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The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver and the Western People

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Legislative Assembly

VOLUME VII. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915 5 Cents Per Copy. No. 20.

THE MINISTERIAL UNION

IF THE MINISTERIAL UNION of the Lower Mainland desires the public confidence they will give out certain information which, up to the present, has been carefully suppressed.

Of the several hundred ministers of various denominations on the lower mainland, how many are members of the Union?

How many members attended the various meetings?

For whom, and on what authority do they speak?

Do they claim to speak for the churches?

What churches are included in its membership?

If these gentlemen have a mandate to speak for all the churches, then they merit consideration, but if they only speak for four or five individuals (which seems to be the case) then they are indeed "impertinent," as one of their number has already pointed out.

For many years many of these men actually participated in land grabbing and land speculating, and now they wrap themselves in their sacradotal robes and breathe damnation on whom? Why, their political opponents!

This movement known as the "Crisis in B. C." is purely and simply, a party political dodge, very crudely veiled, and poorly staged, and imposing on the credulity of some unsophisticated clergymen.

SOUTH VANCOUVER AGAIN

THE MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH VANCOUVER is again in trouble. This time the reeve has vetoed the awarding of a contract for sewer pipes to a certain firm. It seems the committee in charge awarded a contract without advertising for tenders. Since the said awarding the reeve received a tender for the same work which was much lower than the company who got the job. On the matter coming up in open council the reeve vetoed the award. Some talk is going the rounds of the municipality that an injunction will be taken out stopping the work. All in all, South Vancouver is having a merry time this year. Between brewery licenses, sewer work, and civic dismissals the ratepayers surely will have their eyes opened by the time another election comes along.

PUBLIC CONTROL NEEDED

COMPULSORY CONNECTION between the long-distance and local telephone lines has been ordered by the Dominion Railway Commission. This is a step in the right direction. Telephone corporations, like all bodies corporate, are created by governmental authority not for the benefit of their stockholders, but for the benefit of the public. This simple truth is too often forgotten. Franchises and privileges have been granted because they seemed likely to result in benefits and advantages to the public. When the interests of the public are at stake considerations of corporate rivalry must be put aside, and it is certainly in the public interest to have the various lines make such connections as are required for long-distance service from local exchanges. The terms on which connections will be made will be determined by the Commission.

This step toward uniformity is also a step toward public ownership and operation of the telephone and telegraph services. In Britain they are under the Postoffice Department, and a similar plan should be adopted in Canada. Any enfranchised public service corporation, if strong and wealthy, may become at any time a political menace. Such corporations are the greatest dangers to popular government. Canada has recently had an example, in the burning of the Winnipeg telegrams, of the special danger involved in having the means of communication in private hands. War's necessities regarding the giving out of important information clinch the argument. As soon as we establish a government with grasp and initiative we will have all organized means of communication under public control.—Globe.

The shocking condition to which the people of America have been brought by the Turkish allies of the Germans is described by the Bucharest correspondent of the 'Agenzia Naxionale' of Rome who states that 80,000 of them are now interned in Turkey. The women have been placed in Turkish harems, and the children sold at auction in Constantinople.

Dr. Motta, president of Switzerland, is quoted as saying that neutrals are now so affected by war that passiveness has ceased to be a duty, and energy has become the proper policy.

The Liverpool Munitions Court has fined 245 workmen at the Cammell Laird Company's works twenty shillings ($5) a week each for refusing to work overtime. This news is the first indication that the government is carrying out its recent announcement that men who refuse to work overtime will be punished. This announcement was made shortly after Mr. Lloyd George assumed the office of Minister of Munitions.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed five lakhs of rupees ($160,000) to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front. Last December he purchased the C. P. R. steamer 'Empress of India' as a hospital ship for Indian troops. Soon after the war began he offered all his troops and resources to aid the British.

THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

FROM EVERY QUARTER comes the news that "Prohibition Will Carry." Liquor men grant it, they are now planning to fight for compensation. We do not admit of any responsibility by the people to compensate a business which subsists only on an annual license. The utmost they can expect or claim is from six months to one year's notice. This, we are willing to give them.

To ensure that B. C. will be dry in one year from next January, it is only necessary for the Prohibitionists to WORK for the next six months and ours is the victory.

Faithful organization and persistent effort will win the day. Carelessness and indifference to personal responsibility alone can fail.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN

THE MILITARY EXPERT of the London Times Colonel Repington, tells the Germans some of the things that will happen to them when they enter their winter campaign in Russia. Their armies will waste rapidly by exposure and disease. Great masses of Cossacks are forming, who, when the snow comes, will begin to worry them. In Russia vast hosts of soldiers are preparing to renew the war, and in every allied and neutral country all available factories are working day and night to supply the munitions that Russia needs. The west offers the Germans no better prospect, even were they able to add a million men to the 1,800,000 now on that front. After immense losses, such as they would assuredly suffer, they would be unable to pursue their campaign either east or west with any hope of success. Colonel Repington conveys the impression that the invasion of Poland represented Germany's supreme effort, and that failure to destroy the Russian army inevitably brings in its train failure all round.

