the Postmaster Generalship and took the Sussex Yeomanry to South Africa, and is a firm opponent of Home Rule for Ireland. At any rate we want someone to watch the "little game of the Pope and William the d——d."

The pope still claims to exercise sovereign rights of the temporal kind, seeing that he keeps a little army and confers decorations (not iron crosses) and titles of nobility.

Max Lebandy, or some such name—who styled himself the "Emperor of Sahara," posed in Paris as a full-blown sovereign, but no one was a bit the worse or wiser for it—unless ultimately it was Max himself.

Queen Victoria, as we learn from her published letters, refused to recognize the pope as a sovereign of any kind whatever, seeing that she simply addressed Pio Nono in 1849 as "most eminent sir," and finished abruptly with her mere signature without even "yours truly." Bismark addressed him as "Sire" and the pope afterwards arbitrated favorably to Germany against Spain over the Caroline Islands (now in possession of the Australians).

After we read of a man named Kullmann attempting to murder Bismark an "attentat" for which Rome was held "strictly accountable" (I forget if these are Bryan's words) and the Iron Chancellor broke off diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

* * *

I spent my car fare the other day and had to walk home—to buy an "extra" which stated the British had "captured whole lines of trenches and were pushing forward—I got home with very sore feet to find in the evening edition that we had captured one trench and lost it again. No more "extras."

* * *

The "Sun" seems to imagine that Mr. H. H. Stevens is a friend of the Germans. The Germans themselves had better not imagine this, for H. H. S. is a pretty tough customer taken altogether.

* * *

The British Columbia W.J.B.
(With your pardon, I'll make an endeavour)
Is in no way connected with the W. J. B.
That's so wonderfully peaceful and clever
The W.J.B. that can patiently wait
And condone acts of murder forever
Is no more connected with W.J.B.
Than W.J.B. with the weather.

THE "CRISIS"

Moses had a grouch, that everyone can see,
And to give it vent he published, the Crisis in B. C.
But as Moses had no friends in town
He was helped by Grits of some renown.

Moses was fired in 1910
He wasn't a friend of the Preachers then.
The Moses I mean was not the "Meek"
But Moses Cotsworth, oily and sleek.

The Preachers found they were duped by Moses
And their boom in politics was not a bed of roses
They all kept out, but the Reverend Cooke
Who sticks to his Moses by hook or by Crook.

The churches suffer terrible losses
By their preachers becoming political bosses
The pamphlet contains a tissue of lies.
And his reverence lauds them up to the skies.

One of them thought he would fix us well,
He called us all "Emissaries of hell,"
But out of hell there is no redemption
So Cooke can take up a good preemption.

—John Churchman.

A new treaty between Sweden and Russia has been ratified at Petrograd. It governs the financial, commercial and industrial relations of the two countries.

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SOLILOQUIES OF THE DEVIL

I pied a galley here the other day,
Before the bloomin' paper went to press;
I picked the measly thing up right away,
And put it back together just by guess.
The make-up man he chucked it in the form;
The thing went through, O golly, what a storm!

"John Smith will sell at 20 Prospect Street,
At the bride's home on Wednesday at hign noon,
An only daughter, beautiful and sweet—
With spotted feet, and coming two next June,"
So help me, that's the way the darn thing read.
I saw it, and I nearly fell down dead.

That ain't the worst. The thing went on to say:
"Mike Dolan died last night at half-past eight;
No fire insurance carried, so they say;
Loss total, but the value was not great."
You ought to hear the widow tear and rave—
It makes me sick the way some skirts behave!

"A son was born to Dr. Richard Vose,
A glossy black, and weight a thousand flat;
His mother was by Danby, out of Rose—
With gloves to match, and wore a picture hat."
The foreman threw three fits and clawed the air;
For once he got so mad he couldn't swear.

"The Park House burned to ashes Tuesday night,
The cause, they say, was softening of the brain;
The noble firemen made a gallant fight
In satin duchess, made with fish-tail train."
Ain't that the everlasting limit? Gee!
The way the whole darn bunch jumped on to me!

The boss he had me on the carpet, too,
Gosh! He can dress a feller to the ground!
I sneaked his office feelin' mighty blue,
When all at once I heard a funny sound
The boss was all alone—I'd give my hat
To know just what that guy was laughing at!

—Inland Printer.

President Murray, of Saskatchewan University, says that public opinion in that province is practically unanimous in favor of prohibition.

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THE WESTERN CALL

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

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DOMINION DAY

IT IS GOOD at any time—it is good at all times to pause and "count your blessings one by one." Certainly we in British Columbia have, just now cause to be grateful for the fact that the war zone is far away—that our ears are not deafened by the sound of murderous guns, and that we need not fear the "terror that walketh by day" in the shape of bands of marauding Huns—or the "terror that cometh by night" in the form of Zeppelins dropping home destroying, death scattering bombs. In the "old country"—dear to all of us—the people are only thirty or forty miles from where contending armies, thousands of men are tearing each other to pieces. There was a time when it was the boast of Britain that the citizen could "sleep quietly in his bed," and, thanks to the British navy, need fear no sudden surprise from foreign foe. Such immunity no longer exists. The citizen in London, the very heart of the empire, does not know but the sun will be darkened overhead by some gigantic machine of destruction and his own life darkened by the loss of those who are near and dear to him. The Englishman's life is no longer sufficiently protected by "the little strip of silver sea," though thank heaven that silver strip is yet enough to make an invasion by the German barbarians impossible.

Here in Canada, in British Columbia, we are sending our sons, our brothers, the flower of our manhood to deadly fields from which many of them will, alas, never come back, but our daughters, our sisters, our wives, are safely sheltered in our homes—it is with us "Business as usual" and comfort and peace—"as usual" and we have "much to be thankful for!"

Then let us, on Dominion Day, take holiday "as usual," but not in a spirit of reckless, boisterous hilarity. Let us seek rest, peace, refreshment for soul and body—that we may be more keenly alive, more actively alert to our responsibilities. Dominion Day most means for us devotion, not only to our province, our country, but for our empire. We are going through one of those periods which "try men's souls"—let Dominion Day find us ready to make sacrifices to retain the liberties and blessings we enjoy, ready to give in an unselfish manner, with open hand, what we can for the comfort of our brave defenders, and count it as not giving unless it goes to the point of sacrifice, above all, let us remember that a stout heart, a cheerful face, a song on the lip and a smile in the eye are as much "ammunition" towards gaining a victory as munitions of war. We know our cause is just. We believe God will defend the right, and with faith in Him, with courage and devotion we can yet, in strenuous times welcome "Dominion Day."

THE SUPPORT BY THE LABOR UNIONS

THERE CAN BE no greater promise of ultimate success than the movement among the workers of the Empire.

That the unions have been recognized as a part of the government machinery in Britain is nothing short of revolutionary.

We are familiar enough with the idea. Many of those who will read these words have advocated just that thing, but it must be said that the expectation did not keep pace with the advocacy. The day when these things should be was put forward into the golden age all hope will dawn by and by. But lo, the event is here, and it is one big with possibilities for the people.

That the profits of individuals and firms who employ labor should be supervised has been declared by many. But it is with surprise that we see the law make preparation for that in the present crisis.

That unions of labor should grade and discipline their members we have again and again advocated in the Call. That there has been the responsibility to do so laid upon the unions in the bill to be passed, we think one of the greatest steps of progress in this department of activity.

As a matter of fact the Socialistic changes which are transpiring with such bewildering activity would have in the ordinary rate of progress taken a century to bring about.

There is, therefore, more than this war in progress at this time, and while the price may be great there will be compensations when the war is over for the frightful catastrophe which has come upon the world.

The worker has come into his own. For, as we remarked last week, and as the British journals have since remarked, this has become a war of the workshops. We cannot but think that in the long run the work shops of the world will be more than a match for the workshops of Central Europe.

