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No. 5

## THE PREMIER IN BRITAIN

WE ARE ALL THANKFUL that the Premier reached the shores of England safely. As was the case with the Lusitania rumors went out that the Adriatic, on which Mr. Borden crossed to England, would be torpedoed. Uneasiness was felt throughout the Dominion until the safe arrival of the ship was announced.

What is the significance of the visit? Nothing has been given out as to this, and perhaps there is no reason to suppose that there is much importance attached to the visit. Yet certain things are clear.

Before the war ends there will be the necessity of much close intercourse between the mother country and all the parts of the Empire. There are interesting matters ahead to be adjusted between us, and the mother country, and the other parts of the Dominion.

When peace is made who will do the work for the Empire? "Britain, of course," is the ready answer to this question.

In ordinary matters of peace and war this would be correct, but this is not an ordinary matter of peace and war.

Britain makes all such treaties for the Empire at large. But it must be remembered that Britain has handed the right to make commercial treaties to the Dominions over sea.

Now, we misread the signs of the times greatly if the matter of commerce does not enter very greatly into any settlement which may be made with Germany and Austria.

Germany has destroyed deliberately the industry and commerce of Belgium with the intent that the trade so destroyed shall never be re-established, but that it shall pass to Germany. So she has the trade of northern France and with the same determination. Now, is Germany to be allowed to profit by this as she has proposed to herself.

She has done the same thing in Poland, and with the same thought.

She has intended the same thing with Britain, and if she should win would wipe out the British industries that she might be supreme by conquest in the industrial and commercial world.

If the physical conflict stopped to-morrow, she would reap the result of her brutal policy unless prevented by the commercial treaties of the other nations.

Now this phase was no doubt discussed at the historic meeting of the three chancellors.

Russia can answer for herself.

France can answer for herself.

Britain, however, can answer for Great Britain only and not for the Empire.

Canada must answer for herself as must the other overseas Dominions.

Well, then, it seems reasonable to suppose that as soon as the faintest sign of the dawn of a day of peace shows on the eastern sky that there shall be the earnest taking up and considering what shall be the attitude of the overseas Dominions in such a case.

Doubtless all will agree that there must be differential treatment for the enemy countries for our allies and for the other parts of the Empire.

There is only one sign that peace is drawing nearer, and that is the physical attrition being suffered by the enemy. Great as is the supply of German manhood, there is an end to it, and that end is appreciably nearer than it was a year ago. In due time the end must be reached but there does not appear much to warrant the expectation. But even though that end should be a year or eighteen months away there is so much to arrange in the matter indicated that the time may not be too soon now to begin to look into the question.

It seems certain that we have come to the end of Britain's free trade, for it is unthinkable that after all that is past and yet to come Germany will be allowed again the one-sided privilege of exploiting the British market while she debars Britain from her own.

It also seems certain that there will be a closer bond between the parts of the empire, and that one thread of that closer bond will be commercial.

Therefore, we may look for the entire remodeling of the fiscal policies of the various parts of the Empire, and of the allies as well to meet the new conditions and to protect us from the continued unscrupulous aggression of Germany in commercial matters after the war is over.

Spain is at present experiencing difficulty in maintaining neutrality, and in a further effort to preserve it, an official order has been given not to discuss the question in public.

It is learned in Berne, Switzerland, from private sources that Germany recently issued orders for 15,000 motor sledges, in view of the possibility of another winter campaign.

Admiral Oscar von Truppel, at one time governor of Kiao Chow, the German concession in the Chinese province of Shantung, captured in November by the Japanese, contributes an article to "Der Tag" of Berlin, warning his countrymen not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States, and asking them to weigh seriously the question whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce is great enough to justify a continuance of its present form at the expense of a rupture with the transatlantic nation.

## New York Market Seriously Affected

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CALL SAYS SECURITIES UNSTEADY—WAR MAY LAST TWO YEARS MORE

New York, July 16—The New York money market is seriously affected by the unprecedented rate. The British war loan at four and a half has caused an increase in all lines. The market is also affected by the heavy selling of American securities in London, which New York must protect, such as prime railway and municipal bonds. These are being sold at a considerable reduction from original price. They are also taking a large amount of British issue, making Canadian issues unattractive, except at very favorable terms. Western municipalities are not favorably received, as it is rumored in New York that the Dominion is about to make a large issue, which also makes ordinary bonds unsalable. Universal sentiment among influential financial circles is most favorable to the allies, but there is a growing conviction that the war will last for another two years. These convictions are based on huge orders that are now being placed by the allies for long time delivery of all classes of war material. There is also a general opinion that President Wilson must stand firmly in defence of his original position. The German note is looked upon as arrogant and impudent, and is strongly resented. The opinion is freely expressed that if Germany refused to rectify her policy, America should break diplomatic relations. They also blame Bryan as the chief cause of the trouble.

## THE WAR

MANY FEATURES of interest emerge from the war which attract the attention of the people who carefully read the happenings of the week.

### The Submarine War

Many boats, British and neutral, have been sunk by the submarines. But, as we said in a former issue, the activities which destroyed without remedy the lives of non-combatants has in a measure been restrained.

Other liners might have been sunk probably had the supreme effort been made to sink them. But there has not been a second Lusitania incident as yet. We believe that there is not likely to be while the great tragedy is the subject of controversy between the German government and the United States government. When that controversy is finished either the matter will become better or worse. That is to say, if the United States can be kept out of the conflict by Germany there will be less ruthlessness displayed for fear of bringing her in on the side of the allies. But if she once goes in then there will be no gain in restraining the devilish spirit of destruction now possessing Germany and we may look for the utmost destruction she can work in this matter.

Hitherto there is doubt in the minds of the thoughtful as to how the balance stands between Germany and the Allies with regard to the submarine warfare against merchant craft.

True, Germany has sunk many merchant ships of a certain class and in so doing she has scored.

But it is also true that Germany has lost many submarines to the allies and has, it may be assumed, that the first class submarine is at the least as expensive as the class of merchant man which has been destroyed, the balance is probably in favor of the allies.

Especially when it is remembered that many of the submarines are captured and have passed and are daily passing to the allies, thus increasing their supply of these ships.

Germany is lead to believe that great things are being accomplished by this submarine war, but if the inside history were told it would not be so popular with the German people it is to be expected.

Russia is to have a special Board of Military Supplies, to be presided over by the Minister of War, and to be comprised of the president, four members of the Duma, four members of the Imperial Council and four representatives of Industry and Commerce, all-nominated by the Czar, to whom alone the Board will be responsible. They will have extensive powers for the production of munitions.

Dr. W. H. McLaughlin, an American physician and scientist, who served in the Spanish-American war, and who has a laboratory in Brooklyn, says that the idea of using tanks for asphyxiating gas in warfare was tested out on Staten Island last January and was offered to the British embassy in Washington at least three months before the Germans put into effect their scheme of pouring chlorine gas into the allies' trenches in France. Whether the Germans got a line on his idea and developed it themselves. Dr. McLaughlin is unable to say. When the British embassy declined to take up his suggestion the doctor dropped it.

## BUY HOME PRODUCT AND WHITE PRODUCT

THERE HAS BEEN a large return to the soil by many of the people of the lower Fraser who are out of work.

The writer stood beside a man who went out of the city where he was out of work, and whose family was in danger of becoming a public charge, and who had obtained the use of some land on shares for the growing of vegetables for the Vancouver market.

A Vancouver storekeeper came along and watched for a moment the work of the gardener and then he said, "What's the use of your working to grow these things, we can get all we want of the Chinamen, and can get it cheaper I expect from them."

That is the kind of lack of public spirit which is killing Vancouver today. Send money to America for imported milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, vegetables, because it is a little less labor to get it delivered from the train or boat to the warehouse than it is to buy from the farmer or because it is a fraction cheaper. But every dollar so sent away is transferred from this community to that to which it is sent. It ceases circulation here and enters into circulation there. To the impoverishing permanently of this community and the enriching of that.

Again, the paying of good money to support the Chinamen who is an alien to the end of the chapter, money sufficient to keep many many families of our own people in comfort shows the same lack of public spirit.

If Vancouver people do not awake to this matter then they have not the spirit which will eventually build up a strong community, and the sooner they leave the place and are replaced by a more public spirited population the better.

The housewife should enquire as to the produce and see that the money she spends is contributed to the maintenance of the white population of our own community.

Money so spent is just as good, in fact better than money given for the relief of the distressed among our own people.

## DO SAFETY ORGANIZATIONS PAY?

A COMPANY of Wheeling, W. Va., makes the announcement that during the time accidents were decreased (64.3 per cent. in 1912 and 85.6 per cent. in 1913 over the record of 1911) the Company suffered no loss of production. On the contrary, the sum total of safety work has resulted in a material increase in production throughout the plant.

A New Jersey copper work company, during the year from September, 1913, decreased accidents 22 per cent. As the Company's safety department has been in operation for little more than half of that period, however, the accident record really shows a decrease of 34 per cent.

A mining company has just issued the first annual report of its safety department. It was difficult to make a comparison of the year's record with those of former periods, as complete accident records had not been kept previous to the organization of the safety department. Nevertheless, the Company has found that fatal accidents have been reduced 55 per cent. and serious accidents about 40 per cent.

These figures show what can be accomplished by co-operation.

## THE BOARD OF INVENTIONS

SOME ISSUES AGO the Call suggested that the time of the inventor had nearly come. A glance back at that article would be interesting at this time.

It was pointed out that the inventor had been usually looked upon by the British departments as a nuisance to be rigorously abated. It was pointed out that men in the services, army and navy, were not permitted to profit by their inventions.

Now there has come the establishment of the Board of Inventions.

We look for much good to arise from this step. There has always been strong evidence of that constructive imagination among our race which enables its scientists and mechanics to lead in applied science.

But, of late years the way of the Inventor has been hard because of the obstacles thrown in his way.

