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"THE CRISIS IN B. C. PAMPHLET"

IN OUR THREE preceding issues we have exposed many of the fallacies of this "essay" by some political parsons and by "Moses" Cotsworth, who is suffering from a grouch. That these poor parsons are simply dupes of Cotsworth is quite clear throughout. It is also more than apparent that they were more or less blinded by extreme partisanship. The latter part of this little essay on B. C. economy is devoted largely to the "Pulp Industry." Like all the rest of the pamphlet, it is simply a series of cunningly devised innuendos, and insinuations, seeking to convey the impression that certain individuals did illegally and wrongfully with the connivance of the Government, get large areas of the public domain and profit thereby. Now, space will not permit of a detailed discussion of the history of the "Pulp Industry" in B. C., but this can be said that those who have pioneered this industry and who are referred to in this essay as "thieves and plunderers," have, with out exception, lost money.

It may be, and no doubt is the case, that some persons may have reaped a few thousand dollars profit from the promotion, but that is equally true of all promotions, even of the Y.M. C.A. building, churches and colleges. There are always some vampires who sneak a few dollars. But to say that the pulp leases in B. C. were a "grand steal" is to talk at random without the facts.

According to "Moses" (Cotsworth) and the re-incarnated Isaiah, etc. (Cooke) it is a crime unpardonable for a large company to hold areas of pulp timber. Well, we deduct from their rather "milk and water" arguments that there is no objection for one man to secure one claim of, say, 640 acres. It would naturally follow that it would be all right for 100 men to each hold 640 acres, or a total of 100 square miles. But, say these new economists, these Moses, Isaiahs or Daniels, who have come to judgment, it is a crime for a company of 1000 individual shareholders to own any at all. They would advance like the lobster by going backward. They would have us go back to the age of individual effort. They call it a crime for 100 or 1000 persons to pool their money to do a given thing.

It is well for the reader to keep in mind that they (Moses, et al) attack the principle of joint or co-operative action, they do not make any specific charges, therefore, we are justified in discussing this question from their own ground.

All the large pulp concerns of B. C. are "joint stock companies" properly organized under the law. They have registered and are amenable to law, just as any individual is. If they do wrong they can be dealt with in our courts. If they obey the law they are entitled to respect.

If we were to divide the holdings of these companies among the various shareholders it would be found that the average holding would be much less than 640 acres, and we would also find that it would be impossible to secure any results from the holdings.

What company, or person would pay out two, five or eight million dollars in building a plant if their whole supply of raw material were under the control of other persons? Before any person or concern would spend one dollar on a plant, they would be forced to sign up contracts for supply of material for at least twenty years. Then, wherein lies the "immorality" of joining hands in the first place, and of 1000 persons pooling their money under one central head, and thus operating at a minimum of cost?

We are told that "Moses" (Cotsworth) is an expert on figures. Perhaps so, but his logic is rotten. Rev. Cooke, so he himself says, is equal to Isaiah, St. Paul, Luther, John Knox and others. We will not dispute it; but as a political economist he is an abject failure. The only criticism we have had regarding our comments on the "Crisis in B. C." is that it was too much like exhuming a corpse. Why not, say our critics, let it lie in its coffin. Why not, think, is good advice and will leave the funeral ceremonies to the "Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland."

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD CRISIS

THE WAR has brought the realization of the paralyzing influence of the drink traffic. Russia has gone dry, and the Russian finance minister declares that the fact, although it killed the richest government monopoly, has so assisted the financial condition of Russia as to make the burden of this awful war financially light. The insurance actuaries have declared that in spite of the death rate of the battle field the saving from the ravages of liquor on human life will make Russia the gainer after the conflict. France is going dry, and has in part done so. Britain has failed in the effort. The failure appears to be largely due to the opposition of the clergy.

Be sure your world is not one in which things happen, but one in which things are done.

What concerneth every man is not whether he fail or succeed, but that he did his duty.—Ian MacLaren.

TAX SALES

THE MUDDLES in the titles of the lands sold for taxes are hard to straighten and are costly. Not many tax sales, even by the low standard of law on which they are based, would hold water. But if the owner whose property is sold away from him tries to fight the matter, he finds that the expense of doing so would in many cases eat up the value of the property. If the purchaser undertakes to resell he will probably find that before he can register an indefeasible title he must undertake an appeal to the courts under the quietening of titles act. This, if unopposed, will cost him probably two or three hundred dollars, and if opposed may cost him the value of the property.

In either case the litigant may find that if he wins, the costs have left his victory barren, and if he loses he is left with a millstone of debt. It's a bad business altogether. It brings no credit and little cash to the municipality holding the sale.

It brings little credit to the governments who allow such laws to remain on the books.

It brings little credit to the men who follow the tax sales and buys lands under such morally cowardly and unjust circumstances.

The whole system should be drastically revised. A meeting of the persons who are interested in bringing about better things will be held at the Western Call office next Monday at 2.20 o'clock for the organization of the Property Owners' Protective Association.

SHACKLING ENTERPRISE

THE MATTER of the Government or the City, or the Municipality demanding a considerable license fee before a man may engage in any line of business is contrary to the needs and to the genius of the province.

Here is a man who has a family to keep, a home to sustain, taxes to pay, etc., in the city of Vancouver. But he is out of employment. What shall such a man do?

Let him emulate certain Galilean fishermen who found their clerical employment suddenly brought to a close.

"I go a-fishing," said one. "We also go with thee," said the others. Finding a boat and a net they forthwith went to follow out that simple means of getting a livelihood.

Here our citizens are met by the government of the Dominion, and the government says to them, you must not go until you have each paid to me the sum of _____ dollars for the privilege.

It is useless to plead the lack of the money. "Then you must stay on the shore and starve," says the government.

But each of the men have found the money to pay the Dominion for the privilege, then they are met by the government of the province with a similar demand. But, says the would-be fisherman, "I have a license to fish from your superior, the Dominion government, who is to hinder me from going on with the work I am licensed to do?"

"I will," says the province, "and if you fish without paying me first a fee of _____ dollars, I will send you to jail, or at the least fine you a sum equal to the fee, or more, and withhold the right to fish still."

"But my children need the money I can thus earn."

"I have nothing to do with that," says the province.

"At least let me go and fish for thirty days so that I may earn the license fee."

"If you fish at all without a license, I will have you arrested," answers the province.

And in these times of struggle for bread the two governments cannot see or do not care that they are killing the enterprise of the individual by demanding revenue from the enterprise BEFORE IT CAN BE EARNED.

Here is a man who has a mine. He knows that it is worth developing. Again the demand for preliminary payments while the investment is idle during development work prevents him.

The writer saw a boat for an inner lake, fit to carry cargo to the outlying settlements on the margin of that large lake which were without transportation facilities of any kind.

An enterprising settler who understood boats said, "I will build a boat." He took the trees of the forest and out of them built his boat and had it ready to launch, when the timber inspector came along, and seized the boat for a few dollars he claimed should FIRST have been paid to the government for the use of the timber.

The builder had absolutely no money. There was not fifty dollars in ready money in all that community because of the want of the boat to carry their produce to market. The builder pleaded for the boat to be libelled until she could be made to earn the money. He offered a mortgage to the government.

The inspector was adamant. And the boat is still rotting on the stocks if they have not indeed given way under her.

The man's enterprise was killed, and the community was denied the use of the boat.

Many instances of this vicious practice could be cited, but to what avail? This country should offer inducement to men to take what they find of resources freely for a beginning. After they have commenced to earn they should pay the fee, but not until then.

Happiness is a habit—cultivate it.

The great secret of making the labor of life easy is to do each duty every day.—Marsden.

Having thus chosen our course, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear, and with manly hearts.—Lincoln.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

THE AMERICANS have for years been running a canning factory putting up crabs caught in Boundary Bay. The supply of these in Canadian waters is as great as in the American waters adjoining. The meat of the crabs caught there is very fine. The feeding ground for the crabs is good and clean.

Some of the unemployed could be started here to obtain and prepare food for themselves for the destitute, and for the market. A little of the money spent in non-productive relief work would in this way be profitably invested and would be directly producing food and also financial returns.

The clam beds of the same bay are great and could be utilized in the same way.

Other parts of our coast are full of food of high quality, and there is no excuse for those in charge of the necessary relief works overlooking these sources of supply of food and profitable labor.

That the salmon run is not used as an emergency supply is amazing. Use stake nets and draw as large a supply as possible from the water this year. What if the fish companies are out a little in profit for a year or two. It is better that the people of the province be fed than that a few persons make a large profit.

Use the present occasion to bring the stakeholders of the States to a realization that the salmon fisheries of the Fraser are subject for their existence to the Canadian Fisheries Department and that by using the same wasteful methods as the Americans use annually the whole may be destroyed.

We say wasteful, realizing that what would be wasteful under ordinary circumstances would be fully justifiable under these.

Even under these circumstances we would not see the stake netting privilege handed to the cannery companies, but kept in the government's hands.

In fact, the resources of the province should be mobilized to meet the conditions, which may be much worse before they are better, and we say frankly that unless there is an effort made on these lines the powers that be will have to explain away a great deal when the crisis is over.

Now the property owner is being forced to pay in relief grants and non-revenue producing works, for food for the hungry, which is lying dormant in endless quantities in the domain in the trust of the government unused.

The federal member showed common sense and of that kind that it is a crime to overlook when he recommended that the unemployed be set to gather and prepare stores of food from these sources.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR

THERE IS EVERY REASON for congratulation towards the heads of the government of the United States at the stand they have taken in the matter of the war.

Since the Lusitania was destroyed the United States have let it be known to Germany that they would on a recurrence of such an outrage against humanity draw the sword at the side of the Allies. Since that time the activities of the submarines have been restricted, and since that time there seems to be even on the part of the enemy some glimmering of the enormity of the crime and of the cowardliness of it.

Whether the United States does well in keeping out of the great conflict is not for us to say. This much will however be said later, and perhaps none knew it better than Mr. Wilson, and his associates, namely, that in the greatest conflict waged for human freedom in all history the land which has chiefly boasted of its freedom has not drawn the sword, at all events up to the present time.

But this war will not be the last waged in regard to this matter. Once again, and perhaps many times, there will be efforts to establish on the ruins of freedom and democracy such tyranny as the Prussian dynasty aims at and as it practices at home. Before

BRYAN A PRO-"BABY-KILLER"

THAT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, late Secretary of State in President Wilson's cabinet, is pro-German and openly bidding for the German-American vote is clearly demonstrated by the account of his recent meeting in the Madison Square Garden, New York, under the auspices of that pro-German organization known as "The Friend of Peace," and is further demonstrated by the resolution passed at this meeting under the spell of his "silver-tongued oratory."

