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VOLUME VII.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915

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No. 13.

NEVER SAW A SALOON

THERE ARE half a million boys and girls in Kansas who never saw a saloon, remarked Governor Capper of that state, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. His speech was delivered in the Kansas building at the celebration of Kansas day.

"If it is good to live in Kansas it is because the people of Kansas made it so," said Governor Capper. "Kansas people have never dodged a difficulty nor refused to face an issue. Kansas is now a good place in which to live, largely because thirty years ago we dared to make the open saloon an outlaw because we were not afraid to attack a curse as ancient as human history and put it from us forever. I am immensely proud of the fact that Kansas has half a million boys and girls who never saw an open saloon.

"And now that national prohibition and world-wide prohibition are coming just as surely as to-morrow's sunrise, Kansas has done, is doing and will do more to bring this great blessing about than any other state."

LIFE IN DEATH AT KRUPP'S

A WRITER in the Gaulois, describing the Krupp works in war time, says:

To construct the 16 in. gun a special plant is necessary. The formidable equipment of the works is but a thin shell for the hatching of such monsters. Fifty-ton masses of steel are surrounded by a brasier which keeps them simmering. Then elephantine cranes catch up the blocks and roll along with them on rails through the City of Fire to the hammers. You can imagine these instruments in operation. The reverberations are such that it seems as if all Essen is being bombarded by howitzers.

Essen has long been accustomed to the noise of munitions in the making. It well remembers the manufacture of the famous 14.5 guns for Wilhelmshaven, and the cannon of this war have been more colossal still, and the wonder is that human nerve even of the giants who are building them can endure the thunder.

At the rolling shops of Solingen the masses of steel are retailed by the pound. There the sabres and bayonets are tempered. But it is not the men employed in casting operations that are the most to be pitied. It is the pyrotechny factory which is the real inferno upon earth. The army of chemists, artisans, makers of shells, of incendiary powder—all these dispensers of death—are literally devoured by the atmosphere of the workshops, in which the acids vaporize a more subtle fire, the artificial fire of men. The air of the munitions factories is, as it were, a cancer that fastens on to each individual, eating him minute by minute, organ by organ, and only relaxing its grip when he is dead. Truly a place where all hope must be abandoned! There the men no longer seem made of flesh and blood and muscle. They remain nerves and intelligence—the deadly reactions fight for their possession, and their spirit alone carries them through to the end of their task.

Some of these men are no longer able to retain any food. They are shadows. They work on all the same, not realizing their condition. "After the war we will take a rest," they say, allured by the system of bonuses. To these no coffee is served out, but barrels of milk several times a day, as an antidote to the poison they have absorbed. Medical specialists patch up the most exhausted by means of special hypodermic injections. Chemistry kills them and chemistry keeps them alive.

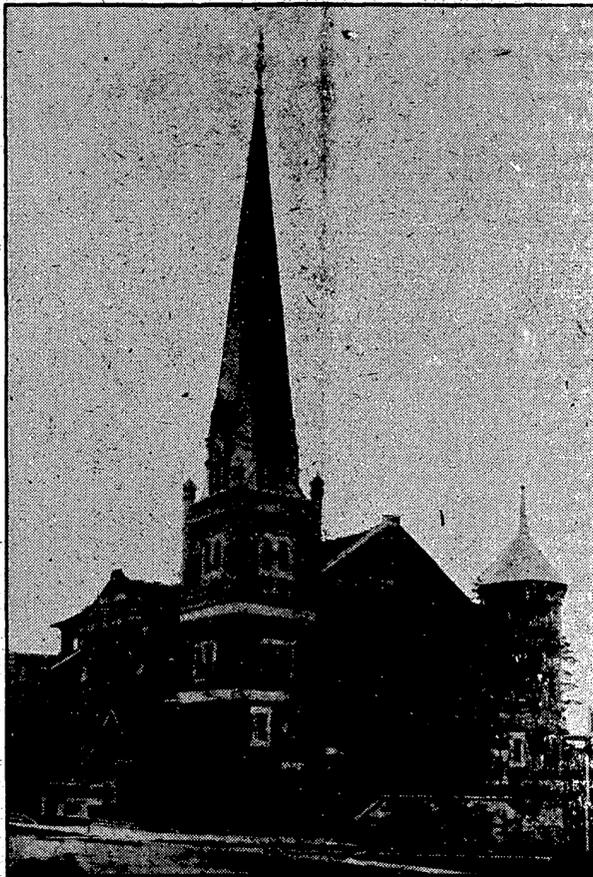
HYPHENATED NEUTRALITY

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL from the Saturday Evening Post, one of the most Conservative journals in the United States, and referring, we take it, to German-Americans, is quite interesting:

So far as we are able to understand those quasi fellow-citizens who insist on a hyphen, their idea is that Uncle Sam should take no part whatever in the war except to tie England's hands behind her. The United States having performed that neutral office, they would have it stand quite aloof and observe the ensuing homicide with an impartial mind.

Great Britain has spent much effort in building a navy, which was not designed for ornamental purposes, but specifically to dominate the sea in war. Present ability to import war munitions from neutral countries is the natural fruit of that preparation, exactly as driving the Russians out of Galicia was the fruit of Germany's preparations on land. But hyphenated neutrality wants this country to take away the advantage a supreme navy gives.

The navy is England's special weapon, as the army is Germany's. Asking the United States to blunt England's weapon is a peculiar expression of neutrality. The only theory that would justify it is that Germany ought to fix the terms on which her adversaries shall fight. A suggestion that Germany, instead of taking advantage of superior preparations on land, should politely dismiss a third of her army and scrap her big guns, would have about the same standing in a neutral mind as the notion that the allies should not take due advantage of their superior preparations at sea."



MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

NEW PASTOR INDUCTED INTO MT. PLEASANT

REV. A. E. MITCHELL, B. A., OFFICIALLY TAKES CHARGE OF MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—FIRST SERMONS SUNDAY

After almost a year without a settled pastor Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church last night celebrated the coming of their new pilot in the person of Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

The induction ceremonies took place in the well known church, cor. 10th avenue and Quebec street, at 7.30, the services being conducted by Rev. J. H. Miller, of Cedar Cottage, Moderator of the Presbytery of Westminster. Rev. Matthew H. Wilson, the recently inducted minister of Kerrisdale Presbyterian church, preached the sermon, and gave a splendid address, full of truths and ideals. Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, of Westminster Hall, addressed the minister, emphasizing the work from the pastor's standpoint, and holding out the ever-present offer of divine help in the work. Rev. J. S. Henderson, interim moderator of the congregation, addressed the people, and exhorted them to band themselves together in christian work, to uphold the hands of their new pastor, to live clean lives, and to go out into the world as strong virile men and women seeking the advancement of all that pertains to the Kingdom of God.

Nearly one thousand people attended the ceremony, and at the close of the induction a reception was tendered the new pastor and his wife.

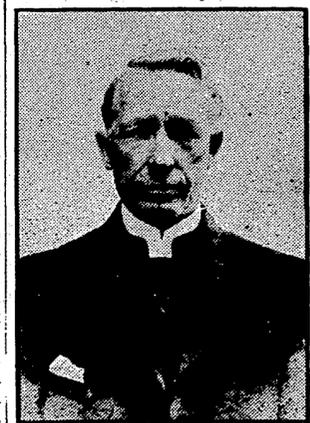
Felicitous addresses were delivered by Rev. R. J. Douglas, Moderator of the Synod of British Columbia, Rev. J. H. Miller, Moderator of the Presbytery of Westminster, Rev. John Mackay, D.D., principal of Westminster Hall, Rev. A. F. Baker, of Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, and Rev. Dr. W. J. Sipprell, of Mount Pleasant Methodist church. All these addresses were filled to overflowing with words of welcome and encouragement, and Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church enters into the new union under most happy auspices, and the future activities of this important unit in the Presbyterian church will be followed with wide-spread interest.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell was born in the township of Markham, York county, Ontario, and received his early education in Markham high school. He later attended Knox College, Toronto, and graduated from there after a bright university career. His first charge was at Waterloo, Ont.,

and after a year or two there spent nine years as pastor of St. John's Presbyterian church at Almonte, Ontario. From there he went to Ottawa after the great fire in the capital some years ago and took charge of Erskine church. This pastorate was exceedingly fruitful and after five years Mr. Mitchell accepted a call to Knox church, Hamilton, where he labored with conspicuous success for four years. The call of the west came over the wires and Prince Albert, Sask., were successful in bringing him to the prairie country. Here, again, success followed his efforts and a large and influential congregation was built up in the course of three years of exceedingly pleasant pastoral work.

Mr. Mitchell decided to come to Mount Pleasant's urgent call only after very serious consideration. Mount Pleasant people were obliged to seek his services twice before he finally consented to come and last evening's ceremony is only the beginning of what is confidently expected will be exceedingly bright future days for this church and congregation.

Mount Pleasant Presbyterian is one of the most outstanding fields within the province of the Presbyterian church in Canada. Under the able ministry of Rev. John W. Woodside, who last fall removed to Chalmers church, Toronto, this congregation has prospered in many ways. In the early days they held forth on the corner of Broadway and Main,



REV. A. E. MITCHELL, B. A.

but with the coming of the boom times in Vancouver a large and influential congregation was built up and the splendid church property on the corner of Quebec street and 10th avenue was acquired. The present membership enrolment is 1000, with an exceedingly large adherent attendance. The Sunday School is the largest in the province in the Presbyterian denomination, and the Young People's Societies are among the most active in the city. Mount Pleasant Presbyterian stands for all that is solid and substantial in religious life, and the prospects are indeed bright under Mr. Mitchell's pastorate. Mr. Mitchell's record is almost without parallel in the life of the Presbyterian church, and large things are expected in the life and growth of his new pastoral charge in the days to come.