Germany on the other hand has encouraged the talent of her people in this line. Now those who know the two races would say that the German lacks in that form of imagination which invents new ways to apply science. This is so, but by the methodical cultivation of the faculty and encouragement of those who labor in that way, the Germans have left the British in many lines behind. Most of these so-called inventions have been stolen and developed by them, however.

With such a board as has now been appointed there should be the immediate bringing of new devices forward as will place the Briton in the van again.

Already there is said to be a detector of the submarine which will enable a boat to locate it many miles away and to keep in touch with it until it must come to the surface to act or to get supplies and then the dealing with it will be easy.

There is nothing startling in this, as the water carries sound so readily. Such under water detectors, less fully developed, have for some time been used by surface-ships to detect the approach of other ships and so to avoid collisions.

It is to be supposed that the sudden order for high powered motor boats capable of keeping the sea, carrying guns, and with a speed of fifty miles an hour has some reference to this invention.

## THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN

IT SEEMS AS though the outline given in the Call some weeks ago were being justified, namely, that the Grand Duke Nicholas was "using his feet" in the campaign instead of standing up and taking the "gruelling" the Teutons had prepared for him. And it looks as though he had succeeded in running them out of breath.

The Teutons have gained some destroyed and barren territory. They have spent enormous numbers of men, and untold quantities of ammunition, but they have not broken or demoralized the Russian army, and the time is now come when the possession of these expended men and munitions would be a matter of life to Germany, and the want of them will surely be a matter of death. In the meantime the Russians have been strengthening their supply of munitions, they have doubled the supply of their men or nearly so, and it is to be hoped that they will be well able to care for themselves.

It seems to be the determination of the Grand Duke that he will not spend more men to gain or retain barren territory, and so he may give back still, if it best suits his plans and enables him to destroy the vital strength of the Teutons, but when the time comes he will come back again in greater strength still.

### The Western Campaign

For the first time this summer the news comes that the Germans have given ground before the artillery fire of the British, and that Gen. French has accordingly been able to enlarge his gains.

How much this may mean. It has been the plan of the British leaders to reach this stage. Germany may throw away the lives of her men as a thing of no value. But not so Britain. There should not be one life sacrificed needlessly. To this end has been the organization of the nation to produce munitions. To this end the nation must drive the factories to their limits. The war should be fought in the factories, and will be if the leaders of the nations have their way. Then when the artillery is able to hurl a tornado of death ahead of it it may be hoped that with the saving of men the army will be able as it was put at the beginning of the munitions campaign, to blast their way through Belgium and Northern France to the German line.

The statement of the French minister that the British were now able to supply plenty of munitions is the most cheering word which has come for many a day.

As the decline in the birth rate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began, measures are being urged to help solve the problem, such as a tax on bachelors and the prolonging of their military service, while decreasing that of the fathers of families, and a diminution in the taxes on the heads of families.

## PEACE RIVER REGION

The Peace River section of the great territory to the north is attracting much attention at the present time on account of its remarkable possibilities, and the numerous settlements which have, during the past few years, been established, have practically demonstrated that the glowing accounts which have from time to time reached the outside world as to the fertility of Peace River country, have not been exaggerated.

Peace River, which has lent its name to the country along its banks, whether in British Columbia or northern Alberta, is formed by the junction of Finlay and Parsnip rivers, two transmontane streams, and is the largest and longest of the tributaries of the Mackenzie. It rises in and drains a large district to the west of the Rocky mountains, and then continuing eastward, drains a large country lying along the eastern slope. Its length, from the confluence of the Finlay and Parsnip rivers, to the point at which it unites with the waters flowing from lake Athabasca to form the Slave river, is seven hundred and fifty-seven miles, but from Summit lake the source of its principal branch, it is over nine hundred miles. From the confluence of the above rivers, the Peace flows in a general easterly direction for some three hundred miles to its junction with Smoky, falling in this distance a

little less than eight hundred feet. The country through which it flows may be considered as a plateau in which it has excavated.

The Peace has a rather deep valley, and a number of streams, Pine river from the south being one of the largest, discharge their waters into it. Back from the river the country is mainly level or rolling, and is thinly wooded. Below the mouth of the Smoky, the largest tributary, the Peace turns and pursues a winding though a northerly course, nearly to Fort Vermillion. It is bordered at first by steep sandstone cliffs, but its valley gradually becomes wider and shallower. Extensive plains comparatively level and clothed with grass or a sparse growth of poplars, border it on both sides. North of Fort Vermillion this character of country is said to extend to the valleys on Hay and Buffalo rivers. The country between Peace river and Great Slave Lake, however, is very little known.

The excellence of the land in Peace river country for farming purposes is well known. A vast fertile region, larger in extent than Manitoba, well wooded with abundance of fresh water, of excellent soil, rich and productive and in all probability possessing unlimited quantities of good coal. The climate is most salubrious, and by all accounts milder than that of Manitoba. On the exten-

sive plains bordering on the river, both north and south of it, snow rarely exceeds two feet in depth, and never packs.

The travellers and traders who have been in Peace River country are as enthusiastic about its picturesque appearance as about its apparent fertility. One, having reached the river a few miles above the Smoky late in September, thus describes the scene: "We feasted our eyes on the glorious landscape now mapped out before us. A strong, westerly gale was blowing, but the air was so warm and balmy that to recline on the beautiful grassy sward, full face to the blast, was positively delicious. For several miles to the southwest the noble river, flowing eight hundred feet below us, on its silent course to Arctic ocean, could be distinctly traced as it meandered through its mighty valley. Several large and wooded islands, dotted its surface here and there, causing eddies and whirlpools, which in their turn made long and faint streaks of foam, barely visible in the distance. From our position, a boundless and nearly level expanse of country could be taken in at a glance, the only breaks being the great valleys of the Peace and Smoky rivers, than which nothing we had ever seen could be more beautiful, the former especially in its magnitude and depth, surpassing all we had anticipated."

On the course of the river the main settlements or outposts commencing on the west and following down the river, are: Fort Grahame on the Finlay, and Fort McLeod on the Parsnip rivers, Hudson Hope and Fort St. John in northern British Columbia; Dunvegan, Peace River Landing, Fort Vermillion, and Chipewyan, on Lake Athabasca, in northern Alberta.

Starting from the Parsnip and through Rocky Mountains, the good country for agriculture commences at Rocky Mountains portage at Hudson Hope. From that point down the country is suitable for agricultural purposes, the whole distance; on the prairie above the slopes of the river. The north bank of the river, that is the one facing south, has hardly any wood, but is covered with berries and considerable cactus. The other side of the river, facing the north, is covered with spruce down to the river's edge, the whole upward slope. It is only the banks that are wooded; above, on the prairie there is poplar and willow in clumps. It is of the same character as the North Saskatchewan, but with much taller grass.

The wild pea or vetch grows all through the Peace River valley, but is particularly noticed on the plateau above St. John. Here it was actually measured and found to attain a height of eight feet, while the weeds, such as the purple fire weed of the east attained a height of seven feet. These are given in illustration of the wonderful luxuriance of the common plants on that high plateau. The vegetation throughout the whole Peace River valley is of the most luxuriant character, and it seems more like that nearer the tropics than a country drawing near the Arctic Circle.

The country is beyond a doubt suitable for agriculture and mixed farming on a large scale. Successive years of experiment have demonstrated the practicability of the growth of wheat, barley,

oats, potatoes and garden truck, at all points along the Peace river. An old settler at Fort Vermillion said that Indian corn had ripened well there for fifteen years, and at Battle river corn ripened three years in succession, and that frost never injured anything on this part of the river. There are large areas where excellent hay grows, and the country is eminently suitable for ranching, horse and cattle raising.

As the territory is so large it is impossible to give a general description of the whole of it, and different districts have their distinctive characteristics. Grand Prairie, in upper Peace River country, is over seventy miles across, and is probably the largest area of open country. This narrows down going down the river, and the country is wooded and partly muskeg as far as Fort Vermillion, then there is another large area of prairie. Taking the upper reaches of the country, northward forty miles from the river, the country is partly muskeg, with ridges that are always covered with poplar, and those ridges seem to be good agricultural land.

Some consider the climate of the Peace River country as the finest in the world. The usual snowfall is from eighteen inches to three feet. Ice begins to run in the river early in November, but in some seasons remain open until the middle of December. It generally breaks up early in April. The prevailing wind is from the southwest, and during the winter the Chinook winds prevail in the upper country. The three growing months are generally dry, until the middle of July; then some seasons they get considerable rain. There are summer frosts some seasons, but still they are not so destructive as in the country farther south. These frosts are purely local, and it is considered that were the country settled they would be less likely to occur. The early part of the summer is generally dry, while the weather in the fall is very pleasant indeed.

Regarding the timber resources of the country, away from the prairie, the remainder of the surface is generally occupied by second growth forest, occasionally dense, but more often composed of aspen, cottonwood and birch, with a greater or less proportion of evergreens. Some patches of the original forest remain, particularly in the river valleys, and are composed of fairly large trees, among which the spruce is most abundant. From the mouth of the river near Chipewyan, approaching Fort Vermillion, there is some good timber, and stretches for a considerable distance farther north.

Gold has been found in many bars of the Peace river and there are plenty of indications of iron. Deposits of coal, lignite and gypsum are known to exist in many places, so this country may develop some valuable minerals when the country is opened up. There are also plenty of indications of oil, salt and sulphur.

As to the general game and fish resources of the region, they may be said to be prolific. Fish of all kinds inhabit the streams and lakes, while ducks, geese, prairie chickens, and grouse are found all over the country. In larger game, the wood buffalo is found in small herds north of the Peace. Moose and caribou are also fairly plentiful in many sections.