For many years the Christian people of America have looked upon Bryan as a sort of "super-man," a person apart from the ordinary politician. His recent action in deserting his President during a period of peculiar stress and difficulty, and now in stumping the country under the colors of an Anti-American organization simply brand him as a political monte-bank, an opportunist, a hypocrite and a time server. He sees the chance of "catching" the German-American support, of crystallizing that solid sentiment and coupling it up with the ultra church vote, and thus landing the Presidency. His action is political and not patriotic.

The following is the account of his New York meeting from a New York despatch:

What is National Honor? Asks Bryan

William Jennings Bryan, addressed a meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, under the auspices of the "Friends of Peace," and gave his definition of national honor, and called upon his hearers to "cast your influence not in favor of either side, but in favor of peace for the United States and against war with any of the belligerent nations."

After Mr. Bryan spoke the meeting passed a resolution calling upon the government to place an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Bryan asserted that there is no question but that the nation's honor shall be maintained, but only a question as to what is national honor and what it requires for its defense.

Race Hatred Blinds Men

Mr. Bryan said all citizens are agreed that this country should follow an honorable course, but whether it should be the old, blood-stained definition which he said the jingoes recommended, or a definition in harmony with the spirit of the age, is a question upon which every citizen has a right to speak.

"In the matter of war," Mr. Bryan continued, "we have made less progress than along some other lines, partly because a few profit largely by war; partly because race and national hatreds have blinded many to the truth, and partly because international rivalries have been made a pretext for preparations which themselves provoke war."

Mr. Bryan denounced the men who, he said, call upon this nation to take up arms.

"These men," he said, "do not speak the mind or the conscience of the masses; they define national honor in terms that are becoming obsolete. They do not represent either the interests or the purposes of the American people."

The last of these is fought the United States will stand by our side.

It has evidently been the purpose of the Divine Mind in bringing about the separation of the United States from the rest of the Anglo-Saxon world to form a reservoir into which the life of the Anglo-Saxon race might flow and where it might receive and assimilate the overflow of the other races. Had the United States not separated from Britain when she did, and the country as a British nation received the rapid development which came to her in her separation, every step in that development being as it would then have appeared to be, a step forward for the British Empire, the jealousy of the European Nations would have been aroused to the breaking point years ago, and the whole race would have been engaged in a series of wars in self-defence. But because the United States separated and grew up apparently antagonistic to Britain, both sections of the people were left to increase in numbers and power until this day.

But there are forces loosed now which will in time bring all the Anglo-Saxon race shoulder to shoulder.

At this time the United States are divided between pro-British and her Allies, and pro-German and her allies.

When the present war is over, however, and Germany, at home and abroad, learns the truth, as learn it they must and will, there will be a change of heart on the part of the German people who are not Prussian, and they will see that the Allies are fighting as hard for the freedom of the German states as they are for their own freedom. Then all the United States will be ready to stand in with the right in this quarrel which will most surely break out again.

Ever since William was crowned we have believed he would some day start the fire which would among other things have the effect of welding the two branches of the Anglo Saxon people together again. This may not come in his day or ours, but the fire has been started and it will not finally die out again until that and much other work is done.

Don't get in a rut, the only difference between a rut and the grave is the length and breadth.

THE LAST GREAT WEST

Perhaps there is no part of the world about which information is so eagerly sought as that vast unexploited region which lies in the great northwest of our fair Dominion of Canada. When we find that the great cities of Petrograd in Russia, and Christiania in Norway, are many hundreds of miles farther north than Edmonton or Prince Rupert, we are anxious to know more of this great territory that has hardly been scratched, and so full of possibilities and promise.

The stream of immigration flowing westward is rapidly exhausting the reserves of vacant land in that part of the Canadian west which used to be known, to the detriment of the territory farther to the north as "The Fertile Belt."

Settlement has overflowed the northern frontier of the "belt of supposed limited fertility," and many thousands of acres of agricultural land have been surveyed by the Dominion government immediately north of the North Saskatchewan, and in the Peace River Valley, and surveys are being rapidly extended to keep up with the pressure of advancing settlement. While the trend of immigration is turning northward, the eyes of the capitalist are attracted in the same direction. Information concerning the resources of the country once ignored is now sought for. Facts about the climate, the soil, the timber, the rivers, the lakes, the

minerals, the fish, the game, obtained at the risk of life and limb by fur trader, explorer, missionary, geologist and sportsman, even those facts regarded not so long ago as merely interesting, have now a practical value.

The once prevailing idea that the whole of the immense territory north of the North Saskatchewan was a sterile, frost-bound waste destined for all time to remain a wilderness, is now largely a thing of the past, and the opportunities which the latent resources of the silent places of the unexploited northwest afford to the enterprising and the adventurous, challenge the attention of the whole world.

With interest powerfully attracted to the more easterly sections of the country by the recent extensions northward of the limits of the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and with easy means of communication with the larger divisions farther west assured, thanks to the progress of the construction of railways northward to Port Nelson on Hudson Bay, to McMurray in the Athabasca country, and the Pacific Great Eastern to the Peace River country, it certainly looks as though the long neglected northland were coming into its own at last.

By connecting with the three thousand miles of almost uninterrupted steamboat communication on Athabasca, Peace, Slave,

and Mackenzie rivers, and Athabasca and Great Slave lakes, the railways being constructed into the Athabasca and Peace river countries will place the whole Mackenzie basin within easy reach of the prospector, the explorer, the sportsman and the tourist. The line being constructed to Hudson Bay, as soon as steamboat communication is established therewith, will lay the very heart of that alluring El Dorado, which we call the Baren Lands, with its herds of musk-oxen and caribou and its mineral wealth, open to the prospector and the sportsman, for, via Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake and the Thelon, there is uninterrupted waterway from Hudson Bay for a distance of five hundred and fifty miles into the interior.

The exceptional attractions which the northland holds out to the sportsman are certain to contribute largely towards discovery and development of the natural resources of the country. A couple of years ago a paper was submitted to a convention of railway men, on the value of the tourist sportsman as a means of publicity for undeveloped country, in which he pointed out that the cultured business men who find their greatest pleasure, relaxation and physical benefit from trips into the wilds, are quick to discern the commercial value of waterpowers, timber and minerals, and a number of instances were related where hunting trips had resulted either in the discovery of unexpected natural resources or in large investments in the country visited.

While the united energies of the capitalist, the railroad builder and the agriculturist have been devoted to the exploration of the "belt of supposed limited fertility," the much larger area of virgin country extending from the northern limits of this strip to the Arctic Sea and lying between Hudson Bay and the Rocky Mountains, has not been neglected.

This (not including the Yukon) the most northern section of the vast western region formerly ruled by the Hudson Bay Company, comprises considerably more territory than the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island combined. Its very vastness, coupled with its remoteness from the great centres of population, has tended to keep it, as far as the world at large is concerned, comparatively a land unknown.

The word "comparatively" is used advisedly, for while it is true that the greater part of the unexploited northland is unexplored and unknown, we have in one way or another obtained considerable useful information

about it. Now and again word has come from some mission station or trading post somewhere up in the far north, of root crops, barley, oats, and even wheat being raised during a long succession of years, with phenomenal success. Explorers have related how they were regaled upon potatoes and other vegetables grown a few miles from the Arctic Circle. A sample of wheat grown at Fort Vermillion, three hundred and fifty miles north of Edmonton, was awarded first prize at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia a few years ago in competition with the whole world. Geological explorers have reported vast deposits of coal and other minerals underlying immense areas in the far north. Adventurous travellers have disclosed the existence of timber areas and of game and fish preserves of fabulous richness.

This great northern country long ago had its champions, who challenged the attention of the world by predicting for sections of it, at least, an agricultural and industrial future. A former employee of the Hudson Bay Company, a son of the north, jealous of the reputation of this country, wrote: "There is in our northwest an area, continuous in every direction and easily accessible to its utmost limits, containing over three hundred millions of acres of wheat and pasture lands, with forests of finest timber, and the largest known coal and bitumen, and also probably the richest gold areas in the world—a land teaming with animal and vegetable life, extending to the Arctic Circle, an area watered by the great Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie rivers, with their countless affluents."

The fertile zone curves towards the north as it proceeds westward so that the western extremity is several hundreds of miles higher than the eastern, the curves apparently following pretty closely certain lines of temperature. The forest zone extends to latitude 61 degrees on Hudson Bay or a couple of hundred miles north of Fort Churchill. Coal crops out at intervals in seams of ten to twelve feet thick from the Mackenzie in the far north to the Saskatchewan. Ironstone has been discovered in the Athabasca. Sulphur abounds on Peace and Smoky rivers. Salt is plentiful near Great Slave lake and plumbago and mineral pitch on Lake Athabasca, and copper, native and in the form of machite, on Coppermine river.

With the object of presenting more information concerning this great unexploited land, the Western Call intends to publish from time to time, articles of interest touching on the climate, physical features and natural resources of this great country.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES' ROLE IN THE WAR

Napoleon is credited with the cynical but profound remark that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions. If we say that victory is on the side that has the most high explosives at its command we shall bring the statement up to date. For months now we have heard of the need of the Allies for munitions and munitions and more munitions. Of course, high explosive shells are but one munition, yet they are more desperately needed than any other. Lemberg is in the hands of the Germans to-day because the Russian army was not adequately equipped with high explosive shells. Only a few weeks ago it seemed that in Galicia the Russian army was everywhere successful. It had penetrated the Carpathian passes. Then for no reason that the non-military reader could understand it began to sway backward. German and Austrian soldiers occupied every day almost the distance that they could have marched in a sham battle. The Russians were hurled back and back, until now they are almost out of Galicia. The reason for this surprising change in the situation is that the Russians have been short of high explosives, while the enemy has accumulated a store of them. German artillery has prevented the Russians infantry from coming to close quarters, and Russia's superiority in the matter of men has been for the time being wiped out.

At Neuve Chapelle

Something of a similar nature happened a few weeks ago at Neuve Chapelle, when the British, by concentrated artillery fire smashed the German line. In this engagement they expended

more ammunition than was fired in the course of the Boer war. One German officer said that it was not war; it was murder; that no troops could live under the hail of lead and steel. Another exclaimed:

"Good God, man! It wasn't human warfare, but the wrath of hell let loose instead. It was a horrible mixture of shrieking, bursting shells and unending earthquakes. Nerves couldn't stand it. We were literally swept away by the relentless storm of explosive shells. There was no way to turn to escape it. The confusion was simply awful. And then, from behind the screen of that devastating blast, the British infantry rushed upon our stunned and ragged remnants. We hadn't a chance!"