C. N. R. CONTRACTS

TENDERS ARE BEING ADVERTISED for the building of a sea wall to the west of Main Street Bridge, in connection with the work of the Canadian Northern Railway on the False Creek tide flats. The total cost of the work to be done amounts to about $5,000,000 and according to agreement, should have been well under way long ere this. However, the people of Vancouver have waited long and patiently on the commencement of this very important work, and it is sincerely hoped that further delay will not occur in this part of civic construction. There are hundreds of men who are anxiously waiting the offer of employment, and the inauguration of this work will be a decided step in the direction of relieving the unemployment problem which is daily growing more vexatious to the city.

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

VANCOUVER is especially honored this week in entertaining the delegates to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress which has been in session in the Labor Temple all week. The labor men have found in years gone by much that was good within the confines of this city, and the future activities of the Trades and Labor Councils in Vancouver will be greatly enlivened by the opportunity which is being afforded this week to men to acquaint themselves with the workings of the Dominion body. There are over 150 delegates in convention this week, the sessions have been bright and well attended, and the stand taken by the labor men on questions ow the day has been commendable.

ANOTHER NEW PARTY

FOLLOWING HARD UPON THE HEELS of the Progressive Party, recently launched in this city, the object of which is to conduct the affairs of the province "on more businesslike" lines, comes the announcement of still another party. This later organization goes by the name "Committee of Ratepayers." The object of this party is still further civic retrenchment and it is within the range of possibility that a civic slate for the approaching elections will be drawn up in due time.

Among those who have undertaken to father the new organization are a number of prominent business men, and a largely attended meeting on Thursday night resulted in the present civic board being roughly handled. Another meeting in the course of a couple of weeks will further organize this lusty young party and a platform will shortly be drawn up.

Among those who were in attendance at the meeting on Thursday evening were W. M. McBeath, John Parks, J. W. Barron, B. N. Kerr, J. G. Bonterred, L. H. Brett Plummer, M. T. Matthews, T. E. Julien, J. J. Ronald, W. Porteus Jack, Ed. Clayton, T. A. Fel, C. E. Mahon, Thos. Hunter, J. H. Suntson, W. H. Galiagher, W. R. Hamilton, W. H. Rogers, E. C. McLaren, George King, A. H. Cameron, R. C. Kyle, Samuel Greer, S. A. McDonald, Frank H. Horn, Philip N. Julian, I. N. Miller, jr., Thomas H. Kirk, Alex. Read, Percy H. Charleson, L. T. Sankey.

Considerable discussion took place at the meeting last evening and much critisicm of the present council in its executive capacity was manifested. Mr. Sam Greer, one of the members of the new party, thought that the Fire Chief should get $100 a month and no fireman receive more than $75, no school teacher more than $125 a month, and no civic official whatever over $200 a month.

THE WAR

GREAT BRITAIN has secured the measure of her task. Her statesmen know what they must do—the number of men they will require—the amount of money they must spend. The task is big, but Britain's sons are responding to the call.

The Russian campaign, which seemed so disastrous to our allies, is turning out to be an empty and costly victory to Germany. They have not succeeded in accomplishing a single definite item in their plan. They had hoped to get a port in the Gulf of Riga, they thought Poland would prove to be a hive of industry, they tried to get the rich harvests on the plains of southern Central Russia, they have been disappointed in every case. They have only gotten the husks, and at a fearful cost in men and equipment.

Germany's submarine warfare has also been a failure. They have lost nearly all their wonderful fleet of submarines, and the British naval authorities have observed a discreet silence throughout it all. They went fishing for these "pirates" but tell no fish stories of their catch.

Germany had expected to have disrupted the industries of the United States and to have stopped Britain from getting war supplies from there; the answer is a billion dollar loan to Great Britain to finance future orders.

Germany's Balkan policy has met with a similar fate. She tried to bluff Roumania and only succeeded in driving her into the lap of the Allies. Bulgaria is still neutral in spite of the well known pro-German attitude of her ruler.

We have good reason to be well satisfied with our present position. On the western front our lines are impregnable. On the east the Russians have the Teutons guessing. The Turk is ready to quit, and we still rule the seas.