It is not, however, the mechanical laborers alone which have been called so suddenly to step into the breach, but the leader on mechanical and in chemical science has been called upon to exercise his ingenuity as never before.

Up to this time the way of the inventor has been hard. The government has made little effort to aid the inventor. Certainly there has been a law passed giving to the inventor the but the restrictions have been such that not one monopoly of manufacture under restrictions, but the restrictions have been such that not one in a thousand inventors have reaped any benefit from their labors. Germany has taken a different course and has encouraged and supplied the means of testing every man's idea and has protected and subsidized the manufacture of the article in case of its proving of value, especially if there were any possible military or naval value.

Now, this is changing in our country. Ideas are being welcomed and tested and the inventor will have a better chance.

Chemical progress has been a matter of private enterprise. Nay, the government has always taken the ground that the invention of a soldier or sailor on active service belongs to the state, and that a man in the service could not be allowed to personally profit by his discoveries.

Now we may expect to see a premium for the progress made in chemical science and in the inventions of the man of the forces, and we hope that the state will see to it that personal benefit goes to the inventor whether on active duty or not.

We shall mark the further progress along these lines with great interest.

THE ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

THE ELEPHANT BUTTE project in Southern New Mexico, eighty miles north of Las Cruces, is rapidly nearing completion, and will begin to store water the coming winter and spring.

This is the most notable project of the United States Reclamation Service. It will bring into cultivation 180,000 acres of land, most of which is situated in New Mexico and Texas.

The dam across the Rio Grande will be 1,200 feet in length, the width of the roadway on the top will be 18 feet, the maximum height 300 feet; maximum width at base 215 feet. It will have twelve water gates. There will be 550,000 cubic yards of masonry in the structure.

It will create a reservoir 45 miles long, submerging 40,000 acres of land, and will contain 862 thousand million gallons of water. The maximum depth of water near the dam will be 193 feet and the average depth 66 feet. The total cost will be $7,200,000.

The annual flow of the Rio Grande at the dam is 800,000 acre feet. The lands comprised in this project will require only 600,000 acre feet at the most liberal estimate; there will thus be left in the reservoir, for emergencies, after it has once been filled, enough water to irrigate the whole acreage during more than two years of total drought.

SHALL WE EAT OR GO HUNGRY?

The following, which speaks for itself, has been handed to us for publication:

Lord Kitchener is reported to have stated at the very commencement of the present gigantic struggle that it would endure for three years. To some of us, judging only from what we read in the newspapers of the progress made by the Allies, five years would seem to be within the bounds of conservatism.

The Russians seem to have looked for a long struggle, else why did Russia declare that all grain foods should be conserved for food?

Do we know that Germany has not or will not soon follow that example? Are we, the British nation, going to be caught napping and unable to reap our full reward by demanding unconditional terms from Germany just because our grain bins are empty?

Russia diverted her grain from the channel of liquid refreshment to the main channel leading to her people's strength and nourishment.

Suppose this war lasts only two years and supposing that in one of those years, because of drought or blight or frost, very little grain is saved; have we in that case enough grain stuffs stored away to feed our armier, enough left after that to feed our dependent ones at home?

It is all well enough to talk about "Pessimists," and "calamity howlers," but we should do well to look the "hunger wolf" in the face, go hunting for him and kill his possibilities for harm before he comes hunting for us.

It will be a sacrifice for some of us to go without our daily allowance of stimulants. The writer is willing to freely admit that he dreads giving up entirely his daily "tot," but we will all have to admit also that if we have one spark of manhood we would dread far more having any one suffer for bread through our waste. Our Sovereign has made the sacrifice. Should we not be willing to follow where he leads?

Of course, it goes without saying that to divert all the grain from the manufacture of alcoholic liquor would work a great hardship to that particular business, but there are other businesses in the country that have already been in the last year, and are now suffering hardship and probably the distillers and brewers are as able to struggle through a year with their factories closed down as some manufacturers in other lines.

The writer is no economist, and cannot, therefore, make any suggestion as to reimbursing the Dominion for the loss in revenue during the time the distilleries and breweries should be closed down; he does believe, however, that if the whole question were discussed and laid before the people that all kinds of business men, even those now engaged in the liquor business, would say "if there is any possibility of breadstuffs going short, by all means use or store in fireproof buildings until the war is ended, the grains that are at present manufactured into alcoholic liquors.

J. B. LACY.

The man who will not save as he goes keeps his nose to the grindstone.

ARE WE SURE TO WIN?

THE MATTER OF THE ASSURANCE of final victory had better be faced with courage.

Are we justified in assuming that the final result of the matter is assured?

We hope and believe that there will be no question of the final result, but there are questions.

As to the navy? As far as the past is concerned, there has been a definite result achieved. Nine Queen Elizabeths have been added to the British fleet. Before these the fleet of Germany as it was at the beginning of the war would be but a scrap pile. Out weighted and outranged by the heavier guns of the new fleet, there can be no question of the German fleet attacking the fleet of Great Britain with the ships then in commission.

But Germany has been building new warships, too, and we hear that she has been equipping them with seventeen inch guns. If so, such a fleet, if the guns are effective, would outclass all but the Queen Elizabeth class, and if size accounts for as much above fifteen inches as it did below that calibre, such guns should be able to account for the Queen Elizabeth class also.

Certainly the navy is not asleep, but there is the possibility of a surprise far from pleasant always behind the dockyard activity of the enemy.

As to the field work, the great things have not been very effective. The monster guns weighing with their equipment four hundred tons have not been very effective as field weapons whatever they have been against forts. But the day of the fort is gone, and so the great field artillery is but an encumbrance.

The Zeppelins have failed thus far, and do not give much promise for the future.

Poison gases have done thus far more harm to Germany morally than it has to her foes physically.

We may hope, therefore, that the monster ship guns also will not be all that the Teutons hope.

The gun and the ship are so much one that it is doubtful if there would co-ordinated a gun and ship equal to the demand of seventeen-inch guns. These things grow steadily and as the growth is made, actual trials enable weaknesses and lack of co-ordination to be eliminated.

But to jump from twelve-inch guns to seventeen without testing or gradual development is, to say the least, risky.

At all events we hope and believe that the genius of our fleet will keep the lead in all these matters.

THE CRISIS IN B. C. PAMPHLET

(Continued from Page One)

you, is a further contribution to the "exploiter" according to Cotsworth, Cooke, et al.

In 1905 the McBride government made (according to these divine critics) a change of "**subtle and far reaching character.**" Now what was this change?

The obnoxious leasing system was abolished and special licenses substituted. This had been acknowledged by all experts to be a marked advance in timber legislation, and the Cotsworth Cooke crowd have failed to show otherwise. These special licenses were made renewable for 21 years only, but in 1910 were made perpetual as long as merchantable timber was to be found. The fees were fixed at $140.00 per annum for each 640 acres on coast section and $115.00 east of the Cascade range. In addition a royalty of from 50c per M. to $1.00 per M. was also imposed. All this was done by "thieves and liars" for the benefit of "plunderers," according to Cotsworth, Cooke, et al.

In 1907 another crime was committed. The provincial government in that year placed a reserve on all unalienated timber.

The regulations of the McBride government resulted in a revenue to the provincial treasury of from almost nothing under the ideal conditions of Cotsworth, Cooke, et all, to over $2,000,000 per annum in 1910, and ensures an increasing revenue to the public from year to year in perpetuity. To demonstrate what the actual results of the McBride government regulations are, it is desirable to look at some figures:

In 1901 the cut was 200,000,000 feet.
In 1905 the cut was 473,000,000 feet.
In 1907 the cut was 846,000,000 feet.
In 1910 the cut was 1,046,000,000 feet.

In other words the manufacture of lumber in B. C. increased 500 per cent in ten years under the regulations of this government which is condemned by these honest (?) men, who deliberately refuse to publish such facts as these.