Presentation to Moderator

Among the many pleasant features of the induction and reception ceremonies last evening was the presentation of a purse of gold by the congregation to the interim moderator, Rev. J. S. Henderson. The presentation was made at the conclusion of the oratorical reception and previous to the social hour held in the athletic rooms of the church. Mr. John Ridington, congregational secretary made the presentation, and the following felicitous remarks:

The exercises of to-day, now approaching completion, make this a memorable—indeed, it may prove to be even a momentous—day in the history of this church. We know that it marks the close of months of doubt, anxiety and uncertainty. We hope and believe that it marks the beginning of a new era in the history of Mt. Pleasant church—an era distinguished at once by higher idealism and by more efficient work, by fuller consecration, deeper devotion, greater power, and by wider and more intensified human service.

Something like a year ago the skipper of the good ship "Mt. Pleasant" was promoted to a craft of greater tonnage, one of the fine fleet, the home port of which is Toronto. When Captain Woodside left the "Mt. Pleasant" his place was taken by you, Mr. chairman, as Acting-Captain. We knew you were an able and

(Continued on Page 5)

THE VANISHING AMERICAN RACE

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in a recent editorial by Henry Smith Williams, M.D., LL. D., formerly Medical Superintendent of Randall's Island Hospital, New York City, Editor of "The Historians' History of the World," has the following to say under the above caption:

The census returns show that for every thousand individuals of the population, 351 are either of foreign birth or the children of foreign-born parents; and that 107 per 1,000 are negroes. As to the remaining 538 who are native-born and of native parents, it would be a high estimate to assume that half are the descendants of the 4,000,000 colonists of 1790, unmixed with the blood of the 9,000,000 immigrants that joined their company prior to 1880.

We may fairly compute that in an average 100 individuals of our present day population, there are no more than 27 of pure colonial stock, as against 27 whose ancestors came to America not more than two generations ago, 35 who are aliens or of foreign-born parentage and 11 negroes.

If we were to confine attention to the north-eastern section of the United States, the home of the original colonists, the record would be even more thought-provocative. We should learn, for example, that in 1910 the population of Boston comprised only 28.5 per cent. of native whites of native parentage, as against 35.9 per cent. of foreign-born, and 38.3 of individuals having foreign-born or mixed parentage.

Many of the industrial centres of Massachusetts show an even more startling record. Thus Fall River has only 13.3 per cent. of native whites of native parentage.

In Massachusetts, as a whole, there are 117,000 Russians, 89,000 Italians, 30,000 Germans, 26,000 Portuguese, 16,000 Turks, 11,000 Greeks, 10,000 Finns. In a single recent year 100,000 immigrants have come to Massachusetts. Two persons out of three in the whole state are either foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents. In one town of less than 7,000 people, there are representatives of 21 different nationalities who speak as many different languages.

As further illustrating the changed character of the American race in the centres of population, we may note that the native whites of native parentage number only 19.3 per cent. of the total population of New York city, and only 14.8 per cent. of the population of Manhattan Borough. Chicago is not much better off, having only 20.4 per cent. of native whites of native parentage.

Moreover, this new stock is enormously prolific, whereas the old colonial stock has become alarmingly fecond. Had the 27,000,000 Americans who were here in 1860 maintained the family traditions of their parents and grandparents, their descendants would have numbered 104,000,000 in the year 1910, without taking stock of immigrants; whereas in point of fact the total population of the United States in 1910 was only 92,000,000, even though 23,000,000 immigrants had come in the meantime and proved themselves far more prolific than the natives.

As to the latter point, it appears (according to the census records of 1910) that the total white population in America increased in the decade 1900-1910 by 22.3 per cent. But only 14 per cent. of this was natural increase of the native white population; whereas the increase of the foreign-born was 30.7 per cent. In the state of New York, the number of immigrants who make permanent settlement each year exceeds the number of babies born.

Obviously our race is being transformed very rapidly indeed—more rapidly in all probability, than any race was ever transformed before, and it would be a peculiarly resourceful disputant who would bring forward convincing evidence that the race is being bettered as well as changed.

If our racial development should continue for the ensuing half century as it has in the past half century, the population of the United States in the year 1960 will number 276,000,000, but 250,000,000 of these will be of alien heritage within three generations, outnumbering the members of the colonial race almost 10 to 1.

The question is often asked: How we can assimilate the vast coteries of immigrants of many races? The answer is simply: We do not and cannot assimilate them. But it would appear that they are in a fair way to assimilate us within a few generations.

The annual expenditure of the people of the United States for certain purposes is as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Liquor and tobacco | \$3,200,000,000 |
| Jewelry | 800,000,000 |
| Automobiles | 500,000,000 |
| Soft drinks and candy | 45,000,000 |
| Insurance against fires, etc. | 600,000,000 |
| Insurance against war— (Army and Navy) | 250,000,000 |

An appeal issued in London on July 7th by the French Relief Society shows that 400,000 French soldiers had been killed up to June 1st, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 taken prisoners by the Germans.

The Man-o'-War of Years Ago

It is an interesting exercise in illustrated history to compare with the numerous war pictures now going the rounds the very much fewer pictures of the wars of a hundred years ago. There is an almost inconceivable difference between them, suggesting in many ways the great strides man has made within a single century in skill and daring. For although we may well wish that the world had learned in that time to be done with war, we cannot but admire the scientific genius that has produced the machinery used in modern warfare.

The fighting ships of to-day, as compared with those of ancient times, are very near the limit of contrast. The galley-boats of the Romans, the ships of the Spanish Armada, or the British war vessels of King Charles' time, were like floating toys in comparison with Britain's super-dreadnaughts now in action. But even the warships of only a hundred years ago do not stand the comparison very much better. That wonder of engineering and science, the mammoth battleship that we see in the pictures to-day, is a creation of very recent times. In few other ways is the change of a hundred years better shown.

There were, to begin with, no steamships in those days, and that fact alone will account for the chief differences in the

war vessels. Instead of massive ironbuilt craft, driven by the most powerful engines that have yet been made, these century-ago ships were of wood, and were driven by the wind, that is to say they were sailing ships. A full-rigged war vessel then carried a tremendous spread of canvas, so that the most conspicuous part was always that above deck. When a fleet of these vessels got together the effect was very pleasing, from a marine artist's point of view, but its naval fighting value would be seriously discounted to-day. There is among the historic records an old print of a naval engagement in the war of 1812, showing some of the old-time battleships in action. It is as different from the sea fighting of to-day as could well be, and suggests rather a fleet of merchant sailing vessels under full canvas. To have manoeuvred such craft about, as the sudden emergencies of the conflict required, must have meant expert seamanship on the part of the crews.

The equipment of these sailing warships was as unlike that of the modern dreadnaughts as were the ships themselves. There were none of the ingenious devices that to-day are regarded as indispensable, and none of the clever agencies of destruction that our warships now carry as auxiliaries to their guns. Everything depended then upon the effectiveness

of the gunfire. A well-equipped ship carried as many as fifty or more guns, some of which were thrust through its broadsides and some on deck. The smaller ships had sometimes only ten or twenty guns, however, and it very often happened that only two or three guns on a ship could be used at a time, because they were so mounted that they could not give the angle of fire desired. The largest and best of them would make a poor showing beside our monster weapons of to-day. Such guns as the new Queen Elizabeth carries, for instance, would have shaken one of the century-ago ships to pieces under fire, even if they could have been got aboard. Nevertheless, the old-time fighting vessels did some excellent marksmanship and played their part in the history of the time.

We have recently been celebrating, with fitting thankfulness, the anniversary of the happy settlement of the war of 1812, and are prepared to forget many of its events and fighting details, but for the sake of illustrating the ships a reference again to one particular event may be allowed. An old print shows how the harbor of Halifax looked when the British Shannon took the captured American Chesapeake into that port, after a fight at sea off Boston. Both these ships were of the class called frigates, and they carried three hundred and thirty and three hundred and seventy-nine men respectively. In comparison with what is going on now in European waters, this picture is very interesting.

Another typical warship of the British fleet was the Royal George which in the same war did service on the Great lakes, though from then till now a warship has not been allowed on those waters. The amount of canvas that one of these vessels was enormous.

They were slow and cumbersome craft, according to to-day's standards. Even when steam came into use, the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic, in 1819 took just a little under thirty days from New York to Liverpool. But there was a grace and beauty about the sail-driven warships that the largest and best of our great fighting ships to-day, with all their strength and power and speed cannot equal. The life on board of them, too, in the whole naval service of the day, engendered a spirit of bold adventure that, while it developed great sailors and admirals, sometimes found vent in reckless swaggering and piracy. What is more, the authorities seemed to recognize and encourage this spirit, and when they were in need of more recruits they did not hesitate to paint highly-colored pictures of the life at sea. In the spring of 1813 an official notice was posted in Halifax, then, as now, an important naval and military centre, which read as follows:

"WHAT SHOULD SAILORS DO ON SHORE while King, Country and Fortune point to the Ocean! His Majesty's Schooner, PICTOU, of twelve guns, commanded by Lieutenant Stephens, as fine a vessel of her size as ever floated on salt water, wants a few jolly, spirited fellows to complete her complement for a short cruise, who may all fairly expect to dash in Coaches on their return, as well as other folks. Apply on board, at the Navy Yard."

This might be called romantic advertising, and one would like to know how effective it was. Yet there is not, perhaps, as great a difference on this score between then and now as in the ships and their equipment; for only a month or two ago there was displayed at various points

in England a recruiting poster that represented the British Government as "arranging a trip to Germany in the spring for a few sportsmen," with "all hotel expenses and railroad fares paid," and "cheap trips up the Rhine." Times change, and machines change, but human nature, in its fighting, and its joking, remains very much the same.