PEAT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER

THE ARTICLE, which follows, is an excerpt from a translation, contributed to La Papeterie Francaise, and which appeared in the international number of the Paper Maker for this year. As Canada is probably one of the paper-making countries, which will in time be most interested in the use of this raw material, containing as the Dominion does an area of peat bogs, which exceeds 30,000,000 of acres or 10,000,000 more than in the United States and more than any European country with the possible exception of Russia, the above mentioned article is produced herewith:

The Utilizing of Peat

The use of peat for paper manufacturing purposes was suggested long ago, and paper industry periodicals have many times published patents relating to this subject.

Many different methods have been suggested for utilizing the peat; as fuel, as gas producer, as raw material for the manufacturing of alcohol, as litter, as packing material for fruit, etc.

Previous experiments in using it for paper making purposes, however, do not seem to have given very encouraging results from an economical standpoint, either with peat alone or mixed with wood pulp. The lack of success met with may be explained by several reasons. Several authors describe quite seriously digesting methods with soda or other chemicals under high pressure, sometimes followed by a bleaching with chloride of lime. The only result of such methods is the rapid vanishing of the capital engaged without any hope of future profits.

Varieties of Peat

It must be remembered that the general term "peat" includes a great variety of vegetable substance, which have been submitted to a more or less advanced decomposition in the ground. It is evident that peat can give promising results or be immediately rejected, depending upon if it is of recent or old formation, or upon which organic substances it contains. In this manner the peat from the very vast bogs near Amiens (France), has been found impossible to utilize in any industry. Its state of decomposition is too advanced, and it crumbles to pieces when dry: Such peat may be used as a fuel and give gas by distillation; perhaps it may have other uses, but not for paper making.

Another kind of peat, however, occurring for instance in the department of Basses-Pyrenees, has been experimented with and can certainly take a place among the raw materials for paper making.

In most peat-bogs there exists at a certain depth below the surface, 2 feet—7 feet sometimes, a layer only slightly decomposed peat, in which the constituent elements of the plants are found only a little changed. Below this layer the peat is decomposed, darker, and cannot be used for paper making purposes.

Experiments with Peat

In the experiments in question only the manufacture of cardboards was tried as the peat seemed to be less suitable for paper manufacture, perhaps with exception for certain very dark-colored tar papers.

The peat was used as it was taken from the bogs, without previous washing. It may be remarked that it contained very little earth and extraneous matter. The washing of peat gives a very dirty, dark-colored wash-water, which cannot be let out into rivers or lakes, as this would cause complaints and difficulties.

The author simply refined the raw peat a little in order to cut off too long fibres, and to beat up certain roots, somewhat coarse; he added digested straw pulp, about 50 per cent., and obtained a cardboard of an agreeable brown color, both strong and pliable. Its strength was certainly superior to cardboard made only of straw. He also obtained a satisfactory product by mixing 50 per cent. of peat with 50 per cent. of old paper.

The experiments were executed on a small scale, and no advices as to results obtainable on a manufacturing scale can be given. It, however, seems as if the kind of peat used when only a little decomposed could very well be used for cardboards without any digesting. The screening surface ,of course, must be large and continuously cleaned. The riffler also must be of ample dimensions.

It may be advisable to use the water passing through the wire over again, in order to have as little as possible to discharge into the river. The wire ought to be long and the speed slow on account of the high proportion of very short fibres, and also because some of the fibres possess a remarkable degree of "greasiness." The natural colour of the peat does not permit manufacturing of light-coloured boards, at least only if a small percentage is used.

Outlook for Peat Industry

From an economical point of view the use of peat under the stated conditions seems interesting on account of its cheapness. It is impossible to give a price for peat in France, as it mainly depends opon local conditions. The mechanical extraction seems possible, but the problem is far from being solved for peat only a little decomposed and still rich in fibres, which cannot very well be taken from the bogs by means of excavating machinery.

Extraction by hand is laborious and expensive. On the other side, if the peat is utilized on the spot, it is not necessary to dry it, but for transport an air-drying is indispensable, as the percentage of water often reaches 95 per cent.

The peat is a raw material, notwithstanding all this, which the cardboard manufacturer in certain regions can obtain cheaply and which can be useful to him; mixed with straw pulp or old paper it will give, if sufficiently fibrous, cheap cardboards of good quality.

INDUSTRIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

THAT WE NEED INDUSTRIES in British Columbia has now become a truism. If, however, our policy is to be that of the local Manufacturers' Association, and we are going to demand an advantage in the local market of from 10 to 20 per cent., then our efforts will be pretty much of a joke.

Through the intemperate attacks of a few selfish manufacturers our city has been brought into disrepute throughout Canada, and the odium will rest upon the innocent and guilty alike.

Let us be big enough to face conditions as we find them, and be satisfied to fight our way to the forefront by inches, and not expect to develop a second Birmingham in a few months.