Shrapnel's Business

Drying our tears, for the misfortunes of the Germans who were deprived of their chance, let us look at the question of the high explosive shells, which have been heard of first in the past few weeks. A high explosive shell is nothing more than a shrapnel shell raised to the nth power. It is gunpowder against the shrapnel's arrow, dynamite against the shrapnel's gunpowder. It is a shell that bursts, and hurls its particles not only through a human body, but through the toughened wood of a gun butt. Nearly everybody understands shrapnel. It leaves the gun as a shell, and may burst either upon striking some object or in a given number of seconds after having been fired. It is most effectively employed against troops in the open. Then it is fired with a time fuse attached, and bursts after having traveled a thousand or two thousand yards. The contents of the shrapnel shell and the metal case

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itself is then hurled downward, and falls upon the troops like rain. It has been charged that Kitchener calculated that the war would be won by shrapnel, and therefore concentrated all his organizing efforts to produce this kind of explosive.

High Explosive Shells

It happens, however, that this is a trench war, and that the Germans have burrowed their way into the earth, protecting themselves with concrete so that the shrapnel strikes only the ground, and fails to penetrate the trench fortifications. High explosive shells are loaded with lead and iron like shrapnel, but the charge is exploded by chemicals many times more powerful than gunpowder. A high explosive shell bursts into innumerable fragments with such force that concrete will be shattered and earth fortifications that are a protection against ordinary shrapnel are of no more service than an umbrella against their hail. The missiles are the same—lead and iron—the exploding agent is as much more powerful than powder as electric light is more powerful than gas.

The Moral Effect

The high explosive shells not only kill the men lying sheltered in the trenches—they destroy the trenches, obliterate fortifications, and make a city look as though it had been devastated by fire. With the best intentions in the world, shrapnel could not accomplish these results. Moreover, the moral effect of high explosive shells is enormous. They deafen, blind and often deprive temporarily of rea-

son the troops that are obliged to face them. They spread not only death, but panic. The army is called upon to live through a series of earthquakes and electrical storms, and the nerves of all but the stoutest give way. Then when the high explosives have accomplished the work of demoralization, an infantry charge is pressed home, and those who have survived the artillery fire are driven from their positions, and the battle is won.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

Now the first symptoms of our horror at German atrocities are over, the clamour for the internment of alien enemies seems to be dying down, nevertheless, a glance at our daily papers tells us of the blowing up of a shell factory and the arrest of a German in the vicinity with several pounds of dynamite hidden upon his premises.

Mayor Taylor is a very generous person. He says "vote for ME and I will give you a full dinner pail." The man who owns property could do with a square meal sometimes—this is the man who pays the taxes. Mayor Taylor does not own a rabbit hutch, hence the full dinner pail must come from the man who often has to go hungry himself.

The humble follower of The Prince of Peace addressed the other "humble followers" in New York the other evening—

The chair was taken by a German gentleman who a short time ago was using his whole body and soul to embroil the United States with Great Britain. The German naval and military attaches, the Austrian and Turkish ambassadors and all the well known fenian haters of our Empire were present.

Perhaps William Jennings Bryan has lost a tile from his roof—at any rate he certainly appears to be following the Prince of Pirates instead of The Prince of Peace.

A correspondent of the News-Advertiser in a letter asks me if "I took any steps to bring a man to justice" whom I referred to lately as using traitorous words in North Vancouver.

As I was miles away it was impossible for me to "take any steps"—perhaps it is as well—who knows? If I had been there I might have been interned for a time and the other fellow let off with a caution.

The time has come when the nation must have the truth, despite the consequences. Did the people whimper when it was known that we had been beaten in a naval engagement off the

coast of Chile? They did not ever murmur! They just clenched their jaws and waited, knowing that the navy, like the army, would justify its high renown. A great nation is never so great as when beset by difficulties, that is the supreme test of pluck, patience and breeding.

The sterner the struggle, the stronger and more steadfast a virile people becomes as our history proves.

In the former days of the war Britain was fed on pap by the authorities. Now we know just what we require and men and munitions will be ready when wanted.

There is a bond of fellowship in the British Empire which we never realized before. The class distinctions, if not broken down, are fast becoming so. Trade unionists and rich men are standing side by side in the same righteous cause. The stupid party distinctions seem to be giving way, it almost seems as if good was coming out of evil. We are fighting for our life and our liberty, we are fighting too, against a brutal materialism and a gospel set up by our foes that "might is right." I almost think we are fighting for the doctrine of the Master, that which we call "Love."

But this does not mean that we should accept peace at any price. This does not mean that God will not use us to punish those who have proven themselves His enemies as well as our own. It is not the German people we want to crush, but the devilish system. The Kaiser and his Potsdam junkers and my old "friend" Admiral Von Tirpitz. The teachers of their beastly Kultur and then we can call for peace. May the guns ring in a new age of wider charity, a bigger God, and a larger heaven.

Prayers for Peace

We pray for peace, but I think I am right in saying we can only pray for a peace which will mean the death-knell forever of German militarism.

To pray for peace and leave the Prussian system still strong enough to practice its lying diplomacy, its devilish orgies, to pursue its infernal propaganda in which the drill-book takes the place of the Bible—would be an attitude of folly or of criminality.

In our prayers for peace we must believe in a God Who works through evolutionary methods, and that upward process will be marked in the future by pain and bitter self-sacrifice. In our prayers for peace we must pray for courage and victory or else 'tis better not pray at all. If we are dissemblers sometimes in our puppets and upon our public platforms, let us be true men when we get on our knees. Let us pray to the God Who makes for righteousness. "God teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight."

INDIAN PLOT BORN IN UNITED STATES

A Calcutta despatch of recent date says—

The full story of a carefully arranged effort to effect a revolution in British India, hatched, it is said, in California, has been revealed in detail in court proceedings under the new Defence of Indian Act at Lahore. Eighty-one persons were named in the indictment, charged with "conspiracy to wage war against his Majesty and to overthrow by

force the lawful Government of India."

The attempt at revolution was launched, according to witnesses, at a meeting of 6,000 East Indians at Sacramento, Cal. in August, 1914.

"It was thought," declared one witness who was present at this meeting, "that as a great war had broken out in Europe and troops from India were serving in this war. It was a good chance for East Indians to demand their rights, and, if necessary, to use force."

The witness was one of a party of 70 Indians who left San Francisco on August 29 for Hong Kong, en route for India.

The Sacramento meeting was one of many held in America after the failure of the attempt of Gurdit Singh to obtain the entry of 400 Indian laborers into Vancouver, contrary to law, and their return to the East.

Har Dayal, once an Oxford student, who lived for many years in San Francisco, and is said to be now in Switzerland, was mentioned in the testimony. One of the accused, who turned State's evidence, testified that he was working as a mechanical engineer in St. John, N.B., with other Indians, and that Har Dayal at their suggestion went to St. John and lectured in various places to his fellow Indians on "Liberty and Equality" and collected money to start a revolutionary paper called the Gadhur.

Following the arrival at Hong Kong of the party of Indians which sailed from San Francisco on August 29, parties of Indians went to various parts of the Far East with a view to seditious propaganda among the Indians. They were active among the Indian Sepoys stationed at Hong Kong, and they instigated the nearly successful mutiny at Singapore on February 15. The leaders obtained considerable assistance, it was testified, from German sources.

The witness gave details of the activity of the ringleaders after reaching the Punjab, and of efforts to seduce the Indian troops in Lahore, Umbella, Meerut and other cantonments. A general rising in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the north-west frontier province was set for February 21, one of its features being an attack on the Lahore cantonment arsenal. Emissaries were sent in all directions a week in advance, but on February 19 suspicion fell on one Kirpal Singh, who had arranged to go and excite the troops at Mainmir. A party of the conspirators was surrounded at a house in Lahore and the conspiracy was frustrated.

IN THE TRENCHES WITH THE CAVALRY

Derry Hussar Mentioned in Despatches.

Writing to his parents in Londonderry Corporal William McCleery, of the 4th Hussars, who has been at the front since the commencement of the war, says:—"Well, we are out of the trenches again. We were in a very long time on this occasion, and there is terrible slaughtering now here at Ypres. The Germans are firing shells with poisonous gas, and it comes over the trenches when the the wind is blowing in a yellow smoke. If you catch it you turn up, so when the Germans discharge it and the wind is blowing in the direction of our trenches our chaps get

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paralysed straight away, and then the Germans advance on us to attack. If you catch the smoke you number is up, but we have wet cloths over our eyes and nose and mouth. When the Germans come near us thinking we are paralysed with the gas they are welcomed by our rifle fire, and we cut them up. There is terrible slaughtering in consequence: thousands of dead lying about. We have broken through three or four times, but we can't advance owing to delays on other parts of our horses at the firing point, and we don't know the minute we may get the order to gallop through a gap in some here the war will end about June or July. I have had in the enemy lines. In the opinion some wonderful escapes, but my regiment has lost a lot this time. I see in the paper issued here that fourteen of us, including myself are mentioned in despatches. The people of England ought to be very proud of the regulars, who are holding on so gallantly. There is not a regular regiment of the line which has not been cut up, and still we can beat the Germans.

"There is not a living person who can be indifferent to those enormous 17-inch shells. The gun that fires them is 9½ miles away. One shell comes over every ten minutes to a second. We can hear it long before it passes over. It sounds like a child's heart-rending scream in the distance. It quickly gets louder and louder in tone. It makes you feel as if you want to run for your life, but you don't know where to run to miss it. It ends in an enormous crash, louder than any clap of thunder you have ever heard. Then you see an enormous column of black smoke, and according to what it strikes, the air is filled with anything varying from stones, bricks, timber, and parts of waggons, to houses and human beings. These are the famous "Jack Johnson" shells. The interval between these shells is filled with shrapnel shells, but it is a pleasure to live among those after the other cursed things. But in spite of all this we are far from dismayed (the writer adds.) We are hammering away at them, and, as we have now plenty of men, plenty of guns, and enough ammunition to make a promising start, it is now their turn to receive hell. I am convinced that their turn has come, but I fear we shall lose many good men."

THE EFFECTS OF SHELL FIRE

A non-commissioned officer at the Front, writing to a friend in Ballycastle, says—



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THE WAR

THE GREAT CONFLICT drags its weary length along. Lemberg has again passed into the hands of the Teutons. The Carpathians, to force the passes of which Russia made such grand efforts in the winter, have again been pierced by the Teutons, and a great deal of Galician territory also has passed back to them.