### A NATION-WIDE MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN

Forty thousand churches are to be invited to send delegates to the convention of the National Missionary Campaign, to be held in seventy-five of the leading cities of the United States beginning in October. All the important missionary boards and societies of the country, including those carrying on home missionary work, as well as the foreign mission organizations, are co-operating in the campaign, which is being organized by the interdenominational Laymen's Missionary Movement of New York.

Attendance of registered delegates at the convention is expected to exceed 150,000 men, and the missionary agencies believe the Campaign will give a new impetus to all forms of mission work. Many of the best-known business and professional men in the country are members of convention committees and will be delegates. Several of the committees in the larger cities are planning for 2,000 to 3,000 registered delegates at their conven-

tion. While men only will be allowed to register as delegates, women as well as men may attend as visitors.

There are to be conventions in thirty-seven States, and the campaign will culminate in Washington, D.C., April 26 to 30, 1916. Each convention will last two to three days, and during next autumn, winter and spring, two and three conventions will frequently be going on simultaneously in different States. The churches of a population of 50,000,000 people in the seventy-five convention districts, will be directly influenced by the Campaign, and its indirect influence will extend to every part of the country.

The convention programme will include addresses on the discussions of all branches of Christian work abroad, the problems of the home missions, with probably speeches on the effect of the war on mission work by missionaries who have been recalled from foreign lands. Recent missionary progress, new conditions, present needs, and America's responsibility are among the general topics which will go on the con-

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vention programs. In order that the programmes of all the conventions may be effectively carried out, at least three teams of speakers will be organized to go from one convention to another. Secretaries of mission boards and other men who know mission problems thoroughly are to be speakers, and several missionaries specially recalled from their work will bring the latest information direct from the fields.

The main objectives of the campaign as announced by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, are:

To consider new world conditions and America's enlarged responsibility.  
To study the missionary progress of recent years.  
To project plans looking toward the accomplishment of our whole missionary duty.  
To emphasize the adequacy of the Gospel to meet modern social conditions.

To increase the spiritual power and efficiency of the local church.  
To secure the general use of the best methods of missionary education and finance.  
To inspire laymen to take their part in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ.

In the last six years, since a similar missionary campaign was carried out, in 1909-1910, the receipts of the foreign missionary organizations increased \$5,851,000, but the opportunities for the extension of Christianity in non-Christian and pagan lands, and the demands for the extension of Christian work at home, increase so fast that the missionary agencies are unable to meet them.—New York "Post."

A general shut down of Chicago's building industry, which, it was said, will throw out of employment more than 200,000 workers, went into effect on June 26th. The action was taken at a meeting the night before of representatives of the allied building and material interests as an answer to the referendum vote of 160,000 striking carpenters who overwhelmingly defeated the proposal to arbitrate all questions in dispute. The carpenters have been on strike since April 30th.

Ottawa, Canada

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

### Pity the Poor Jingoos

Because a man using the brains that God has given him decides that it would be better for his fellowcountrymen if all alien enemies were interned, I do not think it just that he should be dubbed a "jingo," a "small man seeking public notoriety" or an "agitator."

If the warnings of the so-called "jingoos" and "small men" had been taken into consideration by the people of Great Britain in the past there would have been no shortage of ammunition to-day on the battle front. A closer survey of the jingoos and small men will show that not only do they talk "fight" but, that their last cent, the lives of their sons and brothers, and their own, are willingly placed at the disposal of the empire in her hour of trial.

The very people who are shouting about the slowness of things in the theatre of war to-day are generally those who have lost neither relatives, friends, or money, and therefore, do not fully realize the fiendish character of our enemies. They sat in a comfortable chair in the days gone by and laughed at such "jingoos" as Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, and many others and wilfully blinded themselves and their audiences to the fact that Germany was preparing to throttle Britain.

How vainly did Earl Roberts—the great "master gunner," who died within sound of the guns of the enemy, appeal to his fellow countrymen to prepare for "The Day" when Germany would strike her blow for the downfall of our beloved nation!

I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, however, that if a vote were taken in this city to-morrow there would be such a majority in favor of the internment of alien enemies that those who are talking and writing about the "jingoos" and "small men" would suddenly find out how little they themselves were. After all it is the will of the majority that counts and governments are merely the executive of that body and only remain in office as long as they do the will of the voters who placed them in that position.

Personally I have no use whatever for the politician who would make party capital out of this question of internment. The government that rules Canada to-day has the entire confidence of the great majority in these dominions, and how splendidly they placed the entire resources of this country at the disposal of the cause of freedom and justice, and the defence of the motherland brings tears of admiration to the eyes of all true patriots.

But if the government does not wish to intern alien enemies let

the police prepare us a list of who they are, and where they abide—we shall not hurt them—but this will give us an opportunity to keep our eyes upon them and enable us, perhaps, to prevent them from poking their noses into places where we consider it dangerous for men or women of German birth to be.

It would at least give us the opportunity to observe if these huns were "playing the game" or not.

The late Liberal member for Darlington who "borrowed" the name of Lincoln proudly confesses to the public and press of the United States that he was a contemptible German spy in the pay of Germany and a member of the British House of Commons.

How many "Bill Smiths" or "John Jones" are really Oscar Steinmetz and Jacob Swartz?

No one appears to know, and it is only evidently the "jingo" and "small man" who apparently seems to care.

Then, again, we are told that it costs as much to intern, guard and keep each prisoner of war as to equip and maintain a soldier at the front. But on the other hand if one of these enemies got into a shell factory and judging by the newspapers lately it appears that some of them have. The spoiling of a consignment of ammunition might probably be the means of the death of hundreds of our brave lads at the front, or some of these enemies giving information might lead to the wreck of a carload or shipload of troops.

I do not advocate a wholesale policy of retaliation such as the sinking of the Lusitania, breaking of treaties, wholesale murder, and crucifying of prisoners—it would be useless if I did—because I know the British people too well to imagine they would ever sink to such depths of inhumanity. But if we find that poisonous gas is to be used as the main factor for annihilating our brave troops at the front and prevent us from winning this war, I much prefer to risk being dubbed a "jingo" and advocate "necessary reprisals"—rather than the man who wails about past British history who is aware or should know that the foes we fought in the past could in no way be compared with the vicious, inhuman vermin opposed to us to-day.

July 12th—To the glorious, pious and immortal memory of William the Third Prince of Orange, who freed us from Pope and popery, brass money and wooden shoes—The Orange Goose and the purple gander, The Battle of the Boyne and no surrender.

When asked for a few words to be published in the King Albert's Belgium book, Lord Fisher wrote the following, to which he did not trouble to add his signature:

"The Lord God of recompenses shall surely requite."

He might have added—With the assistance of Jacky Fisher.

### From the Frankfurter Zeitung

"We have to swear a national vendetta against the English; never to rest, never to cease our preparations for another war, never to spare an effort until the last semblance of English power is destroyed, and there will be no rest or repose for any honest German in the Fatherland or abroad until the British empire has been swept to the oblivion of past history. The Germans are the salt of the earth, and they will fulfil their destiny, which is to rule the world."

That, dear readers, is the spirit of the foe against which my coun-

try and yours are fighting and yet when we talk about "getting even" with them we are called "jingoos."

If the figures of the French Relief Society are correct, it would appear that the allies are losing two men to the Germans one. If this is so the British public has been grossly misled. In searching Russian official reports as published by the newspapers, I find that the latter alone claim a total of 537,000 prisoners—and the policy of attrition pursued by the British and French forces in the west claims that the Germans are losing three men to the allies one. But if this report of the French relief Society is anything near the mark we are indeed being greatly lied to by someone, and our position is indeed more serious than we imagined.

Apparently the German reply to the United States is what I foreshadowed in the previous issue of this paper—

The sooner the United States wakes up to the fact that it is dealing with a race of convicted thieves, murderers and beasts the sooner will they see that it is useless to use the soft soap pot and that the tar pot with a good firm hand behind it is the thing that is required.

Someone objects to the poster advertising the Vancouver exhibition. I think the soldier looks a determined kind of fellow. The rain and cold wind that has favored the three last exhibitions suggest that a camel with a big hump would be more appropriate, for anyone who did not get the "hump" on previous wet and windy visits must have been a saint.

I wonder what those young unmarried men thought of themselves when they heard the speech of Professor Odium at Brockton Point last Monday?

It is a positive disgrace to see the strong healthy young men, some of them out of work, scuffling about around pool rooms, saloons and street corners. Come along my lads. We know you have the grit. It must be that you do not quite realize that the King of the Nation of freedom needs YOU—to save us from living a life that would be worse than hell.

A friend of mine writes me that a crowd of girls belonging to Edward Pink's jam factory in London numbering about fifty organized themselves and, armed with bladders blown out, paraded around the streets of Hackney and fell upon and belaboured all the young men they met who could not give a good account of why they had not enlisted. I am almost inclined to become a suffragette.

I am much obliged to Henry Fall for his letter with no address. The gentleman he wishes me to interview is always to be seen by rich and poor alike, and I should recommend him to see him if there is any truth in his statement.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The Germans are the salt of the earth." It will not be long before they are well peppered.

Italy will harvest 29,396,000 bushels more of wheat this year than in 1914. Her yield is estimated at 202,093,000 bushels for 1915, as against 172,697,000 bushels in 1914.

Folks who never do any more good than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do.

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### GERMANY'S CASE

#### IS DISPROVED

We have said before, but it will do no harm to say it again, that the lack of preparation for war which the allied nations reveal proves conclusively that there is not an atom of truth in the German contention that these nations were, and long had been, in a conspiracy to crush Germany, while the immense preparations for war which Germany has made prove conclusively that it has been Germany's intention to crush her rivals as soon as a good chance presented itself. Germany knew that she had the machine behind the men, and she knew also that her rivals had not, and, not believing that Great Britain would fight, brought on the war for the purpose of crushing France and Russia, while intending to deal with Britain after Germany's navy had been made stronger. — Rochester Herald.

her and wish success to the German arms.