ON THE PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

As a scenic trip, the forty-minute ride on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway between North Vancouver and Whytecliff is unique even in this country of amazing scenes. Leaving North Vancouver, an unobstructed view is obtained of Burrard Inlet and the waterfront of Vancouver city. Then skirting the water's edge First Narrows are passed, and the passenger enjoys a "close-up" picture of Stanley Park, followed by English Bay, with Point Grey in the distance.

From sea level at Dundarave there is a gradual rise and one is carried through much that is beautiful in forest and ravine, until at Caulfeild and for some distance beyond the views of the Gulf of Georgia and near and distant lands are unsurpassed from any other point. The elevation of the track in this section also reveals numerous cunningly hidden coves and tiny islands of great beauty, which the traveler by steamboat would never discover.

A few minutes' walk from Whytecliff station is Horseshoe Bay, the gem set into Whytecliff townsite, comprising over 1,200 acres of natural grandeur God-built in horseshoe design around the rippling waters, only divided by a generous fringe of enticing beach.

The beach and extensive park grounds are free and open to the public and are provided with many conveniences, such as bath house, refreshment pavilion, also a large assembly hall, arranged to be utilized with or without a roof and serviceable for innumerable purposes.

Large and small tables provided with seats are set among the park trees for the use of picnickers, etc. There are swings for kiddies and shady nooks for those a little older.

Fresh spring water is piped from the mountains right to the beach and picnic grounds.

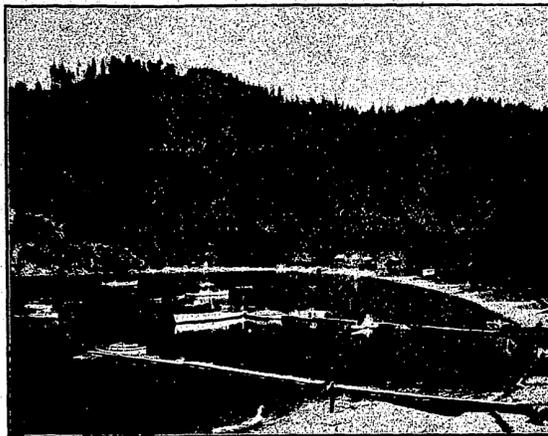
All varieties of boats are for hire at a reasonable charge. The mouth of the bay has long been famous for sea-trout fishing.

These and many other features make Horseshoe Bay the place par excellence for picnics and similar gatherings as well as the individual desiring to spend a pleasant day.

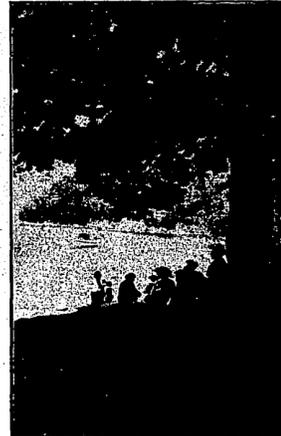
During their stay at the coast the Australian cadets will go into camp at Whytecliff in the second week in September.

LET US BE UP AND DOING

This war will not be over this year. It may not end next year. England stood alone in the world against Napoleon, and England won because she had a Pitt and a Nelson and a Wellington, who had faith in England. Napoleon tried to crush her carrying trade and her world-empire. From 1796 to 1815, England fought and fought and fought. Copenhagen in 1801, Trafalgar 1805, Jena 1806, Eylau 1807, Corunna 1809, Torres Vedras 1810-11, Badajos 1812, Moscow 1812-13, Vitoria 1813, Waterloo 1815—these are the chief milestones which mark the nineteen year struggle against Napoleon. Is the British Empire less virile,



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less imaginative than it was a hundred years ago? Are we willing to make the sacrifices our fathers did? Then let us be up and doing.

The supreme struggle of our age is proceeding. The last great war on behalf of liberty and against military autocracy is being fought. Canadians must rise to the height of their responsibility and Canada must be organized as thoroughly and as efficiently as any other part of that empire on which the sun never sets.—Canadian Courier.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

Before I came to Canada I was always told that "One man was as good as another over there." I have been here only three years but I have been here long enough to find out that the statement was far from being true.

The man who stands out from amongst the servile party followers upholds his principles and does his duty to Empire, according to his own lights is regarded with suspicion by the party hacks.

Wherever you look you can find square pegs in round holes. Ability counts for nothing. Politics, patronage, servility to party, these things spell success at all times.

There was once a good time in this city, and the party had plenty to offer to its followers, and the followers were satisfied. Bad times, alas, have made their appearance and sour faces and general grumbling is the first thing that strikes one on entering ward meetings. This is a great pity. It is impossible to give something from nothing. It shows the evil of the patronage system. Do away with this and give men work on their merits and then you will find the true patriot, be he Conservative or Liberal.

The counsel for the defense (Hon. W. J. Bowser) for two hours and a half held the jury

fixed when he slaughtered the "Crisis" the other evening. Whilst hundreds of good Conservatives who work hard for the party could not obtain a ticket, over four hundred ladies, whose proper place was at home looking after the kiddies, were to be observed just there out of idle curiosity, and for the purpose of chewing gum. Two ladies in a box never gave their jaws a rest the whole evening. It reminded me of—well, if they knew what it reminded me of they would chew it only after meals, if indeed, it is necessary then to do so.

Is the Kaiser Mad?

"At Grodno the Kaiser entered a Jewish synagogue and announced that he was the Messiah."—Daily Province, July 30.

Just how startled those poor Jewish peasants must have been to hear this human butcher announce that he of all men should have anything to do with God I do not know, but it reminds me of a story told me by the surgeon of H.M.S. Australia, who was guardship off Osborne House, Isle of Wight, in 1898.

The Kaiser was over on a visit in his fine yacht the Hohenzollern, and his yacht the Meteor was defeated by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward's)

Brittania for the cup. At that time the feeling of friendship was much greater between British and German officers and men than later, and my friend, Doctor told me that one of the officers had told him that one morning in the middle watch Wilhelm of Germany appeared on the bridge of the Hohenzollern dressed in full bishop's robes—and after majestically pacing the bridge without a word for about ten minutes he disappeared below.

I think this story was also told in "Truth" a year or so after by the late Henry Labouchere. Surely it would seem by this that the machinery of the figure-head of this brutal Antichrist was greatly out of order or that he, perhaps, had been on a German beer boat and was only suffering from what the cockney cabbie calls "The rats."

If you find two clever men playing the game of bluff together it is always interesting. They are both convinced that each other is a "bluff" and so they play and act accordingly.

Exactly the case with the United States and Germany. It remains to be seen who is going to stop "bluff" and get down to business. The Germans appear to be sending a few more American citizens to the bottom of the sea, and in the meanwhile the United States makes no reply and sends a note to Great Britain protesting against the interference with merchandise bound for Germany.

No, Uncle Sam, we are not playing the game of "bluff" by the blockade of Germany we are preventing the murderers of our own men, women and children, as well as your own from prolonging this war.

If those men who are always hinting that things are not just what they should be in this province were to openly say what they know, or think they know, I think it would be much better for their fellow citizens. If there is anything wrong it is of no use hiding it. Call a spade a spade, and if your house needs cleaning clean it yourself before the other party cleans it for you. This could have been done in Manitoba if those in the know had taken the "bull by the horns." And please remember that being a "Grit" (the rev. gentleman once told me he had no party) does not make the Rev. A. E. Cooke any the worse Orangeman even if he has been led away by Moses. I do not want to repeat what Dr. Patterson said the other evening at the half yearly meeting, but I do repeat this: If there is any cleaning to do, do it yourselves.

We all hope that Mr. H. H. Stevens will get a little rest with his family in camp. When I visit the offices of this paper in the morning as I often do, I am reminded of the pantomime crush at Drury Lane theatre.

The finest stage manager in Vancouver is undoubtedly Felix Penne—programmes out of the question—when you get near him ready or no ready on you go—and if someone else has not arrived, never mind, on you go again. No chance for a B—ursill.

The Greatest Murderer in History

That Becker deserved his fate there are not many of us will deny, but somewhere in the world today there is a man who has the distinction of being the world's greatest murderer. That man is the commander of the submarine which sank the Lusitania.

To ordinary minds it is almost impossible to conceive the state of that murderer. To do so one must reconstruct his crime.

Imagine him waiting hour after hour in his vessel off the Irish coast, the determination always in his mind to commit the world's greatest murder. Do not forget that this man knew quite well that he was about to attack (without warning) some 2,000 innocent persons. He was fully conscious that aboard the Lusitania were hundreds of women and children, many of them of a nation who were at peace with his own. In the moments immediately preceding that instant when he ordered the firing of the torpedo all those things must have been clear to him, and as he gave no warning it was his intention to slay every soul on the incoming liner.

This man who of deliberate intent sought to kill nearly 2,000 innocent people, skilfully brought his boat as near the doomed liner as he dared, and then without a word of warning he gave the command. The torpedo was discharged, and then a second followed it to make the filthy deed perfect, and then through the periscope he watched the result of his action. He saw the giant ship heel over. He saw the rush from her decks to the boats, he saw most probably the struggling victims in the water; he saw men, women and children hurled to death. As I sit here I wonder what are the man's thoughts today? His explanation—there can be no excuse—will be that he was acting under orders. He will say that it is his duty to obey blindly the commands of the Emperor and Von Tirpitz. In other days the world called men who obeyed such commands by ugly names. Villains employed them, but even they felt shame at contact with such beasts. These sort of people told of in history were outcasts. Will this man be an outcast amongst his own people?

No. He was feted and rewarded by his savage employers. The bells of the churches rang in Berlin. The Emperor conferred the Iron Cross upon him. Great God, how can the world think of peace with human swine such as these in our midst!