On the other hand the Teutons have sacrificed a mighty army of men. Hundreds of thousands have fallen, and the major portion of them have fought their last fight. Maimed or dead they pass over to the great army of non-combatants. These the Teutons cannot well replace.

Again, there has been a mighty quantity of ammunition expended by the Teutons. They may be making munitions fast, but the allies are daily increasing the amount they are turning out, and there is the certainty that the balance will be the sooner on the side of the Allies because of the enormous quantities of metal the Teutons have expended in the Galician campaign.

Still, further, the Teutons have succeeded in shortening the Russian lines of communication, for them, and have at the same time greatly lengthened their own, and this at a time when good strategy would have left the Russian lines as far extended from their bases as possible, and have shortened their own.

Hoping to strike an effective blow, however, the Germans pressed on, and under the necessity of gaining moral victories on which to sustain the crushed heart of their people, they were under the necessity of clearing Galicia, reassuring Hungary, and getting what comfort they can out of the capture of the ground on which the fortresses formerly stood.

It is an interesting time.

What in this war has been called political forces are at war at the same time that the armies are fighting, and the political activities are as important as the operations on land and sea. The settlement of the near eastern question is taking up the time of the four great powers at this moment.

When it was reported last week that Sir Edward Grey's eyes were better, and that he would be back in the house by the middle of July, it was taken by us to mean that he had succeeded in his mission with Roumania, and that the question between Roumania and Russia had been adjusted.

When earlier in the game the Dardanelles were attacked and were in the way of being forced, and Russia announced that she would demand Constantinople, and the complete control of the Dardanelles, we were of the opinion that there was trouble ahead for the statesmen, and so the matter has transpired. But it seems, if the late reports are to be taken as fact, that matters have been arranged there. If this be the case then we shall see the Dardanelles forced soon and Roumania fighting with the Allies.

Later it would surprise no follower of the events which are transpiring to see Hungary pass to the side of the Allies and join a Balkan alliance. It is now her opportunity to escape from the Teuton yoke and unless she does so escape and unless further the allies bestir themselves on her behalf she will become a vassal of the house of Hohenzollern. If the Germans should succeed, not in winning an offensive war, but in maintaining their place in Europe, then they will dominate Austria, and her associates in the Austrian Empire.

It may be remembered that the murdered Crown Prince of Austria was believed to be planning such an alliance for Hungary in the Balkans, and that is probably why, probably at the instance of Germany, he was removed.

Hungary will, perhaps, carry out this problem. Well for her if she does.

But there are two sides to the struggle, and the victory has not as yet finally decided itself in the favor of the allies.

So much, however, is true, that we have not as yet reached the stage when it is necessary to feed our people on imaginary or exaggerated victories.

There is still need for the Empire to go to its knees before the God of Battles, for there it biter conflict ahead, and perhaps in intensity like nothing which has gone before. For both sides are preparing to put such a hell of machinery of destruction in the field that it will set a new record for destruction.

BELGIAN RELIEF

That the Canadian people deeply sympathize with Belgium's war victims is seen from the fact that up to the 18th May last, they had contributed \$1,071,028.63 to the Belgium Relief Fund. This total is all the more to be proud of because the money was raised at a time when appeals on behalf of other worthy objects were being made.

MADE IN BRITAIN

I.
Right ye are, Lizer, me darlin',
Soon I'll be back agin'
Yer know as I loves yer Lizer
'Ow faithful I alus 'ave bin'.
I shall alus be kissin' yer picture
The one wiv' the fine fevver 'at,
An' when I comes 'ome we'll be married
Yer can bet yer last dollar on that.

II.
Why! Blimme where am I—I'm dreamin'
Phew! what an 'orrible pain,
'Say, miss—'ow the duce did I come 'ere?
I seems goin' balmy again.
Calls yer nuss—right, an' thanks fur yer kindness,

An' yer says I've bin pretty bad,
Will ye search in me coat for a pictur'
If yer will it will make me glad.

III.
Well, I'm blowed, if it ain't a missin'
Say 'nuss' what's become o' me leg
Yus, I 'members the Jack Johnson comin'
That knocked me clean off me peg
So they're sendin' me over ter morrer
Done fur an' maimed fur life.
Lor! what a guy fur my Lizer
An, God! she will ne'er be my wife.

IV.
Why! what di ye fink she said, parson,
When she found I 'ad lost me left peg
Me a cryin' jest like a 'bybe'
Till she told me ter shut up the gag,
She said if both legs 'ad been collared
An' the 'air all blown from me 'ead,
I was 'ers, cause I'd done me duty,
An' that's why we've come to be wed.
—W. A. ELLIS.

THE REAL CRISIS

IF THE REVEREND MR. COOKE, of Vancouver wants to help British Columbia just now, it would be better for him to institute a campaign of boosting instead of knocking. There may have been mistakes in the past and perhaps some actions that the broad mantle of charity could never cover up as mistakes, but this is the time that the king and country needs every assistance available to fight a common enemy. Mr. Cooke's eloquence might be better employed just now in talking of the great need of more men at the front and of more munitions. When this war is over, when the British Empire is victorious, when we in Canada will know positively that we are Canadians and citizens of the British Empire, instead of vassals of a Prussian Militarism, then we will get down to domestic politics and if there are investigations to be done, the public will join with Mr. Cooke in doing a good job. Mr. Cooke is a strong advocate of any cause he espouses. We would like to see him urging greater unity of purpose in this time of universal distress. We would like to see a man of his power as a speaker join with others in the Old Land, just at a time when such help is needed. Who could do better than this gentleman in enthusing the people of the British Isles by showing them what the people of Canada are doing. We have no objection to the discussion of the "B. C. Crisis," but we would prefer to see such men devote their talents to the real crisis at this time, a crisis that means everything, not only to civilization, but to Christianity as well.—The Victorian.

AN EXPERIENCE

One of the strangers within our gates some time ago had some strange experiences in our places of worship.

He wears a turban. But he wishes to worship God with the Sahibs. He entered a certain Sunday School, hoping for a welcome. An usher bade him leave. He thought he could not have understood, so he remained. The Superintendent then requested him to go. Still he could not understand. Then the minister came, and taking him by the arm, fairly put him out of the building. Then he understood.

But he could not believe that this was usual, therefore he tried again at another church. Here he was gratified to find that he was not molested. Negatively, this was better.

But hoping for recognition he tried elsewhere. Getting a fine bouquet of flowers he entered. He was late and the sermon was under way. But he walked bravely up the aisle and tendered his offering to the minister. The minister had the grace and the gumption to accept the offering as it was intended and the turbaned worshipper was seated.

Now he finds great delight in the Sunday School, in the service, and in the friends he has found there.

We believe in a white province, and in industrial things white employ, but with the things of God we have always understood that there is neither Jew (Asiatic) or Greek (European) but that the same God is rich unto all who call upon

KINDLY CRITICISM

It is not always kindness to "speak kindly." True kindness lies in frank criticism. It is an old adage that when the rod is spared the child is spoiled; and the truth in this applies quite as well to grown-ups as to children. None of us is free from faults that it would be kindness in others to point out.

All there is in all literature that is of real value to the moral codes of the world consists in showing us human faults.

To speak kindly too many of us flatter or "jolly," imagining that to please for the moment is to render permanent service.

A kind word, never does die; it's good effect never does end; but this good done is often more than neutralized by the harm of false approval or wrong encouragement.

The man or woman whose judgment, in praise or blame, is worth anything weighs it carefully and speaks it conservatively.

PULP PRODUCTION ON THE INCREASE

Some economists have termed this the "paper age" from the increasing use of paper in all walks of life. This being the case, it is gratifying to know that Canada is one of the great paper countries of the world, and is destined to become still greater in this respect. All interested in paper and the materials from which it is produced (pulp and pulpwood), look forward to the issue of the annual bulletin on "Pulpwood" by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. This has now been sent to the printer and a few of the leading facts from it may be given. In spite of the war the consumption of pulpwood in Canadian mills was over 10 per cent greater in 1914 than in 1913.

Since 1910 the pulpwood consumed in Canadian mills has a little more than doubled. The consumption in 1910 was 598,487 cords and in 1914 1,224,376 cords. The commonest and cheapest kind of pulp, made by the grinding process and known as ground-wood pulp, increased by 9 per cent over 1913, but that made by chemical processes increased by over 14 per cent. This increasing use of chemical processes helps the country greatly as the product is worth nearly three times as much as the ground wood pulp.

Quebec is still the leading province in pulp production, having 31 active mills out of a total of 66 mills for all Canada. Quebec produced 55 per cent of all Canadian pulp in 1914. Ontario came second with nearly 37 per cent of the total production and the other producing provinces in order were British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The total value of pulpwood consumed in Canadian mills in 1914 was \$8,089,868, and of that exported to foreign countries in a raw state \$6,680,490, making a grand total of \$14,770,358 for the value of the pulpwood produced last year. It is interesting to know that the proportion of pulpwood manufactured into pulp in Canada is increasing over that exported in the raw state. The bulletin containing all the facts of this industry will be issued in a few weeks and those desiring a copy or requiring immediate information on some particular point may have the same furnished free by writing the Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SEVEN BY-LAWS DEFEATED

The seven by-laws presented by the city council to the rate-payers for approval on Monday last, were all turned down hard. The by-laws were:

	For	Against
\$150,000 Paving By-law	609	2186
100,000 Grading By-law	623	2137
230,000 Waterworks	568	2165
50,000 Goal By-law	344	2312
150,000 Viaducts By-law	417	2235
65,000 Bridges By-law	1052	1743
Transfer By-law	369	1829

Only a very small percentage of the voters were interested enough to go to the polls, and the results of the vote show that they were overwhelmingly opposed to the by-laws.

DEMAND FOR LABOR

RISK IN U. S.

War orders from Europe, the prospective record-breaking crop of wheat now being harvested, and heavy yields of other grains are creating a new demand for labor, according to indications at the government employment office in the department of labor.

Requests for workers are coming from many manufacturers and farmers throughout the country, and from state labor commissioners.

Oklahoma is said to need from 16,000 to 18,000 harvest hands and Kansas 35,000. An Oregon association has applied for 1000 berry pickers. An arms and ammunition mill in Connecticut asked for 300 men. Zinc and lead mines in Missouri need 1000 laborers. A Maryland steel company has applied for 100 hands. In West Virginia 2000 coal mine employees are wanted.

So far the department has been more successful in the cities than in the country in placing men who want work. Of the 3,495 for whom it secured places last month 1,500 were sent to Chicago alone, a railroad company having applied for several thousand track workers. It is stated that about 25 per cent of all applicants for jobs during May were placed through the department's effects.