Well, a good deal of hereditary hatred was extinguished seventeen years ago during our war with Spain. When France heated, and Russia stood aloof, and Germany was sullen, and Italy unfriendly, and Austria almost dared to menace us, and we stood in danger of an alliance of the powers of continental Europe against us, the hearts of the people of Great Britain welled in one mighty gush of sympathy towards us, and the British government robbed itself in the ermine of the high chancellor of nations, and said to the waiting conspirators: "We forbid you from giving aid or comfort to this dying despotism of Spain and its war with the United States." Great Britain stretched forth the strong arm of its injunctive power and said: "We bid you take instant heed of our injunction, for if you ally yourselves against the Americans we will ally ourselves with them

"—and wherever we come, we twain,

The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake,  
And his menace be void and vain,  
For they are lords of a strong young land,  
And we are lords of the main.  
—Los Angeles Times.

### BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Many German-Americans are wondering why it is that in view of the action of England in 1776, in 1812 and again during our civil war, Americans do not hate

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# THE WESTERN CALL

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

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## QUIET GROWTH

THE PORT OF WHITE ROCK is steadily growing in spite of the hard times. It seems refreshing to go from the town which seems to be in the doldrums to his bright resort and to realize that there is still some atmosphere of enterprise in the land in spite of the war.

The new government pier will be finished in the course of the next two weeks. Already an odd steamer comes alongside to clear the customs and thus to save a trip to Vancouver, New Westminster, or some other customs port. In a few weeks, however, the inauguration of freight and passenger steamers will be accomplished and this great harbor will begin to come into its own.

The harbor is unique in that it is international. The inlet which forms it is cut in two lengthwise by the international boundary, as Burrard Inlet might be if the international boundary ran half way between Vancouver and North Vancouver, and there is left about a mile and a half of water on each side of the boundary.

On the American side at the head of the Inlet there is the town of Blaine, and on the Canadian side there is the town of White Rock.

As the north shore of the bay at White Rock is only some seventeen or eighteen miles from Burrard Inlet and as half way to that water lies Port Mann and the Fraser it is sure that the larger city of Vancouver will bestride the three waterways and that White Rock will be the southern waterfront of Greater Vancouver in the days to come.

There are many good reasons to expect this. It is as well situated for railways as are either Vancouver or Westminster, and the same terminal network of railways will in time serve them all.

While it is well sheltered and a good harbor in every way it has neither the dangerous first narrows, nor the rapid and tortuous Fraser River to contend with.

It lies hours nearer the entrance to the gulf than either Vancouver or Westminster, and so there will be a saving of time in docking at this point as compared with either of the points mentioned.

While Vancouver and Westminster are frequently endangered as to shipping by dense fogs this harbor is practically free from them, there being on an average not three days' dense fog at this point in a winter.

The pier here lies about forty-five miles from the harbor at Victoria, and much less to Sidney, so that the water trip to the capital will be much less than from Vancouver, and no doubt there will be fast ferries to that point when times mend and enterprise awakes again.

The town now stretches for two miles along the waterfront and several blocks deep, and every week marks the appearance of new dwellings, stores, etc.

The permanent population sends to the nearest school about sixty scholars, giving full work to two teachers, and many go to the east school as well.

Trelawney Gardens have just been commenced on the estate of Mr. Wm. P. Goard, and promise to be a feature of pleasure and profit in the community. The Gardens comprise some forty acres in the town of White Rock and are fronting on the beach and continue some half mile back.

One of the city gardeners, Mr. Bilby, has assumed charge of the Gardens, and next year they should be well worth a visit. This year the work is chiefly bringing the land under.

The best kind of sympathy is that which lends a hand.

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,  
So near is God to man,  
When duty whispers low "Thou must,"  
The youth replies "I can." —Emmerson.

## THE OTHER FELLOW

I.  
That's "the other fellow's widow" in the corner over there  
And around her little toddling children three  
God bless her little body, what a Briton to be sure  
The likes of her 'tis seldom that ye'll see—  
I remember when her man went how she cheered him on his way  
Said "I'll keep the pot a' boilin' Bill, at home,"  
'Tis proud I am you've answered to your King and Country's call  
Do your duty, dear, I'll never fret or moan."

II.  
That's "The Other Fellow's" sweetheart, she's sortin' mail just now  
They say that she's had lovers by the score.  
But Charlie was the lucky dog as knocked the others out  
The marriage day was settled to be sure.  
They together saw the poster when the call went forth for men.  
And Charlie said, my dear "I'll have to go"—  
"Why, of course you will," she answered; or  
"I'll never be your wife."  
So he died for King and country as you know.

III.  
That's "The Other Fellow's" mother, she's a cripple, as you see,  
Her boys her pride and joy and her support—  
And dearly as she loved them, do ye think she held them back  
To all advice—just list to her retort.  
"I have brought them up to manhood and I love them more than life  
I have watched them day and night through frown and smile—  
But I brought them up as Britons, at their country's call they'll go,  
And God, He will provide for me the while."

IV.  
There's "the other fellow" dying in the trenches over there  
And yet a smile appears upon his face.  
"Tis the best that I can offer," is the only thing he says  
"I hope there's plenty more to take my place"—  
Great God, what men and women Thou hast given to our land  
And history's yet its greatest deeds to tell—  
Your King and Country need you, won't you answer to the call  
And help the roll of British pluck to swell?  
12th July, 1915. W. A. ELLIS.

## THE 'WAR BABIES' LEGEND

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY of the invidious art of fouling one's own nest there has probably never been so complete a masterpiece as the 'war babies' outcry of a few weeks ago. It is difficult enough to think with charity of those who began it, though the number of ordinarily sober-minded people who helped to spread it by accepting it and passing on wild statements on the slightest evidence or on no evidence at all shows that it is to be reckoned as part of the psychology of war, like the amazing story of the Russian troops who travelled through England last September.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which may be taken as being just about as well equipped for making the inquiry as any organization in the country, has just completed one into the statements on the alleged increase and prospective increase in the number of illegitimate births. It has covered the whole of the country, and it should settle the 'war babies' for ever.

Where women have been living with soldiers as their wives there will be some illegitimate births—the only thing which can be said to be true about the outcry, and, of course, not a new one. The rest, after thorough inquiry, proves to be an unwarranted libel without any foundation in fact, both on the conduct of the troops, which is reported as 'very good,' and on the girls and women in the neighborhood of the camps.—The Manchester Guardian.

Citadel, Quebec, 20 June, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Duke of Connaught to thank you for the loyal expressions contained in your letter of the 14th inst., and also for the book of patriotic verses which accompanied it. His Royal Highness has been much interested in hearing from you and greatly appreciates your courtesy in sending him a copy of your excellent little book.

His Royal Highness has very pleasurable memories of the time you mention at Portsmouth, and sincerely hopes that you are prospering in this part of His Majesty's Dominions.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) ARTHUR F. CLADEN,  
Private Secretary.  
W. A. ELLIS, ESQ.,  
Vancouver, B. C.



SCENES ALONG MARINE DRIVE THROUGH WEST VANCOUVER

## MARINE DRIVE THROUGH WEST VANCOUVER

Work on this driveway is proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that the official opening will take place either the end of July or the first week in August.

The official opening will take the form of a ceremony similar to that of the opening of Kingsway, and the members of the automobile club will be asked to assist by making a good turnout with their cars and driving over the whole of the completed road. The announcement of same will be conveyed to the members by circular letter when the date has been decided upon.

Leaving the North Vancouver ferry wharf, the road follows the Esplanade to the Indian reserve, thence to Robson road to the low level concrete bridge over the Capilano river, from where the Marine Drive starts. The road from this point runs practically straight through Capilano, Ambleside, Hollyburn, Weston, Bellvue, Dundarave, Altamont, Cypress Park and Caulfields, which is the completed portion of the driveway so far, and is about 10 miles from North Vancouver. For a distance of four and a quarter miles it will have a bituminous paved surface 15 feet in width, the remaining portion to Caulfields being macadamized. A great portion of the paved road has received its concrete foundation and the paving will shortly be proceeded with, operations being carried on from three points.

From a scenic point of view this driveway will be one of the finest in the province, and financial assistance has been furnished the municipality of West Vancouver by the provincial government towards the cost of construction. From the Capilano river the road leads through tall timber, and in close proximity to the shores of Burrard Inlet, the First Narrows and the Gulf of Georgia. Passing through Altamont, just beyond where the paved portion ceases the road winds along practically the face of the cliff, through the rock cuts, and a free, uninterrupted view of the waters of the gulf is obtained. There are several ravines along the whole course of the road which are crossed by substantial trestles. Picnic spots will be found along the road, especially beyond Dundarave, within a stone's throw of the water, and there are several coves from which excellent bathing can be had. At Caulfields a loop will be constructed in order to make turning around easy.

The intention is to construct this road right through to the Squamish returning through the mountains to North Vancouver. When this is accomplished there will be in existence a driveway second to none as far as the scenic properties are concerned.

The situation of West Vancouver offers one of the finest for residential properties, and already several fine residences have been erected. At present there is a considerable number of campers scattered along the water front, and throughout the district, and with both a train service to North Vancouver and a ferry service operating during the summer months every half hour to the city, it is readily seen why it has become so popular. When the Marine Drive is opened for traffic there is no doubt whatever that West Vancouver and its opportunities will become more widely known.

## THE 23rd PSALM IN THE TRENCHES

(Lachlan MacLean Watt in the Edinburgh Scotsman)

We are going to the front to-night, sir and we thought we'd like to have the sacrament before we go. Can you give it to us?"

The men began to gather together and sat down there as reverently as though the dim little drafty hut were the chancel of some great cathedral holy with the deepest memories of Christian generations.

"You might wait," whispered one. "The Camerons and Seaforth's may be able to come."

So we waited—a hushed and solemn waiting.

