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BANKS AND BANKING

IN OUR LAST ISSUE and indeed on many former occasions, we have dwelt strongly on certain anomalies in our banking system. The last general bank statement of May 31st, published in the last issue of the Canada Gazette (June 26, 1915) bears out our arguments.

For instance, that statement shows $136,098,835.00 on call loans in New York. Let us once more consider this item:

It is argued by the Banks that ALL this is required to meet foreign deposits and exchange.

Now, foreign deposits, at the same date, amounted to $96,912,047.00, but there are other items in this statement which should be considered as an offset to "foreign deposit," viz.: "Due from Banks elsewhere than in Canada," $36,481,307.00; "Due from the United Kingdom," $18,259,979.00; "Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada," $36,375,658.00, or a total of $91,116,944.00.

In other words Canadian Banks have received deposits from foreign sources of $96,912,047.00, and have due to them from foreign (or the same) sources in ordinary loans, etc., $91,116,944.00, and in addition this huge sum in "Call Loans" of $136,098,835.00.

"But," says the Banker, "in addition to the foreign deposits we must have "liquid assets" easily realizable to take care of "foreign exchange," otherwise we would be forced to ship gold out of Canada. Quite true, but when business was at its height in 1913, when foreign exchange was most active, these same Banks had as low as $69,000,000 in New York call loans, and we ask, "if this sum was ample to take care of foreign exchange when business was far more active than now, why "dedicate" $136,000,000.00 to that purpose when we need it so badly at home?"Or, to take another view, we can admit the arguments of the Bankers and withdraw $65,000,000 from New York, and still be quite safe.

The fact is, however, if we keep $50,000,000 in New York on call, it would be ample to care for all our foreign exchange, and we have already shown how foreign deposits are protected by foreign loans, etc.

It should also be noted that the dividends of our Banks are quite up to normal, we quote the rate of some of the leading Bank dividends at May 31st, 1915:

Bank of Montreal 10 per cent.
Bank of Nova Scotia, 14 per cent.
Bank of Toronto, 11 per cent.
Molson's Bank, 11 per cent.
Merchants' Bank, 10 per cent.
Bank of Commerce, 10 per cent.
Royal Bank, 12 per cent.
Dominion Bank, 12 per cent.
Bank of Hamilton, 12 per cent.
Standard Bank, 13 per cent.
Bank of Ottawa, 11 per cent.
Imperial Bank, 10 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that our Banks are earning large profits. Now, where does this come from? The huge sum of $136,000,000 of our good money in the hands of Banks and loaned by them in New York earns only 1 3-4 to 2 per cent per annum, while merchants and business men in Canada pay 7 per cent. to 9 per cent. for accommodation. If the Banks would withdrew, say, $80,000,000 of this huge sum and loan it in Canada at 6 per cent. instead of at 2 per cent. to New York stock gamblers, it would mean an increased revenue to the Banks of $3,600,000.00 or sufficient to reduce the interest charges on their commercial loans in Canada by about one per cent. without in any degree affecting their earnings; which are already abnormally high.

This, however, is not all. The Banks are yearly devoting huge sums to "Bank Premises." They annually absorb portions of their earnings by "writing off" part of these accounts. For instance, the Bank of Montreal shows only $4,000,000 in Bank premises, whereas they have that sum wrapped up in the City of Montreal alone. The Bank of Commerce shows $4,700,000 which is only a tithe of the total; and other banks are in just the same position.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL REPLIES TO "CRISIS"

Before a capacity audience in the Orpheum Theatre on Thursday evening, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, in a very clear and forceful manner, gave a splendid reply to the famous "Crisis in B. C." He proved beyond a doubt that the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland were woefully misled by Moses B. Cotsworth, regardless of their statement in the foreword of the pamphlet, and that the real "Crisis in B. C." was when Mr. Cotsworth was dismissed by the government at Victoria.

The Attorney-General said that some one, in discussing the pamphlet, had said that "there was a lie on every page." Regarding this he could safely add that "there was at least five mis-statements on every page."

He clearly vindicated with indisputable proofs, every allegation levelled at himself and the government, and so thoroughly discredited the entire pamphlet, that everyone clearly felt that a mighty hoax had been perpetrated on the reverend gentlemen, and that the statements in the pamphlet from beginning to end were a complete misrepresentation of facts and allegations that could not be substantiated. He also showed where the real author of the pamphlet was guilty of many charges laid at the door of others.

TAX SALES

SURREY MUNICIPALITY is to have a Tax Sale. We are sorry to see this, as it is not with Surrey as it is with some other municipalities.

Surrey has no debt and, therefore, no fixed charges which must be met.

The monthly pay roll of the municipality is not large, and there should be no difficulty in issuing bonds secured by the unpaid taxes to carry the municipality through this time of stress.

But such is not the opinion of the council. They have decided to hold the sale, war conditions or no war conditions.

UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CITY AND PROVINCE jog thoughtlessly along, seemingly totally oblivious to the problem which faces them this coming winter.

We again warn the authorities and the public that a "bread line" or a "soup kitchen" is not the solution to this problem. To follow that policy is pure insanity and will inevitably land our city and province into a serious predicament. For about nine months we have been "giving relief," when we should have been investing the money so disposed of in a manner which would bring returns.

We do not wish to blame the relief officer; he can only deal with details as they daily come before him, but those in authority—those who were elected to administer our affairs, what are they doing?

It will not do to seek to shuffle off the responsibility onto the province, and they in turn onto the Dominion. IT IS THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY TO TAKE CARE OF ALL LOCAL PROBLEMS, AND OF THE PROVINCE TO CARE FOR THE LARGER ONES, but deal with them sooner or later they must. Why not call for a conference of leading citizens and organizations which might help to solve this difficult matter in an intelligent way.

THE WAR SITUATION

THE WEEK has been one of anxiety to all who have been following the fortunes of the great conflict.

The weight of the drive which Germany has been making is in some measure realized. But it is safe saying that there are very few outside of those trained in the handling of great armies and these are very few, who have the slightest real conception of the tremendous conflict which is now raging.

That under these circumstances Russia has been able to check the German drive is a matter for thanksgiving.

Germany has now her whole manhood in the field, and they are doing their best to break the resistance of Russia. The [illegible] this is, [illegible] resources, [illegible] there are still [illegible] reserves of [illegible] to be called upon to finish the [illegible] Warsaw.

Even though this should be the case, however, there will be no need for undue pessimism. There must in a war of this magnitude be both successes and reverses, and the allies must take their share of these. But the tide is rising with the allies, but it has reached its high water mark with the Teutons.

In the meantime if the Russians are able to make good the defence of Warsaw it will mean such a check to the progress of Germany that she will never recover from the same.

In the meantime there are several possibilities. One is that there will be a drive against the Allies on the western frontier.

Another is that there will be a drive against the allies and the neutrals in the Balkans. The object of such a drive would be many fold. To relieve the Turks would be one. To continue to block Russia from the use of the Dardanelles through which she could export her grain, etc., and thus relieve her ruinous exchange charges on the one hand and freely import the needed war supplies on the other, would be a second. To threaten, and if possible carry with them the Balkan neutrals would be a third. To obtain the coveted entrance to the Turkish Empire would be a fourth, and so on.

If, therefore, there remain strength in the Teuton machine we may look for things to move in that direction.

On the part of the Allies it is to be expected that the strange calm which has hovered over the west will prove to be a harbinger for a storm. That Kitchener and Joffre will long be content to hold their lines simply is not to be expected.

That some of the neutrals will soon be in the field seems likely.

With all this there is the imperative necessity that the allies continue to increase their strength. To this end there must be rapid recruiting still on the part of Britain. Every man is needed either as a recruited man or as a registered reserve ready for the call to the colors at need. Failure on the part of any great number of men to enlist must bring conscription. It is not, perhaps that the man who does not enlist is cowardly. If he were he would be better out of the ranks than in. But he has not as yet recognized the need. If others choose to go let them go, for him he has not seen the necessity. That is all. Well, the necessity is there, and if he has not the vision to see it then others who have must see it for him and call upon him with the authority of the Empire to go and do his duty. Certain it is that when he becomes experimentally acquainted with the conditions he will thank the influence which constrained him to do his duty.

CIVIC STOCK TAKING

AFTER MANY YEARS there has come a halt to the activities of the city of Vancouver.

It is now time to take stock and find out the results which have been attained by the city.

We began with a wilderness surrounding the city, the resources of which were at that time at the city's disposal.

There was unlimited water power going to waste.

Alongside of this there was the certainty that the city would require an ever-increasing supply of power for civic purposes and that her citizens would need very large supplies for domestic and industrial purposes. None of these sources of supply, however, have been obtained by the city.

The city had in the heart of it a great stretch of land in False Creek. There was certain potential value in this land sufficient to liquidate the full amount of the city's debt.

The city has alienated all this land to the railroads and in return has received nothing; not even the source of employment which might have been obtained even this year by the insisting in the building of the Great Northern depot.

The city could then have obtained the timber lands at the head of Seymour creek from the government as a source of water supply, and park. Failing to do this at the right time the city has placed itself under debt to purchase a comparatively small area for the purpose of the water supply conservation.

In the year 1910, through the efforts of Mr. Stevens then alderman for Ward V., an amendment was secured to the city charter compelling the city to set aside $500,000.00 annually for the purpose of purchasing the B. C. Electric Railway and Lighting system; since that time absolutely nothing has been done to carry out this far-sighted policy. Will this also fail, like so many other items in our civic policy, for lack of competent administrative ability?

Another valuable monopoly allowed to slip away is the telephone system, now grown to be one of the largest in Canada.

A few years ago this city was urged to secure [illegible] "public charter"—today there are three private [illegible] established since that time.

Then there were numerous opportunities to secure ample industrial sites, but in all its history the city has not secured one and have done nothing to provide for such. At last the Harbor Board has taken up this problem, and are dealing with it in a successful manner; but no thanks to the civic authorities.

We have secured parks, graded and paved streets, built costly bridges, all on borrowed capital, and not only non revenue producing, but actually a burden on our resources, and in all these years have been blind to the need of developing industries to use and support these civic luxuries.

THE PACIFIC HIGHWAY AND THE SURREY MUNICIPAL LAWS

SURREY has a system of roads which can only be excused by the fact that the municipality has been carried on without debt.

The municipal roads are bad. That is putting it mildly. Accidents to motor cars are of not unfrequent occurrence. To speed over these roads would be to wreck the car even though it kept the road on its wheels.

But the government has been busy building through Surrey the International highway. Parts of this have been brought into fair shape, and it is possible to make fair time over pieces of this which are finished, without unduly endangering the car or the passengers.

On these stretches there has been placed, so it is alleged, traps to catch the unwary motorist, who, having been exasperated and delayed by the Surrey-made roads, tries to make a little speed on such stretches of the government-made roads as are usable.

Along such stretches special constables are placed with a mechanical device for the catching the unwary speeder, and the net is effective.