THE NEW GOSPEL

Every age has had its distinctive motive; some irresistible force has driven the people of each century to seize upon an idea, and change the world by following it.

The eighteenth century was marked by the idea of freedom of thought and action—liberty. The nineteenth century was marked by the vast accumulation of development of the natural resources of the country.

The twentieth century is to be marked by the greatest idea of all—summed up in the words "Health Instead of Wealth."

The greatest fortune cannot make up for poor health. Money cannot buy health usually. Health is the natural fortune of every man, the God-given fortune that he brings into the world with him. It is not difficult to keep—far less difficult than a fortune in gold. Only a few simple laws to follow—and it becomes a bank upon which there is never an overdraft. Keep your health-fortune yourself; help others to keep theirs.

Let every one learn the twentieth century battle-cry: "Health instead of Wealth."

SASKATCHEWAN NOTES

The local government board of the Saskatchewan government at Regina recently addressed a circular to rural school districts and rural telephone companies, offering them the privilege of placing their debentures in the hands of the board for sale. In doing this the board considered it possible that by the system of obtaining competitive bids the local authorities might secure a benefit in the way of better prices and on the other hand better facilities for purchasing might be obtained by the dealers. The method followed by the board is to collect a number of issues and offer them for sale by tender. The board furnishes on application information concerning the various local authorities, and on a fixed date opens the tenders and awards the issues. The debentures are prepared by the board and delivered on payment of the purchase price, and the net proceeds are remitted to the issuing authority, after deducting a small fee equal to actual expenses. It is interesting to note that the best price realized on small debentures of this kind was secured for the first group offered for sale by the board.

The production of gold in Australia has declined steadily since 1893, the output last year being 156,160 ounces less than the year before.

THE MAN WHO KEEPS HIS HEAD

There's a man who fights for England,
and he'll keep her still atop,
He will guard her from dishonor in
the market and the shop,
He will save her homes from terror
on the fields of Daily Bread,
He's the man who sticks to business,
he's the man who keeps his head.
Let the foe who strikes at England,
hear her wheels of commerce turn,
Let the ships that war with England

see her factory furnace burn;
For the foe most fears the cannon, and
his heart most quails with dread,
When behind the man in khaki is the
man who keeps his head.
Brand him traitor and assassin who
with miser's coward mood
Has his gold locked up in secret and
his larders stored with food,
Who has cast adrift his workers, who
lies sweating in his bed,
And who snarls to hear the laughter
of the man who keeps his head.

Let the poor man teach the rich man,
for the poor man's constant strife
Is from day to day to seek work, day
to day to war with life,
And the poor man's home hangs ever
by a frail and brittle thread,
And the poor man's often hungry, but
the poor man keeps his head.

When the ships come back from
slaughter, and the troops march
home from war;
When the havoc strewn behind us
threads the road that lies before,
Every hero shall be welcomed, every
orphan shall be fed,
By the man who stuck to business, by
the man who kept his head.

—Harold Begbie, in London Chronicle.

July Rod and Gun covers a considerable range in its outdoor stories for this month. Salt Water Fishing near Victoria; the Hunt of L'Anglais, which purports to be the narrative of a French Canadian habitant; The Home of Jasper the Yellowhead; The Trail Makers of the Quetico; The Greatest Big Game Fishing, being an account of the catching of a record tuna off Port Medway, N.S.; and One Day's Fishing in Timagami, are some of the articles appearing in this issue, and in addition there is a full account of the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting Tournament, and other Trap Notes, as well as the special departments devoted to guns and ammunition and fishing matters. This Made in Canada sportsman's magazine is of interest to all Canadian sportsmen as well as to those Americans who come to Canada for their fishing or camping experiences. W. J. Taylor, Limited, publish this magazine at Woodstock, Ont.

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WESTMINSTER AGAIN
Westminster and Vancouver met again on Dominion Day, again, this being their fifth of the season against the lo-
The game was close at all es, the final score reading 9 8. For Vancouver, Gibbons, and Brynjolsen were the men, and the team was the balanced of the season. While Westminster team have the end of the schedule to date, have not by any means cap- ed the honors as yet. The Van- vers are playing a strong ne and against any other team ld be world beaters. New stminster still have a few ks to uncork at the right mo- nt, and seem to be able to e the edge off the green ts so far. The teams meet in on Saturday afternoon, and supporters of the green shirts e for a win this time.

Westminster's Mann cup aspir- s took a strangle hold on the ue on Dominion Day, when y walloped Victoria amateurs Queen's park to the tune of goals to three. Some game must have been. Vancouver's ateurs will have to show som- ng more than they have shown date to beat the Royal City gregation out for the honors.

The closing of the bars came o force in Saskatchewan on minion Day. For the duration the war all the bars go out business, and the wholesale li- or houses close down for all e.

Dominion Day was quietly spent by Vancouver citizens. A large number took in the sports at North Vancouver, and the lacrosse match at home. The real crowd of the day, however, went to the beaches. Stanley Park and English Bay-parks were full to capacity. There were thou- sands of people all along the line of picnic grounds, and the bless- ing of it is that Vancouver has such an ideal spot for her people. The many improvements to the different beaches around the bay have added very much to the at- tractiveness of the place. One thing is lacking however, and that was manifested yesterday, the need of more fresh water taps around the park. A line of pipe ought to be stretched com- pletely around the park, with taps at every picnic spot. On such an occasion as yesterday the water would have been greatly appreciated. As it was many had to walk a long distance to secure the necessary supply.

The Vancouver ball team is showing signs of coming back to form again after its recent strike. The places of the strikers have been filled, and the team is doing nicely now. The Dominion Day games resulted in an even break, one loss and one win. Seattle is here this week, and on Saturday patrons of sport will have the privilege of seeing a double header at Athletic park for one price. The ball teams will play at 1.30, and after they are finished the lacrosse teams will stage the seventh act of the lacrosse season.

MARY PICKFORD IN "THE GOOD LITTLE DEVIL"

Broadway Program
Mary Pickford, the queen of filmdom, will appear at the Broadway theatre on Wednesday and Thursday of next week in the five reel feature, "The Good Little Devil." Little Mary has captivated the hearts of thou- sands of moving picture lovers in many lands, and will have a few more friends after seeing her work in this picture.

Practically every successful play which has appeared on the stage has either been produced in the films or is under contract to be used as the basis of a film play. One of these is "The Rose of The Rancho," one of the first successful western dramas to ap- pear on the legitimate stage. This was produced by David Belasco, the wizard of stage produc- tion and in the films by the fa- mous players. A number of the members of the original com- pany were engaged for this pic- ture, and many of the scenes were taken in the western States where the story is laid. It is told in five chapters. This is the first time that this picture has ap- peared at any of the suburban theatres in the city. On the same bill will be shown a crackerjack joker comedy, "Where Ignorance is Bliss."

Monday and Tuesday the "Si- ren of Corsica" will be shown. This is a three-reel Broadway star feature.

GAELIC SOCIETY MEETS

Considering that Thursday was Canada's national holiday and the weather just a trifle sultry, there was a good attendance of members at the monthly meet- ing of the Gaelic Society. A good program was rendered and the officers thoughtfully had ice cream and cake handed round. A beautifully worked cushion, presented by Miss Isdale, was drawn for and a substantial sum therefrom handed to the treas- urer of the society's patriotic workers to be expended in pur- chase of knitting wool and other comforts for the boys at the front. The society is handing over the hall for the evening of 15th July to the United Scottish Societies of British Columbia for the purpose of holding a patri- otic concert. The president of the latter society, Mr. A. Macrae, was present and intimated that a first class program was being got up for the 15th, and that the fine leather suitcase, donated by Messrs. Storey & Campbell would be drawn for that evening, pro- ceeds to go to Red Cross funds.

THE INSPIRATION
Not infrequently, loud pro- tests come from this and that sec- tion of the community. Some faction is not satisfied with the way things are going and raise a noise in consequence. From a large proportion of the nation, however, no protest is heard. Every new experience or condi- tion is accepted without complaint by these men. They are those who have gone to the front.

The hard duties of those who have gone to the front overshad- ow every annoyance of those who remain at home. The men in uni- form, and in the blood-soaked trenches accept their lot with the magnificent spirit which has been, from early days, the glory of the British army.

So with the navy. This coun- try has been the visiting place, since this war began, of some hundreds or thousands of British sailors of all ranks. They have come and gone without raising a ripple, so to speak. They have made no protest, expressed no annoyance. They are on war service.

What it is well for the na- tion to remember is that the pub- lic is on-war service also. Every protest, every complaint must be tempered with the recollection of the Spartan conduct of the men who are making the greatest sac- rifices. They are human beings just like the men at home. They feel injustice and they enjoy plea- sure. And it is not just that they should bear without com- plaint a larger portion of the burden of war conditions while those who sit at home complain at every opportunity.

If it is a matter of life and death at the front, it is also a matter of life and death at home, this war. The spirit of the people at home ought to be more in harmony with the spirit of the "great silent half" of the nation. Britons can show their metal at home as well as at the front.

The public, if it is reading the despatches telling of the heroic conduct of the soldiers in the face of cruel death, cannot fail to be inspired.

MANY MOTOR CARS WERE COMMANDEERED
One of the features of the out- break of war in Europe was the wholesale seizure of motor vehi- cles of all sorts. Foreigners trav- elling in France and Germany in their own cars suddenly dis- covered themselves out on the road, completing the journey per boot while the car whirled off to the nearest military depot. It was not much better in England, ex- cept that some gentleman in uni- form scribbled a receipt for the jigger. The biggest motor trac- tion proprietary in London was the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., which started business at the old stand one morning with close on 4000 motor vehicles of various sorts. In its ranks were over 1000 reservists. Its cars were stopped in the streets, the pas- sengers emptied out, and the ve- hicles driven to the nearest mili- tary depot, where the work of turning them into fighting ma- chines started with a bang. The drivers were signed on for fore- eign service with an allowance to the wives and children of such as were married.

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The new Fourth avenue sub- way line in Brooklyn, N. Y., the construction of which cost about \$16,000,000, and occupied nearly six years, was officially opened on June 19th.

Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the rapid fire gun which bears his name, has invented what is de- scribed as a very simple and cheap apparatus which he be- lieves will counteract the effects of the asphyxiating and poisonous gases used by the Germans.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc estimates the German and Austrian losses at nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000 men. His calculation is based on recent British returns show- ing that on an average five men are wounded or captured for every one killed. He estimates the enemy's casualties at six wounded or captured for each man killed, because the Austrians have lost enormously more in proportion in prisoners than the British. His conclusion is that the enemy's potential manhood for actual fighting has probably been diminished within the first year by nearly one-half from all causes.