Then quietly some of them began to croon old psalm memories and quiet hymns, waiting. And at length the others came stepping softly into place; and with them comrades who explained that, though they were of a different country and a different church belief, they yet desired to share in the act of worship preparatory to celebration. At length about 120 men were there and we began.

It was twenty-third psalm, the psalm of God's shepherding, the comradeship of the Divine in the Valley of the Shadow, the faith and the hope of the brave. What a power was in it—what a spell of wonder, of comforting and uplifting in this land of war! They sang it very tenderly, for it spoke to them of times when they had held their mother's hand and looked up wondering

in their faces in the church at home, wondering why tears were there, as the dear old hearts remembered.

Some of them also—the tears were on their cheeks as they sang that old psalm, very precious in the homeland, very precious here—and it is a soul shaking thing to see a strong man's tears. It was surely thus our fathers sang, in quiet places and by foreign streams, when to be true to the faith committed to them meant outcasting exile and death.

I means a big thing still, today, for our Empire—this heart-deep singing of our soldier men.

I have never dreamed that I should see such depths of feeling for eternal things. Do not tell me this is Armageddon. It is not the end of things. It is Resurrection and Pentecost we are passing through.

Talk of your churches, your sects, your quarrelsome divisions! When men are face to face with the eternal, as we are out here, these things are as forgotten as the dust that blew last year over the remotest sand heap into the Atlantic. Brotherhood in the divine uplifting of a great imperial call, and the love of a uniting Christship binds as with a golden girdle all our hopes, our faiths and fears; and links them to the Highest.

Premier Dato who, with his Cabinet, resigned on June 22nd, because they considered the failure of the recent \$150,000,000 loan as equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence, were asked by King Alfonso to return to office.

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### 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

### Pacific Highway Signs

Mr. Hall reported on a recent trip to Seattle he found the road was not marked with Pacific Highway signs between Blaine and Bellingham. This will be reported to the Seattle Automobile Club who attend to that part of the road in this respect.



**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**

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PHONE SEY. 4242. VANCOUVER, B. C.

**TRADE CONDITIONS  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The Canadian Northern Railway head offices have issued the following account of business conditions in this province, their facts having been gleaned from most reliable sources:

It is evident that the war in Europe was not the entire cause of the business depression, from the effects of which the people in the coast province are now recovering. Representative business men from Vancouver and Victoria almost unanimously advance the opinion, that speculations of the boom-period in real estate, account for the greater portion of their troubles. They add that the European conflict has had the effect of complicating conditions of trade, but contend that the slowing down of provincial commerce may justly be attributed to the economies British Columbians were forced to resort to in order to meet the payments for the real estate they had purchased long before, in the hope of obtaining a prompt and excessive profit. But it also seems from the reports, that the days of discipline have resulted in the formation of a new perspective towards business generally, and the revival which now appears to be imminent will find a people without illusions, and with a more intelligently directed courage waiting to take advantages of its opportunities.

In British Columbia the worst effects, commercially, of the war overseas, have been experienced by the men engaged in the lumbering industry. The demand for building material from the people in the prairie provinces fell off sharply almost immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, and has not yet returned to its former volume. This undoubtedly, adversely affected a number of smaller operators, or at least these enterprises lacking adequate backing, but the larger concerns which were well financed have been able to easily weather the re-adjustment period. At present, it would appear that the mills in British Columbia would be doing a much larger business if ships were available to move the product to its destination. A shortage of bottoms as a matter of fact, appears to be the chief handicap. While prices have eased somewhat, the shrinkage has been taken up, possibly more than taken up by better, and what a manufacturer describes as "more tractable," labour. A remedy for the price trouble is being sought in plans for the organizing of a central selling agency, similar to that operating in the State of Washington.

The mill men on the coast say that stocks of lumber all over the world are badly in need of new supplies. If from the confidence engendered by the harvesting of a good crop, building resumes its former activity in the prairie provinces, and vessels are able to clear to newly developed markets in Great Britain, the West Indies and the American Atlantic coast cities, they expect a business which will tax all their available facilities. In the meantime, it is shown that one mill in Vancouver is working overtime on new orders, which will keep it busy for a considerable period, and other lumber men are in daily expectation of orders for large quantities of building materials for reconstruction in Europe. There are evi-

British Columbia is meeting with favour for the construction of aeroplanes, and several small supplies have been delivered.

The credit situation in the province is improving, and it seems to be the general opinion that obligations have been well met when conditions are considered. Lumbermen report that their collections are satisfactory. The weaker dealers are not in the market to any extent, and the stronger firms are able to meet demands made upon them. Export lumber is sold on a basis of cash on delivery.

The Department of Agriculture for British Columbia reports that the agricultural situation is distinctly encouraging, and that weather conditions are favourable for growth. Increases are reported in land clearing, and in the areas devoted to crops of all kinds. The profits of poultry raising have been reduced to some extent owing to the high price of grain, but there has been satisfactory increase in dairying. In small fruits, there is a fair crop. The selling organizations have been improved, and prices have been excellent so far. Truck farming is increasing, and the British Columbia produce is largely displacing imports from the United States. The prices for beef, pork and mutton are good and likely to so continue. There is a satisfactory increase in hog raising. The establishment of public markets is proving very satisfactory, and is reducing the cost of living. Unskilled labour at low prices is plentiful; skilled labour is difficult to obtain, and fairly good prices are paid. The report adds that comparatively little grain will be imported from the prairie provinces this year on account of the larger area sown. The tendency appears to be for city people to exchange town properties for farm lands, and many appear to be anxious to leave the town and engage in agricultural work. A large increase in production is looked for in the next few years.

**NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL  
RAILWAY CONNECTED**

On Tuesday next the transcontinental schedule on the Grand Trunk Pacific lines will go into effect. The G. T. P. boat that leaves Vancouver will connect via Prince Rupert and the G. T. P. railway with the Winnipeg National Transcontinental line between that city and Superior Junction.

With the completion of the portion of the National Transcontinental between Cochrane and Superior Junction a continuous through route across the continent is provided.

Between Superior Junction and North Bay the trains will be routed over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. From North Bay to points east the trains will go over the Grand Trunk Railway lines, and will connect with the Intercolonial Railway at Montreal or Halifax. The schedule goes into effect on Sunday, July 18th.

King Albert of Belgium has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of McGill University, he having announced that he would be pleased to accept it when offered by the Corporation of the University.



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Ask Your Grocer

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Limited**

Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo

A Royal Commission is to be appointed by the Dominion government to investigate the question of increased agricultural production in the Dominion, together with the related question of wider markets, further employment for the unemployed, etc. The Commission, which is to be appointed at the recommendation of the prime minister and in response to a request made by the congress of mayors which visited the capital some weeks ago, will be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may determine. Its duration shall be during pleasure, and it will make interim reports from time to time.

**LODGE & SUNDAY  
SCHOOL PICNICS**

The logical place is Horse-shoe Bay a short walk from Whytecliff Station, P. G. E. Railway.

Write or phone for new folder—it tells the whole story.

Special Rates—Of course. Phone Seymour 9547, Passenger Dept. P. G. E. Bldg., 325 Howe St.

Sir Charles Tupper, the only surviving father of Confederation, celebrated his 94th birthday on July 2nd.

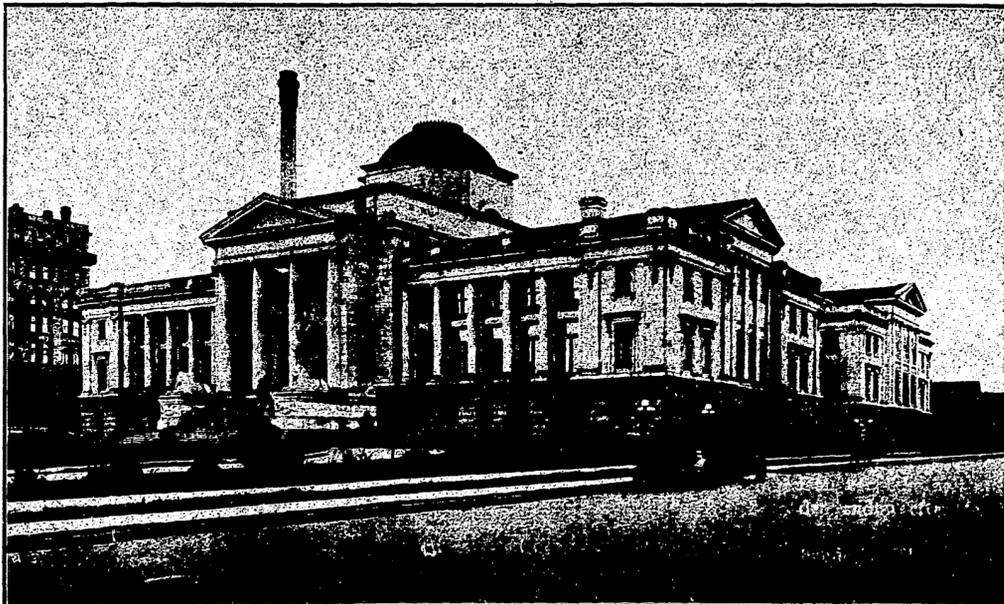
**The Big Fair**

**AUGUST 13th to 21st**

**Entries Close August 1st  
Prize Lists are Now Ready  
\$50,000 IN PRIZES**

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VANCOUVER COURT HOUSE, SHOWING NEW WING

## 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 17.

I have need of the sky,  
I have business with the grass;  
I will up and get me away where the hawk is wheeling  
Lone and high,  
And the slow clouds go by.  
I will get me away to the waters that glass  
The clouds as they pass.  
I will get me away to the woods.

—Richard Hovey.