To cut this timber in 1910, and get it out of the bush it required 229 logging camps, 13,900 men, 1170 horses and 353 steam logging engines, and in addition to this, it took 225 sawmills and 59 shingle mills with tens of thousands of employees, and an invested capital of $200,000,000 of actual cash in mills and equipment, all of which is a "crime," and yet these men would have us go back to the days of 1888 when timber was given away at the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor without any visible revenue to the province!

Saying the wrong thing is misfortune, but trying to explain it is disaster.

IMPROVING CATTLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

An effort is being made to improve the grade of cattle raised in Saskatchewan and with this end in view the Government each year imports large numbers of high grade cattle. The first carload of these high grade animals to reach the province this year arrived at Regina a few days ago and consisted of 18 high grade Holsteins. They will be sent to Shaunavon and Craik districts, as the farmers in those localities were the first to ask for the pure bred Holstein animals. These 18 head all passed the tuberculin tests and were admitted to the province under the strictest regulations. It is interesting to note that these high grade cattle have been epecially chosen for the nucleus of three herds and the Department of Agriculture authorities claim that within three or four years Saskatchewan will not be importing pure breds but shipping them out.

ANOTHER MAN DROWNS

Alex. Biswell, a young Frenchman, residing at 1580 5th Avenue west, lost his life Monday evening shortly after 6 o'clock when he was seized with cramps as he was bathing in False Creek, near the Kitsilano B.C.E.R. bridge. A companion, John Daniels, made heroic efforts to rescue the young fellow, and almost succeeded, but was himself nearly drowned in the attempt.

COMPLIMENTED BY KING

Buckingham Palace

The private secretary is commanded by the King to thank Lieutenant W. A. Ellis for his letter of the 15th ult. together with the book of patriotic verse which His Majesty has read with much pleasure.

3rd June, 1915.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Facts are becoming known which indicate that Canadian skill and resources are not being organized to do all they can to serve the Empire at this momentous epoch in its history. The head of one of the leading industrial plants—as loyal a son of Canada as ever trod her soil—laid before The Financial Post the details of an offer received from the government of France for the supply to our ally of 500,000 shells, for delivery during the ensuing months of this year and the beginning of next. It was not a mere request for prices, but a request preferred because of the reputation for thoroughness and reliability which this firm has earned for itself. France as well as Britain, needs shells, and her agents are seeking those with the equipment to supply them and the skill to supply them according to requirements. To get them a good price is offered—better than from British authorities—and courteous and satisfactory assurances are given that as soon as the shells are delivered as required, the cash will be handed over. More than that, our ally goes further and offers to the experienced and skilled a deposit with the order.

Attractive as this offer is, it will in all likelihood be turned down, not because of the price, the availability of raw material, or doubt as to payment, but because of uncertainty as to labor.

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HEATHER DAY

August 7th will be "Heather Day" in Vancouver. Mr. Durward Smith, secretary of the Caledonian games, has received cables from Scotland advising that shipments of heather will be sent out to Vancouver in time for the great Scottish gathering in August. Some of the heather will be from the Pentland hills, near Edinburgh, and some from Auchinblae, Kincardineshire. The heather from Kincardineshire will have been gathered from the real glen of Drumtochty. This heather will be distributed free on the morning of the games by some of Vancouver's "highland lasses."

Death of Mrs. S. T. Moore

Many friends of Mrs. C. T. Moore, of Hollyburn, were shocked to hear of her sudden demise on the 17th inst. at 2 p.m. Mrs. Moore had been up and around her usual daily work in the forenoon, but shortly after lunch was stricken down and failed to rally passing away almost immediately. Deceased was a most highly respected lady, and prior to moving to Hollyburn about three years ago, was a resident in Mt. Pleasant. The funeral took place from 454 7th Avenue east on the Friday last, and a large turnout of friends testified to the esteem of deceased. A husband and several young children are left to mourn the loss.

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HOLIDAY PICTURES AT THE BROADWAY

Special Matinees Next Week

For the beginning of the school holidays Manager Gow, of the Broadway, has booked a number of features that will be attractive to his patrons of all ages. For Monday and Tuesday Charles Chaplin will be on hand in the two-reel feature "The Tramp." Charlie gives a laugh in every picture during his exploits on the farm where he is taken in. A matinee will be given on Monday afternoon from two to five o'clock.

Theodore Roberts, the famous character actor, will be shown on Wednesday and Thursday in "The Circus Man." This is a Paramount feature in five reels, the film version being adapted from the play "The Rose in the Ring." It gives a clear idea of life in the old-time circus and has a number of thrilling incidents portrayed by professional circus performers engaged for the production. On Dominion Day this will be shown at a matinee. An additional comedy reel "A Million Laughs" will be given on the same program.

Friday and Saturday the Famous Players feature "The Pride of Jennico," with House Peters in the title role. The story is one that will interest young and old. Prince Basil Jennico takes an oath to uphold the Pride of Jennico by not marrying except to royalty. Later, Princess Ottile and her maid are forced to take refuge at his home during a storm, and in a spirit of mischief the Princess takes the place of her maid and introduces the maid as the princess. The Prince forgetful of his oath falls in love with the supposed maid.

Following the dictates of his love, he marries the disguised princess and later incidents bring out the true position of the two ladies, and all ends happily as every story of true love should. Marie Leonard portrays the part of the Princess in a way that would make any prince fall in love with her.

The weekly drawing will be transferred to Friday evening when the usual cash prizes will be given to the holders of the lucky coupons.

CANADIAN LABOR

For every able-bodied male in the Dominion, not of military age, there is, in the opinion of The Financial Post, at the present time some kind of useful employment. Those of military age and physically fit are not entitled to consideration except for special reason. There's lots of room in the ranks. When our manufacturers dare not take orders at a profitable price because of lack of labor, and with a big harvest but two months distant, there is no possible justification for the systematic effort being made to foster emigration of mechanics. Our railroad repair shops and the harvest field, as well as the shell factories, require them in Canada, where the need of labor is as great as in Britain. A shell made in Canada is as effective as one made in Britain. To take from Canada to make a shell in Britain is wasteful to the extent of the cost of his transportation, inasmuch as he could be made as serviceable in Canada as in any other part of the Empire.

TO HANDLE THE GRAIN CROP

Although it is early in the season, the Bureau of Labor of Saskatchewan has commenced lining up its campagin for men to handle the Saskatchewan grain crop this year. So far there are about six thousand available men, mostly unemployed, which can be counted on for the wheat fields this fall. Added to this will be a number of men who will be released from the public works in the cities and the total now visible is approximately eight thousand men. From the present outlook it looks as if 15,000 men would be needed to harvest the crops owing to the increased amount of acreage under cultivation. In past years the men come mostly from the eastern provinces, but at the present juncture the officals of the bureau are unable to state whether this course will be followed out this year.