Arthur Geissler, a German di- rector of the principal hotel of Paris, now used as the Japa- nese ambulance, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. Geissler was interned when the war began and the hotel seques- tered. When official trustees ex- amined the books they found en- tries altered to conceal defalca- tions amounting to \$140,000 to the detriment of the stock com- pany owning the hotel. Geiss- ler probably hoped to see his countrymen in Paris before his thefts were discovered.

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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, July 3rd.

There's a bit of sunshine gleaming
Over there,
While I stand in shadow seeming
Full of care,
But each flicker of the leaves
And the glow of golden sheaves
Helps me bear.

—Idah McGlone Gibson.

Breakfast — Bananas. Broiled Lamb's Liver. Browned Hominy. Rye Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner — Meat Pie. Italian Spaghetti. Cress and Radish Salad. Gooseberry Pie. Coffee.

Supper — Corn Oysters. Beaten Biscuits. Maple Syrup. Sour Cream Cookies. Tea.

Broiled Lamb's Liver.

Cut the liver in thin slices, pour over them one or two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, sprinkle with lemon juice and let soak half an hour. Drain, season with pepper and salt; dip in fine dry bread crumbs and broil. Lay on a hot platter, spread with softened butter, and sprinkle with lemon juice and chopped parsley.

Sunday, July 4.

O, Land, the measure of our prayers,
Hope of the world in grief and wrong,
Be thine the tribute of the years,
The gift of Faith, the crown of Song!

—Julia Ward Howe.

Breakfast — Moulded Cereal with berries and cream. Plain Omelet. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

Dinner — Consomme. Olives. Braised Salmon. Lattice Potatoes. Green Peas. Stuffed Tomato Salad. Frozen Pudding. Coffee.

Lunch — Cream Cheese, Currant Conserve. Bread and Butter Sandwiches. Walnut Cake. Tea.

Braised Salmon

Procure three pounds of salmon cut from the middle. Put two tablespoonfuls of diced fat salt pork in a casserole, add two sprigs of parsley, half an onion and half a carrot cut in thin slices, then add the fish, sprinkle with bits of pork, pour in one cupful of boiling water, to which one tablespoonful of vinegar has been added, cover and bake until tender, basting every ten minutes with the liquid in the pan. When done, place the fish on a hot platter and strain the liquid. Cook two and one-half tablespoonfuls of flour in an equal quantity of butter, dilute gradually with the strained liquid, season with pepper and salt, cook and stir until thick, add four tablespoonfuls of cream and serve with the fish.

Monday, July 5th

Echoes of singing brooks o'er meadows cool,
Through rustling leaves the wind-harp's playful theme,
Voices of summer nights by fen and pool—
What heard the master in his wondrous dream?

—Sarah D. Hobart.

Breakfast — Stewed Prunes. Cereal with Cream. Fried Eggs. Whole Wheat Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner — Julienne Soup. Broiled Steak. Baked Potatoes. Buttered Onions. Gooseberry Tapioca. Coffee.

Supper — Salmon and Peas Salad. French Bread. Raspberries. Cake. Tea.

Gooseberry Tapioca

Soak one-half cupful of pearl tapioca over night, add one pint of boiling water and one-half teaspoonful of salt, and cook over boiling water until transparent. Cut the blooms and stems from a pint of green gooseberries, add one cupful of sugar and a little water; cook until soft, then add the tapioca and the strained juice of one lemon, mix lightly together and chill. Serve with or without cream as preferred.

Tuesday, July 6.

Into thy dutiful life of uses,
Pour the music and weave the flowers;
With the song of birds and bloom of meadows
Lighten and gladden thy heart and ours.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

ULSTER AND THE WAR

Ulster-Canadian's Experiences Wounded at Pyres

Private Samuel Archer, of the Winnipeg Rifles, who was through the recent battle at Ypres, and received a bullet wound in the right arm and a shrapnel wound in the right thigh, is now lying in her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital, Taplow, Bucks. Writing to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Archer, of Prince's Street, Dromore, County Down, he says:—"I got wounded on Sunday, the 25th April, about one o'clock, after four days' hard fighting. It was an awful battle, and one I shall never forget. I suppose you heard about the Germans trying to poison us. Well, it did kill some of us. When I saw it coming I stuffed a pocket handkerchief in my mouth, and held my nose, breathing at long intervals until it went away. A drink of

water afterwards made us all right. The next thing we had to contend with was the Germans coming right for us en masse. All that were able got to their guns, and after a good fierce battle we beat them back. But such a sacrifice of human life! One thing—we held our ground against fearful odds. No one ever thought of retiring, and we were pretty well thinned out by shell fire. Before the battle the French retired on our left, which made it worse for us. We were almost surrounded and but for our Canadian boys in reserve beating them back they would have been at us on rear and front. It was either death or victory with us—that was the spirit of every man I seemed to get stronger every day of the battle, and I had no sleep for five days and nights, and very little food. After I got wounded I crawled half a mile to get my wounds dressed. The shells were bursting all around me, and bullets coming

in all directions over my head, while the dead were lying everywhere. After I had my wounds dressed I lay down for an hour or two in peace, but got little or none, as the Germans started shelling the dressing station—a little house it was—but luckily they missed it. Finally, I got to headquarters safe and lay down on the cold damp floor along with the other boys. We had to stay there till the next morning. The shells came pretty close to knocking the dressing station down. The building fifty yards away was shattered to pieces. That was what we had to lie and listen to all night long, but thank God for bringing us safely through it all." The remainder of the letter contains an account of Private Archer's journey and eventual arrival at the hospital. On the steamer for England Private Archer met another young soldier named Crane, (also wounded) whom he had last seen in Dro-

THE MIGHTY POWER OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Nothing is more surprising than the very generally held opinion that Germany is, almost single-handed, carrying on this great war against three of the most powerful of European nations.

Austria, if mentioned at all, is dismissed with a shrug, or with the expressed opinion that she is about "all in," that she is about to fall to pieces, that revolution will surely and shortly come within her borders, at the hands of some one or more of the many peoples embraced within her boundaries.

While Germany is undoubtedly the strongest country in the world for powers of aggression, it is equally true that despised Austria ranks well up, and is a powerful contributor to German success thus far.

Her resources in men are enormous. Within a compact and fertile territory she numbers some fifty-one million citizens, as against about sixty-eight and three-quarter millions in Germany, a very considerable but not overwhelming difference.

Now the present population of the British Isles is about forty-six and three-quarter millions, and of France about forty millions. Austria has thus a superiority over France of some millions, and over Great Britain and Ireland of some four and a quarter millions, and in a war where the wastage in men is so enormous, heads count.

The Allies, quite naturally, underestimated the strength of the dual monarchy because of the divers and not very inter-friendly races composing it. In Austria proper there were, in 1910, and speaking in round numbers, of German race, ten millions, Bohemian, etc., six and a half millions, Polish five millions, Ruthenian three and a half millions, Slovene a million and a quarter, Serbian and Croatia three quarters of a million, Italian three-quarters of a million, Roumanian a quarter of a million, and of Magyars, the leading race of Hungary, only about eleven thousand.

In Hungary, taking the same year, the figures are scarcely less astounding. Magyars ten millions, German two millions, Slovak two millions, Roumanian two millions eight hundred thousand, Ruthenian four hundred thousand, Croatian a million seven hundred thousand, and Serbian a million, to say nothing of about half a million more of other races.

No wonder Lloyd George, with his praise-making ability, described this as "that ramshackle Empire, for so it certainly looks on paper. At the outbreak of the war we heard of mutiny in regiments of some of these peoples, but the stern measures at once adopted seem to have had the desired effect, and all, at the present time, are fighting bravely in defence of their common country.

We may be sure that Austria will follow the example of ancient Rome, and pit her soldiers not against kindred peoples but even against ancient enemies. Thus we may feel sure that regiments of Italians will not be launched against Italy, and further, that they will not be "bunched." They will be well distributed amongst German and Magyar troops, and sent to fight Russians or Servians.

On the other hand, Polish enwhthafelremarkabilis4-etaointa regiments, similarly well distributed, will no doubt be pitted against Italy, and not used to over-run and destroy Russian Poland.

By good judgment of this kind, and by very stern discipline, Austria can make use of all her soldiers against one or other of her enemies, and so very largely eliminate the dangers of mutiny and revolt.

In estimating Austrian strength we must not lose sight of the fact that military service is compulsory and universal. While her peace establishment is somewhat under the half-million mark, there are vast numbers of trained soldiers in the various reserves, and these were quickly mobilized at the outbreak of hostilities.

In the case of Britain it was not a question of what her army could do at the start, but what it might accomplish later on, while with Austria, an immense power only awaited the word.

We do not write this in fearful or pessimistic vein, but rather in the hope of opening the eyes of many to the fact that Germany is not alone responsible for present conditions in the field. There would be a feeling of chagrin in the thought that Germany could

almost single-handed hold back Britain, France and Russia,—there is a corresponding feeling of self-respect in the thought that Britain, all unprepared, with France and Russia, is holding back Germany and Austria, both fully equipped and ready, to say nothing of Turkey, itself more of a factor than so far acknowledged.

We have every reason to feel proud and satisfied with events to date, and for cherishing the hope that our own strength will increase as that of the enemy declines.

GOLD PENS

The bit of white metal seen on the under side of the point of a gold pen is sometimes platinum, but oftener iridium. Iridium is a very hard metal and costs about

four times as much as gold. Manufacturers of gold pens obtain their gold from assay in bars of pure 24-karat which they melt and alloy with silver and copper.

The gold from which the pens are made is rolled as rolled until what was originally a thick, heavy bar of gold has been rolled into a thin gold ribbon about three feet in length and four inches in width. This ribbon is put into a machine which stamps out of it flat pen nibs. On the top of each of these shapes is fused the iridium, the shapes then proceeding through another machine, which cuts the nibs from the pen. From this the pen nibs are polished and finished.

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SPORTING COMMENT

Matt Barr and Wells Grey have had enough. They have quit. They can not handle the fight nowadays, and the managers will have to hustle some one else into the breach. The best of respectable men will soon be used up unless the teams are made to play lacrosse.

Con Jones tried Fitzgerald out at third defence. It was a mistake. Fitz is still a good player, not so good as in 1911. On the defence he is not worth his salt. Give him more room and put him and McLaren together. They might be able to do something. On Saturday neither of them had anything. They were checked up so closely all the time that they seldom got away for a run.