There are no constables watching the ordinary Surrey roads. Here speeding is impossible.

It is like the small municipal mind to find in the government-made road, not so much a good road to relieve the acknowledgedly too slow traffic of the Surrey roads as to a new source of revenue to the municipal coffers, and of fees to her officials by preying on the unwary motorist who uses the road.

We suggest that all roads built by the province shall be under the jurisdiction of the province, and that all fines imposed on those using them shall go to the treasury of the province only.

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

WHAT MR. STEVENS said in his interview in the various dailies of the city regarding the financial conditions at the present time and for the immediate future is very opportune and as far as it goes, is right.

But it must be remembered that all the ground cannot be covered in a short interview, and there are considerations which enter largely into the general situation which did not enter into the matter which Mr. Stevens discussed at all.

Mr. Stevens dealt with the form of financing which has been the usual thing with our municipalities and cities.

This form of financing is almost entirely made up of obtaining monies by loans from abroad. And this form of financing is naturally bound to be difficult for some time to come.

The mother country is spending money as it has never been spent before. She is also financing other countries for the war in an entirely unprecedented way. Thus the available monies for loan purposes will be first at the disposal of herself and her allies for war purposes before the calls of Canadian cities and municipalities are heard. Money will be, therefore, hard to borrow for these purposes until all these matters are financed.

But as to the available money for the business purposes in Canada, and indeed for other purposes as well the article dealing with "Banks and Banking" by Mr. Stevens in this week's issue will fully show.

Some time the Dominion and her cities will stop borrowing and will use the money of the country for her own purposes. Perforce that time has come now if she is to carry on her business. And with the necessity has come the opportunity.

There will come into Canada this year as a direct result of the war say double the money for the crop which that crop would bring under normal circumstances.

Thus there is under cultivation 25 per cent. more land than there has been before.

The prices this year will net forty per cent. above the usual. Thus, for every hundred dollars received by the country on account of the crops heretofore, there will be received this year one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Further, as to the increase of the crop area there will be an increase of expense in the handling of th crop. But as to the increase of the price this will all be clear net profit, the price of handling not being affected thereby.

There will be scores of millions of dollars moreover paid into the country for unusual products due entirely to the war, and all that sum or those sums will be net profit to the country, for the products from the raw material to the finished article will be the product of the country almost entirely.

Further, again there will be new markets opened to the country as a result of the rearrangement of the world's commerce and industry on account of the war and this will this year and increasingly from year to year add to the revenue of the country.

Now this will all make for the financial well being of the country, and that at once as far as general business is concerned.

But this will not at once benefit the municipal treasuries. This country has not learned to support the civic and municipal treasuries by absorbing municipal bonds. Therefore the municipalities and the cities must turn from abroad and induce the people of Canada to absorb some of the debenture issues themselves.

That the people of Canada can do this if they will is shown by recent bank statements showing abnormal savings deposits in Canada. This being the form of hoarding to which the Canadian is most addicted.

Now the municipalities and cities have taught the people of Canada that the way to help the municipal treasury is to buy properties for less than a tithe of their value at tax sales, and this is about the only way the Canadian can now be induced to come to the aid of their own civic community.

The real barrier to the borrowing Canadian money for civic purposes has been the high rates of interest obtainable from other sources in Canada. Four and four and a half per cent. loans have not seemed good enough to the Canadian. But under the circumstances of the cities and municipalities could there not be offered eight or ten per cent. secured by the back taxes and charged against the properties upon which these taxes are due.

Remember the interest, commission and fees charged against every piece of land sold for taxes, and then it will be seen that even at this rate of interest the payee of the rate would be saving money.

Even for straight debenture issues the civic and municipal bodies of Canada are at this time paying six and six and a half per cent. to foreign lenders together with discounts and brokerage fees which run it up to near or over eight per cent.

Why not cut these fees and discounts out and offer to the Canadian buyer a straight eight per cent. interest secured by short term debentures of his own community.

These troubles are ahead for the municipal borrowers for some time to come. But for the general lines of business there are busy times ahead.

That best portion of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—Wordsworth.

Indian Place Names in the West

The Red Man's contribution to place names in Canada and particularly in Western Canada, makes a considerable body in the aggregate.

Indian names now permanently attached to our rivers and lakes, towns and cities, have a peculiar interest to us all. In them the Indian has perpetuated himself by a monument more eloquent and more imperishable than could be erected by mere human hands. It is a sound policy and but a measure of justice to the original inhabitants, that seeks among Indian tribes, some now almost extinct, for the titles of provinces, and cities, lakes and rivers, mountain and forests. Moreover, on the score of beauty alone, the debt is on the white man's side.

The descents of the Indians have kept with great fidelity the names of their ancient localities, and have bestowed them upon our villages and cities as they have successively appeared. It is but a fit tribute to our Indian predecesssors to record the baptismal names of our rivers, lakes and streams, and also of their ancient sites.

The capital of Ontario was formerly known as York. By the adoption of the cognomen of an Indian tribe, Toronto has gained a name of sonorous beauty scarcely to be matched among all the cities of the world. By a similar process, Ottawa has gained vastly by the change from its original name of Bytown.

Strong and virile, if not always euphonious names, are Assinaboine, Ontario, Winnipeg, Muskoka, Musquash, Mississauga, Temiscouta, Washimeska, Asiwanan, Restigouche, Nipissing, Algonquin, Awoju, Shequindah, and Temiscaming.

Pleasing names to be found in the "Canadian Gazeteer" are Hiawatha, Minnehaha, and Nokomis; but these, perhaps, owe allegiance to Longfellow rather than to the Red man from whose language they were taken.

In the list of lakes of the United States published in 1885 for the Fisheries Commission, two hundred and eighty-five bear Indian names. A larger proportion is shown in the rivers and streams. In a list of the principal and flowing into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, seven hundred and twenty-four have Indian names. If to these should be added the Indian names of the St. Lawrence Valley, those attached to the waters of the Great Lakes in both Canada and the United States, the Saskatchewan, and the numerous other great northern and north-western watersheds, and the lakes and streams of the Pacific coast, the list might easily be doubled.

Old Traders Responsible for Many Names in Far West

By the names which Indians have themselves given to places in Western Canada is the curiosity of the Easterner aroused. When such localities as Whiskey Gap, Leavings, Pincher Creek, Porcupine Hills, Robber's Roost, Stand Off, Slide Out, Slide In, Medicine Hat, Jumping Valley, Old Man, etc., are spoken, the stranger in the west begins to enquire how the selection was made.

It was in the early seventies that the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company ceased and the Dominion government took over judicial rights in all that vast territory which lies between the International Boundary and the North Pole. The ending of this monopoly was a signal for an inrush of adventurers. Gamblers, smugglers, criminals of every stripe, struck across the boundary line from Montana and other northern States into the Canadian territory at the foothills of the Rockies. Without a white population these rifraff adventurers could not ply their usual wide-open traffic.

The only way to wealth was by the fur trade; and the easiest way to obtain the furs was by smuggling whiskey into the country in small quantities, diluting this and trading it to the natives for pelts. Chances of interference were nil. The Canadian government officials were thousands of miles distant, without either telegraph or railway connection.

But the game was not without its dangers. The country at the foothills was inhabited by a confederacy of the Blackfeet Indians — Bloods, Peigans, and Blackfeet—"tigers of the prairie" when sober, and worse than tigers when drunk. The Montana whiskey smugglers found they must either organize for defence, or pay for their fun by being exterminated. How many whites were killed in these drinking frays will never be known; but all about the Belly and Old Man Rivers and Fort Macleod, are gruesome landmarks known as the places where this and that party was exterminated in the seventies.

The upshot was that the Montana smugglers emulated the old fur traders, and built themselves permanent forts: Whoop-her-up, Kipp, Stand Off, Slide Out, Robber's Roost and several others of less importance.

Whoop-Up Was First Smuggler's Fort

The most interesting stories connected with place names in Western Canada centre around Whoop-Up, a smuggler's fort on the Belly River, near the City of Lethbridge. A gang from Montana built it in the early days of smuggling and Indian trading in Western Canada. Whoop-her-up was the name given the place by the Indians, but this, for respectability's sake has been changed to Whoop-up with an innocent suggestiveness of some poetic Indian title.

Whoop-up was constructed of square timber, surrounded with a palisade twelve feet high, loopholed for musketry, with bastions and an alarm bell, and was about 100 yards square. The fortifications of this place alone, it is said, cost $12,000. It contained much good food as well as drink, and immediately became the metropolis of the whiskey smugglers.

The place derived its name from the fact that it was a central meeting place for smugglers, where they had great carousals, and were accuseomed to whoop it up (Western American phraseology for make a great noise). Henceforth only a few Indians were allowed inside the fort at a time, the rest being served on the outside that gave the place its rather peculiar name.

The Blackfeet loved a man hunt better than a buffalo hunt. The trail by which the whiskey smugglers came from Fort Benton zigzagged over the rolling prairie, mainly following the bottoms of precipitous coulees and ravines, for a distance of 700 miles to Whoop-up. Heavy wagons with canvas top and yokes of fifteen and twenty oxen drew the freight of liquor through the devious passes that connected ravine with ravine.

The Blackfeet were probably the best horsemen in the world. There were places where the wagons got mired, and where the defiles were exceptionally narrow, oxen and wagons had to be rafted across rain-swollen streams and sloughs. With a yelling of incarnate fiends that would have stampeded more sober brutes than oxen drawing kegs of whiskey, down swooped the Blackfeet at just these hard spots. Sometimes the raids took place at night, when tethers would be cut and the oxen stampeded with the bellowing of a frightened buffalo herd. If the smugglers made a stand there was a fight. If they drew off, the savages captured the booty, and there was also a fight; but in this case the victims were the Indians themselves killed in their drunken brawls.

The smugglers were too wary to call down attack from the entire Mounted Police force by attempting armed resistance. They played the well-known game of smugglers the world over. Their place lay in the bottom of a deep ravine. In one side was a defile in the hills known as "Slide Out"; on the other side was a narrow pass called "Slide In." When the red coats rode clanking through "Slide In" the smugglers quietly slipped away through "Slide Out." This operation was repeated so often that the two places became known as Slide Out and Slide In, names that have been attached to them through all the years since.

Medicine Hat

Medicine Hat is a name with a character of its own. It throws some light on the ways and thoughts of primitive people.

Medicine means more to an Indian than to a white man. We think of it as something diabolical that is good for us; but the Indian distinguishes as "good medicine" and "bad medicine" anything that will change his fortunes for better or for worse. Imagine that Lo is hunting antelope and meeting no success. Presently he finds the top of a tomato can, and shortly after he gets a crack at his game. Can he doubt that the piece of tin gave the luck? Not he. He wears that fragment of tomato can around his neck with his other jewelry and it is "good medicine."