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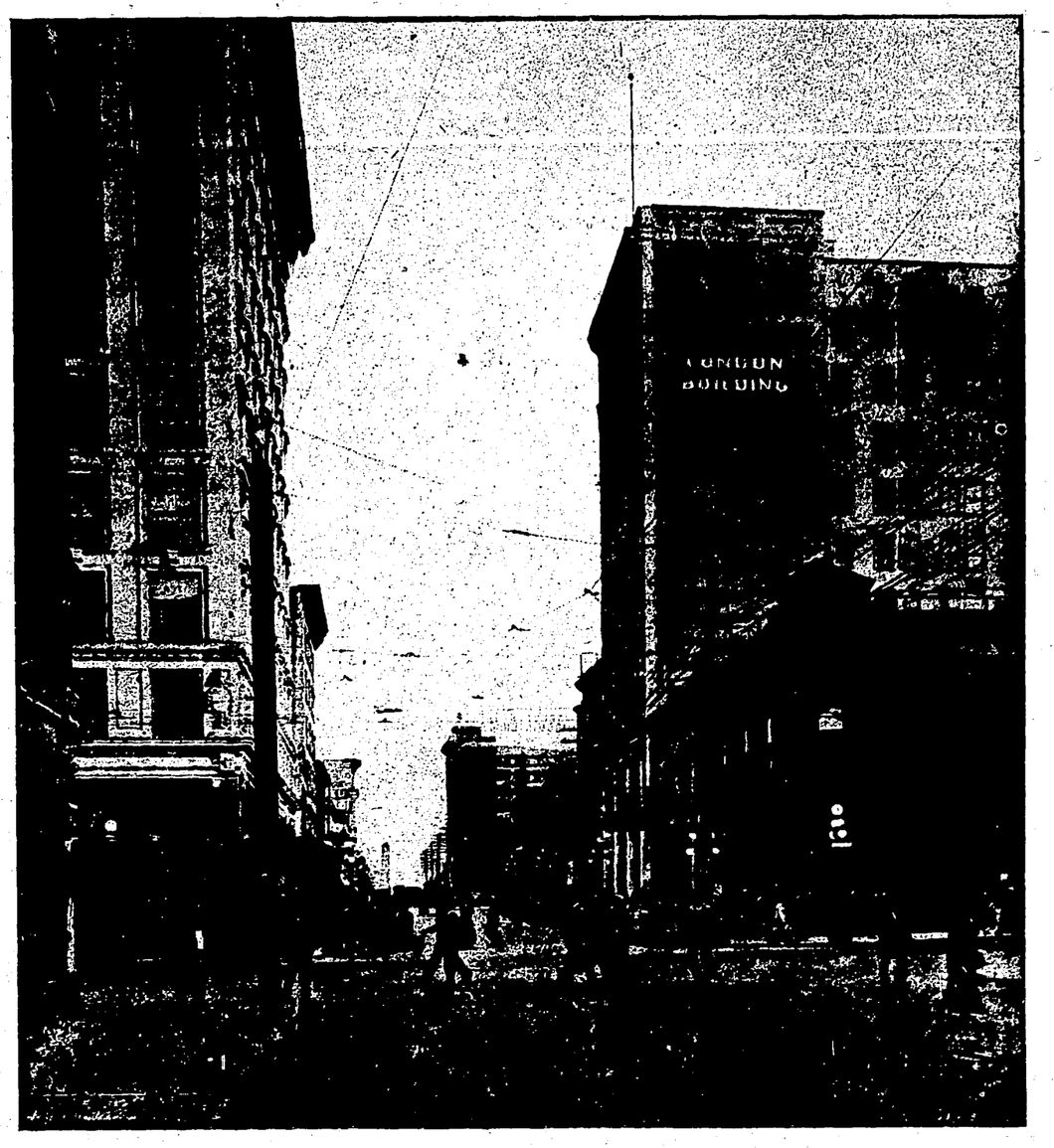

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HOME TABLE HINTS

A function of the meals at home is to give color to all the home life. The daily menu published this week, and which may be continued, is by one of the best known and valued editors of this department, of several leading dailies in the United States.

The Western Call feels fortunate in being able to offer to the Vancouver ladies that which is purchased at a high price by such dailies there.

These Cards have been especially written for the Call.

Saturday, June 26

I am the white syringa, falling now,
When some one shakes the bough.
What matter if I lose my life's brief noon?
You laugh, "A snow in June!"
I am the write syringa, falling now.
—Margaret Gilman (George) Davidson.

Breakfast—Fruit. Cereal with Cream. Minced Tongue. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Vermicelli Soup. Broiled Chops. Rice Baked with Cheese. Spinach Salad. Cracker Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Potato-Egg and Cucumber Salad. Beaten Biscuits. Strawberries. Orange Cake. Tea.

Potato-Egg and Cucumber Salad

Cut two cold baked potatoes and four hard boiled eggs into dice, pour over them three or four tablespoonfuls of French dressing, mix lightly until thoroughly coated and let stand one or more hours. Just before serving add two cucumbers peeled and cut into dice, place in nests of lettuce leaves, mask with mayonnaise and garnish with olives and red peppers.

* * *

Sunday, June 27.

It is written not, "Blessed is he that feedeth the poor," but "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." And you know a little thought and a little kindness are often worth more than a great deal of money.
—Ruskin.

Breakfast—Iced Orange Juice. Cereal with Cream. Fish Cakes. Plum Brown Bread. Coffee.

Dinner—Consomme. Radish Roses. Roast Fillet of Beef. Mashed Potatoes. Butter Beans. Tomato Jelly Salad. Fruit Cream. Wafers. Coffee.

Lunch—Deviled Eggs. Hot Rolls. Fruit Conserve. Cake. Tea.

Fruit Cream

Beat the white of one egg to a foam, add half a pint of heavy cream, beat until stiff and sweeten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Cut into small pieces one orange, two small bananas, and ten marshmallows and add one-half cupful of broken walnut meats and two tablespoonfuls of preserved pineapple. Fold the fruit mixture into the cream, place in sherbet glasses, garnish with cherries and serve at once.

* * *

Monday, June 28

When Summer's fair flowers' first beauty is shed,
And the perfume of June steeps the roses with red,
May then pleasures attend you whatever you do.
—Ernest Siegfried Swenson.

Breakfast — Bananas. Puff Omelet. French Toast.. Coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable Soup. Roast Beef Ragout. Macaroni au Gratin. Asparagus. Watercress Salad. Gingerbread Pudding. Coffee.

Supper — Crumb Croquettes. Cheese Sauce. Sally Lunns. Rhubard baked with Raisins. Jumbles. Tea.

Crumb Croquettes

Boil two cupfuls of bread crumbs two minutes in one cupful of milk. Add one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, the grated yellow rind of half a lemon, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper and the beaten yolk of one egg. Cool, shape into cones, dip in beaten egg, roll in fine crumbs, fry in deep hot fat, drain on soft paper and serve with cheese sauce.

Cheese Sauce—Cook two tablespoonfuls of flour in two tablespoonfuls of butter, add slowly one cupful of milk, cool until smooth, then add one cupful of finely cut cheese, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of cayenne, and cook and stir until the cheese melts. Serve at once.

* * *

Tuesday, June 29

"Love you not the tall trees spreading wide their branches,
Cooling with their green shade the sunny days of June
Love you not the little bird lost among the leaflets,
Dreamily repeating a quaint, brief tune?"

Breakfast—Strawberries. Beef and Potato Hash. Popovers. Coffee.

Dinner—Noodle Soup. Veal Cutlet with brown Gravy. Hominy. Glazed Carrots. Lettuce with French Dressing. Trifle. Coffee.

Supper—Salmon in Shells. Sliced Cucumbers. Hot Biscuits. Sugared Cherries. Tea.

Salmon in Shells

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a sauce pan, and when it froths, add three tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Stir until well blended, then add gradually one and one-half cupfuls of milk and stir and cook until thick. Have ready a can of salmon drained, freed from skin, bones and fat and flaked fine with a silver fork and add it to the sauce. Turn into buttered shells, cover with crumbs, dot with butter, sprinkle with grated cheese and brown in a hot oven.

* * *

Wednesday, June 23

"Off on a hillside a brook is dashing;
In splendor flashing its waters run.
Out from the woodland, out from the bushes,
It gayly rushes to meet the sun."

Breakfast—Stewed Fruit. Baked Sausages. Corn Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Peas. Croutons. Boiled Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce. Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Onions. Indian Custard Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Creamed Eggs on Toast. Ripe Olives. Lemon Meringue. Tarts. Tea.

Cream of Peas

Cook one tablespoonful of chopped onion in one tablespoonful of butter, add a can of peas, two cupfuls of water and a small piece of bay leaf and cook half an hour, then press through a sieve. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, blend in three tablespoonfuls of flour, add slowly three cupfuls of milk and cook and stir until smooth. Combine the two mixtures, season with salt, celery salt and a dash of cayenne and serve.