**Breakfast**—Oranges. Cereal with Cream. Bacon and Eggs. Corn Bread. Coffee.

**Dinner**—Alphabet Soup. Corned Beef. Potatoes. Carrots. Cabbage Salad. Fruit Dumplings with Fruit Sauce. Coffee.

**Supper**—Creamed Fish in Ramekins. Dressed Lettuce. Bread and Butter. Graham Wafers. Tea.

### Graham Wafers

Rub to a cream one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar, add one beaten egg, beat until very light, then add one-quarter of a cupful of sour milk in which one scant teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, one-half teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of graham flour. Place on a floured board, roll very thin, cut into fancy shapes and bake in a hot oven.

### Sunday, July 18

Any joy like any flower  
Has its instant blossoming;  
How can ever Time have power  
Over either perfect thing!

—Arthur Symons.

**Breakfast**—Baked Bananas. Cheese Omelet. Buttered Toast. Doughnuts. Coffee.

**Dinner**—Cream of Carrots. Stuffed Leg of Veal. Rice Potatoes. Glazed Onions. Spinach. Raspberry Frappe. Small Cakes. Coffee.

**Lunch**—Corned Beef. Curried Vegetables. Pilot Bread. Fruit Conserve. Tea.

### Raspberry Frappe

Boil two cupfuls of water and one cupful of sugar five minutes; cool and add two cupfuls of raspberry juice and the strained juice of two lemons. Turn into a mold, cover closely, pack in equal parts of ice and salt and let stand from three to four hours.

### Monday, July 19.

To one who has been long in city pent,  
'Tis very sweet to look up on the fair  
And open face of Heaven—to breathe a prayer  
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.

—Keats.

**Breakfast**—Cereal with Cream. Corned Beef Hash with green Pepper. Graham Popovers. Coffee.

**Dinner**—Vegetable Soup. Sliced Veal. Horseradish. Steamed Rice. Peas. Gooseberry Pudding. Coffee.

**Supper**—Fruit Salad. Tea Biscuits. Chocolate Cream Pie. Tea.

### Gooseberry Pudding

Cut the tops and stems from a quart of gooseberries, add one cupful of water and simmer until soft, then drain off the water and rub the berries through a colander. Put two cupfuls of the pulp in a double boiler, add the beaten yolks of four eggs and one cupful of sugar, stir until thick, remove from the fire, stir in the stiffly beaten whites and flavor with two table-spoonfuls of orange flour water. Serve cold.

### Tuesday, July 20.

"Through all the pleasant meadow side  
The grass grew shoulder high,  
Till the shining scythes went far and wide,  
And cut it down to dry."

**Breakfast**—Stewed Fruit. Broiled Smoked Herring. Dry Toast. Crullers. Coffee.

**Dinner**—Noodle Soup. Boiled Ham. Mashed Potatoes. Corn on Cob. Spinach Salad. Banana Cream with Raspberry Sauce. Coffee.

**Supper**—Stuffed Green Peppers. Potato Cakes. French Bread. Wafers. Tea.

### Banana Cream, Raspberry Sauce

Peel, scrape and slice three bananas, sprinkle with one teaspoonful of lemon juice and one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar, let stand half an hour, then press through a sieve. Add the white of one egg, beat with an egg-beater until very light and fluffy, fold in one-half pint of heavy cream beaten until stiff, add one-quarter of a cupful of grated cocoanut and chill on ice. Serve with raspberry sauce made of the juice of the berries sweetened to taste and thickened slightly with arrow root.

### Wednesday, July 21

I walked to-day beside a stream,  
Where rocks made shadowy waterfalls,  
And shy birds, in the cloistral dusk,  
Sang soft, subduing madrigals.

—Louise Morgan Sill.

**Breakfast**—Cantaloupe. Coddled Eggs. Scones. Coffee.

**Dinner**—Black Bean Soup. Veal and Ham Scallop. Succotash. String Beans. Berry Tarts. Coffee.

**Supper**—Cream Toast with Grated Cheese. Sliced Peaches. White Sponge Cake. Tea.

### Veal and Ham Scallop

Season two cupfuls of chopped cooked veal with two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful each of onion juice and salt and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, then add three table-spoonfuls of cracker crumbs slightly browned in two table-spoonfuls of butter and moisten with white stock.

Mix one-half cupful of chopped ham with two table-spoonfuls of cracker crumbs, one-third of a teaspoonful of mustard and a few grains of cayenne and moisten with stock. Line a buttered mold with slices of hard boiled eggs, fill with alternate layers of the veal and ham mixtures, cover with buttered paper and steam one hour. Serve cold cut in very thin slices.

### Thursday, July 22

There hover height winged dragonflies  
And yellow banded bumble bees,  
Above their shadows, and there lies  
A sunny cloud among the trees.

—M. E. Buhler.

**Breakfast**—Stewed Gooseberries. Bacon Omelet. Rye Muffins. Coffee.

**Dinner**—Vermicelli Soup. Braised Beef. Brown Sauce. Baked Macaroni. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. Pineapple Cream Pie. Coffee.

**Supper**—Meat Balls. Watercress. Baking Powder Biscuits. Honey in Comb. Cake. Tea.

### Pineapple Cream Pie

Cream one-third of a cupful of butter with one cupful of sugar, add the beaten yolks of five eggs and beat thoroughly, then add one medium-sized pineapple grated and one cupful of cream, and finally fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a deep pie plate lined with paste and bake in a moderately hot oven.

### Friday, July 23

With rustling skirts the zephyr treads  
The undulating trees,  
And azure harebells nod their heads,  
Rung by the passing breeze.

—James Freeman Colman.

**Breakfast**—Fruit. Cereal with Cream. Broiled Egg Plant. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

**Dinner**—Melons. Halibut a la Creole. Baked Potatoes. Green Pepper and Onion Salad. Raspberry Shortcake. Coffee.

**Supper**—Clam Chowder. Toasted Crackers. Pickles. Raisin Cookies. Tea.

### Broiled Egg Plant

Cut the egg plant in half inch slices, remove the peel, brush with melted butter, dip in sifted soft bread crumbs seasoned with pepper and salt and broil over a moderate fire, turning frequently. Place on a heated platter and dot with bits of butter before serving.

that sends our best and bravest to the war and leaves our slakers and parasites at home?

The average family is five. That means that each married man leaves four dependents behind him. Assuming that the New Army numbers to-day one million two hundred thousand men, it means that the 900,000 married are leaving behind them 3,600,000 dependents. There are, of course, single men who are the mainstay of homes, but their numbers, large in themselves, are small in comparison with those who have only themselves to think about and keep, and who be it said have thought so much about themselves, their comforts and their pleasures, that only one in ten has joined the Army.

Assume that of 300,000 single men who have joined, one in three—a large estimate—leaves a dependent behind him. That brings the total of single men and dependents to 400,000, against 4,500,000 married men and dependents. In other words, under the system at present in force, the married man—having proved already that he is a better man than the other by virtue of his having made a home, taken on the responsibility of children, become a ratepayer, and being, generally speaking, a decent citizen—is now called upon to sacrifice himself and his dependents in the ratio of over eleven to one against the single man. It isn't good enough. It isn't right. It isn't fair.

### Every Man's Duty

Generations of men and women through the long ages have built up for us a vast heritage, and in order to retain it—more than that, in order to save ourselves from annihilation—our already over-burdened married men are marching out cheerfully, whistling Tipperary, to hardships, dangers, wounds and death in order that our knuts may sport patriotic buttons and our loungers fill the tap-rooms. And everybody says "How brave, how noble, how magnificent" I don't. It is on their part brave and noble; but on the part of the country it is stupid folly.

True, most of the married men are in the twenties, so their families are possibly not so large as the average; but if we reckon that each married man leaves two children behind we shall not be far out. The separation allowance for each soldier's wife is 12s. 6d., and for each child to the number of four 2s. 6d. each, so that the country pays 17s. 6d. per week on an average to the dependents of each married man. In round figures, about three quarters of a million pounds sterling weekly for that item alone.

If, before this war be over, we lose a total of 400,000 men, and three-fourths of them are married, the cost in pensions to their widows cannot be less than £150,000,000.

Even that is not all. Weeks, sometimes months, have elapsed without wives getting their allowance from the Government. When they do, there may be special reasons why it should be supplemented. In order to meet such cases, over £5,000,000 has already been raised by public subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' and other funds, and if the war lasts a twelve-month, the amount will have to be largely supplemented. From a merely economic standpoint, therefore, the married man is not cheap. When, however, the other factors are taken into consideration, the difference is appalling. Admitted that the best go, obviously there remain the lounge, the sponger and the coward to continue the race, to direct the policy of the country, and to dictate to some extent the terms of peace.

The British race has not been made by these, nor is it likely to be continued in its ancient traditions by them, and if the policy of the country is to be shaped by such, it is not likely to be either a bold or progressive one. While, if the slakers are to exercise any determining voice as to the terms of peace, the war will not have been worth waging. The "Peace at any price" party has had very little to say of late, but that does not mean that it is extinct.

### Single File, March!

There is only one reasonable and business like way out. The men who have women and children dependent on them, who have established homes, who have taken upon themselves the full burdens of citizenship, may in the last resort be compelled to defend their country. If such a time should come, no one doubts their willingness to answer the call.

## New Exchange Opened

The B. C. Telephone Company has just cut over its new exchange at Rock Creek. This enterprising town is the centre of one of the developing districts along the Kettle Valley Railway, which will give the coast direct communication with the Kootenay. Rock Creek and the Coast are now in direct connection by means of the long distance telephone.

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That time, I submit, has most emphatically not come, so long as men without responsibilities or family ties are at liberty to waste their time at football matches and picture palaces. We are engaged in the biggest war the world has ever seen. If the German Army could once over-run England, Belgium would be a pleasure resort in comparison. In such a case, it is not a case of will the young men fight, but the young men must fight.

There is no land, despite all its defects (and they are many) so good to live in as this. It has been won for us, by endless struggle and sacrifice, by pioneers, warriors, thinkers and workers of all generations, and now is not the time to risk the loss of it because the children of an easier day are shrink-

ing their responsibility. I am willing to advocate recruiting by every means in my power. I will speak, write, drill, give of my money and time to help it on, but I will not utter one word or write one sentence that shall cause married men to enlist, so long as the material to treble Kitchener's army is present in millions of men who have neither wives nor families, responsibilities nor courage. They are not worth the struggle that the married men are putting up.