Well, several years ago there was a Blackfoot Chief who lived at Seven Person's Creek, hunting sometimes, and making war on the Crees between times. He had much joy and profit in a head dress of feathers which he called his "medicine hat," for when he wore it he had good luck, if he had fortune.

One day he met the Crees near the present site of Medicine Hat. He fell upon them with great industry, smiting, slaying, scalping, fairly beaming with satisfaction. But just as he had the enemy in flight a gust of wind whirled out of the west, and catching the magic hat, tossed it into the Saskatchewan. Instant was the effect. The poor chief lost all confidence in himself and his cause, and with victory within his reach he forebore to grasp it, "skedaddling" over the plains in a panic, followed by his tribe. And thus befell the evil that leaves its record in Medicine Hat.

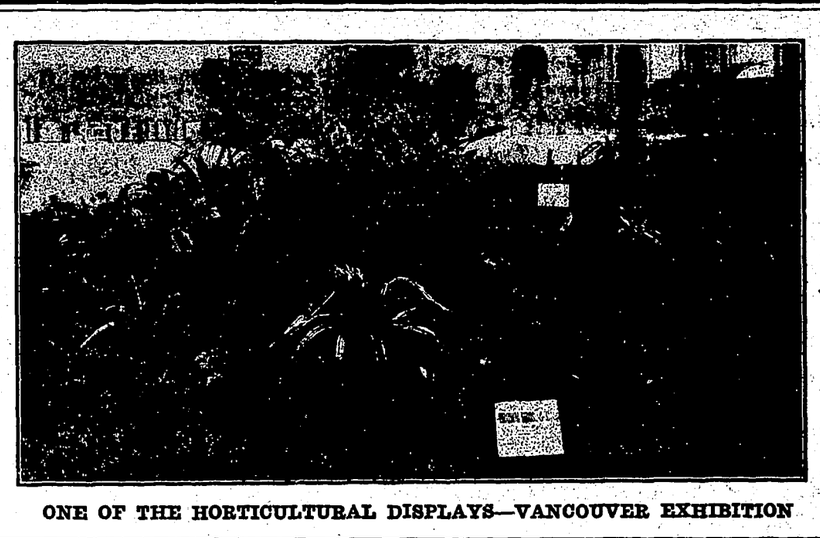
There are many other place names of less interest that might be included in a list of those with which Indians are connected in the Great West of Canada.

In the Milk River Ridge, south of old Whoop-up, is a defile through which whiskey smugglers passed on their trips to and from Fort Benton. Once a posse of red coats following a gang that had slipped out of Slide Out, came upon them in this defile and the smugglers had to surrender their whiskey. Since that day till this the depression has been called "Whiskey Gap."

"Kag-wa-wa-chee" was the name given to a ridge of hills west of the town of Macleod by the Cree Indians in the early days. The name, being interpreted, is Porcupine Hills, and was given because in those days these animals were very plentiful and ate up the thongs and leather work of the Indians when they camped in the hills.

Leavings is a common term for the place a trail leaves a river or creek. There is only one instance on record where a place has taken this one name to itself. Many places are known as "the leavings of such and such a place," but to the new town of Granum near Macleod belonged the distinction for a decade of calling itself "Leavings."

Pincher Creek was named from the finding of a pair of pinchers in a creek. Freeze Out and Robber's Roost both had whiskey, Indians and traders connected with them.—Canadian Pictorial.



ONE OF THE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAYS—VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

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NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

Life

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is generally a fool; if he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a cheque he is a thief, and then the law raises cain with him; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich he is dishonest but considered smart; if he is in politics "he is a grafter and a crook"; if he is out of politics you can't place him, as he is "an undesirable citizen"; if he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy and a "tight wad"; when he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out they all want to kick him; if he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is in the way, only living to save funeral expenses.

Life is a funny proposition after all.

* * *

The Vancouver papers all announce that Major Fowler resigned from the V. R. V. on account of "business." This is not so, I believe. The high handed conduct of a Sergt. Major in publicly insulting a lady had something to do with it. If she had been a German spy she could not have been more harshly treated. The officers of the V.R.V. proved themselves Britons and gentlemen in resenting such conduct.

* * *

I spent some time the other day watching a crowd of bread line loafers who were airing their grievances against King, country and mankind in general opposite the recruiting booth on the old court house site.

There were between thirty and forty of these gentlemen(?) gathered there, which plainly told me that the meeting was not accidental. I felt inclined to kiss one dear old lady who roundly rated some of them and proudly walked into the marquee with two recruits. One of these gentlemen (?) in reply to some remarks I made to him said I own no king and I own no country." So much the better for king and country, such trash are only fit for firewood at any time.

* * *

Suggestion for the Loyal Orange Institution: Machine Guns Are Needed.

* * *

Two gentlemen (?) interviewed Magistrate South the other day for interfering with recruiting. The name of one was Wright and the other Spooner. Mr. Wright will be Mr. Wrong, and Mr. Spooner Mr. Shoveller if they are not careful.

* * *

I heard the other day that a German (not naturalized) was in charge of a post office in this province. What the! Where the! Why the!

Jingoes again—

* * *

I saw twelve men being marched down Cambie street on Tuesday last on their way to join their regiment at Vernon. In the rear file was one gallant old Britisher with grey hair who was decidedly bad on his feet. Two young men at the Dominion Bank corner pointed at him and broke out into loud laughter. I walked over the road and told them what I thought of them, and they slunk away like the wasters they are.

* * *

W.T.D.—I might in answer to yours point out that the individual you mention is nearly fifty years of age; he is in possession of the Egyptian medal and star and China medal, and yet if he could pass medical examination would be away like a shot.

* * *

Cheer up. Thousands of miles of German territory has been added to the British flag in South Africa, and in the S. Pacific. The Union Jack has replaced the Crescent in Egypt; there is not a German warship or merchantman on any of the oceans outside of their own mine fields where they are all growing over with moss, and there will still be enough of Britain's sons left to plant the old flag in Berlin if the war lasts fifty years.

We are going to drive the Kaiser and his host across the Rhine with those raw British lads who a year ago never handled a rifle or touched a bayonet. They said we had no genius in our blood; we were only a nation of shopkeepers. I say cheer up. Perhaps the Kaiser will be correct when he states "Peace will come in October," but you can swear by the beard of the prophet that Wilhelm of Germany will have very little to say in it.

* * *

If all Britons will thank God for what He has done for us in the past and pray sincerely for victory for our arms on August 4th **it will sure help some.**

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

Work and Worry

Worry is one's worst enemy. Very few things ever really happened that you worried about. Anticipating trouble will keep you from doing any real work. Worry is the worst kind of work and never helps. Stop and reason out your fear or doubt—you will be more able to control yourself. No man can do anything worth while when in doubt. Worry unfits the mind to weigh matters intelligently, unhinges the nerves and does everything but help.

NO FEAR FOR EMPIRE IF—

Since the first day of July, 1914, our Dominion has realized and risen to a sense of its responsibility and duties as well as of its privileges as part of the British empire. We have come to see that what has been purchased for us by our fathers with the blood and tears of generation after generation must be preserved and extended by the same sacrific and in the same spirit. There has been in the past a marked cleavage in Canada between those who have been known as Imperialists and those who have looked with dislike and distrust upon the growth of Imperial sentiment. Is it not possible that this has been due in large measure to too dim a vision and too low an ideal of Empire? There need be no fear that anything worth preserving in British institutions will perish, there need be little fear of the disintegration or decay of the Empire so long as its ideals are not the acquisition of power or commercial supremacy or territorial expansion for their own sake, but the passionate love of freedom so great that its supreme desire is to let others share in its blessings, and so long as those ideals have in view not what can be got from others, but what we can give to them, so long as they put service and sacrifice in the place which they should occupy in the national aspirations of a people whose eyes, washed by the tears of sorrow and anointed by the Hand of God, look up undimmed to see, enthroned above all earthly systems of government and nationhood. Him Who came not to be ministered to, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many.—Church Life.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Corruption could be stamped out of Canada by strictly limiting the amount which might be spent on an election by any parliamentary candidate, the sum being graded according to the sort of constituency contested; subscriptions to all party funds, local or general, to be published under affidavit of the candidate and his agent as to the accuracy of the list, together with a statement as to how the moneys were spent. No outside organization or individual to be permitted to spend money or provide facilities for election work except through the regular fund of the candidate supported by such organizations or individual. A lawyer of the highest standing to be appointed by parliament and to hold office until removed by a joint vote of both houses, and authorized to investigate all charges of corrupt practices and prosecute in every case in which evidence warrants action. Imprisonment to be the only penalty for giving or taking a bribe. Constituencies in which the giving or taking of bribes are shown to be prevalent to be disfranchised for a full term of parliament. And, finally, no corporation or individual receiving a subsidy from or having a contract to perform work or service for the government, to be permitted to subscribe to election funds on penalty of imprisonment of the officers of the corporation or the individuals benefitting from such contracts to any material extent.—Toronto Globe.

AN AMERICAN VOICE

Let us not delude ourselves about the present situation. International law guarantees us certain rights. Humane principles and modern conceptions put certain advantages in our hands. We are bound to maintain them. But our possession of them is all to Germany's disadvantage. Is it likely that the nation that hacked its way through Belgium will hesitate to-day, when the balance in favor of outlawry is far greater?

If Germany decides to continue the submarine campaign, if she decides to sink ships flying the American flag, if she decides to continue to murder Americans on belligerent ships, we shall presently be at war with Germany. If the Nebraskan was torpedoed, we are bound to conclude Germany has already made her decision.

We shall get nowhere, accomplish nothing, serve no end by running away from facts, attempting to avoid a catastrophe by shutting our eyes and stopping up our ears. No one wants to "rock the boat," but every one should see where the current is taking it and what lies down stream.

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All our milk comes from tuberculin tested cows.

If any Person can prove that our milk is not pure in every way, we will cheerfully donate $50.00 to any charitable institution in the city.

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VANCOUVER CANADA

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THE LIGHT IN AN ELECTRIC BULB

In the bulb of an ordinary electric lamp used, chiefly for house light there is a thin filament of metal wound on what is called an arbor. This filament is so prepared that it offers high resistance to the passage of the current of electricity, and because of this it is heated to incandescence when a current passes through it. All the air having been extracted from the bulb in its making, this prevents the metal from burning up, as it would do if oxygen were present. Vegetable fibre was used for filament of the first incandescent lamps. The next development was the cellulose process, which is still used in carbon and metalized lamps, although a number of processes are used now to improve the filament. The discovery that tungsten metal could be used for this filament in incandescent lamps was made as recently as 1906. At first the tungsten filaments were composed of what was called tungsten paste that made an extremely fragile wire. The new process now used produces a strong wire under pressure, finer than the finest human hair. They run up to 5000 candle-power.