* * *

Thursday, July 1

"No money can purchase, no artist can paint,
Such pictures as Nature supplies
Forever, all over, to sinner and saint,
Who use to advantage their eyes."

Breakfast—Sliced Bananas with Cream. Broiled Bacon. Potato Omelet. Hot Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Onion Soup. Sliced Mutton, Currant Conserve. Boiled Rice. Lettuce and Pepper Salad. Cheese Wafers. Chocolate Souffle. Coffee.

Supper—Cheese Fondu. Pickles. Baking Powder Biscuits. Spiced Layer Cake. Tea.

Spiced Layer Cake

Beat one-half cupful of melted butter and two cupfuls of brown sugar to a cream and add two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Mix and sift one and three-fourth cupfuls of flour with three-quarters of a teaspoonful of soda and add alternately with one-half cupful of sour milk, then add one cupful of raisins well coated with flour and finely fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake in layers, and put together with maple frosting.

Maple Frosting

Boil one cupful of maple sugar, one cupful of water and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar until the syrup spins a thread. Pour it on the beaten white of one egg and beat until thick.

* * *

Friday, July 2

The robin swings high on the branch of a willow,
Now chirping and trilling a sweet lullaby
To little ones near on their soft downy pillow,
While the lark and the linnet still flit through the sky.
—Ruth Raymond.

Breakfast—Fruit, Cereal with Cream. Eggs in Shell. Rye Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner—Steamed Clams. Butter Sauce. Salmi of Mutton. New Potatoes. Spinach. Rhubarb Charlotte. Coffee.

Supper — Salmon Bisque. Toasted Crackers. Lettuce and Cucumber Salad. Cake. Tea.

Salmon Bisque

Drain the oil from a can of salmon and with a silver fork pick the fish to pieces, discarding all skin, bones and fat; cover with boiling water, let simmer half an hour and drain again. Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler and add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda and six tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, blend in two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir in slowly one pint of well seasoned white stock, cook until smooth, combine with the crackers and milk, then add the prepared fish. Season with pepper and salt and heat thoroughly before serving.

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CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, June 21.—A press bulletin issued to-day by the Census and Statistics office is of special interest as giving the preliminary estimates of the area sown to grain crops in Canada for the present season and the condition of these crops on May 31 as reported by correspondents. The reports received show that in the Maritime Provinces cold and rainy weather during May delayed farm work, and at the end of the month a good deal of seeding had still to be completed. In Quebec and Ontario cold winds and frosts, coming after the exceptionally warm weather of April, retarded growth. In thes provinces the frosts injured pastures, but did little damage to grain crops. In the Northwest provinces growth was checked somewhat by cold and frosty nights, but, on the whole, conditions continue to be favorable. In some parts, of Manitobia and Saskatchewan the need of rain was being felt. In Alberta and British Columbia the condition of the grain crops was generally favorable.

Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,622,500 acres, or 14.8 p.c. than the area sown for 1914, and more by 2,602,100 acres, or 25 p.c., than the area harvested in 1914, the area sown for last year having been reduced by 939,600 acres, the estimated aggregate of total failures through the winter— killing of fall wheat (211,500 acres) and through drought affecting spring wheat (728,100 acres). Not only is the wheat area this year, under the double stimulus of patriotic impulse and high prices, 25 p.c. in excess of last year's harvested area; but it is also the largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. As previously reported the largest area to be harvested of fall sown wheat is 1,208,700 acres, the balance shows an increase in the wheat area it is the three Northwest provinces which preponderate in the national effort to produce more wheat. The total area sown to wheat in these provinces is 11,659,700 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 2,324,300 acres, or 25 p.c. In Manitoba the area is 3,166,900 acres, an increase of 21 p.c.; in Saskatchewan it is 6,642,100 acres, an increase of 24 p.c. and in Alberta it is 1,850,700 acres, an increase of 35 p.c. Rather more than half of the total wheat area of Canada is in the single province of Saskatchewan.

Oats are estimated to occupy a total area in Canada of 11,427,000 or 13 p.c., barley 1,518,400 acres, as compared with 11,495,600 acres last year, rye 106,440 acres against 111,280 acres, peas 189,470 acres, compared with 205,950 acres, mixed grains 453,000 acres, against 463,300 acres, hay and clover 7,788,400 acres, against 7,997,000 acres and alfalfa 94,480 acres against 90,385 acres.

Measured in percentage of a standard of 100 representing a full crop. All the grain crops were reported as showing a high average, the points being as follows: Fall wheat 94, spring wheat 96, oats and barley 92, rye 91, peas 93 and mixed grains 91. Hay and clover with 86; pasture and alfalfa with 87 are not so good, these crops having suffered from cold and frosty nights during May. Converting the points of standard conditions for the principal grain crops into a scale of 100 representing the average of the past five years 1910-1914, the result—assuming conditions between now and harvest to be equal to the average,—is an anticipated increase in the yield per acre of 15.6 p.c. for fall wheat, 2.6 p.c. for spring wheat, and 2.5 p.c. for rye. For oats and barley the indications are for yields slightly below the average, or to the extent of 1.5 p.c. for oats and 0.7 p.c. for barley.

The Hon. A. C. Macdonald has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, succeeding the Hon. Benjamin Rogers, whose term has expired.

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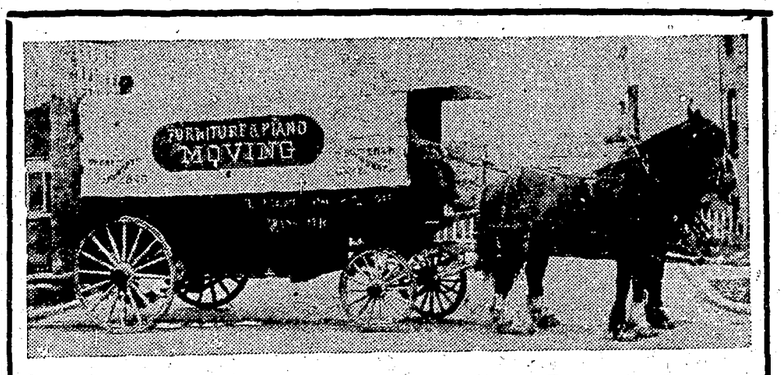

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SPORTING COMMENT

LACROSSE POSTPONED

The lacrosse match at Athletic Park on Saturday last was postponed until Wednesday of this week, and has now bee subject to another postponement, until some time in July. The regular fixture will be played on Saturday next. This is a Westminster fixture and will be played in Vancouver. The game promises to be a good exhibition. The two referees we complained so much about last week will again be in line, Messers Gray and Barr, and it is most sincerely hoped that they will use that keen judgment in handling the game that they have used in their business and civic duties to date. They have the chance of their life to make lacrosse something worth while in Vancouver. If they fail, well, it will be the promoters and the players who will finally get it in the neck at any rate. And if they place the game on the high pedestal where it ought to be placed it will prove a boon for all time to Canada's grand national game.

* * *

Con Jones has at last announced a new lineup. At the commencement of the season we mentioned the fact that Griffiths should be on the side in the capacity of coach. Mr. Jones has come round to this way of thinking, and on Saturday will have the big fellow with the megaphone and in his place Painter, the young husky chap who has been putting it over Bill Turnbull this year at point. This will make more speed in that department, and if Johnson can only get his stopping eye focused there ought to be marked improvement from that quarter. Fitzgerald will play third defence in Painter's place, and Bones Allan will be on the home end of the team. The change ought to prove beneficial to the smooth running of the green shirts, and some successful developments ought to come as a result.