But how will his family greet him, I wonder. His wife if he has one his children his mother, will they honor this red handed murderer? He was not altogether successful; 700 of his would-be victims escaped him. He only slew 1200. But I wonder does he feel proud of his work and his masters? His name stands out in letters of blood red; when we get it we must never forget it, for surely the commander of the U-39 is the greatest murderer the world has ever known and please God ever will know.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE WAR

Under the above caption Conservation of Life published at Ottawa has the following to say, which ought to prove of great value to this city:

The minds of most men are centered at the present time on the problems connected with the devastating war in Europe. The supreme task which confronts the British Empire, and Canada as an important part of the Empire, requires the concentration of all the thought and energy that can be given to its accomplishment. It is a difficult time, therefore, to arouse interest in social problems which are in need of solution. Indeed, there are

Jos. H. Bowman

ARCHITECT

910-11 Yorkshire Building

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some people who question whether the present is an appropriate time to discuss them. And yet, when we enquire deep enough, it seems as if no time could be more appropriate for those to give attention to them who are unable to assist the cause of the Empire in a more direct way. Problems which have arisen since the war commenced have shown us the vital importance of public health and of the efficiency of human labour. Who can measure the enormous debt which the British army to-day owes to the public health legislation of the past 40 years? That the standard of physique has been raised by improved sanitation and housing is without question. The value of this on the battlefield has been seen in recent months. In our workshops and factories physical and mental efficiency are needed as they were never before, and what has been accomplished by the past generation in purifying our water supplies, in making city life healthier and cleaner, and in educating our workmen is now yielding abundant harvest. In some directions we might have been better equipped than we are. In spite of the progress we have made we might have paid more regard to health and to conservation of life than we have done.

Bad housing and sanitary conditions have contributed to the loss of tens of thousands of young lives in Canada alone which might have been saved to the Empire if we had paid more regard to public health requirements.

The errors or rather deficiencies of the past should be our inspiration for the future. Healthier conditions of life in our cities are needed now to aid us in finishing this war; they are needed more to build up reservoirs of strength for the future. Then, too, the men who are sacrificing themselves at the front will have to be replaced, and large gaps will have to be filled. To prevent avoidable disease and death is to contribute to the source of that real strength of the Empire which to-day is undergoing its supreme test.

In regard to finance, the war is affecting our whole political and municipal structure throughout Canada. We need to conserve our national resources, to encourage production, to reduce waste and unhealthy speculation. To accomplish these tasks successfully we must plan for the future, so that our towns may produce healthy citizens and be ready to face times of stress and storm as well as times of prosperity.

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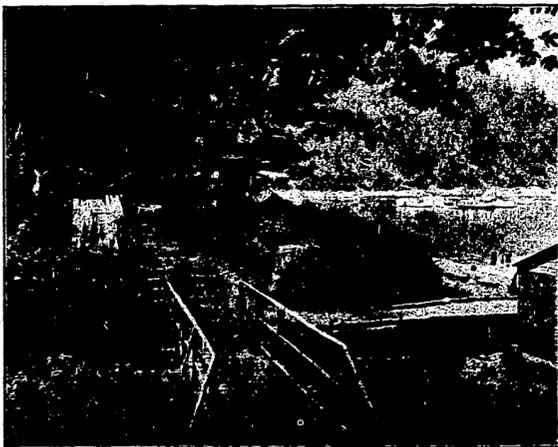
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VANCOUVER

CANADA



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WAR'S EFFECT ON DRINK TRADE

THE LATEST INFORMATION available to the British Government as to the measures which have been taken in other countries with regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors since the outbreak of war is contained in a White Paper, which was issued recently.

Here is a summary of the contents:
Austria-Hungary—Hours of sale have been limited on ordinary days to between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on Sundays and holidays all shops in which liquors only are sold are closed.

Denmark—More or less absolute prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors to soldiers in sixteen police districts, and in some districts this applies to civilians. Use of potatoes and various kinds of corn in the manufacture of alcohol is forbidden.

France—Sale of absinthe forbidden.

Germany—Sale of spirits forbidden to soldiers of all ranks in uniform in Berlin and in the province of Brandenburg. Limitations on output of breweries and distilleries. Bill in preparation to enable prohibition of sale of spirits.

Holland—Earlier closing in certain districts.

Norway—Use of grain and potatoes restricted in manufacturing of spirits or beer. Spirits sold only on four days a week.

Russia—All wine shops, beer saloons, and government vodka shops closed at beginning of mobilization, and sale of all intoxicants prohibited, except in first-class hotels and restaurants, until completion of mobilization. This order, with modifications, remains in force. Sale of beer and wine in Petrograd restricted to forty-nine hotels and restaurants. Light red and white wine and champagne may be sold by wine merchants between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., except on Saturdays and the eve of festivals, when hours are 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Sale of all intoxicants forbidden on Sundays and feast days. Liquor in the hotels and restaurants supplied only with meals.

In other countries few or no measures have been taken.

PART OF THE FIGHTING MACHINE

LET THE WORKING MAN see himself as a part of the fighting machine of the nation, and he will have a clear understanding of the sacrifice asked of him. The state has no private interest to serve in calling upon him to make that sacrifice—small in comparison with that which his brothers are making in the firing line—and he has the assurance that when the needs of the state have been met and victory has crowned our sacrifices he will resume without prejudice the rights he has won in the past and which he has temporarily surrendered to the call of the country.

THE STAGE OF STUBBORN ENDURANCE

WITH GERMAN BANKERS bearing to the Kaiser the news of impending bankruptcy, with every man available for active service or for less strenuous attendance on the fighters called both at home and abroad, with the sadness of the German capital breaking down the officially ordered gaiety and unconcern, with obvious effort to turn United States' demands into intervention, it is apparent that this gigantic outrage on civilization is passing into the endurance stage. The most ambitious scheme of spoilation in the world's history is a failure. The design of national criminality planned even to the detail of wholesale poisoning, coldly including murder, outrage, and the revolting denial of all claims of civilized humanity, has been frustrated. The expectation of national plunder is abandoned and the guilty designer has no hope except to mitigate the retribution he deserves. That trust or confidence by the nations can ever be restored is regarded as a vain hope. That the nations will ever again leave themselves exposed to the possibility of a repetition of the nefarious plot cannot be expected. With possessions lost in Southwest Africa, with Kaio Chau and the Pacific Islands gone, with a shocked world aroused and determined, there can be no hope even in the mind of an ambitious visionary for more than a chance to gain tolerance by restitution. Terms of restitution are all that can be hoped for from the desperate stubbornness of this phase of the war.—Toronto Globe.

ABOUT AIMING HIGH

MOST MEN ARE WILLING to aim high. They think that their aiming device is just about perfect and they point it at a sky that seems to present a fair target. Any star they choose may be sighted and kept in line and the natural course is to choose the biggest.

But the trouble is that when it comes to hitting the mark most of us are short of sufficient ammunition to carry our projectile to its objective. We were not bothered with poor eyesight, when it came to finding our target. We may have looked beyond the first galaxy into spheres that were beyond the vision of most, but first of all we should have secured a charge of powder.

It is quite easy to acquire a little powder. Anyone can secure enough to shoot his bullet at the star that is made for grocery drivers or day laborers. Many of us can strike the star that opens the way to a slow, level progress to some post of dry routine, and there is none of us that need fall short of the planet that hands out the jobs for office boys.

The thing is that we should learn to hit our office boy star over and over again until we know that we can call it our own, and have a conviction that we are ready for something better. Then we may find it not difficult to achieve a higher grade. But all the time we should find powder of the right strength and shot of the right size to bring our bird down. If we aim high in the first place we are apt to find that it took many years of arduous labor before anyone was able to score a bullseye at the long range.

In a word it all amounts to education as to what the future may hold in store for us. We should make a study of everything we go in for and master its details even though it means a steady, thankless course of years at the grindstone. We are too quick to reach for the final reward, and we are too little inspired to win at all costs, drudgery for the sake of victory being a mark of greatness.

These thoughts come as the tragedy of the boy who grasped at a few dollars because he was "sick of school" is brought into view each day.—London Advertiser.

FROM A FIRE RANGER'S DIARY

A Woodsman Who Preaches on Forest Protection After Church Service — Fighting the Big Blaze.

The courageous calibre of many of the fire rangers employed in the Canadian woods has been given frequent and well-deserved testimony. The healthy, strenuous life, isolated from 'civilization,' continually demanding vigilance and resourcefulness has been the picturesque mark of much Canadian fiction, and not a little poetry.

Here, however, are some real pages borrowed from a real ranger's report. A more enthusiastic champion of the rights of the forest can scarce be imagined:

"Spent Sunday in conversing with church-goers on the Divine plan of Forestry for the proper usage of man, pointing out that the Creator made all things for a good purpose and for the proper use of mankind. Upholding the Forest as being one of the handiworks of the Almighty, and that all should look upon and venerate same as sacred in future.

"Monday. Weather cool. Route travelled, northwards, by canoe. Very good green timber in parts, for all purposes and should be well protected. May be most of the mileage of to-day's travel is in the bounds of the Indian Reserve; if so, they have all the timber they require for the next generation if not attacked by fire. However, as most of the country is interlaced with creeks and waterways in abundance, forming islands innumerable, some parts will always escape the danger of fires.

"Tuesday.—On the southeast shore I noticed the ravages of fires, may be ten years ago. The bush is all dry, with a new growth of saplings and will 50 years hence be serviceable for the use of humanity if protected carefully. As the wind was blowing a strong gale we were unable to travel any farther than five miles owing to the force of the elements against muscular compulsion.

Another day.—On close observation of natural growth on these islands it makes me feel ashamed of mankind in thoughtlessly being the chief cause of forest destruction. In walking through this island it made me feel like going through a sacred sanctuary.