A WHOLE NATION IN THE DARK

Is it possible to keep a whole nation in ignorance of what is happening in the world around it? The instinctive answer is No, but the true answer is Yes. With all its cables cut, with all its wireless under control, Germany is as shut off from the world as Japan in its olden days. An English lady has just arrived in London from Vienna. For several months she has had no news from England, has had no letter, has seen no paper. For seven months she has lived in enemy land, afraid to speak her native tongue in the streets; and a few days ago she arrived in Paris with no more understanding of the real facts of the world than if her senses had been blotted out. She came to Paris, believing that Germany was conquering all before her; she has come home to England against all her expectations, because she has for months believed that these islands were surrounded by the German fleet and could not be approached.

If God writes "Opportunity" on one side of open doors, He writes "Responsibility" on the other.—Gracey.

THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY

WITH a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.

A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and department stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

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THE WESTERN CALL

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

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THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

IN A FEW DAYS the anniversary of the beginning of the war will have arrived. It has been a year of furious struggle, and the end has not been reached as yet.

For the Germans there has been no marked success, neither is there for them any great victory in sight.

They set themselves to the accomplishment of many things. They aimed at the destruction of the British fleet. It is not yet wholly destroyed. They aimed at the capture of Paris, of London, of Petrograd. All these places are still in the hands of the allies.

They aimed at a peace which would have made Germany the mistress of the world. They find themselves still involved in the bloodiest of wars with their manhood and other resources shrivelling in the death blast they themselves let loose.

As to the allies there has been no great victory upon the land. But there has been a steady strengthening of the resistance and of the resources of the allies, which speaks of the end in more certain tones than the most spectacular victory could do. While on the seas the victory of the British fleet has been so sweeping and so continuous as to become a matter of course.

And now the anniversary of the year of war is upon us.

There will be efforts to mark this made on either side.

If there is anything in the Zeppelin raid upon the city of London it is likely to come then.

If there is a possibility of a general submarine effort we may see it on that date.

If it is within the plans of the allies to make a forward movement we may see it launched on that day.

Whatever the form there will in all probability be a marking of the historic day by both sides involved.

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

AUGUST 4TH CONSECRATION DAY

AUGUST 4TH, NEXT WEDNESDAY will be observed in Vancouver as Consecration Day, in commemoration of the declaration of war one year ago.

Local denominations are to be asked to hold religious services an hour before the assembly of the great parade, which is timed to take place at 3 o'clock. The purposes of the gathering are "to express determination to do all in our power to bring the war to a successful conclusion and do to all in our power to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and to invoke divine blessing upon our efforts."

About twenty-five prominent men have been asked to deliver addresses, which must not be longer than ten minutes' duration.

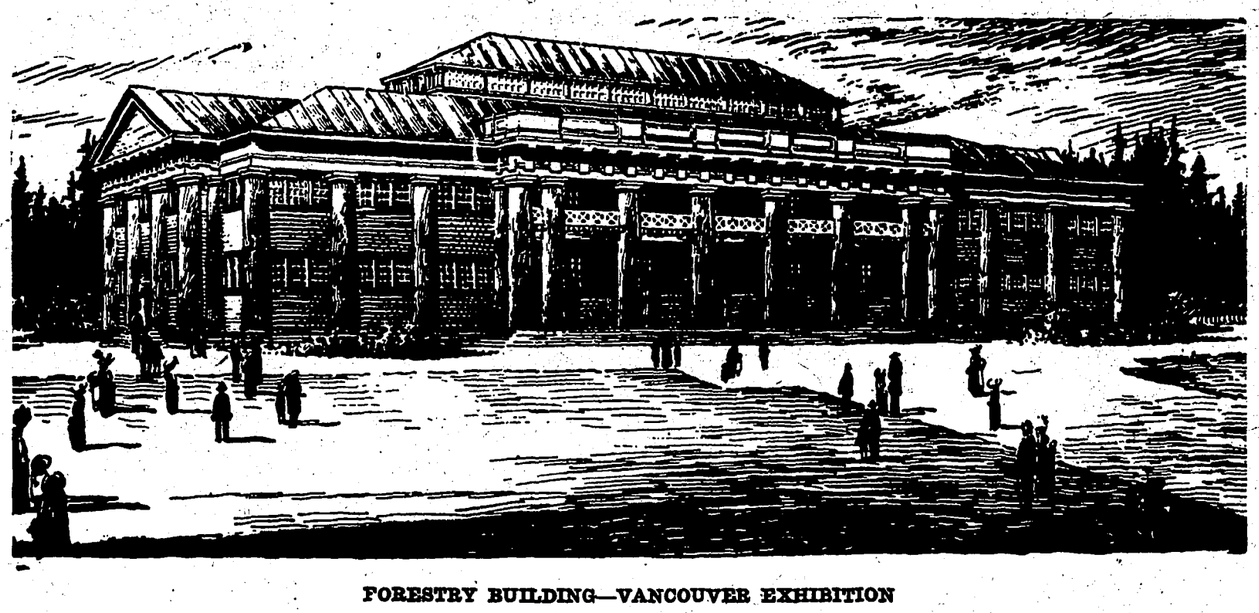
It is probable that a service will be held in one church of each denomination, and the starting point of the parade is yet to be fixed. Col. Worsnop has promised the hearty co-operation of the militia and Mr. Abe, Japanese consul, and Mr. Delia, Italian consul, have done the same with regard to their compatriots. Among the bands that of the Industrial School, Point Grey, has promised to be present. The gentlemen who have been invited to speak on the unique occasion are: Sir Charles Hibbert Tubber, Principal John Mackay, of Westminster Hall, Mr. R. R. Maitland, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Mr. J. H. McVety, Major Alexander Henderson, K.C., Rev. Dr. Fraser, Mayor L. D. Taylor, Judge S. D. Schultz, Mr. George Cowan, Mr. Ralph Smith, Dr. Frank Patterson, Mr. James McQueen, Rev. Father O'Boyle, George H. Morden, M. A. Macdonald, F. Buscombe, N. W. Rowell, Benno Shocle, J. S. Cowper, Mr. Abe, the Japanese consul, Lieut.-Col. McSpadden, officer commanding the 11th Irish Fusiliers; Capt. Milne, acting officer commanding the 6th D.C.O.R.; a representative of the 72nd Highlanders and others.

The work of to-day is the result of last night's rest, or the lack of it.

Official announcement was made in Vienna on July 7th that the subscriptions to the second Austro-Hungarian war loan amounted to 2,650,000,000 crowns, ($530,000,000).

Subscriptions to the British war loan have reached a total of $3,000,000,000. Of this sum $75,000,000 came from 547,000 persons through the Post Office, and these subscriptions have not yet closed.

A German military court at Libau has sentenced to death the French consul, M. Maidel, owing to the discovery of a record of German atrocities found in his quarters. Mr. Maidel fled in time, but his belongings were looted.



FORESTRY BUILDING—VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

THE VANCOUVER EXHIBITION, August 13th to 21st, will secure stock this year which has never been equalled before on this coast, both in quality and quantity.

This season the officials are giving increased space to the vegetables and garden truck which will be shown to good advantage in the Transportation Building, along with interesting model villages showing the best methods of marketing eggs as compared with the old way used by the farmer in reaching the retailer and the consumer. Bees also come in as an attraction, and there will be a couple of swarms at work.

The Transportation Building will be the home of the flowers this year, as the Horticultural Building has been transformed into a Fine Arts Building. This exhibit promises to be more widely patronized than ever this year, as the season is quite two weeks earlier than last year and the prize list has been augmented to a great extent by handsome trophies donated by the Vancouver Horticultural Society. This interesting exhibit will no doubt attract a great number of admirers this year.

Indications are that the exhibits in the big Industrial Building at the fair this year will be many and varied. The latest in electric lights, sewing machines, hardware of all varieties and for every use, food of every description. confectionery, china, furniture and a hundred and one other things of this kind will be exhibited.

The cattle exhibits will be unsurpassed this year. Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys will be out in force, some very good animals being imported from as far east as Nova Scotia.

The Forestry Exhibit will be specially interesting and extensive. The splendid $3,000 provincial government collection of timber and forestry products deserves special mention. Actual specimens and large photographs will be used by the government to show just how big and fine British Columbia's timber wealth is. The visitors will approach the big display through the north door of the massive forestry building which is itself no mean sample of B. C. timber.

The big logs, just as they stand in the shady green forests of the province will be shown. Besides the actual specimens large photographs illustrative of forest scenes will be displayed. The various diseases and pests which afflict timber will be exhibited.

Lumbering operations will be carefully portrayed and will give eastern visitors especially an excellent idea how this extensive industry is carried on.

The shingle industry will be exhaustively treated. The huge standing cedar trees will be shown, then the blocks sawn from the parent logs in neat clean-cut sections. The splitting into shingle bolts and other operations will be interestingly illustrated and samples shown.

The mineral display will be up to the standard, while the dogs and poultry will attract numbers.

A Better Babies Contest again this year will interest the mothers, under the auspices of the Women's Home Companion and Local Council of Women. This part of the exhibition was a decided success last year, and promises to be even more successful this year.

Among the many district displays will be one by Mr. E. F. Laws, of the "Rayfield Ranch," Grand Forks, B. C. The agricultural exhibits will of themselves justify long trips from the interior towns to Vancouver when the fair is opened. It is the announced intention of the Dominion government experts to be in attendance at its display. Photographs and exhaustive treatises on the various methods followed in producing the best crops, best live stock and best dairy products will be distributed, so this one department of the Fair will be a liberal education in itself.

There is to be in the Manufacturing Building a display of "Made in B. C." products that compels attention and is significant of the growth of a movement that is of economical value to the whole of British Columbia.

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

Time is the stuff life is made of, every day is a little life; our whole life is a day repeated.

A Nova Scotia soldier, now a prisoner of war in Germany, was able, through putting the Gaelic words for "big lies" in the form of his signature to a letter telling how kindly the prisoners were treated and how well fed, to deceive the German censor, who was naturally unacquainted with the tongue spoken in the Garden of Eden. The Germans probably have not captured enough Highlanders to warrant the adding of Gaelic to the languages required of internment camp interpreters.

Cut this out, sign it, and get your friends to sign it, and return it to the Call.

TO THE WESTERN CALL:

Please enroll my name as a member of the Property Owners' League, and proceed with the organization as speedily as possible.

Signature	Residence	Occupation

THE LINER SHE'S A LADY

(By Rudyard Kipling)

The Liner she's a lady, an' she never looks nor 'eeds—
The Man-o'-War's 'er 'usband, an' 'e gives 'er all she needs;
But, oh, the little cargo-boats that sail the wet seas roun',
They're just the same as you an' me a-plyin' up and down.

Plyin' up an' down, Jenny, 'angin' round the yard,
All the way by Fratton tram down to Portsmouth 'Ard;
Anythin' for business, an' we're growin' old—
Plyin' up an' down, Jenny, waitin' in the cold.

The Liner she's a lady by the paint upon 'er face
An' if she meets an accident they count it sore disgrace;
The Man-o'-War's 'er 'usband, and 'e's always 'andy by,
But, oh, the little cargo-boats, they've got to load or die.