THAT RELIEF PROBLEM

LAST WINTER the taxpayers paid for thousands of free meals. Meal checks valued at 15 cents each were handed out by the hundreds, and many were used for gambling and sold for 10 cents each. There was no policy only "Relief!".

The time was short, then, and the case an emergency, but this winter there will be no such excuse. The authorities know positively that much relief will be required. They know the problem are they big enough to grapple with it?

Not one dollar of the taxpayers' money should go in relief, except as an investment. It should be so spent as to bring in some return later.

The Council turned down the suggested indirect assistance of the Dominion. Let them now formulate an alternative.

CANADIAN WOOD PULP FOR JAPAN

THERE HAS been an improvement in the Japanese demand for Canadian pulp. Hitherto the price of this pulp has been high in comparison with the qualities, and it has, therefore, not been imported as largely as the European product.

As a result of the war, however, the demand has gradually increased and at present the monthly amount imported is said to average 400 to 500 tons. The defect in this pulp is said to lie in the fact that it is yellowish in color, and therefore not suitable for the manufacture of pure white paper, but it is understood that a new method has now been devised for improving the color. Only a short time ago 15 tons of this specially bleached pulp were imported as a sample shipment, which is now being tentatively used by the paper mills. It is said that if the results are satisfactory, the supply of Canadian pulp will be of great convenience to paper manufacturers generally.

Prices for Canadian pulp at present are quoted at 5 sen per pound for the first class, 4-8 for the second class, and 4.4 for the third class, with the probability that they will presently see an advance.

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Ministerial Union and the Crisis in B. C.

Editor Western Call:

Sir,—The report of the Ministerial Union's action in reiterating the plea of the celebrated pamphlet has caused deep regret to many earnest ministers. It would appear from a reading of this report that there was a general consensus of opinion among the ministers of this city and environs approving of the action taken. This is to be regretted, for there are many ministers known to me who would deeply regret being associated with the procedure which has commended itself to the judgment of that body. Indeed the public might well make inquiry into the personal composition of the Union. Some ministers do not belong to it at all. Some are not invited to its meetings, and so far from being representative I cannot find that the larger churches have any considerable representation there. My predecessor, Dr. Crummy, was associated with the Union, but if the report is meant to suggest that he was among those who unanimously approved of the action, there is forgetfulness of the stern protest which he made.

After all what justification is there for a ministerial guild speaking to the public? Individual ministers represent congregations. Those ministers in their purely private capacity speak merely as private citizens, and have no representative value. But a body alleged to be a union of ministers arrogates to itself by the very title a certain representative value which is not justified the moment they pass beyond voicing the consensus of ministerial opinion upon matters peculiarly within the scope of the function of the ministers as such.

Union's Action Impertinent

Those ministerial functions consist in the creation and development of Christian conscience and Christian life in the community. Society as organized for ethical and religious education expresses itself through the various bodies which we call churches. But society, when it seeks to apply standards of life and conduct to the particular conduct of specific individuals has an entirely different expression through more appropriate organs—namely, the judiciary. Every minister of the church is within his right in seeking to secure acceptance for those great standards of life and conduct which he believes to be Christian. But when he proceeds to determine facts and estimate personal character in the light of those standards he is entering upon a task for which his training provides no specific fitness. The Ministerial Union has not proved itself to possess in any unique degree the judicial capacity or temper. In any case their work is not that of the judge of character, but the work of creating Christian modes of thought.

Now of such an interest I can find no trace in the pamphlet or in the new report. Personally those ministers of course have an intense interest in such work, and it expresses itself in their appropriate activities; and it is no criticism on their fitness to be ministers to say that in a job for which they are collectively unfit they show no special aptitude.

Lack of Leadership

The pamphlet depicts a social condition which may well be substantially true. Apart from all personal details, apart from the unwise attempt to suggest verdicts on complex courses or conduct and specific enterprises, the picture given may reflect the way we have all been living. We see wholesale speculation widely diffused. We see a government elected to represent a highly speculative community, adequately reflecting the policy and temper of the commuuity as a whole. We see, as we might expect to see, under a system devised to further the private interests of the skilful and sagacious investor, great areas of national property being made to yield large increment of profit to those who adapted themselves to the civilization in which they lived. I see in the pamphlet no serious suggestion of anything other than what the whole temper of the people demanded—the utilization by experts of the national heritage for the enrichment of the present generation. Now this was a policy on which we may hold different opinions. Certainly any man of moral insight could see that the general trend of the last ten years was to undermine the higher forms of ethical and religious thought and conduct. Now I ask, what was the attitude of the Ministerial Union then? What has been the attitude of organized religion as a whole? It must be admitted that with rare exceptions the church, both in its larger corporate bodies and in the financing of its local enterprises, and in the activities of its respected members, and even of its ministers in large numbers, was not only acquiescent but actively participant in the great delirious speculation. Indeed organized religion as a whole broke down utterly when the steadying power of moral and religious leadership was needed. We ministers, as a body, made no definite Christian contribution to arrest us did see and did warn against the whole trend, we can claim no exemption—as a body we were one with the rest of the community.