"Having been wind bound for so long we were in good trim for a good paddle and this we did with a vengeance as we made about 50 miles to-day.

"Having received a verbal message from our Chief Ranger stating that he wanted to meet me at—, I made haste to connect with him. We travelled for about fifteen hours and camped on two small islands, being too dark to travel farther. We camped with Rev. Mr. — and his two men, talking chiefly Fire!

"A fire! Look! Look!" was the first notification of huge columns of black smoke by the residents of—. On looking in the direction, alas! it was too true! A huge bush fire was raging. Who did it? The fire ranger will have to look after it or we will all be burned out of the settlement. Besides, the fearful destruction it will cause to the country! Overhearing these different remarks, I will (D.V.) proceed towards these fires to-morrow.

"I examined the country minutely. Found out where the fire started from and also found out that the fire made by the bear trappers had been put out to a certain extent but not altogether. It was not totally through carelessness as I could see that they tried to put it out by pouring water over their fireplace before leaving it. It was owing to a delusion on the hunters' part who took it for granted that they had put out the fire. This fire will now have to be put out when it gets to waterways; that will fence it in.

"Reached— settlement and asked all parties to help put out this disastrous fire, if at all possible. Most of our residents being away bear hunting at this particular date, and as it looks

The Big Fair

AUGUST 13th to 21st

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

Tenders for various concessions are now being received.

424 PACIFIC BLDG.

like rain, we will await the arrival of all the hunters and will go 'en masse' on Monday to put out the fire. In the meantime all parties will be preparing themselves with proper equipment.

"Had E— and I—, two Indians, prosecuted for being the cause of this fire. As they proved themselves guilty and as they tried to put out their camp fire by water—it, however, having proved a baffling delusion on their part—I fined them \$20 and for each to help put out the fire at their own expense, reprimanding them severely for their careless methods.

"Most of our men arrived to-day from trapping and we now have a complement of thirty-two able-bodied men and a few more to arrive yet. All are now preparing food, raiment and implements for fire extinguishing purposes. As I know the country well where this fire is, I am waiting until it arrives near some lakes where it is possible it can be put out without much help.

"Myself and assistant fire ranger started at 6 a.m. with 45 men all equipped with axes, spades, coal oil cans and other cans, also old clothes and bags for fighting fire. Got the help of a horse and car for taking 15 canoes over the four-mile tramway. We arrived at the extreme end of the lake and camped on a small island where we could get a good view of the raging fire. As this will be the first experience of these men in the art of quenching fire I gave them advice to the best of my wits—and retired to bed.

"As soon as all hands had dinner I at once superintended the back burning of a grass swamp, putting out the back line of the fire as we made progress. And after all hands working hard we managed to gain a fire belt of about three miles. In the thick bushes we cut down the trees and with spades, hoes, etc., cleared the sod for ten feet as a fire guard.

"From 1st day of June to 5th we managed to finish a fire guard 12 miles long running almost east and west. By fire guard I mean a scraping of all dead kindling matter right to the gravel bed, besides felling an outline of trees, 20-foot clearing space, and back-firing every inch of 12 miles along the fire guard.

Some Days Later
"As this fire has cost the government a big sum I am pleased to say it will save a big piece of timber now that it has been disposed of in good shape."
The ranger closes his diary with a stanza bidding adieu to the bush fire and trusting that he may never meet it again.

That is a good book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit—Alcott.

MONEY WINS

After years of confinement to an insane asylum, the monotony of which confinement was varied by long judicial proceedings before the courts, Thaw is free. His money has won out. The Thaw millions have proved that clever men can find enough technicalities in the law, and eloquent men plead so emotionally before juries that justice is helpless. The Thaw lawyers first fought to prove that the slaying of White was not murder because there was enough incentive for justification. The jury failed to agree. Then the lawyers tried to prove that Thaw was not guilty because he had acted under the ungoverned impulses of insanity.

With this plea the jury concurred, but to the disappointment of the lawyers, determined that the insanity might be recurrent and their client, therefore, should be incarcerated in an asylum. Since then there have been many trials in which Thaw and his lawyers attempted to prove that whatever he might have been at the time the deed was committed, he was since then sane. In this they met with a number of failures, but having been finally successful. His last jury, according to the testimony of the foreman, came to the conclusion not only that Thaw was sane, but that he never had been insane, and that he had a right to kill White. This declaration by the foreman, which has been printed in all the papers, will, together with the release of Thaw, lead other men who get into such marital difficulties as Thaw was confronted with to kill those causing them, and will make it very hard for the courts to convict. The whole ends in the direction of what in the Southern States has been called the "unwritten law," and accepted there by juries as of the same force as the written law. Even in the north, General Dan Sickles recently died an honored member of society after having back before the Civil War slain his wife's betrayer. It is a maxim of law that for every injury there is a remedy. It is certainly essential to the public well-being that for every injury there should be a remedy. Here, however, it is generally confessed that law affords no remedy and the public, as represented by this jury, openly condones a reversion to pure barbarism.—Montreal Witness.

A MESSAGE FROM AFRICA

In a letter just received by an Ottawa friend from Mr. A. E. Gover, District Forest Officer of the Union of South Africa, stationed at Fort Cunyngame, Poise River, the following paragraph appears:

"The 'vim' that is apparent in your Dominion in all matters pertaining to Forestry, protective and utilitarian, is much appreciated by other forest officers far removed from the centres we read of, and one can but hope that South-Africa will, at a not too distant date also have her illustrated journal."



A WOODLAND TRAIL NEAR VANCOUVER

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.

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 183 PENDER STREET WEST
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THE CRISIS IN B. C.

The Attorney-General's meeting in the Orpheum Theatre was unique in many ways. The meeting was called to give the Attorney-General an opportunity to defend himself and the government from grave charges brought against them in the pamphlet entitled as above.

The pamphlet was published by the "Ministerial Union of the Lower Fraser Valley." ? ? ?

Many have confused this highly sounding titled Union with The Ministerial Association of Vancouver, or of the lower mainland.

This is altogether an error. The Ministerial Association had no connection whatever with the pamphlet. Had they been associated with the matter the pamphlet would not have been printed or circulated in their name or otherwise if the decision in any way lay with them.

The Union appears to have been formed for the purpose of publishing the pamphlet.

The form of the attack made it possible to answer it in detail. This is the best and the worst of that form of political controversy. The written word stands and can be nailed down. It was nailed down at the attorney-general's meeting.

There was not time, of course, to go through all the "rigmarole" of the pamphlet item by item, but as much as could be covered in two hours and a half of rapid work was thoroughly covered. In the pamphlet there were found so many mis-statements, partial statements so given as to convey false impressions, even though there might be partial truths set forth, and upon these mis-statements and partial statements here were founded so many false conclusions, that it was made clearly to appear that the whole document was a vicious production to which no honorable man should have signed his name.

There is this excuse made for the parties who signed the document as the authors thereof, that they were misled by the real author.

Well, in the first place, it is a bad thing for a minister to set his name to a literary production as the author who is writing the results of his own researches, while in fact the matter is but the plagiarised work of another. If this is common with such minister, then he is but a parrot voice delivering the message of another but claiming it as his own. A bad practice indeed.

Then it is a bad thing for a man to attack another or a party of others if he does not of his own knowledge know that that person or party is guilty of the specific things he accuses him or them. It is a poor excuse to say that if they were not guilty of these things they were of others just as bad. Such an attack, when exposed, reacts upon the head of the party making them without fail, and goes far to cover the party attacked from being brought to book for other matters if there be other matters for which they are answerable.

Further, it is a bad thing for a man of truth and honor to put his name to charges which he does not know personally to be true. For in case the charges turn out to be untrue, then how shall he escape condemnation as a man guilty of untruth and of slander. When a man says a thing as of his own knowledge and lends the weight of his name to support the accusation it is not enough to clear him of the charge of falsehood to say that he did not know but believed things to be so. He made himself responsible to know. He made his statements as one having knowledge. The statements proving to be in im-

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

TO THE WESTERN CALL:

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

| Signature | Residence | Occupation |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | |

portant matters, if not wholly untrue how can he escape in his own mind and in the mind of others the condemnation contained in a terse Anglo-Saxon word of four letters.

Whatever there may be of fragmentary truth there is in this pamphlet much of false statement, that we are of the opinion that there can be no course open to the pseudo authors but to disavow the thing and to offer manly apology for having lent their names to such an absurd concoction.

The government is not perfect. There are many things which can be questioned as to wisdom, and as to success in administration and legislation. Where these things are so it will be well for all that there shall be criticism and opposition. But let it be criticism of real and not imaginary facts.

Vancouver Exhibition from August 13th to August 21st.

NEW PASTOR INDUCTED INTO MOUNT PLEASANT

(Continued from Page 1)

experienced navigator. The crew was confident that you would bring us safely into port, that you wouldn't pile the bones of our good ship on the shoals of disappointment. We knew there would be no mutiny on board while you were skipper. We immediately set out in search of a captain and finally rigged as a "prairie schooner" we put into Prince Albert, and after looking him over and examining his certificates, we've signed on with Captain Mitchell. You, Mr. Chairman, acting as pilot, have steered him alongside, and the crew has sized him up and we are satisfied to sail with Captain Mitchell for as long as he cares to command us. We've now heard our new captain's commission read, and the sailing instructions to both captain and crew given by admiralty officials of high rank and degree, and now the good ship "Mt. Pleasant" is ready for sea—ready for what we expect to be the most successful and prosperous voyage of its career. The new captain is on the bridge, the crew at their quarters. But before the captain throws over the signal lever to "Full Speed Ahead!" he comes to the end of the bridge, and the crew crowd to the rail to give a farewell hail to you, sir, the trusty and skilful old pilot, as you go over-side. We want you to know how much we appreciate you as a seaman and a man, an officer and a gentleman. Long may it be ere the "Mt. Pleasant" will again need an acting-captain or pilot, but if ever we do, you will receive the appointment from the whole crew.