The Liner she's a lady, and 'er route is cut 'an dried;
The Man-o'-War's 'er 'usband, an' 'e always keeps beside;
But, oh, the little cargo-boats that 'aven't any man,
They've got to do their business first, and make the most they can.

The Liner she's a lady, and if a war should come,
The Man-o'-War's 'er 'usband, and 'e'd bid 'er stay at home;
But, oh, the little cargo-boats that fill with every tide,
'E'd 'ave to up an' fight for them, for they are England's pride.

The Liner she's a lady, but if she wasn't made,
There still would be the cargo-boats for 'ome an' foreign trade.
The Man-o'-War's 'er 'usband, but if we wasn't 'ere,
'E wouldn't have to fight at all for 'ome an' friends so dear.

'Ome an' friends so dear, Jenny, 'angin' round the Yard,
All the way by Fratton tram down to Portsmouth 'Ard;
Anythin' for business, an' we're growin' old—
'Ome an' friends so dear, Jenny, waitin' in the cold.

WIDE RESPONSE TO CONSUMERS' CALL

Campaign of the Consumers' League Arouses Interest All Over B. C.

(J. Herbert Welch, Secretary of the League).

Few movements yet started in British Columbia have aroused as much interest as that of the B. C. Consumers' League. The reason for this, as expressed by many callers and correspondents, is that the league has undertaken work of vital moment to the welfare of the province. The viewpoint of the directors is that for prosperity we must have more production, but for more production we must have better markets, and the only ones which promise immediate results from development are those here at home.

It is eminently desirable to reach out for the markets of South America, Australia, and the world in general, but to reach only for these foreign markets when the home market will yield so much more than it is yielding, is like walking over gold nuggets on the trail to other nuggets. Let us first pick up those that lie before us.

This province, as it has been within very recent times, might be likened to a remittance man striding along with his head in the air, his eyes fixed upon the rosy distance, his mind filled with dreams of sudden wealth, and his pockets full of holes. Even in this period of stress, when we have reason if ever a people had to save our income, the holes remain. Our propenity for saving may still be compared with that of a sieve. We are letting over $100,000 a day get away from us for commodities which our own manufacturers and growers are prepared to provide.

Most of this huge leakage can be stopped, and when it is stopped we will have solved in the soundest possible way the problem of unemployment. The Consumers' League has started an organized movement to stop it, and is working eight hours a day to this end. The method, in outline, is simple.

With the willing aid of the newspapers we are endeavoring to arouse B. C. consumers to the big fact that if each one will do her or his individual part in favoring B. C. products when marketing or shopping, we will have au immense buying force for the upbuilding of our industrial payrolls and agricultural prosperity. Besides obtaining newspaper and other forms of publicity for this commanding fact, the League is reaching thousands of consumers personally. Our workers are going out into the highways and byways to obtain signatures to our cards bearing a pledge to give the preference, price and quality being equal, to articles manufactured or grown in this province. We are distributing these cards in many large business houses, where the managers are guaranteeing to have them signed by employees. We are sending cards and literature to the Women's Institutes, Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Associations, Fruit Growers' Associations, and other representative bodies throughout B. C., so that the great buying force we are developing will be province-wide. We are arranging for sections or branches of the League in various communities. Our campaign for 5,000 members before September 15th and 10,000 before the end of this year is progressing splendidly. Yet the work is only starting. Our president, Mrs. J. C. Kemp, the chairman of the membership committee, Miss Keith, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Putnam, and other zealous workers are preparing important plans which, in the autumn, will make the interest in the movement keener and more widespread than ever.

Affiliated with the League in these activities are the Women's Forum, Local Council of Women, King's Daughters, Vancouver District W. C. T. U., Women's Forum of South Vancouver, Board of Trade, B. C. Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver Exhibition Association, Industrial ciation, Retail Grocers' Association. But the most important Bureau, Retail Merchants' Asso- affiliation is that of the 2,000 consumers who have already signed pledge cards, and of the numerous public spirited persons who are aiding the league daily in the cause of keeping as much as possible of our hard earned money in the province for B C. progress and prosperity.

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

A large number of B. C. men are looking forward to the proposed harvest excursions to the middle west shortly. There are many men in this community who intend going east when the railways put these excursions into effect.

The B.C. Consumers' League and Fifty Vancouver Retailers Offer

53 Prizes

For Patriotic Work

Three are cash prizes of $25.00, $15.00 and $10.00. Each of the remaining fifty prizes is an order on a leading retailer for merchandise to the value of $5.00.

The prizes will be awarded for obtaining members for the British Columbia Consumers' League.

There is no fee or charge of any kind connected with becoming a member. Practically everybody you ask will be glad to join the League, because all that is required is to sign a card agreeing to give the preference in buying (price and quality being equal) to the products, first, of British Columbia; second, Canada; third, the British Empire. You will find the pledge card at the bottom of this space.

Over one thousand of the cards have already been signed, but the directors of the league are determined to obtain, within the next two months

5000 Members

Competition Will Start July 8
It Will Close September 15th

With so many prizes, you will have an excellent opportunity to win one of them. Besides having a fine chance to win a prize, you will be doing a work most important to the progress and welfare of this city and province. Call at the office of the League (or write if you live out of town) for pledge cards, rules of the competition and full information. Then

Work for Production, Prosperity and a Prize

The pledge card is as follows:

Realizing the importance of promoting the Industrial and agricultural progress of British Columbia and the Empire, I hereby ask to be enrolled as a member of the British Columbia Consumers' League, agreeing to advance the objects of the League by giving the preference in purchasing (price and quality being equal, first, to the products of British Columbia; second, of Canada; third, of the British Empire.

Name .....

Address .....

Come in or write today, or as soon as you can, for cards and full information. The above coupon, signed and brought or mailed to the office, will be regarded as a regular pledge card.

B.C. Consumers' League

183 PENDER STREET WEST

(INDUSTRIAL BUREAU BUILDING)

PHONE SEY. 4242. VANCOUVER, B. C.

FOREST FIRES

The last weekly telegraphic reports received by the Minister of Lands concerning the forest fire hazard were very encouraging, every district reporting several days of rain accompanied by cool weather. A few fires occurred in slash, but were extinguished without trouble and expense, the fire stopping in every instance as soon as green timber was reached.

As a result of the general rains which fell over the entire province last week, the fire hazard is less than during a normal season, and virgin timber is rendered safe until about August 1st. A few days of dry, hot weather will, however, place cut-over lands and old burns in an inflammable condition and render the extinguishment of any fires now burning very difficult and expensive. If drier weather should continue for any considerable period there is serious danger that such fires would continue to smoulder until the green timber is in a condition to burn, and it is, therefore, important that all fires be completely extinguished.

An interesting item concerning the development of the lumber industry in the northern interior is reported from Tete Juane. The Northern Construction Company, which constructed a mill on the Upper Fraser River for the purpose of sawing lumber for use on the C. N. R. has shipped 3.-500,000 feet of spruce lumber to Edmonton. The province realized the sum of $5,500 in royalties and stumpage from this shipment.

STORY TELLING

Most every night when they're in bed,
And both their little prayers have said,
They shout for me to come upstairs
And tell them tales of grizzly bears
And Indians and gypsies bold
And eagles with the claws that hold
A baby's weight and fairy sprites
That roam the woods on starry nights.

And I must illustrate these tales,
Must imitate the northern gales
That toss the Indian's canoe,
And show the way he paddles, too,
If in the story comes a bear
I have to pause and sniff the air
And show the way he climbs the trees
To steal the honey from the bees.

And sting him on his nose and knees,
And howl in pain, till mother cries;
"That pair will never shut their eyes
While all that noiseupthereyoumake,
You're simply keeping them awake."
And then they whisper, "Just One more."
And once again 'm forced to roar.

New stories every night they ask,
And that is not an easy task,
I have to be so many things,
The frog that croaks, the lark that sings,
The cunning fox, the frightened hen;
But just last night they stumped me when
They wanted me to twist and squirm
And imitate an angle worm.

At last they tumble off to sleep,
And softly from their room I creep,
And brush and comb the shock of hair
I tossed about to be a bear,
Then mother says: "Well, I should say
You're just as much a child as they."
But you can bet, I'll not resign
That story-telling job of mine.

CORRESPONDENCE

Jubilee, B. C.,
July 28, 1915.

Editor Western Call:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly give space in your next issue to the following letter, which the Province does not seem ready to publish, and much oblige

Sincerely yours,
WM. ELLIOTT.

That "Tobacco and Cigarette Fund"

(An Open Letter to the Editor of the Province)

It is surely time somebody spoke out, Mr. Editor, against your part in the above. The action of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist church seems to have produced a strong reaction in the wrong direction. The criticism of that action in B. C. has been well met in a recent letter to the Vancouver Sun, from the Rev. C. W. Whittaker, in which he urges that we cannot adequately judge of conditions in Ontario, and that the men who passed the resolution are among the foremost in sending their sons to the front. The resolution may have been a little sweeping and indiscriminate, as related to slaves of the habit in the trenches, but was more to the point than your suggestion that probably some of those voting for it had a pipe in their pocket at the time. Evidently you do not know that every Methodist minister in Canada is a pledged abstainer from tobacco, under General Conference rule, passed by an equal number of laymen and ministers. But you certainly know that this church is one of the largest among us, and a mighty force for good wherever found.

Mr. Editor, it has not been shown that the victims of the habit cannot furnish themselves, in the firing line, with all the tobacco they crave; that the users are more efficient than the non-users; or that the raising a fund to furnish the men with "the weed" is by any means the best use of money for the soldiers' aid.

As a general movement, the serious feature of this tobacco-supplying is the cool assumption underlying it, that the habit is unobjectionable; whereas there are many thousands who have not bowed to this Baal, and every intelligent person who does even a little observing and thinking knows it is bad. I have before me a little tract, written by a medical man—not a parson—giving "17 reasons" against it, all valid and unanswerable, but there is no need, here, to name any such reasons; the case is too patent.

To make matters worse, yours is a "Tobacco and Cigarette Fund." Why not rather, a Tobacco and Cigar Fund, or a Tobacco and Pipe Fund? And it is collected by little boys and girls who are openly eulogized for it in your columns! Surely you know that the cigarette is utterly indefensible, and that the work against it is to be done largely among boys. So that your use and praise of the boys comes perilously near to a glorying in your shame.

I should prefer that my boy at the front—one of two still left—should receive a gashing wound from the Germans, or come home somewhat mutilated for life, than return with an acquired enslavement to tobacco.

Your attitude, Mr. Editor, is not a great surprise to me, knowing your attitude on militarism, and on the drink question and other matters of social and moral advance. Your arguments on these questions, though very plausible, and perhaps as strong as the reactionary position can make them, seem to be away behind the social and moral leaders of the United Kingdom; while to such leaders in Canada and the United States they are the specious and altogether untenable views of 50 or 100 years ago.