* * *

On Tuesday night of next week there will be staged a unique celebration at Athletic Park, the proceeds to be devoted to the funds of the Vancouver Ball Club. The ball team has been in the dumps financially, for a few weeks, and last week the B. C. E. R. came to the rescue of the team by placing some financial backing at their disposal. This has been accepted, and according to report, Vancouver will have baseball for the remainder of the season, but in order to maintain the pay roll and the many other expenses in connection with organized ball, a monster special sporting fete has been arranged for next week. There will be many novel features of the event, and the tickets are selling for the small sum of one dollar. Among the interesting items on the card for the evening is the prize drawing, there having been donated quite a number of very handsome prizes. The tickets of admission will be numbered, and the lucky holders of the tickets drawn will be the winners of the prizes put up. Mr. A. R. Kelly is managing the affair, which has the support of many organizations in the city.

* * *

The latest hockey news that comes over the wire is that Seattl will be in the Pacific Coast League next winter. A company has been formed in Seattle with the purpose of erecting a large ice rink, and with the aid of Frank Patrick, of Vancouver, president of the league, the team will be gotten together and placed in the league with Vancouver, Victoria and Portland. It is likely that Eastern Canada will be touched up for a number of players for the new team. at any rate hockey fans at the coast will see some great games this coming winter with the four teams competing for the championship.

* * *

The sensation of the year in sport occured last week when a number of the Vancouver baseball players went on strike in sympathy with a fellow player who they thought had been misused by the manager. A week ago the Beavers were playing at Victoria, and the Maple Leafs were losing games every day. Some remark seemed to suggest that if the Beavers won on a certain day the Maple Leafs would be disbanded. With that in view Pappa, of the locals, appears to have thrown his share of the game, and refused to play to form. Bob Brown, the manager, immediately jumped him for his stand, with consequent insubordination from the player, a fine and suspension by the manager resulted, and when the teams come to Vancouver on Friday to play, seven of the players of the local club refused to go on the field until the suspension was lifted and the fine cancelled. Imagine Bob Brown doing that, he, did not and as a result there was no game that day. Since that the the wires have been kept hot and the seven have been sent on their way sad for their conduct. In the meantime the Beaver manager has been scouting for some new men to fill the ranks, and has days expects to have the team at championship strength again. The sum total of the affair seems to be that even organized baseball is not free from its troubles. The lacrosse managers, however, might take a timely hint from Bob Brown, and when there is trouble in sight drastic action of the nature taken by the Beaver manager would go a long way to fix the insubordinate players on the teams.

* * *

The tennis season is in full swing and some of the tournaments being staged on local courts are decidedly high class. On Saturday next Laurel and Denman clubs will be engaged in a tournament.

* * *

A picked team of baseballers from the Vancouver Sunday school league went over to New Westminster on Saturday and defeated a picked team from the Sunday School League of the Royal City. The Vancouver team had all the best of the argument.

* * *

The Vancouver police force has decided to form a swimming club and with that end in view have engaged a separate room at English Bay for the special use of the "Bobbies."

* * *

Mickey Ion, the former Vancouver lacrosse player, has been signed by Con Jones, and will turn out with the locals this week. He is not by any means in condition, but will be o.k. by Dominion Day, and will appear in the lineup on that date. Ion can play a good game if he curbs the fighting spirit, otherwise the Jones tribe would be better without him.

* * *

The Victoria baseball club is in financial trouble, and in danger of blowing up. The citizens of the capital are gradually coming to the rescue of the team, however, and hopes are entertained that the Maple Leafs may still be able to continue in the league. The Leafs have played good ball this season, and while they are playing erratic ball at the present time, they will come back shortly and then all the other teams in the league will have to look to their laurels.

* * *

By producing a little of "Malkin's Best" when most needed, Malkin's baseball nine took the measure of National Biscuits last Monday evening by the score of 5-2. Nationals, batting first, led off with one run, but Malkin's tied up the score in their half of the first, a walk, a stolen base and a hit by Kyle Clark doing the trick. In the fifth, with the bases loaded, Kerney Macken won the game for Malkin's by slamming the ball into deep left for three bases, scoring three men ahead of him. The teams played excellent ball. Patterson, pitching for Nationals and Delcourt for Malkin's were both in great form, the latter probably having a little the better of the argument. Nationals made a desperate bid for the game in the last inning, but the best they could do was to bring one run over. By winning this game Malkin's pulled up even with Nationals for first place, each team having lost one game to the other. The interest taken in this game was shown by the large attendance. We suggest that Bob Brown might look over some of the talent in the Commercial League, especially the members of the above mentioned teams.

CANADA'S WAR SONG

Wilt thou listen to me, Christian nations,
As I sing of the anguish and pain,
To the sound of our deep lamentations,
At the stroke from the hand of a Cain.
From the race we have hailed as a brother,
(O, God how it trembles our woe,
That we, the proud child of the mother,
Should have stretched forth our hand to her foe.)

We met them with greetings and smiling,
We gave of the best of our stores,
Nor dreamed that their touch was defiling,
As we welcomed them here to our shores.
Accursed be forever the traitor.
Whom we cherished and counted our friend,
He has paid us with loathing and hatred,
He has sold us for vengeance and gain.

Our dead sons, who, manfully perished
Our daughters at rest 'neath the waves,
The children we honored and cherished,
Asleep in their premature graves,
Our hearts lying shattered and broken
Our heads bowed in sorrow and woe,
O, friend, may they e'er be a token
Of the hatred we bear to the foe.

May we rally around the grey mother,
May we send of the wealth of the soil,
May we cherish and honor and love her
As we give of the fruits of our toil.
Britannia, thy children are weeping,
But our hearts are 'ever steadfast and true,
As we pray for our sons who lie sleeping
'Neath the folds of the Red, White and Blue.

NO NEED FOR PANIC AT HOME

The following is an extract, dated 8th inst., from a letter by an artillery officer to a relative in England.—

"I hear that at home people are inclined to be despondent, and think things are not quite as well as they ought to be. Let everybody know that this is a lie, and is being spread by pro-Germans and agents to make us conclude a premature peace.

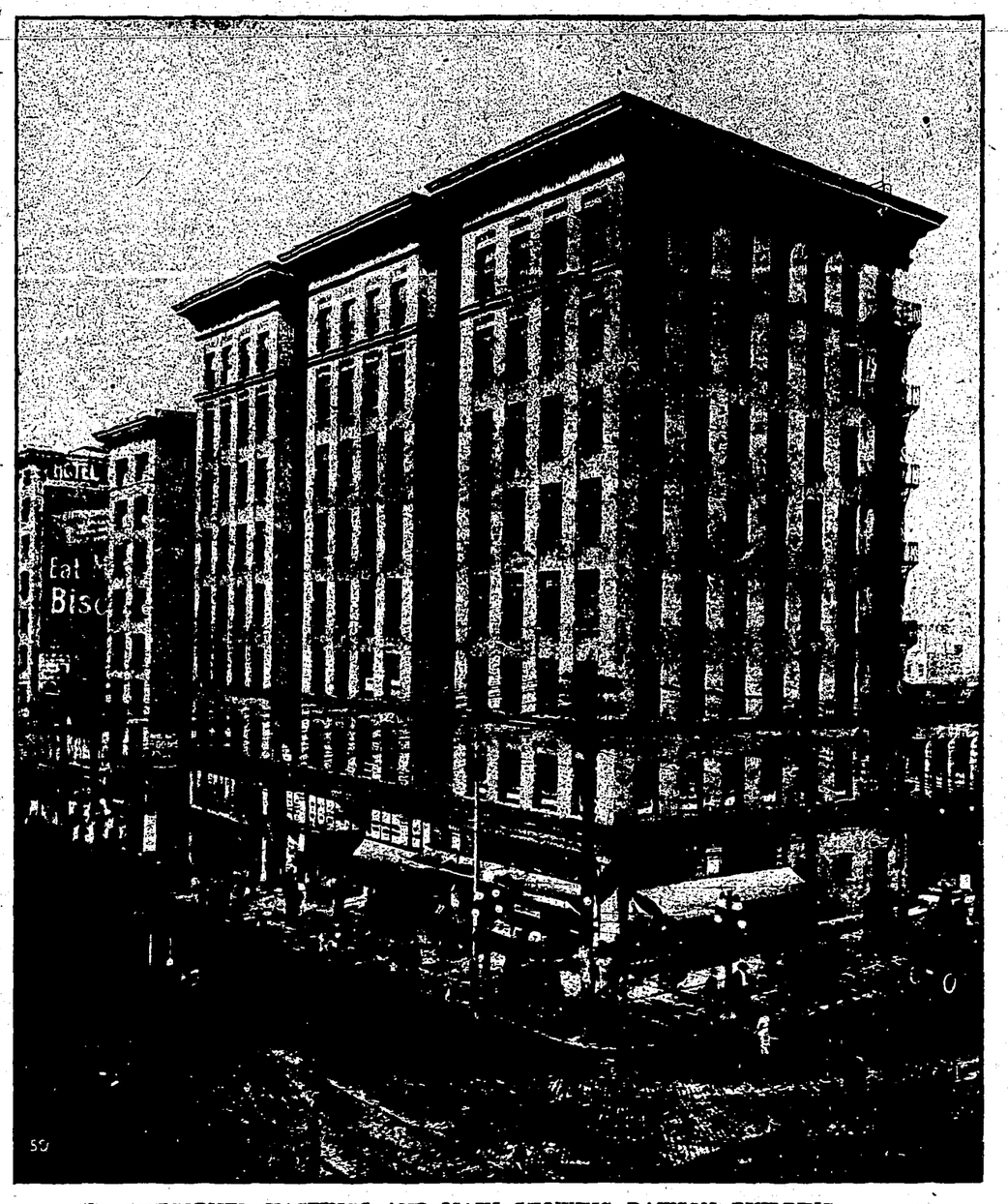
"It is all your duty to hotly deny these tales, and say you know for a positive fact that it is not so. Things are going as well as can be expected out here. And it is bound to be hard a hard fight. But leave us time and we have got them boiled, and it is because they know it that they are trying to hamper our soldiers out here by frightening the people at home.