Painter took Griffiths place at point. He played a good game until the third quarter, when his deliberate assault on Geo. Rennie put him in the class of the rough-house players. An attack of that sort is sufficient to put most men behind the bars, and a little of that medicine would do Painter and other members of both teams a great deal of good. There is no excuse for the dirty work which has characterized the game so far this year. There is no encouragement for lacrosse among the school boys for the present, and the promoters and players of the professional game are killing the sport as fast as they can. Some of these days the new order of things which is sweeping the world will reach Vancouver and it will also reach the camp of the lacrosse players. After that the familiar faces who now provide the dirty work at Athletic park will have gone never to return.

Coquitlam has the distinction of being the only B. C. town which will recognize professional boxing in other words prize fighting. On Monday night Roughhouse Burns and Johnny O'Leary of Seattle, went twenty rounds, and the former was deprived of

his title as lightweight champion of Canada. O'Leary put it all over Burns all throughout the scrap. Burns has one thing to commend him, one only, and that is his ability to take punishment. He got plenty of it on Monday night and came back for more all the time. Now he has lost his title, and will probably pass out as an aspirant for honors in his class. The winner will have the distinction of wearing the crown, and will probably rake in a few hundred dollars as a result.

The fifth game of the professional lacrosse series was played in Vancouver on Saturday last, and the green shirts were again the losers. As in previous games, the rough work was in evidence. The penalty list looks like a morning session of the police court after circus day. The game was good in spots, the players were evidently out for blood, and there was much of it spilt. Scraps there were galore, lacrosse there was comparatively little of. A great many of the spectators were pleased, that sort of thing was a source of pleasure to them. The better class of them were disgusted. And in the face of it all the morning paper came out on Sunday and had the nerve to say that Wm. Foran, Stanley Cup trustee, of Ottawa, who had the honor to face the ball, had enjoyed the game. Wm. Foran is too courteous to be rude, but if he so expressed himself over the game on Saturday then there is something sadly wrong. We are inclined to believe that he said nothing of the sort.

The game started off very well but it was not long before the feeling crept up again, and in the second quarter Johnson and Bill Turnbull got their walking tickets for the balance of the game. Marshall and Roberts followed shortly after. Wholesale benching became the order of the day, and shortly after there was a free for all in centre field. Bun Clarke and Hugh Gifford, who had been on the side lines,

took a hand in it and Gifford was sent off for the balance of the game. Geo. Rennie came in for a knockout in the third quarter. The Westminster team was playing short handed and the Vancouvers were pressing their goal. Rennie got the ball and made a dash for the green shirt net. Painter and Bob Murray, the latter substituting in the net, were in the way. Painter deliberately went out to meet him and quite as deliberately cut the red shirt captain down and put him hors de combat. Painter got his walking ticket for the game. The last quarter was much like the others. Still plenty of dirty work went on, there was plenty of blood spilt, but there was little lacrosse. Westminster won by eight goals to six.

The baseball benefit held on Tuesday evening at athletic park was a great success, and all the events proved to be high class. Many prizes were won and there was a general good time, the result of which will mean much added finance to the ball club.

Bob Brown as filled up the gaps in his team, rendered by the strike of a few days ago, and is now in shape for a hard season. He is playing third base himself, and the pickups he has been able to gather are rallying round him in great style. The Beavers are home for a few days entertaining the Giants, and they are putting up a good article of ball. At present they are strong in the first division and even now the chances look good for them finishing up well in the lead. Spokane and Tacoma have a good margin on the Beavers, but the season is only about half gone, and in the next few weeks there is likely to be some changes in the positions of the teams.

THE ELEVENTH MONTH

Ten months after Great Britain declared war against Germany, the British public is just beginning to realize, what thoughtful observers have known for some time, that if the war is to be won by the Allies it is mainly England's business; not only on the sea, but on land. Lloyd George's urgent appeal to the nation is more panicky than the situation warrants, probably more disturbed than that statesman is at heart. But the fervent Lloyd George rhetoric, coupled with the fact of Russian collapse in Galicia must make it plain to the English nation how serious is the problem that confronts it. The moral effect of the recapture of Przemysl is unmistakable when an English newspaper—even if it is the "Daily Mail"—can write that the contest if now stopped would be in favor of the Austro-German alliance. This may or may not be true. What is certainly not true is the Mail's statement that this war is not a British war primarily, and our gallant ally across the Channel must always figure as the senior partner in the enterprise. It is England whom Germany regards as her arch-enemy from the beginning, and it is England whom the facts of the war have now made the leader in the fight. She has hitherto borne the brunt of the financial problems of the Allies, and she has won the war for the allies on the sea. She will now have to take over the heaviest part of the work, or surely

as heavy a part as France, on land. For, as the situation is today among the allies, the Russians have spent themselves for some time to come, the French have given pretty nearly to the limit of their powers, and from England must come primarily the millions of troops to win the contest, if it is to be won at all.

Once this fact is recognized, it is possible to estimate the full meaning of the Austro-German victory in Galicia. Important as its direct military results may prove to be to the Teuton cause, the indirect results are by no means so serious for the cause of the allies as they appear to be. For, primarily, the indirect effect must be to spur England to greater exertions, and, above all, to count upon herself. For so many Russian army corps put out of action, there must be put into the field so many English army corps of a better fighting quality than the Russians; and England has the men. If Russian resources in arms and ammunition have been depleted, English resources must take up the strain; and England's resources, though slow in mobilization, can match in the last instance with Germany's own. To-day the immediate military situation on land is more discouraging for the Allies than any time since the battle of the Marne. And yet before the Germans were driven back by Joffre when it seemed as if Paris might fall to the Kaiser and the French armies be reduced to impotence. England must have contemplated the necessity of carrying on the fight on her own account. Since the Marne there have been moments when the French and the Russians did so well as to make England's task seem a comparatively simple one. To-day there is a return to the situation before the Marne; not that the French have been reduced to helplessness, or that even the Russians must be counted-out of it, but because the display of German energy has been such as to call for every ounce of effort that each one of the Allies can put forth.

The English have been learning, slowly, after the traditional fashion, but learning nevertheless. Long ago they had learned not to underestimate the German resources. To-day England knows that there is such a thing as German resourcefulness, German wits, as one English writer puts it. It is pathetic now to recall the opinions of military observers for years before the out-break of the war concerning the capacities of the German machine. German discipline, German thoroughness and preparation were admitted, but always the point was stressed that the Kaiser's army was stale, complicated, lacking in flexibility. If in case of war things went well according to plan from the beginning, the Kaiser might win. If a hitch occurred, the machine would break down, for the simple reason that a machine cannot think. That the German military leaders can think has been shown before this, and the victory in Galicia is a complete demonstration. For what Germany is doing to-day is precisely the opposite to what she set out to do at the beginning of the war. Then the aim was to settle France swiftly and deal with Russia at leisure. To-day the purpose is to settle Russia swiftly and deal with the Western Allies at leisure. Germany began by attacking in the west and standing on the defensive in the east. She is now hitting out in the east and "standing pat" in the west. Virtually, Germany has swapped horses while crossing the stream, a feat that argues brains as well as will and preparation.

The results in Galicia are impressive, but the effort that has gone into the blow must have been tremendous. New armies had to be created—for it is German arms, and not Austrian, that have won. A heavy price in lives has been paid for victory. Say that the Russian offensive has been broken for months to come and that the German armies can now be thrown against the Allies in the west, the problem in the west is more formidable than ever for Germany. It has to face France still resolute, England with everincreasing forces, and Italy. Mr. Ridder may speak exultantly of Germany's proceeding to lop off Italy now that she has lopped off Russia from the Allied battle front. If it has taken ten months to dispose of Russia temporarily, how long will it take to put Italy out of the fight? How long can the effort be kept up? And by the time Italy, for argument's sake is disposed of, what of the English millions in Flanders and Belgium. In Italy, as a matter of fact,

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We find a fair index to what the actual outlook is in Europe today. Let it be realized that Italy entered the war on May 20, when the full effects of the German victory in Galicia were perceptible; that she left the Triple Alliance on May 4, some days after Germany announced the shattering of the Russian line in Galicia. Italy may have received her price from the Allies, but what price could have induced her to go in on the losing side? So to-day Roumania is bargaining with Russia; but if the cause of the Allies were on the decline, would there be any bargaining at all? The course pursued by Italy and the run of sentiment in the Balkans indicate that these nations, closer observers of events than we can possibly be, have pretty well made up their minds which way the ultimate decision will incline.

THE 'LOYAL' COUNTER-HOPPERS

A correspondent forwards us the following for publication: Come, all you counter-hoppers bold, And listen to my song; There is only seven verses, So I won't detain you long, Its about this cruel war That I intend to write, For the people all are saying That we are afraid to fight.

Chorus

Oh, we're the counter-hoppers bold, We love our country well; We'd like to see the Kaiser And his army, both in hell— But after all is said, my lads,

We really will not go, Because, you see, we're needed here To sell the calico.

We have fathers, we have mothers, We have sisters by the score; We have great big healthy brothers, And of sweethearts we've galore, We could not think of leaving them Because their hearts would break, If we joined the British army And fought for honour's sake.

The factory weavers, they can go, And fight and die like men; And when the war is over, Should some come home again, We will look on them as heroes, Yes, heroes, one and all, Who fought for dear old England, And made the Germans fall.

You see, our hands are nice and soft, Our backs are straight and strong; Our work it isn't heavy, And our hours, they aren't long. Our boots are nice and shiny, And our collars white as snow, So it isn't fair to ask Us gentlemen to go.

But, mind you, we are loyal Yes, loyal to the core; We are true-born British subjects As our fathers were of yore. But we really could not soil our hands By digging horrid trenches, To smash the foe in our Allies' lands, Which with innocent blood he drenches.

So here's to good old England, May she win this war right through As she did a hundred years ago On the plains of Waterloo. But for us counter-hoppers, And the farmers' great big sons, We would rather meet the devil Than face the German guns.