Some of us take the Province because of its excellence as a news medium, and for your strong and convincing editorials on many subjects; and it is to be earnestly hoped that soon, on every line, you may be found with the forwards in the procession for the uplift and uphold of our people.

Yours truly,
WM. ELLIOTT.

Parsonage, Jubilee, B. C.,
July 14, 1915.

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Confidence is the Watchword of this Famous Family Flour Made in British Columbia

The housewife who uses it knows beforehand that it will produce at all times certain definite good results the same a year hence as today.

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And we ourselves, the Millers of this famous family flour, stand behind both dealer and consumer by saying:

"If you are in any way dissatisfied with Royal Standard Flour, the full purchase price will be refunded to you."

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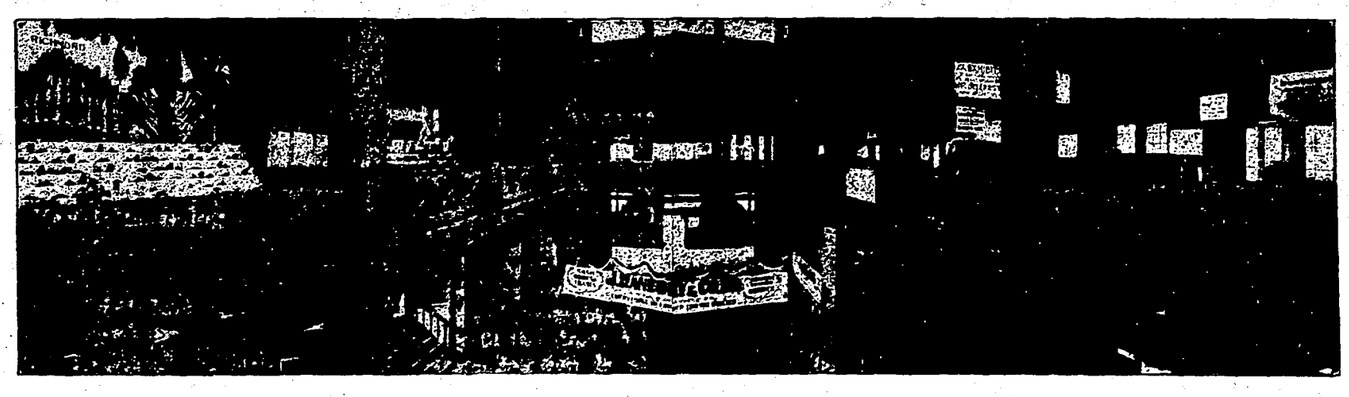

INTERIOR VIEW FORESTRY BUILDING—VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

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 31

The keen spirit
Seizes the prompt occasion—makes the thought
Start into instant action, and at once
Plans and performs, resolves and executes.
—Hannah More.

Breakfast—Fruit. Cereal with Cream. Parsley Omelet. Corn Pone. Coffee.

Dinner—Macaroni Soup. Baked Calves' Liver. Brown Sauce. Potatoes au Gratin. Shell Beans. Dressed Lettuce. Raspberry Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Rice Croquettes. Banana and Peanut Salad. Bread and Butter. Cake. Tea.

Raspberry Pudding

Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add one pint of canned raspberries, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and two-thirds of a cupful of stale cake crumbs; beat thoroughly, turn into a buttered baking dish, stand it in a pan of hot water and bake about half an hour. Serve with custard sauce.

* * *

Sunday, August 1.

Mercy has a human heart,
Pity a human face
And Love the human form divine,
And Peace the human dress.
—W. Blake

Breakfast—Chilled Orange Juice. Creamed Salt Codfish on Toast. Doughnuts. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Corn Soup. Bread Sticks. Sliced Ham. Mustard Dressing. Boiled Potatoes. Stringless Beans. Radish and Onion Salad. Pineapple Sherbet. Coffee.

Lunch—Castilian Sandwiches. Olives. Chocolate Layer Cake. Cocoa.

Castilian Sandwiches

Mix one large cream cheese with one-half cupful of canned cherries which have been drained from their juice and mashed. Moisten with salad dressing and add two or three teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and a few grains of salt. Place between thin slices of buttered bread and cut into rounds with a small biscuit cutter.

* * *

Monday, August 2nd.

It is a man's mind and not his money chest which is called rich. Though your coffers be full, while I see you empty, I shall never consider you wealthy.
—Cicero.

Breakfast—Stewed Prunes. Cereal with Cream. Shirred Eggs. Bran Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable Soup. Baked Balls. Macaroni au Gratin. Stewed Tomatoes. Watercress with French Dressing. Fruit Turnovers. Coffee.

Supper—Ham Timbales. Green Peas. Parker House Rolls. Strawberries. Wafers. Tea.

Ham Timbales

Cook two tablespoonfuls of flour in one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter, add slowly one cupful of milk, season with a few grains of cayenne and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and stir and cook until thick. Remove from the fire, add one cupful of finely chopped ham, one-half cupful of stale bread crumbs, one beaten egg and two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley. Put the mixture into buttered timbale moulds, stand them in a pan of hot water and bake about twenty minutes.

* * *

Tuesday, August 3rd.

We reduce life to the pettiness of our daily living; we should exalt our living to the grandeur of life.
—Phillips Brooks.

Breakfast—Lyonnaise Hash. French Toast with Marmalade. Coffee.

Dinner—Tomato Soup. Broiled Sword Fish. Potato Balls. Beet and Cucumber Salad. Cinnamon Pasties. Coffee.

Supper—Succotash. Oatmeal Bread. Bananas and Shredded Pineapple. Coffee. Cake. Tea.

Cinnamon Pasties

Roll very thin some rich pie pastry and cut it into rounds with a small biscuit cutter. Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter with four of granulated sugar, add the grated rind of one lemon, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and three tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut. Spread the mixture on the rounds of paste and bake in a quick oven.

* * *

Wednesday, Aug. 4

Reputation is what men and women think of us; character is what God and the angels know of us.
—Thomas Paine.

Breakfast—Fruit. Cereal with Cream. Crumb Griddle Cakes. Coffee.

Dinner—Irish Stew. Asparagus. Hollandaise Sauce. Cherry and Nut Salad. Cheese Straws. Rice Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Fish and Potato Scallop. Lettuce and Orange Salad. Tea Rolls. Brownies. Tea.

Brownies

Cream one-half cupful of butter, gradually beat in one cupful of sugar, then add two well-beaten eggs, two-thirds of a cupful of flour, two squares of melted chocolate, one-half cupful of chopped walnut meats, one-half teaspoonful of lemon extract and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven and cut in small squares while warm.

* * *

Thursday, August 5th

Fold on fold
Over thy form of grandest mould,
Floweth thy robe of forest green,
Now light, now dark, in its merald sheen.
Its broidered hem is of wild-flowers rare,
With feathery fern-fronds light as air.
—Julia C. R. Dorr.

Breakfast — Apricots. Cereal with Cream. Bacon and Scrambled Eggs. Warmed Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Sago Soup. Stuffed Calves' Hearts. Brown Sauce. Boiled Potatoes. Carrots with Peas. Eclairs. Coffee.

Supper—Meat Balls. Mexican Rice. Bread and Butter. Strawberries. Sponge Drops. Tea.

Mexican Rice

Put one teaspoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of diced bacon in a frying pan, add one small onion finely chopped and two-thirds of a cupful of washed and drained rice and cook and stir until the grains are yellow and well separated. Add two cupfuls of hot water, one cupful of canned tomatoes, a dash of chili powder and pepper and salt to taste, turn into a buttered baking dish and cook in a moderate oven until tender.

* * *

Friday, August 6th

The bee-peopled odorous bough overhead,
With fragrance and murmur the senses delighting;
The lake-side, gold-laced with the pollen they shed
At the touch of a breeze or a small bird alighting.
—John Townsend Trowbridge.

Breakfast—Raspberries. Cereal with Cream. Coddled Eggs. Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Carrot Soup. Baked Fish, Pickle Sauce. Riced Potatoes. String Beans. Cottage Pudding with Strawberry Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Crab and Cucumber Salad. Potato Chips. Raised Biscuits. Jam Tarts. Tea.

Crab and Cucumber Salad

Mix together equal quantities of crab meat and cucumber dice, season with grated onion, moisten with mayonnaise or cooked dressing and serve on a bed of watercress.

COAL

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A SMILE

"Was it a bad accident?"

"Well I was knocked speechless and my wheel was knocked spokeless."

If the invention of an American professor proves practicable it will be possible for a vessel to know when submarines or icebergs are in the vicinity, and to know also the direction in which these dangers lie, and their nearness. This is done through two delicate instruments, one on each side of the ship, which hear the screw of a submarine miles away, and register on a dial what its wonderful mechanism has noted, so that the ship's officer is made aware of the approach of an underwater foe, its direction and distance. Similarly echoes from an iceberg have been recorded six or eight miles away. The inventor hopes also to use his instruments for the sending of wireless messages under water from ship to ship.

THE SILENT CALL

There's a call which comes to a British heart;
'Tis the call of the sod and King.
A silent call to the ends of the earth
Brought along by the same old wing,
The wing of the silent morning ray;
Gives a silent message to a steady heart,
No question is asked, no doubt, nor nay;
It's enough that a Briton must do his part.

From the lure of the gold and the Yukon cold,
Come the men of Canada—true.
From the east to the west the call is told;
It travels where skies are clear and blue.
On the wing of the silent morning ray
Comes the message that Britons must fight again;
Fight to uphold a God-sent way—
Britannia must rule the ocean main.

That silent call brings the men from Gaul,
And the men from Australia, too,
From the desert sands of many lands;
Hears the call which cometh through Bengal
On the wings of the silent morning ray,
From the isles of the free, the home of the brave,
To every port—in the same old way,
The same old song, "We shall rule the wave."

'Tis the silent call which ruleth all,
The call of a loyal, true heart;
It's the flag we love, both great and small;
A love no foe can sever apart,
It comes on the wings of the morning, too,
Enveloping the Briton wherever he be
He answers the call of the silent true,
"God Save Our King," we shall rule the sea.
—H. M. MacSweeney, In Victoria Colonist.

POLITELY TOLD TO GO HOME

Jane Addams, returned to London, after a nearly complete circling of the European Chancelleries, confesses with surprising frankness the complete failure of the effort to bring about peace in which she and her associates have been engaged.

Everywhere she and they were courteously received. The ministers and statesmen whom they saw expressed the inevitable preference for peace in contrast with war as a condition of existence. They even went so far as to commend their visitors, as women, for asking a termination of hostilities. But without one exception, Miss Adams says, these great ones informed her that she wasted her time in talking peace at present, and announced the firm intention to go on fighting until the purposes for which the war was started had been attained.

None admitted even the possibility of defeat. Instead, each asserted the certainty of victory for his own side, and in phrases more or less suave bade her wait as patiently as she could for the magnificent and permanent peace that would follow the crushing of his enemy.