One other thing. These awful casualities are bound to be in this kind of war, and are infinitely worse for the Germans. You at home must stand them—and stick it out—sending more and more to replace them. Panic at home is the only thing that can stop us having a complete victory."

THE CALL FROM THE FRONT

Private William Dickson, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, writing from the front to riends in Dunagannon, says:—

Some of my company have had terrible experiences lately, particularly one night when we got an order to go back under heavy shell fire for our company's rations. The road we traversed wsa subjected to fire all that evning. On our return journey, when we were within six hundred yards of our trenches we were met by a company of Germans, who had rifles and maxim guns with them, and just as we came forward a shell burst amongst us. I was the only one of our party who got hit, and would have sustained a nasty wound only for a watch I had in my breast pocket. Our company made a gallant bayonet charge, but although it makes you sick to see such slaughter our duty must be done, espicially as regards the Huns, who have destroyed Belgium. With God's help and our great leaders and the gallant Inniskilling we will make Germany repay for every drop of innocent blood that has been and is being sacrificed in this terrible war. Men of Dunannnnnetaoinnnetaoin Men of Dungannon, take advice from me, and for God's sake wake up and enlist or you will have the Huns in the Market Square soon. It is better to beat the Germans here than have them coming over to Ireland to destroy everything as they have done in Belgium, which is in ruins. Northern France and Belgium look like some wild country, not like a civilized place at all. We have a few Dungannon chaps here, and they are a credit to the gallant City of the Volunteers. I hope therefore that all the boys at home will join the colors, and help our gallant fellows out here to smash the Germans."



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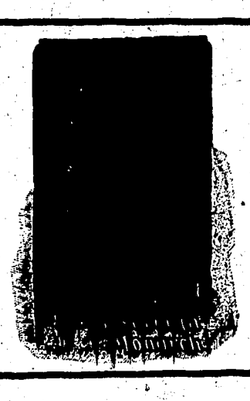
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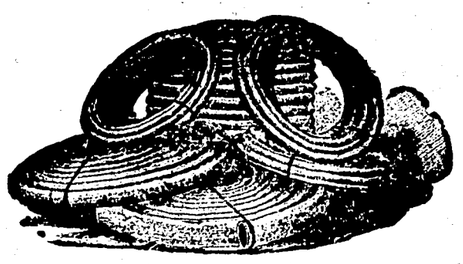
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We have a special Sale of Hose on now.
Regular $5.50 for - $4.75
Regular $5.00 for - $4.00
This Hose is 50 feet long complete with couplings and nozzle. Phone us your order. We make prompt delivery.
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The Mt. Pleasant Hardware
Phone Fair. 447 2337 Main Street

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

The annual convention of the Baptist Churches of British Columbia is being held in the South Hill Baptist church this week.

The Silver Cross Circle of the King's Daughters will meet at the home of Miss McKenzie on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Bigger and better bargains on Dollar Day in Mount Pleasant.

The Merchants Bank of Canada will shortly commence the erection of a new bank building on the corner of Pender and Granville to cost 175,000.

Another new section of B. C. is to be represented at the City Market to-morrow when a load of produce from Howe Sound will be on sale.

Rents are cheaper in Mt. Pleasant than in the business section of the city—there is more chance for a bargain in this community on Dollar Day.

School closes today for the summer vacation and several thousand school children will be set free for the summer months. In this connection a word of warning is timely. During the holidays many of the boys and girls frequent the bathing beaches, and some fatalities have occurred through mistaken ideas of bravado. It is well for the young people to remember that swimming beyond their depth is not a safe practice, and a little judicious handling in this connection might prevent the loss of a young life. Now, more than ever, we need to conserve our human resources, and this is one way in which it can be done.

The Parkview Tennis Club has completed arrangements for a yacht trip and picnic up the sound on Dominion Day.

A Dollar spent in your own community on Dollar Day may come back to you on Monday morning—anyway it won't have to travel so far to get back if you spend it on the hill.

South Vancouver Progressives of the Ward II branch have elected Rev. J. H. Miller president; Mr. S. L. Miller, vice-president, and E. S. Hopper, secretary-treasurer.

It will cost you ten cents to spend your Dollar on Dollar Day if you go down town. This is ten per cent—a good margin of profit in any business. Figure out where you save by spending it miles from home.

Patriotic services will be held in Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church on Sunday. In the morning Rev. Dr. McKay, of Westminster Hall, will preach. In the afternoon Dr. Pidgeon will conduct a children's patriotic rally, and in the evening Rev. Dr. McLaren will preach.

See the windows of Mount Pleasant firms for bargains on Dollar Day.

The annual Sunday School picnic of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian school will be held on Saturday afternoon at Mahon Park, North Vancouver. A splendid list of events has been prepared and with fine weather, a very large turnout is looked for. The first contingent leave on the 12.40 boat, the others on the 1.00 p.m. boat. All are invited.

The SS. Corinthian, from London, arrived Quebec Tuesday, June 22nd, due Montreal Wednesday, June 23rd. Passengers are due to arrive in Vancouver on June 28th.

Mr. H. T. Thompson has returned from Prince Rupert, after spending a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. R. O. Boult, formerly of this city. Mr. Thompson reports business in the northern town very slow, although the fishing industry is experiencing a good season this year.

The body of Elsie Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, of First Ave. East, was recovered from the waters of Lynn Creek this week, where it had been for nearly two weeks. The young lady was drowned on June 10th in the canyon, and the body had gone down in a most difficult place for rescue work.

At the last meeting of the directorate of the Y.M.C.A. the question of inviting the government to complete the construction of the Y.M.C.A. building and turn it over to the University of British Columbia for the use of classes pending the completion of the buildings at Point Grey was discussed. It is understood that the support of influential citizens is being sought to aid the project.