Morally Mischievous

Ministerial unions as a whole were silent when we might have contributed, had we possessed the moral insight to the creation of a better way of thinking, but we did not. It is utterly unworthy and unmanly now to adopt airs of superiority and cast the blame upon other professions which the church condoned and adopted. Let us be first of all honest and insist on clear moral thinking by corporate confession that we who should have created a Christian way of thinking made no serious effort to do so when the feverish speculation was at its height.

But does the Ministerial Union propose, even now, to do the work? Do they stand outside the closed door: "O, let us in, though late, that we may find the light!" No such desire is evident in the pamphlet at all; but, instead thereof, we have the cheap recrimination against this one and that one, for doing more or less successfully what the rest of the people, except a few of us faddists, wished to have done.

I see how easily this method of indignation rather than of religious inspiration has set brethren astray. For instance, I see a prominent firm of professional men involved in certain transactions held up to censure. But this firm, instead of being mentioned by its professional name—which would have brought to the front men who are of another party—singles out one Conservative member of the firm for prominence. This is the inevitable outcome of the lack of judicial training and temper. The pamphlet with great persistence, turns people away from great moral and religious principles, with which alone, as ministers, we are concerned, to concentrate thought and feeling on the other fellow's wrong doing or alleged wrong doing. The pamphlet cannot by any means visible to me assist any work of religion or moral awakening; for it inflicts a very serious injury upon religious and moral education by offering to the community instead of the only remedy—a corporate repentance—the cheap but soothing opiate of denouncing some one other than ourselves. First, the ministers fail to measure up to the right standard by accepting responsibility for failure to give inspiration at the right time; and then they turn round and offer a means by which other people may shuffle their own responsibility off on to the shoulders of A, B or C. Not this way can any awakening of ethical thought and community redemption be accomplished.

Politically Unwise

My first complaint is that the action of the Union is impertinent. My second complaint is that it is morally mischievous; my third is that it is politically destructive. For the one plea made in the pamphlet, and reiterated in the new report, is that we be saved by the action of Ottawa or of Westminster. Now, here we can see the same lack of moral interest. The only way a people can be saved is by awakening in them, not in some one else, the saving energy. Quebec saved herself under circumstances as difficult as ours by the awakening of a great revulsion of well informed moral feeling. Later on Ontario eliminated the strongly entrenched and venerable ministry which had become the prey of parasitic growths. More recently, under the most desperate conditions, Manitoba has saved herself. If it be replied that the whole legislature here is of one way of thinking, I answer that this just proves the thoroughness with which the community as a whole was in accord with the policy, and therefore, it is futile to select special individuals. It may well be that when we ministers have done our belated and overdue work of creating a Christian community life the proper authorities may determine that this man or that man has violated the law. But we ministers have no right to denounce men as individuals for carrying out the law of the land. The proposed remedy is impossible. What weight of opinion would be carried by the intervention of an alien authority? Would the fact that the judge came from Downing street ensure the acceptance by the people of the verdict? We tried that with Lord Alverstone; but I remember that the judgment did not automatically carry conviction to all our people. There are no short cuts out from the woods of a speculative age, especially if we ministers failed at the time to open up a highway through the jungle.

I must apologize for the length of this communication, but it is time that the great body of the ministers of the Lower Mainland were cleared from complicity in these recent enterprises far beyond the scope of ministerial function. For my brethren of the ministry I have reverence in all work which is truly theirs when they voice the corporate striving after righteousness, and when they seek to organize that aspiration after righteousness to positive and fruitful ends. But when we, or any group of us, use the name and prestige of the ministerial profession for ends alien to our work we inflict a wrong upon the church as a whole, and we forfeit that claim to respect which is invincible while we work out the work which is given us all to do.

ERNEST THOMAS.

Wesley Church,
September 18, 1915.

THE CRISIS IN B. C.

The following correspondence on the above topic from the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland speaks for itself. The correspondence was received too late for insertion in last week's issue.

Vancouver, 16th Sept., 1915.

In view of the misleading statements that have been circulated throughout the province regarding the motives and actions of the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland, in the matter of the publication of the pamphlet entitled "The Crisis in B. C.," I am instructed to forward the enclosed resolutions unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Union, which meeting was one of the largest and most representative yet held.

We hope that you will be good enough to publish these resolutions in your columns at an early date.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
J. R. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

P.S.—I also enclose Report of the meeting at which these resolutions were passed. We trust you will find space in your columns for this report.

The Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland of B. C. held a special meeting in the Y. M. C. A. on Monday at 10.30 a.m. at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected and important steps were taken with regard to the work of the immediate future. The meeting was largely attended, and included representatives from New Westminster, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, and intervening points, as well as this city.

Rev. G. R. Welch, of Central Baptist church, was elected president for the year, in succession to Rev. N. A. Harkness, who has removed to Wolfville, N. S. Rev. J. R. Robertson, of St. David's church, was appointed secretary, in lieu of Rev. A. E. Cooke, who, by his own request, was relieved from office on account of his health. Rev. A. J. Petrie, of New Westminster, was chosen treasurer.

Rev. A. E. Cooke presented a report of his recent tour through the province, as spokesman for the Union regarding "The Crisis in B. C." which proved very successful. The question of misrepresentation and distortion of the motives and work of the Union in this respect by a certain section of the press was discussed, and a series of resolutions were unanimously passed, and ordered to be sent to the newspapers of the province, and also the ministers of churches throughout British Columbia.

At the request of the Union the committee in charge of the publication of the pamphlet "The Crisis in B. C." presented in detail the evidence completely refuting the arguments advanced in the recent speech of the Attorney-General, which purported to be a reply to the pamphlet. The fifth of the following resolutions was then adopted unanimously for publication with those previously passed.

It was also resolved to hold a public meeting in Vancouver in the near future at which a complete reply to the speech of the Attorney-General Bowser would be given to the public. The committee in charge of the publicity work of the Union was instructed to make arrangements as to time and place of such meeting.

Resolutions

In view of the repeated statements that Rev. A. E. Cooke and the others whose names are signed to "The Crisis in B. C.," acted on their own responsibility, we submit the following facts for the consideration of your readers:

1. That the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland approved of the policy of issuing a statement to the public on the exploitation of the natural resources of British Columbia.

2. That in pursuance of that policy a committee of investigation was appointed which represented us throughout. This Committee met a great many times, sent two of its members to Victoria for some days to consult the records on file there, and to verify all copies of documents submitted and statements made about the situation throughout the province. As a result of these investigations, they were convinced of the accuracy of the statements which were afterwards made in the pamphlet.

3. Their report was presented and discussed in detail at several of the most largely attended meetings of the Ministerial Union ever held, and was unanimously and heartily endorsed by everyone who was present at the last and most largely attended of all the meetings.

4. That the campaign of publicity carried on throughout the pro-

(Continued on page six)

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THE BALKAN STATES

The following article will be read with interest by our readers, inasmuch as it gives a vivid detail of the Balkan States, the entry of which into the war seems imminent:

Serbia

Serbia is a mountainous inland country divided from Austria-Hungary by the rivers Danube, Drina and Save. One-tenth of the country is forest covered. More than four-fifths of the people are small farmers, the majority cultivating their own land. They are too independent to work in factories or even to enter domestic service. The women weave most of the garments for their families, besides sharing in every kind of manual labor.

Serbia has an area of 18,782 square miles and a population in 1910 of 2,912,000.

Products

Relative to its population Serbia possesses a greater number of sheep (3,800,000 in 1910) and swine (864,000) than any other country in Europe. The swine are fattened on the beech-mast and acorns of the forest. Corn is the principal grain crop, and forms the staple diet of the country people. The normal annual yield exceeds 3,000,000 bushels, wheat 1,600,000. Flax, hemp, tobacco and sugar beets are grown. Vineyards and orchards are extensive. Cheese is made from the milk of sheep and goats. Cattle are bred chiefly for export or draught purposes, and like the native horses, although strong, are small in size.

Commerce

Serbia has no seaboard, is far from export harbors, and is at the mercy of hostile tariffs. The export of swine is the principal branch of commerce. The chief manufacturing industries are those for which the country supplies the raw material, as meat-packing, flour-milling, brewing, tanning and weaving. There are also iron foundries, potteries, and sugar and tobacco factories.

Cotton and woollen fabrics, salt, sugar, iron and machinery are imported. Large quantities of prunes, grain, meat, hides, eggs and copper are exported, chiefly to Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey.

• • •

Rumania

Area, 50,720 square miles; population, 1912, 7,248,000.

Rumania extends from the shores of the Black Sea westward to the Transylvanian mountains, which divide it from Hungary. The Danube divides it from Bulgaria to the south, and to the north and east is the Russian Empire.

The Rumanians are proud of their race and country, and look forward to the day that will unite them to their kinsmen in Transylvania (Hungary) and in Bessarabia (Russia). The agricultural classes are hardy, frugal and inured to toil, but very superstitious. Their staple diet consist of vegetables and corn meal porridge. Beef, mutton and pork are rarely eaten, but veal is commonly used.