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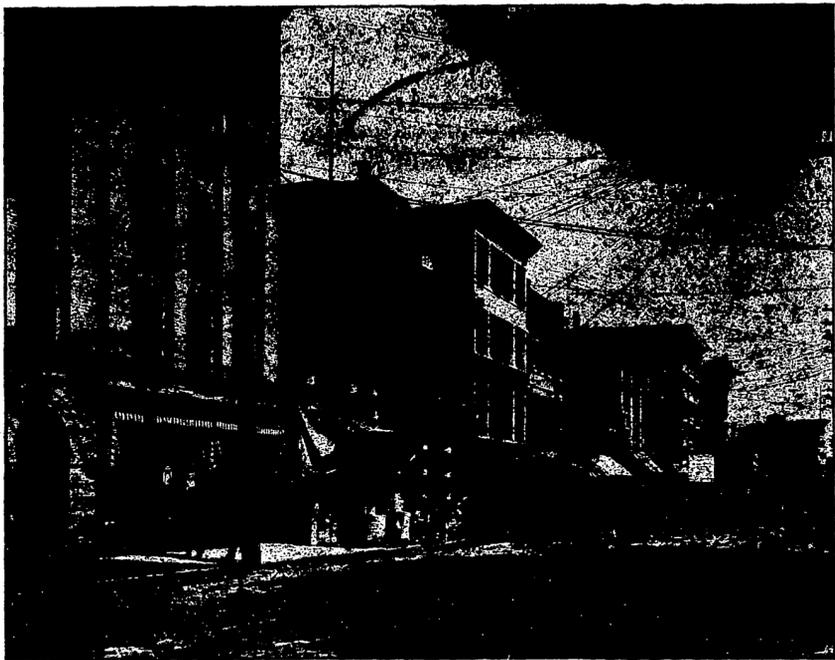
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LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

The annual picnic of the New Brunswick Association of B. C. was held at Second Beach on Dominion Day. There was a tremendous turnout and those in charge had a busy day meeting the needs of the picnickers.

Word has been received from Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Prince Albert, Sask., to the effect that he will arrive in Vancouver in the course of three weeks or so to assume his new duties as pastor of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Sunday School picnicked at Second Beach on Dominion Day. Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Bates, this congregation and Sunday school is growing into a large institution, and the turnout to the picnic was ample evidence of the good work being done in the above parish.

The annual Sunday School picnic of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian school was held on Saturday last to Mahon Park, North Vancouver. The scholars and friends went over at noon and spent the afternoon and evening in right royal style in the new park on the north shore. Promptly at two o'clock the long list of events was commenced, and from then on till almost dark the large field and woods resounded with the merry laughter of old and young. The crowd, which numbered nearly five hundred, got home on the 8.30 boat, all tired but all happy and delighted with the treatment they received at the hands of the North Shore civic officials, who have prepared and completed such a beautiful picnic grounds.

It has been definitely announced that Dr. McKay, of Westminster Hall, will not go to Winnipeg to assume the principalship of Manitoba College, as has been reported frequently. For the present Dr. McKay will remain in Vancouver, where he is much esteemed by all.

The body of Mr. T. Johnson, of Johnson and Crisford, was recovered on Sunday from the waters of the second canyon of the Capilano river. Deceased lost his footing on the flume on the 23rd of May when trying to rescue a dog which had fallen from the flume into the water below. He was a member of the firm of Johnson and Crisford, of Dufferin Street.

Mr. G. R. Conway, chief engineer of the B. C. Electric, has resigned from that position and is going to Toronto, where he intends entering business for himself. Prior to leaving for the eastern city Mr. Conway was presented with a solid silver rose bowl on an oak base by the staff, the presentation being made by General Manager Geo. Kidd.

Patriotic services were held in Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church on Sunday. In the morning Rev. Dr. McKay, of Westminster Hall, delivered one of the most inspiring addresses ever heard in the above church on patriotism, and stirred his large congregation to a new realization of the word, and to new ideals. Special music was rendered by the choir. In the afternoon Dr. Pidgeon addressed a large rally of the Sunday School, and in the evening Rev. Dr. McLaren had charge of the service.

The Silver Cross Circle of The King's Daughters will meet every Monday afternoon during July and August at Suite 320 Lee Building, for sewing.

The Mt. Pleasant Baptist Sunday school held its annual picnic to Bowen Island on Tuesday. A large turnout was recorded and a very enjoyable time was spent at this popular resort.

The B. C. Telephone Co. state that twelve miles of new lines will be laid by them in the Fraser valley, connecting up Cloverdale, White Rock, Ocean Beach, Crescent and Elgin.

A meeting of the Dundas Methodist Tennis Club was held on Tuesday evening when the following officers were elected for the season: President, Ira T. P. Snelgrove; secretary, Miss Stella Abbott; committee, Misses Nellie Miller and F. Abbott, and Messrs. W. J. Stevenson and F. Cowall. From the number of members present and the enthusiasm displayed the Club looks forward to a very successful season. A number of tournaments and a few social events will likely be planned.

Mr. James H. Sherrard, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, arrived in the city this week. He has, with other representatives of the Manufacturers' Association been making a trip through the west for the purpose of conferring with manufacturers and boards of trade over trade matters.

The Georgia-Harris viaduct connecting the east and west ends of the city was formally opened yesterday morning in the presence of a large number of automobilists and others. The mayor formally declared the bridge open and addresses were given by ex-Ald. McBride and Ald. Woodside, chairman of the bridges and railroads committee. A bronze tablet was also unveiled on which was inscribed the names of the members of the committees during the erection of the bridge.

A PRESENTATION

On Wednesday afternoon last, a very handsome presentation was made to Miss Stella Abbott by the executive department of the B. C. Electric Railway Company. In the presence of the staff, Mr. F. R. Glover, assistant manager, in a few well chosen words, complimented Miss Abbott very highly on the excellent service she had rendered the company, the esteem in which she was held by the entire staff, and wished her every success in the future.

Miss Abbott was the recipient of a very handsome club bag with initialed toilet articles, a leather writing folder, and a neatly inscribed address signed by the individual members of the staff. Miss Abbott expects shortly to make an extended visit with friends in the east.

HUDSON BAY PIONEER DEAD

Mr. James McDougall, one of the last of the chief factors of the Hudson Bay Company, died at Victoria on Monday. He had a remarkable career, taking part in all that concerned the fortunes of the company in the Canadian Northwest contemporaneous with the early life of the late Lord Strathcona. Apprenticed as a clerk to the company in Scotland, he left that place about 1862 and came to Norway House, where he served under the late chief commissioner, Mr. James A. Grahame. Being promoted to chief factor, he subsequently was stationed at Lower Mackenzie, then old Fort Yukon, an din turn to Peace River district, Edmonton district and Athabasca. He was 72 years of age.

The season for sockeye salmon fishing came in on July 1st, and the fishermen on the Fraser report the run good.

In connection with this great industry it is interesting to note that a Steveston report has it that the Japanese fishermen of that place have met and decided that the price per sockeye this season shall be 35 cents. This will in all likelihood regulate the price as the Japanese are in the position to control the industry, there being practically two of their countrymen to every white man engaged in the industry.

PROHIBITION LECTURE

Rev. Dr. Matthews, of Seattle, gave a lecture on "Prohibition" in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. Dr. Matthews made the statement that all countries have now decided that no man has an inalienable right to manufacture and sell intoxicating beverages. The United States and Canada, by making it possible for provinces to regulate the traffic had thereby said it was not a legal, but a penalized business. The provinces had power that they had over no ordinary mercantile concern.

He deprecated in his own country the government partnership which had been formed during the exigencies of war, and pointed out that more than 55 per cent. of the population of the United States, and more than 70 per cent. of its area had already some form of prohibitory liquor law. He challenged anyone to compare the economic, industrial and moral result which had followed a prohibitory law in Bellingham, where the savings of the people and the bank clearings have increased enormously on account of it. Dr. Matthews pointed out that the example of King George and leading men of the British government in appealing to liquor interests to desist should make prohibitionists of all loyal subjects the King who had no ulterior motive to serve by the continuance of the business.

Dr. Matthews gave a dramatic and vivid picture of the evils of the liquor traffic and of the disasters that follow in the wake of the saloon.

A large audience was present to hear the noted American divine, who has the reputation of being the most fearless speaker on moral reform on the Pacific coast.

GUARDING SECRETS IN WAR TIME

In war time there are numerous important state secrets which must be prevented from leaking out, and they are guarded by various ingenious devices. For instance, in British government offices the writing on important documents is dried by means of roller blotters. These consist of revolving cylinders covered with blotting-paper, which are run over wet ink. The writing is impressed on the cylinder in a confused jumble, impossible to decipher as would be the case if the ordinary flat-blotter were used. In some cases black blotting paper is used to dry official letters, as it is much safer than the pink or white variety. Important telegrams, if not in code, have to be guarded from prying eyes by government officials. For this purpose they use a simple little invention which consists of a telegraphed gummed edge. The message form prepared with a message having been written, the form is folded over and the edges gummed down, as in the case of a letter-card, and its contents are hidden from the messenger who carries it to the telegraph office.

Each battleship carries a book of code signals which holds the meaning of the little flags which flutter at the masthead when ships communicate. The code-book is of immense importance, and strict precautions are taken against it falling into the hands of the enemy. Each volume is heavily weighted with lead in the cover, so that in an emergency it can be thrown into the sea with the certainty that it will sink. The code-book is thrown overboard when a battleship is sinking or has been crippled by an enemy ship which is likely to dispatch a boarding party.

In war time all governments utilize cipher codes for communicating with their commanders in the field or with their ambassadors in neutral countries. Such ciphers are cleverly worked out by an official especially employed for the purpose. The object of official codes is to make them absolutely unintelligible to the ordinary person, whilst they can be read by the initiated by means of a simple key that can be memorized. It occasionally happens that commanders in the field are obliged to communicate with one another by means of despatches written in plain language. In such cases elaborate precautions are taken against the communication falling into the hands of the enemy. They are secreted in the sole of a despatch-rider's boots, sewn into his clothing, or, as was described in a recent letter from the front, carried in the pneumatic type of a motor-cyclist's machine.

Lord Kitchener has a policy guarding important military se-

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

crets by seldom entrusting them to any but unmarried men. During the many years that he was busy perfecting his plans for his sloop upon the Mahdi he did not have a married man upon his staff. If one of his staff wished to get married he had to be transferred elsewhere, in case he should not prove capable of keeping military secrets from his wife.

A traveler arrived in Amsterdam from Ghent, Belgium, claims that a revolt took place on June 15th on the part of the inhabitants of Malines. German soldiers fired into the crowd, and the traveller says seven hundred civilians were killed. Since this occurrence, according to the traveller, Malines has been isolated by means of electrically charged wire fences.

The SS. Lusitania was sunk, according to a Danish correspondent of the London Evening Star, by the German submarine U-21. The correspondent also asserts that it has been learned in Elsinore, where he writes from, that the decoration of the order Pour Le Merite, recently bestowed upon Lieut. Hersing, commander of the U-21, by the Kaiser, was in recognition of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. On the other hand Berlin officially states that no Order of Merit has been conferred on any submarine commander for the sinking of the Lusitania. The opinion of the world has evidently reached Berlin.

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 Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782.

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