We want more men. We want single men, and if they will not come forward voluntarily, the government must compel them.

Sir John Eaton, of Toronto, has sent a cheque for \$100,000 to the minister of finance for equipping a machine gun section.

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## WHERE ARE THE SINGLE MEN?

The following article taken from the British Weekly "John Bull" is a verbatim account of an address given in Albert Hall, London, recently by Arthur Bottomley in connection with recruiting in the old land.

Some of the facts disclosed are astounding and may be taken very seriously to heart by the single men of this province who have not yet heard the call of patriotism and honor in defence of their country. The article is reproduced in the Call in the hope that it will prove a stimulus to recruiting in Vancouver and throughout the province. It is as follows:

Seventy-five per cent of the men in Kitchener's Army are married. There are over three million single men of recruitable age in the country.

How much longer shall we tolerate a system of national defence

## SPORTING COMMENT

The Vancouver home brews took the Salmonbellies into camp on Saturday last to the tune of 4 goals to 3. The game was staged on the local lot and there was a slim attendance. Owing to the departure of the three eastern men it was thought by many that the green shirts would not have a look in at the game, but the unexpected happened, and they came out on top for the second time on the season. The game, as usual, developed one or two of the roughhouse incidents, but nothing to what we have seen on former occasions. Bill Turnbull and Griffiths had a set to and both took the count for the balance of the game. Johnny Howard was a spectator, and as a consequence there was not so much rough work on the Westminster defence. As a result of that the light Vancouver home got in its work for once this season, and they romped around the big red fellows in fine style. In the field the easterners were not missed, and the local lads put up a fine article of lacrosse all through the game. Doughy Spring, who has played such a marvellous game all season, was not up to form on Saturday, but the others of the red shirt attack were quite in trim and played for all they were worth all the time. Bun Clark staved off numerous shots which were tagged for the net, and with anybody else there the score would have been seven or eight instead of four. Taken all through the game was one of the best that has ever been stag-

ed on the local grounds, and it only shows what the Vancouver and Westminster teams can do when they set aside their personal strife and play the game.

The Vancouver and New Westminster amateurs are scheduled to play at Athletic Park on Saturday. It is many weeks since they have met, and the intervening games have proved conclusively that the young Westminsters are playing a great game this season. They have a couple of wins to their credit over the Victoria team, and this, coupled with the splendid condition which they are reported to be in, will give the locals the game of their lives. On the other hand, Vancouver's four-time champions have been down to the grind good and hard in anticipation for a hard game, and are fit and firm and ready to go the limit. Consequently there will be some game and lovers of clean lacrosse will do well to journey to Athletic Park for the occasion.

The Beavers and Maple Leafs are mingling on the Fifth Ave. ball grounds this week, and to date the series is about even up. The new men on the Beaver lineup are strengthening things somewhat, and the playing strength of the team is gradually getting back to what it was before the strike. At the meeting of the league held in Spokane on Sunday, Bob Brown made a dicker for three new players, Outfielder

Murphy, of Aberdeen, Pitcher Kelly, of Spokane, and Outfielder Killaley of Seattle. Another report comes to hand that Jimmy Clark, of Aberdeen, is anxious to get back on the Beaver lineup and will probably be in the game shortly. Clarke is now with Aberdeen, but has in years gone by been one of the standbys of the Vancouver club, and should Manager Brown be able to sign him, it will be pleasing news to the fans.

In the eastern lacrosse league on Saturday Nationals of Montreal got a strangle hold on the championship when they defeated the M. A. A. team of Montreal 11 goals to 4. There were plenty of exciting moments during the contest, and some of the newspapers report that it was the most strenuous game that has been played in the eastern metropolis for many years. Cornwall defeated the Shamrocks 10 to 6 and prevented the Irishmen, the great team of former years, from breaking into the winning column this season. In the Toronto league Rosedales defeated the Tecumsehs 9 to 3.

The three eastern players who have gone back home from the coast, will likely lineup with some of the eastern teams. Fitzgerald and Donihee will play for Rosedales of Toronto, and Roberts will play with the Shamrocks of Montreal.

### Eastern Lacrosse Standing Toronto League

	W.	L.	For	Agst.
Rosedale	4	2	44	33
Tecumsehs	2	4	33	44
<b>National Lacrosse Union</b>				
Nationals	6	1	72	36
Montreal	4	2	39	39
Cornwall	3	4	51	54
Shamrocks	0	6	23	56

### Tennis Tournament

On Saturday afternoon last the Parkview tennis club were successful in their tournament with the Robson club on the Robson courts. There were 21 matches played and out of that total the winners captured 14. The afternoon's sport was exceedingly keen, and thoroughly enjoyed by the competing teams, much real rivalry being in evidence. At the close of the contest the visitors were entertained to tea by the ladies of the Robson court.

The following is the list of events:

Gents' doubles—B. Story and McDougall (Parkview) defeated Pettigrew and Burnett, 13 games to 12 in a three set match. Mr. H. Self and L. Baker (Robson) defeated Meadows and Frith 6-2, 6-4. Moore and Copp succeeded in getting the odd set in a three set match over Foster and Robertson of Robson, but games won were equal, being 19 each, 6-3, 4-6, 10-8. Ridington and Bridgman (Parkview) defeated B. and H. Radcliffe, 6-3, 6-2. Finney and Richmond (Parkview) defeated Anderson and Grant, 6-1, 6-2.

Ladies' doubles—Miss F. and K. Bates (Robson) defeated Miss E. Story and Miss Avison, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Elliott and Miss N. Radcliffe defeated Misses E. and B. Feasant (Robson) 7-5, 3-6, 7-5. Miss G. Story and Miss Caspell (Parkview) defeated Mrs. Hawes and Mrs. Anderson, 3-6, 2-6.

Ladies' singles—Miss Elliott (Parkview) defeated Miss Bates,

6-0, 7-5. Miss G. Story (Parkview) defeated Miss H. Feasant, 1-6, 2-6. Miss E. Story (Parkview) defeated Mrs. Ecclestone, 6-4, 6-3.

Gents' singles—Mr. Pettigrew (Robson) defeated Mr. Ridington, 6-2, 6-2. Mr. Baker (Robson) defeated McDougall, 6-4, 6-3. Mr. Frith (Parkview) defeated Burnett, 6-3, 6-4.

Mixed doubles—Mrs. Ecclestone and H. Radcliffe (Robson) defeated Miss Avison and Mr. Moore, 6-2, 6-4. Mr. B. Story and Miss I. Caspell (Parkview) defeated Miss K. Bates and Mr. Foster, 6-2, 6-2. Miss G. Story and Mr. Finney (Parkview) defeated Mrs. Hawes and Mr. Anderson, 6-1, 6-1. Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. C. Miller (Robson) defeated Miss Wallace and Mr. Richmond, 6-3, 9-7. Miss E. Story and Meadows (Parkview) defeated Miss H. Feasant and Grant, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Radcliffe and Mr. Copp defeated Miss Morris and Mr. Radcliffe of Robson in a long drawn three set match, 6-2, 4-6, 12-10.

After tea a special challenge game was played between Mr. B. Story and Mr. Frith, (Parkview) and Mr. Self and Mr. Foster (Robson) the game being won by the latter players.

Joe Tyler, of Spokane, tennis champion of the northwest, met defeat at San Francisco last week in the exposition tournament. Tyler is well known in Vancouver, where he has often been, and his defeat will eliminate one of the best from the southern tournament.

Mr. H. T. Gardner, of the Vancouver Golf Club carried off the individual championship over the Burquitlam course on Saturday afternoon, his score being 150.

### AN INCIDENT IN THE GREAT RETREAT

After the war, when the more individual details of the Great Retreat from Mons come to be collected and compiled, there will be some extraordinary stories of fortitude, resourcefulness and good fortune to be added to the records of the British army. They will hardly provide a more impressive adventure than that which has already emerged in the account by a captain of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and published in the June "Blackwood's" of how a little force of 76 men and two officers, cut hopelessly off from the British forces, after the fighting along the Cambrai-Landreies line, made their way across the German lines to Boulogne. With detachments from two other battalions of their brigade and some assorted troops who had been separated from their units, they were at a village about half-way between Cambrai and Le Cateau when the unpleasant truth became apparent that "the enemy were north, south, east, and west of us." The first attempt to rejoin the British forces was made the same night-fall. The plan was then to take the plainest way of all—to march directly south, leaving villages known to be occupied by the Germans on both the right and the left. It was ill-starred from the beginning. In the darkness the tail of the little column, marching across country, got separated from its head, which plunged on into the darkness, led by the only officer who professed to be

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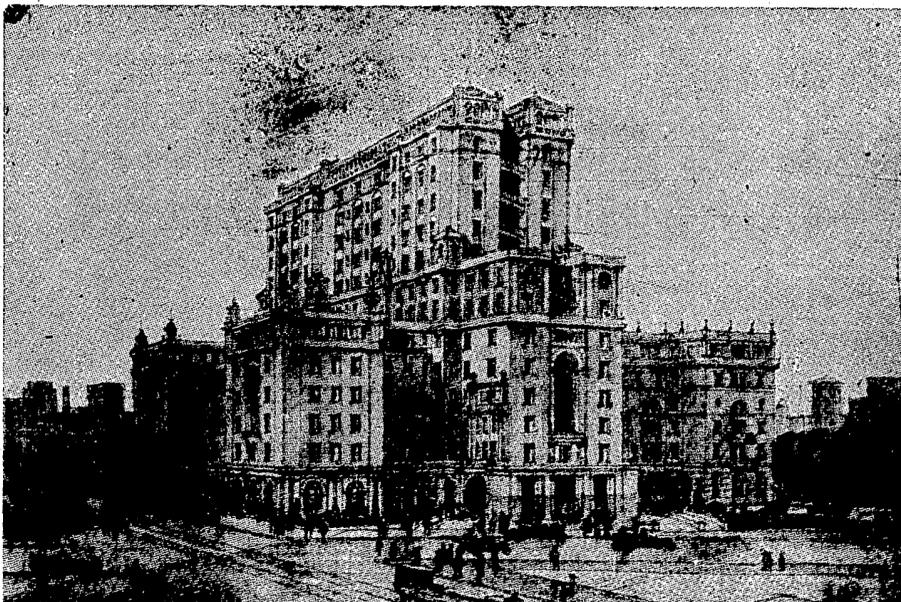
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**LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST**

Rev. W. H. Kerr and family have arrived from Welland, Ont., and Mr. Kerr will take over the pastorate of the Sixth Avenue Methodist church.