The crew has made up a little purse as an expression of their appreciation of you and your seamanship. I would ask you to judge its contents by their quality rather than by quantity. It

represents but few large donations, but many small ones, representing self-sacrifice and self-denial as well as self-devotion. Every coin in this purse is, like you, sterling; and every coin is like your character—it bears the seal and impress, the image and superscription of the King. On behalf of the congregation I now present it to you, with our best wishes and affection, and with our highest esteem for you as moderator, minister and man. At the close of the induction

a social time was spent in the basement of the church.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell opens his pastorate in Mt. Pleasant church on Sunday, August 8th, and will preach at both services.

Vancouver Exhibition from August 13th to August 21st.

Switzerland's new factory law fixes the fifty-nine hour week as the maximum for labor.

"Quit howling for the flag if you prefer imported to home-made goods."
 —The Daily Province, July 28.

Practical Patriotism as Practised by Prudent Persons

It would be the height of folly as well as selfish and unpatriotic for us to say:

USE ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

because it is made in British Columbia and its industry gives daily support to over a hundred British Columbia workmen and their families, if this were our only claim. But this fine family flour, made from the pick of Manitoba's great wheat crop, is Superior to the Other Flours of Foreign Manufacture. We say so because we ourselves have tested it from every possible baking standpoint in comparison with these other foreign flours. And we ask you to test it at our expense.

ORDER A SACK OF ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR TODAY

Use it as you would the flour to which you have been accustomed. If it does not give results far superior—if you are in any way dissatisfied—your dealer will refund you the full purchase price.

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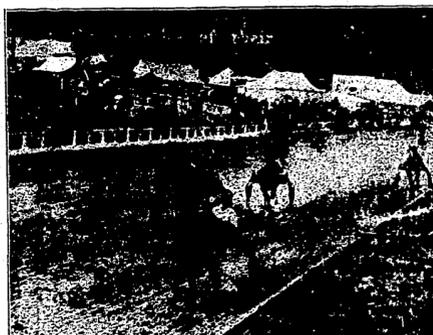
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VANCOUVER EXHIBITION



Race Track in Front of Grand Stand



WALK APPROACHING ENTRANCE TO GRAND STAND

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, August 7th

Though April his temples may wreath with the vine,
Its tendrils in infancy curl'd,
'Tis the ardour of August matures us the wine,
Whose life-blood enlivens the world.
—Sir Walter Scott.

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

Dinner—Veal Cutlets. Horseradish Sauce. Riced Potatoes. Buttered Beans. Lettuce and Radish Salad. Charlotte Russe. Coffee.

Supper—Macaroni Baked with Tomatoes and Cheese. Rye Biscuits. Stewed Prunes. Loaf Cake. Tea.

Crumb Griddle Cakes

Pour one quart of hot milk over one pint of dry bread crumbs and let stand until cold. Add three well beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful each of melted butter and molasses and one-half cupful of flour mixed and sifted with one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat thoroughly and bake on a soapstone griddle.

Sunday, August 8th

So link thy ways to those of God,
So follow firm the heavenly laws,
That stars may greet thee, warrior-browed,
And storm-spied angels hail thy cause!

Breakfast—Blackberries. Cereal with Cream. Eggs Baked in Peppers. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Bouillon. Fricassee Chicken. Potato Puffs. Spinach. Corn Fritters. Maple Sauce. Frozen Peach Cream. Wafers. Coffee.

Lunch—Stuffed Cucumber Salad. Finger Rolls. Berries. Cake. Tea.

Frozen Peach Cream

Beat three eggs until light, add three cupfuls of sugar, a dash of salt and one pint of hot milk and stir over boiling water until the custard coats the spoon. Chill, add one pint of heavy cream and three cupfuls of peeled and finely cut ripe peaches and freeze in the usual manner.

Monday, August 9th

'Tis sweet to linger in the mellow grass
Beside the margin of a lipping stream
And watch the clouds in white flotillas pass,
While nature slumbers in a fragrant dream.
—Richard Kendall Munkittrick.

Breakfast—Sliced Bananas. Crisped Bacon. Fried Hominy. Warmed Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Rice Soup. Chicken Croquettes. White Sauce. Saratoga Potatoes. Carrots with Peas. Peach Cobbler. Coffee.

Supper—Deviled Eggs. Radish Roses. Raspberry Shortcake. Tea.

Chicken Croquettes

Cook one teaspoonful of finely chopped onion in three tablespoonfuls of butter, blend in one-quarter of a cupful of flour, add gradually one cupful of chicken stock and stir and cook until smooth. Season with one teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, a dash of cayenne and a grating of nutmeg, add the beaten yolks of two eggs and two scant cupfuls of chopped cooked chicken, cook until thoroughly heated and spread on a platter to cool. Shape into croquettes, roll in fine crumbs, dip in beaten egg, roll again in crumbs and fry in deep hot fat. Drain on soft paper and serve with white sauce.

Tuesday, August 10th

Summer or winter, day or night,
The woods are an ever-new delight;
They give us peace and they make us strong,
Such wonderful balms to them belong.
—Stoddard.

Breakfast—Baked Apples. Frizzled Beef. Cream Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Tomato Bisque. Brown Stew of Beef. Dumplings. Corn on Cob. String Bean Salad. Fruit Tapioca. Coffee.

Supper—Shrimps in Green Peppers. Sliced Cucumbers. Yeast Rolls. Peanut Wafers. Tea.

Shrimps in Green Peppers

Cut the tops from six large green peppers, take out the seeds and partitions, soak one hour in cold water, then parboil five minutes in salted water and drain. Remove the shells and cut one pint of shrimps in small pieces, cook three minutes in two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, three-quarters of a cupful of fine bread crumbs moistened with half a cupful of scalded milk and pepper and salt to taste. Stir until thoroughly heated, take from the fire, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, fill the pepper shells, cover the tops with buttered crumbs, stand them in a baking dish, pour in half a cupful of water and bake fifteen minutes. Canned Shrimps may be used. Blueberry Muffins. Coffee.

Wednesday, August 11

Nature's hand
Profuse hath scattered of her gifts around;
Here to the eye of day fair flowers expand,
Perfume the glade, and gem the broken ground.
Here forest trees arise, a varied band,
And waters still by willowy margins bound.
—Jane Rebecca Thomas.

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream. Puff Omelet.

Dinner—Watermelon. English Mutton Chops. French Fried Potatoes. Buttered Turnips. Lettuce and Cress Salad. Caramel Custard Pie. Coffee.

Supper—Cold Meat. Tomato Mayonnaise. French Bread. Berry Tarts. Tea.

Blueberry Muffins

Cream one-quarter of a cupful of butter with one-quarter of a cupful of sugar, add one beaten flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder egg and beat thoroughly. Sift two cupfuls of and one-half teaspoonful of salt, and add to the first mixture alternately with one cupful of milk. Stir in one cupful of blueberries, turn into buttered muffin pans and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Thursday, August 12th

Good-bye to pain and care! I take
Mine ease to-day;
Here where these sunny waters break,
And ripples this keen breeze, I shake
All burdens from the heart; all weary thoughts away.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Breakfast—Melons. Eggs in Shell. Green Corn Griddle Cakes. Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Barley Soup. Boiled Beef Tongue. Mashed Potatoes. String Beans. Cabbage and Beet Salad. Baked Peaches. Coffee.

Supper—Potato Omelet. Cheese Custards. Graham Rolls. Apple Sauce. Cup Cakes. Tea.

Baked Peaches

Wash some fine ripe peaches, but do not pare them. Place in a deep baking dish, sprinkle generously with light brown sugar, nearly cover with cold water and bake in a slow oven until tender. Baste frequently, replenish the water if necessary and serve with cream either plain or whipped.

Friday, August 13th

Out of the world of wrack and wrong,
Into the world of joy and song,
Out of the land of strain and stress,
Into the land of happiness,
All of a summer day.
—John Carleton Sherman.

Breakfast—Blackberries. Cereal with Cream. Mushroom Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Clam Bouillon. Broiled Live Lobster. Potato Straws. Corn on Cob. Cucumber and Cress Salad. Currant Roly Poly with Lemon Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Sliced Tongue. Cold Slaw. Baking Powder Biscuits. Fruit Conserve. Cake. Tea.

Mushroom Toast

Peel one pound of mushrooms, cut in small pieces and cook until tender in one-third of a cupful of butter. Add one cupful of well-seasoned beef stock, cook gently for five minutes and serve on squares of toasted bread.

CANADA'S STATE RAILWAYS

Our people are only beginning to realize how much has been done in the past few days toward government ownership in Canada—the Intercolonial lines with the Transcontinental cover four thousand miles between Halifax and Winnipeg. The farmers' grain will be hauled into Winnipeg over either the Canadian Northern or the Grand Trunk Pacific before being put on the government system; otherwise it will be all on the state-owned rails. The Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, incorporated with the government system, would extend from ocean to ocean and pass through all the provinces and all the principal towns and cities of Canada.

The greatest success is confidence, or perfect understanding between sincere people.—Emerson

SIR EDWARD GREY

His efforts for peace during the last fatal week of July are on record; and no one who saw him in the House during that tremendous time, when the chamber seemed darkened with impending doom, can doubt either his surprise at the sudden blow or his passionate desire to save Europe from the coming disaster.

When someone met him after his speech of August 3, and rather ineptly offered his congratulations on what Mr. Balfour had called the most momentous speech made in parliament for a hundred years, he turned away with the remark, 'This is the saddest day of my life.'