Thus is prophecy for once justified and fulfilled. What everybody except this group of women said would happen has happened. Everybody in Europe wants peace, but wants it on conditions that are to be secured, so far as anybody can see, only by waging successful war.

The naive Germans are constantly scolding us Americans for prolonging the war, but their real grievance against us is for deferring and making more costly the triumph they expect or hope to win. Not one of the nations involved in the great struggle loves peace enough to get it, as any one of them could, and instantly by admitting its inability to fight any more and accepting the victor's terms. That is the situation which Miss Adams and her friends tried to change, and all they have achieved is learning, or at least hearing, that fighting is for ends.—New York Times.

On January 1, 1916, all advertisements of liquor will be eliminated from the billboards of the United States and Canada. The board of directors of the Poster advertising Association, which controls the boards in 4,000 towns, has so decided. No liquor contracts will be accepted after May 1, 1915, and all contracts must terminate by December 13, 1915.

Telephone Rate to Nanaimo Reduced

Effective August 1st, 1915, the Long Distance Telephone Rate between Vancouver and Nanaimo will be reduced to 50 cents for one minute and 25 cents each additional minute.

The Night Rate (between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.) will be 50 cents for three minutes and 25 cents each additional three minutes.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

Mr. Brace, Under Secretary of State, informed the House of Commons on June 24th that the number of casualties in the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby some time ago by hostile warships totalled 127 killed and 567 injured. He stated that fourteen air attacks, chiefly against undefended towns, caused the death of 56 persons, 24 men, 21 women and 11 children, and the wounding of 138, of whom 35 were women and 17 children.

Of the one hundred and seventy ranking officers of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, one hundred and sixty-three, including the president, began as boys or young men at the very bottom—sweeping out cars, running errands working with a gang on the road-bed; but they had stuff in them that made it impossible for them to remain at the bottom. Boys of that kind always find a way to the top, no matter what the business is.

The Ganges, the sacred river of India, has at last been spanned by a great railroad bridge, and trains have begun to run across it. It has taken six years to build the bridge and it cost over fifteen million dollars. The stone had to be brought from pits two hundred miles away. Its tremendous length, a mile and and eighth, make it the second largest bridge ever built by British engineers

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

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SPORTING COMMENT

Vancouver lacrosse team had a come-back day of it on Saturday when they walloped the Salmonbellies by 10 goals to 3 at Athletic Park in a four-round engagement of twenty minutes per round. There were scraps galore, little lacrosse and burlesque refereeing. About 1000 fans turned out to see the fun, many of whom held complimentary passes, and for their share of the receipts the players will get little more than the bruises they received during the fracas. The red shirts clearly threw the game, it takes no great degree of lacrosse sense to note that. They diliberately stood up and laughed at the green shirt home scoring. And why not? One more win for the Westminsters and the gate receipts end, and the cup stays in its present home. There seems no doubt at all about the destination of the mug, but it is the dollars both teams are after and they are willing to stage a four-quarter scrap every Saturday for the remainder of the schedule in an effort to connect with the coin. There was nothing to the game. No science, not even in the rowdyism, nothing but fighting, slashing and tripping all the way. The outstanding feature of the affair was the exhibition of refereeing. Dr. Moody had absolutely no control of the players, and he early realized this and left them very much to their own sweet will with the inevitable result, scrap, scrap, scrap. Since the fracas on Saturday Dr. Moody has followed the example of the other referees this season and has quit.

The Vancouvers opened the first period with three goals to the champions two. The green shirts added four more in the second quarter and three in the final stage. Westminster got one in the fourth period. Two new faces appeared on the lineup of the red shirts, Cooper on the defence in Bill Turnbull's place, and Swanson on the home. The latter was an absolute frost as far as lacrosse was concerned, and made no impression whatever on the Vancouver defence. He is a little fellow, but was scared to death to make a try. Cooper, on the other hand, is a good player, and will by next season prove one of the strong men on the Westminster line. Doughy Spring had an off day and did not attempt to take any of his famous chances. Micky Ion had the task of looking after Spring, and he did his work so well that the redoubtable Spring got only one goal. The Vancouver lineup was somewhat changed, owing to the absence of Crookall, who is on the hospital list. Bill Davis took Crookall's place on the home and had a busy day with Tom Rennie. These two players were out after each other from the toot of the whistle, and were very little use to their teams at all. Taken all in all the game was a farce, and the spectators were disgusted at the proceedings. And yet in the face of it all, and in the face of the disgusting tactics practiced by the coast league teams all during the season, the fans are there every game with their hard-earned coin to see the fun. Next Saturday there is another engagement of these regiments, when the sharpshooters of the champions expect to be in shape to win the cup. From reports the Vancouvers are holding target practices in great style this week, and it is to be hoped that the trenches will be in good condition for the fray.

* * *

One surprising feature of the lacrosse played in the coast league is the remarkable showing of Bones Allan. Allan has been in the game for at least fifteen years and has played all over the Dominion. He and Johnny Howard had many tifts in the eastern league before coming to the coast, and still Bones is going strong. There was a time when Bones Allan was the star home player of the Dominion, and from the way he is still playing he is certainly an acquisition to his team.

* * *

Dad Turnbull, Johnny Howard, Bones Allan, Johnny Powers and Henry Hoobin are probably the oldest players in the Dominion, and it is quite probable that they could all show something if they got into shape.

* * *

The Victoria amateurs and the V. A. C. will hook up in a league fixture here on August 6th. This will be the first appearance of the Capital city team here this season, and the locals are out for trimming them good and hard. The V. A. C. have an exceedingly hard row to hoe for the remainder of the season, and if they get a brace of wins over the Victoria team they will be in a fair way to finishing near the top. The young Westminster team are holding the reins of the league in great style now, and look like winners of series, and the cup holders wil have to pull off some great stuff before they will have a look in on the silverware at all this year.

* * *

The Beavers and the Giants are having a series this week in the Sound City. To date they have had an even break, and there is a probability of the Beavers coming out on top this time. There have been some releases from the local pay roll, Killaley having been canned, and there is a probability of more players being sent adrift before the week is gone. The local team is now in fourth place in the league, and the prospects for another pennant are not by any means bright.

* * *

The directors of the league at a meeting in Seattle last week decided to continue with six teams for the balance of the season. It was thought that one or two of the teams would be dropped owing to the financial position of the league, but it now seems that the season will be completed just as they are, six teams, and probably next season will see a curtailment of the make-up of the league.

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A PRIZE WINNER—VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

THE KAISER'S LAST PRAYER

Got, Got, Dear Got, attentions, blease,
Your partner Villiam's here;
Und has a vord or two to say
Into your brivate ear.
So, durn avay all udders now
Und listen vell to me,
For vat I zay concerns me much—
Meinself und Shermany.

You know, Dear Got, I vas your vriend;
Und from mein hour of birth
I hef shust let you rule in Heffen
Vile I ruled all the earth;
Und ven I told mein soldiers
Of bygone battle days
I gladly split the glory
Und gif you half the braise.

In efry vay I tried to prove mein heart to you vas true,
Und only glaimed mein honest share in great deeds vot we'd do;
You could not haf a better vriend in sky or land or sea,
Dan Keiser Villiam number two, de Lord of Shermany.

So vot I say, dear God, is dis—dot ve should still be vriends,
Und you should help to send my foes to meet their bitter ends.
If, dear Got, you will dis me do, I'll notings ask again,
Und you and I vill bartners be, for efermore—Amen!

But listen, Got, it must be quick, your help to us you send,
Or else I haf to stop attack, und only blay defend,
So four and twenty hours I gif, to make the Allies run,
Und put me safe into mein blace, the middle of de sun!

If you do dis, I'll do my part; I'll dell de vorld der fact;
But if you don't den I must dink, it is a hostile act.
Der var at vonce I will declare, und in mein anger rise,
Und send mein Zeppelin ships to wage a fight up in the skies.

Dis ultimatum, now, dear Got, iss von of many more,
Mein mindt iss settled up to clean der whole vorldt off the floor,
Because you vas mein bartner an extra chance is giffen,
So help at vonce, or else I'll be the Emperor of Heffen.

ADMIRAL LAPEYRERE—FRANCE'S JELLICOE

In command of the formidable French fleet which is so successfully "bottling up" the Austrian fleet and aiding the British battleships to sweep Germany's ships from the seas, is Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere. In France he is as popular as is Sir John Jellicoe in Great Britain, and, like the British leader, he can boast many years of distinguished naval service. Admiral Lapeyrere entered the French navy nearly forty years ago. He took a high place in the naval examinations, and on obtaining his commission he closely studied the practical side of sea tactics, and combined his knowledge with the theory he had gained from the best naval books of the day. His capabilities speedily obtained recognition in high quarters, and in his early twenties young Lapeyrere commenced his rapid climb of the ladder of promotion.

One of his early commands was in China, when he obtained distinction at the battle of Foo-Chow. His flagship led the attack against the enemy, and the personal courage he displayed made him the hero of France. Since then he has successfully conducted several diplomatic expeditions in the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

It has always been the policy of Admiral Lapeyrere to accompany his fleet in the fighting-line. He is not a believer in armchair commanding. He prefers to personally give his orders from his flagship to directing affairs from land through the agency of wireless. This means that he must face serious risks, but the French Admiral is quite ready to encounter any danger for the sake of his country. He has spent many weeks cruising in the Mediterranean since the outbreak of war.

Admiral Lapeyrere is the same age as Sir John French—sixty-two. He is a well-set, handsome man, with a head of thick grey hair and a neatly trimmed beard and moustache. His immaculate appearance is a by-word in the French navy, and he carries his love of neatness and precision into his dealings with the fleet. Admiral Lapeyrere's flagship is always the most spick and span vessel of the line.

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It's so good that thousands of good housewives daily shift the burden of baking Bread on our shoulders. Home made on a big scale. That's 4X.

Phone Fair. 44 for Shelly's 4X

A WIFE'S INFLUENCE

Said a certain gentleman, "I specially noticed one workman among a number of others engaged in building a house, who always appeared in a merry mood, and had a kind word and a cheerful smile for everyone he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam in his cheerful countenance.

"Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the cause of his constant flow of spirits.

"'No secret, guv'nor,' he replied, 'I've got a good missus, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me that I can't find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody!'"

And yet some wives don't try to encourage, cheer, and hearten their menfolk.

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

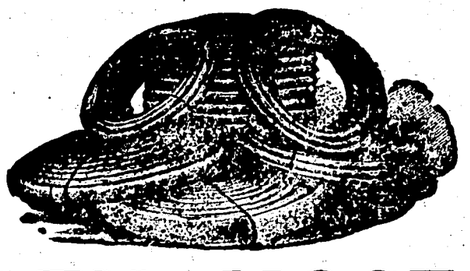
In Korean thought women are not worth giving names to, so a pastor had to hand out names to those who had joined his church. They found them hard to remember, but they are slowly learning.