Rev. E. A. Henry, of Chalmers Presbyterian church, has gone for his summer vacation to his camp among the islands of the Sound.

Mr. R. O. Boulton and family have returned to town from Prince Rupert, where they have been for the past two years, and will make Vancouver their home once again.

The Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa, ex-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, whose eloquence has been enjoyed in Vancouver so recently as last year, gave a powerful recruiting sermon recently in the capital, urging that a force of a quarter of a million men be raised to train for such emergencies as the future may unfold. Dr. Herridge's sermon so impressed the authorities that it is to be printed by the Militia Department in pamphlet form for recruiting purposes.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, formerly of Kihistino, Sask., will be inducted into the pastoral charge of the Kerrisdale Presbyterian church this Friday evening.

Rev. Ernest Thomas, the new pastor of Wesley Methodist church, opened his pastorate on Sunday last, and his first discourses were excellent. Mr. Thomas comes to Vancouver from Regina, and takes the vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. Crummy to Winnipeg.

**LAWN PARTY**

Rain interfered somewhat with the success of the lawn party under the auspices of the Mt. Pleasant W.C.T.U. at the home of Mr. John Thompson, Scott street, on Tuesday evening. The grounds were exceedingly well arranged for the occasion and everything pointed to a real good time, when Jupiter Pluvius took a hand in the affair and sent showers of blessing. The large number of assembled guests were comfortably housed in the spacious home of Mr. Thompson, however, and the evening's programme was carried through successfully.

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

The regular meeting of the above society was held in the school room Monday, July 12th. Mr. Richmond and Miss Emery were in charge of the meeting. The topic, "Making Life Worth While," was taken by Mr. T. McKay, who gave a very interesting and instructive talk.

The topic for next Monday, July 19th, is "Social Settlement and Fresh Air Work," and will be taken by Miss Grogan and Miss C. Howells. Weather permitting, this meeting will take the form of a picnic at Kitsilano Beach.

**INDUCTION ON AUGUST 5TH**

At the regular meeting of the Presbytery of Westminster held on Tuesday in Robertson Memorial church, Grandview, the induction ceremonies in connection with the coming of Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Prince Albert, Sask., to Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church, were fixed for August 5th at 7:30 in the evening. Rev. J. H. Miller, of Cedar Cottage, the new moderator of presbytery, will preside, Rev. Wilson, of Kerrisdale, will preach, Rev. J. S. Henderson will address the people and Rev. Dr. Pidgeon the minister. The induction ceremonies will be followed by a congregational reception to the new minister and family.

**SPLENDID DAY AT THE CITY MARKET**

Manager Harry Edgett reports that Saturday last was the banner day to date at the city market since the new arrangements came into force. There was a very large crowd of purchasers on hand, and the bargains were snapped up very quickly. The outstanding feature of Saturday was the abundance of fruit from the Fraser Valley. The plums and cherries were there in great quantities and many buyers were on hand to get them. From now on there will be fruit in abundance and those who are anxious to get bargains in the fruit department of the market should be on hand Saturday. As usual the Red Cross Society had their stall, and did a good business throughout the day serving lunches and refreshments.

**GRAND GARDEN FETE**

A grand Garden Fete will be held at Miss Eligh's, corner of 14th and Quebec streets, on Tuesday, July 27th, afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Ward V. Red Cross Material Fund. An excellent array of interesting items and fun will take place on the lawn—a Dramatic Entertainment and Regimental Band music, Coconut Shies, Fortune Telling by a real Gipsy from Victoria, Fish Pond, auto rides for the children, ice cream, tea and refreshments. There will also be a stall for home cooking and candy. A special attraction has been added when a celebrated young lady dancer will give an exhibition of toe and fancy dancing. Let everyone come, not alone for the excellent cause you will be supporting, but for the fun you will have. No pains have been spared to make this the finest attraction of its kind ever held in the city, and the admission is only 10 cents.

**PROPERTY OWNERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE**

As announced, there met for organization at the Call office a number of those interested applicants for membership in this new body.

Provisional organization was completed and the following provisional officers elected:

President, Wm. Pascoe Goard. Vice-president, Wm. Winram. Sec.-Treas., Merton Smith.

Three members were appointed to act with the provisional officers as an executive. The executive was ordered to prepare a constitution and to report at a meeting to be held at the call of the chair.

Authority was voted to organize branches of the association throughout the province. Meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

The death has occurred in England after a brief illness of Miss Helen McNicholl, a promising young artist and eldest daughter of Mr. David McNicholl, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**THE LATE HARRY COWAN**

Death removed from Vancouver on Tuesday morning one of her really well known citizens in the person of Mr. Harry Cowan, of the firm of Cowan & Brookhouse, after a short illness in St. Paul's hospital. The late Mr. Cowan was 45 years of age, and was born in Ottawa, Ont. He followed the example of many other eastern boys and hit the trail for the west some years ago, and practised his trade (printing) in many of the intervening towns and cities of Canada between his former home and Vancouver. Since coming to British Columbia he has been a prominent figure in many public organizations, chiefly among the sporting organizations of the city. For years Mr. Cowan has been closely identified with the Vancouver lacrosse team, and has held premier honors in the coast organization.

Harry Cowan was loved and esteemed by all the boys, and his genial, kind-hearted manner won him many friends who will bow the head now that he has passed on, and his memory will always remain green in the hearts of those who knew him so well. In business life deceased had also many friends, and his clean cut methods placed him in an enviable position at the head of Cowan & Brookhouse. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

With a view to stimulating recruiting for the overseas forces and as a preparation for emergencies, Mr. Geo. M. Harrison, manager of the Merchants Bank, is actively proceeding with the formation of a special "bankers company." The personnel of the new company will consist largely of bank clerks of the city branches, and while they will follow their usual occupations during business hours, their formation and drill will take place in the evening, and they will be known as an emergency corps.

References: Dun's, Bradstreets, or any Financial House of repute in Vancouver.

**BIG MOVEMENT TO BRING GOOD TIMES**

How the Consumers' League Expects to Promote B. C. Prosperity.  
(By J. Herbert Welch, Secretary of the League)  
Since the announcement last week of prizes for obtaining members for the British Columbia Consumers' League many persons have called to learn more about the league and the competition, to make suggestions, to give us information, and to encourage us with friendly words. Our competition and work in general has aroused an interest that leaves no doubt as to the attainment of the league's goal of five thousand members in two months. It may be explained that enrolling in the league entails no fee of any kind. All that is asked is to sign the pledge card, agreeing to give preference in buying, price and quality being equal, to the products of British Columbia, Canada and the British Empire. In giving the preference the commodities of this province come first, for the eminent practical reason that the loyal support of our own products by British Columbia consumers will bring us a new era of prosperity. It was stated last Thursday night by Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, in an address before the Consumers' League, that no less than \$25,000,000 a year is being sent out of the province for agricultural products, and that \$22,000,000 of this huge sum is for articles which can be and are grown here as well as anywhere else on the continent. The significance of \$22,000,000 a year will be more readily grasped, perhaps, when it is known that this is over \$70,000 for every business day. It is to be noted that this immense sum of money is being sent away for agricultural products alone. For manufactured goods, likewise, a great stream of wealth flows continuously from British Columbia into the big ocean of commerce never to return to us as money. The total amount which leaves our trade channels for those of other sections and countries, but which can be kept here for our own enrichment is much beyond \$100,000 for each business day. There is nothing better than a tremendous squandering of money we need most urgently here at home. Much is heard of the problem of unemployment, of

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Bring your Repair Work here  
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**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, Office of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

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

worthy men and women in desperate straits because they can not find work, and of poor business. The only remedy which reaches to the core of these conditions is better markets, for which we make and grow, and good markets, like charity, begin at home.

The consumer is the unit in the market, and so the appeal of the league is mainly to her and him. Supposing that, as a consumer, you recover from the idea, when buying that "distance lends enchantment," that "distant hills are always bluest," that the article from afar must necessarily be better than the article near at hand. Supposing you try some British Columbia goods that you never yet have tried, and find them worthy, as many are. Supposing you get into the habit of letting retailers know that you prefer British Columbia commodities, that you prefer to keep your money in circulation in this province, the prosperity of which is important to you.

This is simple and easy enough. It only means a little change in mental attitude when marketing or shopping. It soon becomes almost unconscious. Now supposing this little change in mental attitude is affected in thousands of consumers. It will mean the difference between hard times and good times.

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**VON ALVENSLEBEN TOOK THE COUNT**

It is reported on the most reliable authority from Seattle that Alvo von Alvensleben has been in one of the hospitals there for about three weeks as a result of an argument in one of the clubs in that city. Alvensleben asserted in a loud voice and within the hearing of several gentlemen present that any German officer could lick any two Englishmen alive.

At this stage a very small but particularly burly Canadian or Englishman arose from a chair and said, "I won't wait for the other one, come on," after which Alvensleben was taken to the hospital. It is needless to say that the incident caused considerable sensation and excitement.

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