Products

In 1900, Rumania ranked third after the United States and Russia among the grain growing countries in the world. Since then its relative importance has been lessened by the development of wheat growing in Canada and Argentina. Corn is the next most important cereal. Beans, potatoes, beets and tobacco are grown. Rumania is also a wine-producing country, and on the uplands fruit-growing is general. Cattle, sheep and swine raising are the more important branches of the live-stock industry. Cheese is made from ewe's milk.

The petroleum deposits are among the most important in the world. The American Standard Oil is largely interested. The output in 1909 was 1,300,000 metric tons. Many valuable minerals occur, and salt, lignite and brown coal are largely worked. Lumbering is important, although the forests have been recklessly exploited.

The manufactures, which employ native raw materials, are few and unimportant.

Commerce

Commerce depends largely on the grain harvest and fluctuates accordingly. The principal imports are metals, machinery and textiles, silk, wool, hair and hides. The imports come chiefly from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain and France.

Grain and timber are by far the most important exports. Lumber is exported to Turkey and Bulgaria; casks, planks and petroleum drums go chiefly to Austria and Russia. The remaining exports consist of live stock, fruit and vegetables. The exports go chiefly to Belgium, Great Britain and Italy. Swine and pork are largely exported to Russia and to Austria-Hungary.

• • •

Bulgaria

To the south of Rumania, and divided from it by the Danube, lies the Kingdom of Bulgaria, with its eastern front on the Black Sea, and the Serbian border on the west.

Population in 1910, 4,317,000.

The Balkan mountains run east and west through the heart of the country.

At the outbreak of the recent war with Turkey, its area was 37,240 square miles. In 1901 its population was 3,744,283, at which time it was estimated that 1,500,000 Bulgars lived outside its limits. The Bulgars are patient, enduring, industrious and thrifty, but reserved and superstitious and almost entirely illiterate.

Products

Agriculture, the main source of wealth, and the occupation of 75 per cent. of the people, is in an extremely primitive condition. Wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, millet and rice are grown; also grapes, tobacco, silk and cotton.

The mineral wealth, with the exception of coal, remains unexploited.

Manufactures are unimportant, but a homespun of excellent quality is made.

The principal exports are cereals (80 per cent.), homespuns, hides, cheese, eggs, attar of roses. The imports are textiles, metal goods, implements, furniture leather, and petroleum.

• • •

Greece

Greece has an area of about 25,000 square miles, and a population, in 1907, of 2,632,000. These are approximate figures, and do not take into account any territory that may have been added since the recent war with Turkey.

The population is densest on the Ionian Islands, where it exceeds 307 to the square mile. The city of Athens in 1907 had a population of 167,500. There are no other cities having 100,000 inhabitants.

The Greeks are in spirit the most democratic of the European peoples. They have a passion for politics, and are intensely patriotic. Their ideal is Hellenic supremacy in southern Europe. In a general way they may be described as a clever, ambitious and versatile people,, capable of great effort and sacrifice, but deficient in some of the more solid qualities that make for national greatness.

The general aspect of the country presents striking and interesting contrasts. Fertile tracts covered with vineyards, olive groves, wheat fields or forest are interspersed with rugged heights and rocky precipices. The broken nature of the coast line, unique in this respect, affords frequent glimpses of the sea and adds to the charm and variety.

In respect to the vegetation of the country, it may be said that up to 1,500 feet above sea level, oranges, olives, dates, almonds, figs and vines flourish, and cotton and tobacco are grown. Above that is the region of the oak and chestnut, and similar trees. Then come pines and beech, etc. Above 5,500 feet the mountains are magnificent with flowering alpine plants.

Greece depends for her prosperity on the products of agriculture, and while more than half the population is engaged in this and kindred pursuits, instruction in scientific agriculture is very much neglected, and the industry is in a very primitive state. The soil of the plains and valleys is exceedingly rich, and wherever there is a sufficiency of moisture, produces wonderful crops. Nevertheless, cereals are the principal import.

Greece does not possess any manufacturing industries on a large scale; the absence of a native coal supply is an obstacle to their development. On account of the natural aptitude of the Greeks for commerce and their liking for a seafaring life, a trade of the Levant has fallen into their hands. Important Greek mercantile colonies exist in all the larger ports of the Mediterranean and Black Sea and many of them possess great wealth. Almost the whole wheat trade of Turkey is in Greek hands.

In 1902, imports were valued at $26,350,000, and exports at $15,300,000. The great excess of imports is caused by the large importation of food stuffs and manufactured articles due to neglected agriculture and the undeveloped condition of local industries.