I am told that at the cabinet council next morning more than one minister broke down under the dreadful strain, and that Sir Edward Grey was among them. But, indeed, there were more tears shed in England in those tragic days than ever before. And they were not tears of weakness, but of unspeakable grief.

If Mr. Asquith's intellectual mastery of the House is supreme, Sir Edward Grey's influence is not less remarkable as a triumph of character. In many respects his equipment is undistinguished. He has travelled little; it is jocularly said that he made his first visit to Paris when he accompanied the King there a short time ago. He is not a linguist; he is wholly insular in his tastes, almost unknown in society, much more devoted to fishing than to politics; speaks little, and then in the plainest and most unadorned fashion; is indifferent to the currents of modern life, and turns for his literature to the quietism of Wordsworth, Walton and White's 'Selborne,' is rarely seen in the House, and then seems to stray in, as it were, like a visitor from another planet.

And in spite of all this he exercises an almost hypnotic influence on parliament. The detachment of his mind, the Olympian aloofness and serenity of his manner, the transparent honesty of his aims, his entire freedom from artifice and from appeals to the 'gallery,' all combine to give him a certain isolation and authority that are unique. His speech has the quality of finality. Mr. Asquith wins by sheer mental superiority; Mr. Lloyd George wins by the swiftness and suppleness of his evolutions; Sir Edward Grey wins by his mere presence, and the sense of high purpose and firmness of mind which that presence conveys.

It is a favorite jest of his enemies that no man can be quite so wise as Sir Edward Grey looks. Like some other products of the Balliol system, he is more advanced in his views and more popular in his sympathies than his manner and speech convey; but in his conduct of foreign affairs he has adopted a reticence toward parliament which has been resented—notably in the case of the Russian agreement of 1907, which was published some days after the parliamentary session had closed, and also in regard to the nature of the military 'conversations' with France, first disclosed to parliament in the speech of August 3rd last.

MAKE YOUR HENS PAY YOU

There are a few simple rules which, if carefully observed, will increase the selling price of market eggs to the extent of several million dollars a year, and make them sought after in the fancy egg markets of the world.

These rules are:

1. Give the hens clean nests and plenty of them.
2. Gather eggs twice daily during warm weather, and daily during other seasons.
3. Handle eggs just as little as possible. Every time they are handled they deteriorate.
4. Market eggs of the correct size—24 to 28 ounces per dozen.
5. Overly large or very small eggs should be culled out.
6. Clean eggs will bring best prices. Have clean nests and clean houses. Never wash the eggs as it spoils the bloom. The last thing a hen does before laying an egg is to deposit a fluid about it which seals it, as it were, and acts as a protection.
7. Produce infertile eggs. They stand shipment better than fertile eggs; they do not develop germs, withstand the heat, cost less to produce them and seldom decay from any trouble on the interior of the egg. Kill, sell or confine the mature male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

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8. Keep the eggs in a cool place. A dry, cool room or a dry cool basement or cellar will prevent shrinkage, mould and chick development.

9. Don't let eggs come in contact with odors such as paints, kerosene, cabbage or decaying vegetables or meat.

10. Held eggs deteriorate. They shrink in weight, evaporation takes place, and they lose their flavor and freshness. Market the eggs twice a week in hot weather.

11. Keep one variety of poultry and produce eggs of one color.

12. Market your eggs in clean 30 dozen cases, or in cartons holding one dozen eggs, depending upon the demand.

13. Don't expose eggs to flies and dust and dirt and thus spoil their appearance.

14. Sell your eggs only to buyers who are willing to pay you from one to three cents per dozen more for good, clean, fresh, infertile eggs, than they are for dirty, fertile, rotten and all kinds of eggs mixed together.

The August issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited, and now on the news stands, makes good reading for the sportsman. Its stories of hunting, and fishing and "been there" descriptions of various outings in Canadian woods or on Canadian waters are in line with the vacation season, and the magazine is well worth while tucking into the club or dunnage bag when setting out on the annual summer vacation.

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SPORTING COMMENT

Victoria and Aberdeen have been dropped from the North-western League for the balance of the season and the other four teams will continue the schedule until September. It was not to be expected that the six-team circuit could finish out the season. It costs real money to operate a ball team, and real money is very scarce on the Pacific coast. The abbreviating of the league was certainly the best thing to do under the circumstances, and the directors were wise. Aberdeen has shown no financial strength at all during the season and Victoria was little better, though sport fans naturally expected the capital city to put up a better line of defence than what has been shown so far. Both teams will hold their franchise in the league until times are better, when they will again operate. The other teams are going strong, and with the division of the players of Aberdeen and Victoria there should be a warm argument for the bunting. Bob Brown has released Killaley and signed on Roy Brown again, and with another change or two expects the Beavers to come through with something like a show for the honors. At the present time the locals are holding the cellar position in the league, and by the way they are shaping up at Seattle this week there seems no chance of a change for a while. Meantime Spokane easily holds the edge on the other teams, and with three weeks of ball at home in a row it looks practically a certainty for the Indians to gather in the league laurels.

The Vancouver and New Westminster professional lacrosse teams staged another game at Athletic Park on Saturday last,

and contrary to expectations the locals came out on top by the score of 4 to 3. Several times during the game the champions came within an ace of tying the score, but they didn't. Several times Geo. Tuck as referee sent men to the penalty bench for infractions of the rules, and in this respect his decisions won the approval of the fans who were at the game. Geo. Tuck is the best referee in B. C. and there is no one dare deny it. He knows the game, he is no has-been; he knows the dirty players and has them marked; he knows the slippery fellows who do the underhand dirty work, and George can see it all because he has played the game and knows how himself. But George Tuck is not afraid and that is the secret of his success with the lacrosse tribes of the coast league. The players know he cannot be fooled with. All on this account the game was clean, and from the day's play the champions were clearly beaten. It was not a give away game as on the previous Saturday. The Salmonbellies did their best to win, but the Vancouverians are climbing just now, while the champions seem to be slipping. The next game will be played at New Westminster on Saturday. One more win for the red shirts and the league is over.

Len Turnbull made his first appearance of the season in a red jersey. He showed a few signs of his old-time form, but evidently not in shape to go a hard game, as it was easy for old Harry Griffiths to keep tab on him.

Harry Pickering, the star defence man of the green shirts, suffered a dislocated shoulder

and had to retire from the play in the third quarter. He expects to be in the lineup on Saturday, however, and with him on the defence a green shirt win is looked for.

Word from Westminster is to the effect that the Royals have been slowing up on their practices. The Columbian says that during the past month scarcely a good practice has been indulged in. Perhaps that accounts for the poor showing of the Fraser river lads in their recent turnout. There is nothing that will disrupt a team quicker than a failure to turn out to practice, and this may cause the transfer of the cup at the close of the season.

Vancouver must win on Saturday and then the following Saturday to get the cup. It seems a mighty hard road to champion honors, but the manner in which the home brews are showing up these days adds weight to the opinion which has been freely expressed in some quarters that the mug will change its home. For us it looks like a vain hope.

Joe Lally and the other Mann cup trustees have entered suit against the bondholders of the cup here, and are prepared to go ahead with legal proceedings to force a return of the cup. The matter will come up at a meeting of the V. A. C. directors on Saturday night. It looks from this distance that the best thing the V. A. C. can do is to hand over the cup to Lally and his confreres. The dispute which has engaged public attention from coast to coast was scarcely worthy of the attention centred on it. British Columbia Amateur body declares Kendall an amateur, and whether or no it is in the right it should have been supported. We are not concerned about the possession of the cup. From now on it will scarcely represent the amateur lacrosse championship of the Dominion, but the actions of the trustees ought to prove an object lesson to the V. A. C. and kindred organizations to see to it that their skirts are clean in this regard in the future. Meantime the transfer of the cup will most assuredly be in the best interests of amateur lacrosse in the Dominion.

The Mann cup trustees have approved of August 25th and 28th for games between the Young Torontos, challengers from the east, and Calgary, amateur champions of the world (!). The games will take place in Calgary and the fans of that city are enthusiastic as to the outcome. Calgary has some lacrosse team for sure. A team that failed to score in one game and got three in the second against such overwhelming scores of 18 and 15 will have a great chance of holding the trophy.

National Biscuits won the championship of the Commercial League for the second on Wednesday when they defeated the Malkin team in the second game of the series by 6 runs to 4. This is the second year the Biscuits team have won the honors.

The war is calling for the services of the young athletes of the Dominion, and the boys are responding nobly. Among those who have lately joined the ranks are Harry Broadbent and Leth Graham, members of the Ottawa hockey club, which played here last winter. These lads have joined at the capital, and with some of the Montreal and Toronto stars, will be in the trenches soon. Stanley O'Kell, of Victoria, well known in lacrosse circles, has also joined for service overseas. It would be a splendid post graduate course in fighting for some of the Pacific coast professional lacrosse players, and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Jones and Kellington will be able to direct the energies of their

warriors in the right channel at the close of the season. Joe Lally might also take a hand in the fray. He has shown considerable courage in the face of great odds in connection with the Mann cup, and this same courage directed towards the German lines should prove a winner.

The Caledonian games are to be held at Brockton Point on Saturday and all the Scottish lads and lassies of local athletic fame should be on hand. The prizes are on view in Birks window on Granville street.

THE VALE OF SHADOWS

By Clinton Scollard
There is a vale in the Flemish land,
A vale once fair to see,
Where under the sweep of the sky's wide arch
The winter freeze or summer parch,
The stately poplars march and march,
Remembering Lombardy.

Here are men of the Saxon eyes,
Men of the Saxon heart,
Men of the fens and men of the Peak,
Men of the Kentish meadows sleek,
Men of the Cornwall cove and creek,
Men of the Dove and Dart.