PROHIBITION MEETING

Rev. Dr. Matthews, of the First Presbyterian church, Seattle, is coming to Vancouver next week, and will address a prohibition meeting in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. Dr. Matthews is one of the foremost speakers on this subject on the Pacific coast, and there will undoubtedly be a large gathering to hear him.

B. C. BEEF

One big city firm recently sent out a circular that British Columbia beef was not good at this period of the year, and that they had imported some specially fine meat from the States which would be sold at a price which would not be more than half the increase on the wholesale price per pound.

According to the circular grass fed beef could not be had in the province at the present time, and the other was no good. Inquiry from local butchers state that this is not the case, and that the best beef in the city markets is bred right in our own province and that the price on the same had dropped in the past two weeks. The Consumer's League has taken the matter up and will have a report this week. Every person should see that the goods they buy are manufactured in B. C. Mrs. J. C. Kemp, of Broadway, is the energetic president of the Consumer's League, and is spending considerable time in the organization work of the League. All interested should become members and work towards the furthering of the use of B. C. products. The office of the league is located in the Industrial building, corner of Pender and Cambie streets.

SUNDAY AT THE Y. M. C. A.

For the convenience of young men who are away from home, the Y. M. C. A. building, on the corner of Dunsmuir and Cambie streets, is kept open on Sundays from 1 to 7 for purposess of reading, writing the home letters and meeting friends. At 5 p.m. a bible study meeting is held in the lobby under the auspices of the George Williams Bible Class, of which Mr. W. E. Colwell is the present president, and Mr. J. M. Graham, the general secretary, has been leader for many years. The principles of Jesus and other important subjects are discussed frankly with the result that many young men have received light on their problems and have been inspired to higher ideals of living. On the coming Sunday afternoon Mr. A. Lockley, the physical director of the Y.M.C.A., will introduce the topic "Jesus' Attitude Towards Pleasures." Men who are not busy with church work are invited to drop into this democratic class following their afternoon walk.

To conclude the program of the day, a Friendship Supper takes place between 6 and 7 o'clock, when a substantial home-like meal is served by a committee of members. This pleasant event is especially appreciated by the new comer to the city, but the number of such is not very large these days.

Hilker's Big Sale is the talk of Mount Pleasant. A big rush opened on Wednesday morning and the sale so far is a decided success.

THE VICTORIA RIOT

The story as to how the recent riot in Victoria started has just been given to us. It appears that two or three soldiers happened into the beer garden of the late Kaiserhoff Hotel (renamed shortly after the commencement of the war). Several Germans were inside and having a high old time. One of the soldiers understood a little of the German language and gathered that they were celebrating the loss of the Lusitania. So they quietly went to the proprietor and asked that the German coat of arms and photo of the Kaiser be removed from over the door. He refused and they gave him an hour to do so. They went out to the camp, gathered up about two hundred of the boys. On the hour they came back and the Kaiser's photo and coat of arms still dominated the premises. They gave him five minutes more and he still refused. The story of the wreck is pretty well known, suffice that there was little left of the place when they got through with it. They swarmed up the fire escape and out on the roof. After hoisting the Union Jack they sat around the roof singing "Rule Britannia" for hours.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Major de Martin, an officer of the Belgian army, and who has given several excellent lectures here, will give an address on "The Cockpit of Europe and Sidelights on the War" at the Citizens' Patriotic Services conducted by Mr. John T. Stevens, in the Orpheum Theatre, next Sunday at 8 p.m. Miss Marjorie Boyd, L.R.A.M., will render violin solos, and Miss Louise Berb, Mr. Jas. T. Taylor and Mr. W. McClelland Moore will also sing. The Orpheum Orchestra will play selections from 7.30 to 8 o'clock Admission free. Collection.

VACATION CAMPS

After ten or twelve months of steady grind at school or business, many boys and men are looking around at this season of the year for a rest and change which will be really re-creating. With this end in view it is difficult to spend a holiday to better advantage than at a well conducted summer camp.

For the past eight or nine years the Young Men's Christian Association has organized and directed summer camps for boys and men at a beautiful spot on Howe Sound about 25 miles from the city. Snugly situated in a grove of trees stands the camp building, which includes a well-equipped kitchen, large dining hall and song centre with fire place and wide verandah. The campers sleep in floored tents and a couple of acres of cleared ground provides plenty of room for athletics, tennis, baseball and other games.

Facilities are also at hand for swimming, boating, mountain climbing, fishing, etc.

From the getting up drill at 6.30 in the morning until lights are out at 10 o'clock at night, every hour of the day is one of wholesome pleasure. The camp-fire, stories, songs and talks in the evening and the special services on Sundays are among the enjoyable features of these well conducted camps.

An important consideration in connection with camping, especially for boys, is to have proper supervision. The Y.M.C.A. officials are very particular as to this matter, and provide careful, resourceful men to accompany the boys and to direct the activities.

Mr. Lockley, the popular physical director, will have charge of the boys' camp and will be assisted by an adult leader for every eight or ten boys. Amongst those already enlisted for this service are Messrs. Gordon C. Allen, Geo. Ross, Wm. Cruickshank, Howard Godfrey, Thos. D. Lewis and O. P. Bishop.

The Boys' camp for boys 12 to 18 opens on Friday, July 3rd, and continues for three weeks.

The men's camp begins on Saturday, July 24th, and lasts until August 16th. The charges are moderate, just enough to pay for supplies, rent of boats, salary of cook, etc. This is not a commercial venture, but for character building. Further particulars regarding this attractive out-of-doors for growing boys and busy men can be obtained by calling at the Y.M.C.A. building, corner Cambie and Dunsmuir streets.

BROADWAY THEATRE
114 Broadway, Near Main. F. H. GOW, Mgr.
FEATURES FOR WEEK OF JUNE 27
The Home of Paramount Pictures
HEADLINERS
MONDAY and TUESDAY — Charles Chaplin in "THE TRAMP"
Special Matinee Monday 2 to 5.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY — Theodore Roberts in "THE CIRCUS MAN"
"A Million Laughs" Comedy.
Matinee, Thursday, July 1
FRIDAY and SATURDAY — House Peters in "The Bride of Jennico"
Four Parts
Full Particulars on Page Five
$ DOLLAR DAY $
SATURDAY, JUNE 26th
12 Adults and 2 Child's Tickets for $1.00
Good at Any Time.
$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

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WOOD & COAL
Phone: Bayview 1075

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

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

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

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —58782.

FARMERS' DAY

is a citizens' day at the City Market each Saturday, when an opportunity is afforded every consumer to buy direct from the producer. That this opportunity was appreciated to the full last week was clearly evidenced in the fact that crowds attended, made large purchases and went away with satisfied minds, smiling faces and a determination to come again to-morrow. We have heard a rumor that commencing next week there are to be two market days, Wednesday and Saturday. We think this a wise move and should prove a great convenience to the housewife, as she will be able to purchase her fruit midweek for preserving, etc. We also think that the fact that goods are for sale each day of the week at the market should be made more widely known to the public.

J.T.S.

P. T. PARIS
THE SHOE REPAIR MAN
has removed from
Cor. 7th and Main to
2440 Main Street. Near Broadway
Bring your Repair Work here and get a free pass to the Broadway Theatre

SHEET MUSIC SALE
All 40c, 50c and 60c Music
2 COPIES FOR 5c
Latest Songs, Waltzes, Marches, Two Steps, Classical and Modern Music, Everything goes.
COWAN'S MUSIC STORE
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Made in British Columbia

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You take no chances when you demand LECKIE SHOES—your retailer will GUARANTEE them and we stand behind your retailer in every pair of LECKIE SHOES in his store.
ASK YOUR DEALER—TODAY.
Made for Men and Boys Exclusively

BROWNE & BEATON
Chemists & Druggists
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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.

Bring her to the coolest and sweetest place in town for a quiet chat, and a dish of our famous Velvet Ice Cream.
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IRON & STEEL FOUNDERS
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