A WARNING

Warning, according to a Tokio despatch, that the United States would not recognize any agreement between China and Japan which impaired American rights in China or endangered the so-called 'open-door' policy, was conveyed to the governments of both China and Japan in an identical note from Washington, which was delivered about May 15th. The note was handed to the foreign offices of both countries a week after China had acceeded to the demands contained in the Japanese ultimatum, insisting upon concessions from the former nation. The note sent by the United States was described at the time by officials in Washington at a caveat, intended merely to conserve the rights of Americans in any future litigation. It was referred to as a legal precaution, and officials there wished it to be taken into consideration in the phrasing of any treaties or agreements which China and Japan may make as a result of the recent negotiations.

A cheese nearly five feet high and more than six feet in diameter, and weighing between five and six tons, is at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. One hundred and six thousand pounds of milk (the intake of milk for twenty-five factories for one day) was used in its manufacture. At the close of the Exposition the cheese will be cut up and sold by the pound.

Now is the Time to Buy



GARDEN HOSE

We have a special Sale of Hose on now.

Regular $5.50 for - $4.75
Regular $5.00 for - $4.00

This Hose is 50 feet long complete with couplings and nozzle. Phone us your order. We make prompt delivery.

W. R. Owen & Morrison

The Mt. Pleasant Hardware

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CLOTHING FOR MEN

HAND TAILORED SUITS

Fit, Material and Workmanship Guaranteed

At Prices to Suit You

$15.00
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570 Richards Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

"Book-keeping and Shorthand made easy"

Taught rapidly and efficiently by James Black, Certified Teacher of Commercial Subjects

Phone: Fair. 1630L. or write 826 15th Ave. West

Terms on Application. Private instruction by arrangement.

Vancouver Exhibition Entries close August 2nd. 425 Pacific Building.

George Tuck will referee the lacrosse match at Athletic park tomorrow afternoon. The Salmonbellies will have the Turnbull brothers in uniform for the game, and are out after the cup. Dot Crookall is likely to be on the Vancouver lineup as his bruises are in shape again.

B. C. Sheet Metal Works

CORNICES—SKYLIGHTS—FURNACES

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

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1238 Seymour St. Phone, Sey. 5262

Leckie Shoes

Built for Wear, Style, & Comfort

Made in British Columbia

See that your shoes are Leckie's

Much has been said about using only products made in British Columbia. This is one reason why your choice should be Leckie Shoes—the other reasons prove themselves in every pair of Leckie Shoes.

When you buy a foreign-made shoe, the biggest part of your dollar goes to foreign interests—and duty. Every penny you pay for Leckie Shoes is for Leckie Shoes—for British Columbia pay-rolls—for honest leather. Then again, Leckie Shoes are Better.

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

The annual picnic of the Children's Aid Society was held on Wednesday afternoon to Stanley Park.

On and after August 1st the C.P.R. announce that the night boat for Seattle will leave at 11 o'clock instead of at 11.15 as at present.

Mrs. F. Stanley, 1350 10th Ave. East, who has been undergoing treatment in the hospital since July 20th, is now convalescent.

Mount Pleasant Dramatic Society has three engagements in a row starting tonight. This evening they go to West Vancouver, Wednesday evening next to Port Moody, and Friday evening of next week to Cloverdale, all three entertainments under Red Cross auspices. The dramatic society, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baxter, is rapidly becoming a most entertaining troupe, and the constant demand for their services is proof positive of this.

Rev. A. E. Mitchell and family arrived in the city on Thursday from Banff, where they have spent a most enjoyable holiday in their journey from Prince Albert to the coast. Mr. Mitchell's induction into the pastorate of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church will take place on Thursday evening next, August 5th, at 7.30 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Miller, of Cedar Cottage, moderator of the Presbytery of Westminster, will preside, and Revs. Wilson, of Kerrisdale, G. C. Pidgeon and J. S. Henderson will give addresses in connection with the ceremony. The members of the congregation will hold a reception for the new pastor and his family immediately following the induction service.

The Carnegie Library will be closed from August 2nd to 15th inclusive for the annual cleaning. During this time readers of the library will be able to get books at the following places: Denman and Nelson, Fourth avenue and Vine street, Broadway and Heather, Third Avenue and Commercial, Broughton and Robson, Granville and Thirteenth avenue, Main and Sixteenth avenue, Powell and Victoria.

THE CALL TO CANADIANS

The Canadian who holds back from taking his place with the country's defenders at this time is not worthy his British birthright. Wherever that place may be, every loyal citizen will be prompt to fill it. It may be with the man in training at the front, or it may be in some other capacity. The essential thing is that every one should find out in what way he may best fulfil the heavy responsibilities from which none of us may with honor escape. The sooner we measure up to this duty, the more quickly will the empire be enabled to shake off the monster who is reaching for her throat. The longer we stand back, leaving the task to others, the greater is the risk we incur of ultimate defeat and the loss of all for which thousands of Britishers who valued their lives just as highly as we have already died. —London Free Press.

CHEAP FUEL

At Hanbury's

Special Prices until August 15, delivered:

Slabs $1.75
Edgings $1.50
Inside Fir $2.25
Kiln-dried Kindling ..$2.50
Bark $2.50
South Wellington Lump Coal, per ton $6.50
South Wellington Nut Coal, per ton $5.50

J. Hanbury & Co. Ltd.

Cor. Fourth and Granville
Bay. 1076 and 1077

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE

The following article by the New York Sun gives a short and interesting treatise on the above subject, and one which is highly interesting in this time of great world change:

Palestine, it is estimated, can accommodate a population of 6,000,000. With the establishment of new political control of the Holy Land it is intended that Jews shall migrate there from Russia, Germany, Austria and other European states. Thus, the leaders of the movement say, a solution will have been found for the race-old Jewish problem. Not only will the Jews have their own land, but an end will be brought to the discrimination against them in other countries.

Partly as a result of the Zionist movement, initiated several years ago, many American Jews have already made investments in Palestine. Jews in this city own a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Haifa. St. Louis Jews bought not long ago 800 acres near the shores of the Sea of Galilee. Chicago Jews control territory near Cana, where the ancient religious feast formerly was held. A vast tract in the vicinity of Joppa is in the hands of Jews living in Winnipeg, while Jews of Pittsburg and Cleveland own 1,800 acres near Armageddon.

The investment of foreign capital has resulted in marked improvement in the physical features of Palestine, it is said. Until a few years ago the country was a treeless region, with much desert land. The ground has been rendered productive with soil formerly considered barren yielding great wheat crops. It is asserted that nearly every acre from the sea on the west to the River Euphrates on the east, including the whole of Syria, and a part of Mesopotamia, may be made to blossom.

American financial intervention has resulted, too, in the transformation of some of the cities. Damascus, for instance, now has a street railway system to serve its 150,000 people, and banks and industrial institutions have been established.

Soon after the war started Protestants in England made an informal proposition to their coreligionists in the United States to obtain joint control of Palestine. It was suggested that the Holy Land possess tourist-drawing qualities enjoyed by no other country, and offered extraordinary opportunities for development through the modernizing of inter-city transportation facilities.

There were to be rapid transit trunk lines connecting Damascus, Nazareth and Jerusalem. A branch line was to draw Mount Hebron close to Damascus. Mt. Carmel was to be brought within easy distance of Nazareth. Trolleys were to take Jerusalem visitors on excursions to Bethlehem, Bethany and Jericho.

All of this, the English propagandists said, would prove the greatest missionary movement for the Christian religion conceivable. The success of the project was contingent, of course, on the wrestling of Palestine from the domination of the Turks. The present Jewish movement assumes also that a fresh disposition of the Holy Land will be made after the end of the war.

Leaders in the Boston conference assert that the possession of Palestine by the Jews would not prevent Christians from developing the country for show purposes. Rather, they see in such a movement the welding of a close spirit of co-operation between the races. They are ambitious to obtain Palestine for a national home, but, once established there, they would welcome the coming of visitors to the places of peculiar interest to Bible students, it was said."

Charles Becker, former Police Lieutenant of New York, paid the death penalty this morning in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison for procuring the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the noted New York gambler. Becker tried every court in the land in an effort to be released, but in vain. Until the last his wife stood nobly by him and worked unceasingly in his behalf.

What do you know about the Pacific Great Eastern Railway?

DO YOU KNOW

That there are a number of excellent Resort rections between Squamish and Lillooet—a distance of 120 miles?

That connection is made directly at Squamish by SS. Ballena leaving Union Dock, Vancouver, 9.15 a.m. daily (except Sunday)?

That the P. G. E. roadbed is in absolutely first class condition, and that travel is comfortable and safe?

Taht there are a number of excellent resort Lodges and Camps at various points along the line—safe places for ladies and children?

That these resort lodges and camps are situated on beautiful lakes and streams, where the fishing is like a fisherman's dream?

That for magnificent scenery no other 120 miles of railroad can show the half of it—and what's more it can all be perfectly seen from the car window?

YOU need a vacation—one that will take you into new surroundings—perhaps a little higher altitude will give you back the "pep" the "hard times" have somewhat dulled.

Than take a trip over British Columbia's OWN railroad—YOUR railroad

WRITE OR PHONE SEYMOUR 9547 (PASSENGER DEPARTMENT PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY, 325 HOWE ST.) AND GET A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR A HEALTHY AND INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1900 DOW FRASER TRUST COMPANY

WE WRITE FIRE INSURANCE

In Good Board Companies

Dow, Fraser Trust Co.

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References: Dun's, Bradstreets, and any Financial House of Repute in Vancouver.

P. T. PARIS

THE SHOE REPAIR MAN

has removed from Cor. 7th and Main to 2440 Main Street. Near Broadway

Bring your Repair Work here and get a free pass to the Broadway Theatre

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAS. CHAPLIN'S DELIGHT

"Nutty But Nice"

A delicious combination of pure, velvet Ice Cream, Chopped Nuts and Fruits, 15 cents.

THAT NEW STORE

167 Broadway E. Lee Building Near Main

Boxes and Tables for the Ladies

"WI' A HUNDRED PIPERS AND A' AND A'"

Caledonian Games

"Faur frae Auld Scotia's heath and hames,
The auld-time spell comes o'er us
Mid Nek-warld scenes, and New-warld aims,
Tae honour Mither Scotland's claims
And haud the Caledonian Games
Oor Faithers lo'ed afore us."
—Bard, St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society.

We have heard from the Mackays, the Rosses, the Macgregors, the Sinclairs, the Munros and the McIntoshes. They also are coming. Pipers are coming from far and near. Entries are pouring in. Special prizes for the best aggregates in piping, dancing and athletic events. Competitors entering before August 7th will have competitors' passes issued to them. The programme goes to the printers next Saturday. Shouldn't your name be in it? Call us up. Entries to

Games Secretary St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society,
620 Pacific Building or 519 Pender St. W.

WHA' WAD NA' WANT TAE COME?

Brockton Point August 7th