Here are men of the kilted clans
From the heathery slopes that lie
Where the mists hang gray and the
mists hang white,
And the deep lochs brood 'neath the
craggy height
And the curlews scream in the moon-
less night,
Over the hills of Skye.

Here are men of the Celtic breed,
Lads of the smile and tear,
From where the loops of the Shannon
flow,
And the crosses green in the even-
ing glow,
And the halls of Tara now are low,
And Donegal cliffs are sheer.

And never a word does one man
speak,
Each in his narrow bed,
For it is the Vale of Long Release,
This is the Vale of the Lasting Peace
Where wars, and the rumours of wars,
shall cease—
The valley of the dead.

No more are they than the scattered
seed,
No more than broken reeds,
No more than shards or shattered
glass,
Than just blown down the winds that
pass,
Than trampled wefts of pampas-
grass
When the wild herd stampedes.

In the dusk of death they laid them
down
With naught of murmuring,
And laughter rings through the House
of Mirth
To hear the vaunt of the high of
birth,
For what are all the kings of earth
Before the one great King?

And what shall these proud war-lords
say
At foot of His mighty throne?
For there shall dawn a reckoning day,
Or soon or late, come as it may,
When those who gave the sign to slay
Shall meet His face alone.

What, think ye, will their penance be
Who have wrought this monstrous
crime?
What shall whiten their blood-red
hands
Of the stains of riven and ravished
lands?
How shall they answer God's stern
commands
At the last assize of Time?

There is a vale in the Flemish land
Where the lengthening shadows
When day, with crimson sandals shod,
spread
Goes home athwart the mounds of
sod
That cry in silence up to God
From the valley of the dead!

CANADA, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

One of the types of British immigration which has been almost uniformly successful is that of "Home" boys and girls, children from orphanage or workhouse in Britain. "John Bull's Surplus Children," by Denis Crane (Horace Marshall & Sons, London, Frank Hills, Box 55, Hamilton, Ont., \$1.00), deals with every aspect of child emigration from England to Canada, both as it affects the child and as it effects the community. During the past forty years many voluntary agencies have sent out groups of children for adoption or indenture in Canada, and the closely-kept records show that a wonderful percentage of these have

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"made good." New the British government has taken an interest in the matter and a limited number of children, boys especially, are sent from the national relief institutions, cottage homes, district schools and workhouses. Mr. Crane describes the sympathetic touch the career of some of the bright boys who come out from the training schools of the homeland to the training farms or distributing homes of the new, or even follow them into their new homes. All the children distributed through the recognized centres are under careful supervision by the institutions and by the government until they reach an age of independence. Most of them find good homes and are happy and contented. As the demand for them is greater than the supply, Mr. Crane deals with the objections to such emigration as well as with its advantages. The war has definitely answered one of the most frequent of these, the sending of the most promising young people away to foreign shores. From this time Canada will be truly one with the homeland. Those who find new homes in this country will be simply moving from one part of the national heritage to another. They are not lost, they are simply adjusted to meet need and opportunity. Those who consider the emigration of children to be a confession of failure at home are thinking more of their own credit than of the children's welfare.

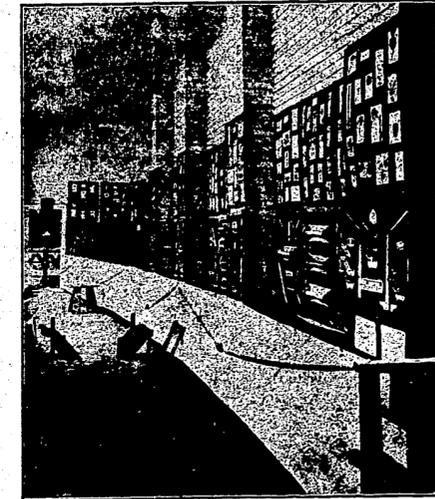
THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

The country is indebted to Sir George Foster for the progressive step in appointing a Dominion statistician; and in calling Mr. R. H. Coats, of the department of labor, to this important post the minister of trade and commerce has plainly been actuated only by a desire to promote efficiency. The work is urgent, and Mr. R. H. Coats has the necessary initiative and experience to press it forward. The need for more exact information regarding the trend of trade and commerce and transportation and land and labor, and of all the vital statistics relating to the development of Canada, is very real to anyone trying to find out the social and economic condition of this Dominion. Imperial preconsuls and experienced statesmen like Lord Milner and Lord Cromer have frequently of late years in London laid stress on the importance of collecting and publishing statistical information, full and complete and in a form easy to read and understand.

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LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

B. C. TAG DAY ON AUGUST 28TH

The officials of the Red Cross Society and of the St. John Ambulance Corps expect to make the above date the best tag day in the history of the province. Representatives of these two organizations met on Monday and decided on the above date and are now busy making arrangements for the holding of the tag day. Subscriptions may be addressed to 618 Pacific building to either Mr. Pennock, treasurer of the St. John Ambulance Corps, or Mr. J. R. Seymour, vice-chairman of the Red Cross Society. New Westminster representatives are arranging for an extensive "tag day" campaign and it is sincerely hoped that British Columbia will do herself proud on that occasion.

REV. DR. NIXON DEAD

Many Vancouver friends of Rev. Dr. Thomas Nixon, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kamloops, will regret to hear of his demise, which occurred at London, Ontario, on Monday. Dr. Nixon was one of the brightest men of the Presbyterian church in Canada, and held several important pastorates. Several years ago he accepted a call to Kamloops, and had a successful ministry there until failing health compelled him to resign about a year ago. Deceased was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was a brother-in-law of Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church.

Vancouver Exhibition from August 13th to August 21st.

THE CELEBRATION

The celebration was of the beginning of the second year of the war. The past is gone, and there cannot be the going over the same ground again.

But the present and the future are with or for us still.

At the beginning of the war we estimated the necessary output of strength on the part of the Empire. We then believed that the services of the fleet and the moral support given by a small expeditionary force would be sufficient.

We now know that this has not proven to be sufficient. Later we believed that the services of the navy and of an army of three millions of men would be abundant. We now have grave reason to doubt this.

To-day we are facing the fact that it will take the united manhood of the Empire in addition to our fleet and the three million army to bring the desired result.

The spirit manifested in the consecration services show that there will be no shrinking from this measure of sacrifice.

Vancouver has never had such another day.

Westminster had a most remarkable experience.

Nanaimo turned out en masse and the spirit manifested showed the true consecration purpose of the city.

The other towns of the province were not behind in spirit whatever the form of the services took.

In Vancouver church services were held at various points previous to the parade. The city

was thronged with loyal, steadfast Britons out to do honor and to consecrate their lives to the Empire. The addresses on the Cambie street grounds had but one tone, one thought, and one ideal—to pursue the conflict with all the vigor and all the strength of the empire.

August 4th, 1915, will long be remembered in Vancouver as one of the greatest days in her history. It was a fitting tribute to the memory of Vancouver's sons and a glowing tribute to the consecrated lives of her citizens.

NEWS FROM PRIVATE WILLIAM LONSDALE

During the early months of the war the British and Canadian newspapers contained many despatches in reference to Private William Lonsdale and his adventures as a prisoner of war in Germany. Word now comes that Lonsdale, who is still a prisoner of war, is in good health and that he is undergoing a sentence of fifteen years in prison. The last previous news received concerning Lonsdale was that a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment which had been imposed on him had been revised and the death penalty substituted.

The case of Lonsdale early in the year attracted considerable attention. He was condemned by court-martial for an attack on a guard at the Doberitz prison camp and sentenced to death. The Lord Mayor of Leeds—the prisoner's native town—appealed to the American minister at The Hague to urge that Lonsdale be not put to death, and both the minister and the American ambassador to Germany took an interest in the case and sought to have the death sentence commuted. In February it was announced that the sentence had been changed to twenty years' imprisonment, but in April it was stated that the supreme military court had confirmed the death sentence.

Vancouver Exhibition from August 13th to August 21st.

WORSE THAN HELL

"War is hell." But there are experiences which, if permitted, would be worse than hell. If this were not so, a just God would never allow hell to exist.

Crime, unpunished, unrestrained, unprevented; criminals uncured; greed, cruelty, malice, allowed to riot unchecked; purity and innocence unprotected from rapacity and lust; a universe given over to lawlessness, would be infinitely worse than the hell which Jonathan Edwards, Milton and Dante portrayed.

"War is hell," but the world has suffered experiences that are worse than war.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew was worse than the war bravely fought by the Netherlands to defend their country from Spanish despotism. The massacre of the unresisting Armenians was worse than the Crimean war. The massacre of the unresisting Jews was worse than the Russo-Japanese war. Worse than the civil war would have been the cowardly acquiescence of a once liberty-loving people that they allowed an empire with slavery for its cornerstone to be erected extending from the Ohio river to the Isthmus of Panama. Worse than the Spanish-American war would have been a recreant America acquiescing in the cruelties perpetrated under the Weyler regime on the helpless Cubans.

There is a price too great to pay for peace. To consent to injustice, to leave the defenceless undefended, to submit in craven spirit to despotism, to flee from peril with duties unfulfilled—these are far too high a purchase price to pay for peace.

It is stated that in Italy alone 1,860 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of rose petals are consumed annually in the manufacture of her exquisite perfumes.

New forms of infection incident to trench warfare are being studied by scientists in a new hospital equipped by the Rockefeller Institute at Compeigne, France.

Vancouver Exhibition from August 13th to August 21st.

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—Bard, St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society.

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

Games Secretary St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, 620 Pacific Building or 619 Pender St. W.

WHA' WAD NA' WANT TAE COME?

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August 7th

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The World's Sunday School Association reports that up to April 1st, 200,000 copies of the New Testament had been provided for by the gifts of American Sunday-School scholars in the movement to raise "A million nickels from a million scholars, for a million Testaments, for a million soldiers."

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