The chief imports are cereals, textiles, minerals, coal and metals, forest products, yarn and tissues, fish, hides, animals, paper, coffee, sugar, rice and colors. Britain supplies most of the coal, yarn and tissues, and more than a third of the textiles.

The chief exports are, currants, minerals, wines, tobacco and olive oil.

Greece imports chiefly from Great Britain, France, and Italy, and exports to Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Holland, France, United States, and Egypt, Great Britain taking over a third of the total value.

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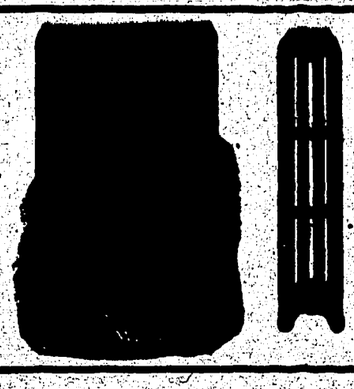
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BUILDING HOUSES TO BEAT SALOONS

A cottage built, furnished, and occupied in ten hours!

Two more cottages built and occupied in twenty hours more.

This is the result of a building race recently held in Binghampton, New York. It was a race to keep a saloon out of the most exclusive residential district in Binghampton. It was successful too; for although the saloon was granted a license, the sentiment of the people was so aroused that the license was soon transferred to another and less exclusive spot in the same town.

This is the way it happened:

The State of New York is under the "Raines Law." The law provides that, in order to obtain a license, the applicant must get the consent of two-thirds of the owners of dwellings located within three hundred feet of their place of business.

Under the provisions of this law a saloon keeper saw a good chance to secure a thriving business in Binghampton's exclusive "West End." He purchased a site for a cafe or hotel, and also purchased an adjoining house and barn. This location was chosen by the saloon keeper because it is only a short distance from the east line of the village of Lestershire, a no-license town of about five thousand people employed in several large shoe factories, and it would be sure to prove attractive to the workingmen; the house and barn were included because they were the only structures within three hundred feet of his place of business, and thus under the Raines law there would be no trouble about license.

Binghampton's West End awoke to the situation with a start. All day the proposed saloon was discussed. Then at about four o'clock in the afternoon, Thomas B. Crary, whose residence was only 385 feet from the site, conceived the idea of building, within the three-hundred-foot limit, a cottage or bungalow on short notice, in order that he might vote against the saloon. Arrangements were made quietly and at six o'clock a force of men were on hand. Lumber and other necessary building material were delivered, three immense arc lights were installed, and the workmen set to on the job and worked all night. In the morning the bungalow was finished, complete with paper and paint, electric light and water connections, and a family, with all their household goods, had moved in. They got their own breakfast in the new bungalow of three rooms and were soon as comfortably settled as if they had been living there for months.

In the meantime the saloon men, realizing what the erection of the cottage meant, procured automobile headlights, extra men and material, and they, too, worked all night. Then they moved a family into the old barn—a move which would again put them in the lead, if, in the eyes of the law, the inhabited barn could be called a dwelling.

Crary and his supporters then arranged for the erection of two more bungalows, similar to the first one. They commenced work on the structures about 1 o'clock the next afternoon, and the little homes were completely finished and occupied at about ten o'clock in the evening of the same day. But before the bungalows were finished, the saloon keeper had made his application for a license, and under the law the treasurer was compelled to issue it. The papers were issued a few weeks later and the saloon commenced doing business. Crary then promised to take the matter into the courts on the ground that the barn should not be counted as a dwelling; but before the matter came to a head, the saloon owner presented an application to have the license transferred to another location, and the saloon keeper, evidently realizing he was beaten, retired from the neighborhood. The drys had come off triumphant without recourse to a legal fight.

One-third of the telegraph operators in Great Britain are women.

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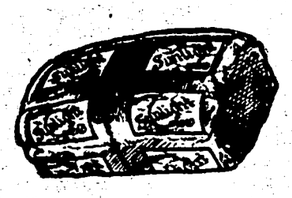
NOTE:—"The Story of BETTER Bread" will be again repeated during the week beginning Monday, Sept. 27th! BE SURE and read it!



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. We feel fortunate in being able to offer to the ladies of this city that which is purchased at a high price by such dailies there. These Cards have been especially written for this paper.

Saturday, September 25th

So long as our scheme of life makes self first in the hunt, so long is peace impossible.

—Hugh Black.

Breakfast—Oranges. Liver and Bacon. Fried Potatoes. Graham Griddle Cakes. Coffee.

Dinner—Pea Soup. Croutons. Broiled Honeycomb Tripe. Mashed Potatoes. Succotash. Spiced Tomatoes. Apple Turnovers. Cheese. Coffee.

Supper—Fried Oysters. Tartare Sauce. Potato Chips. Baking Powder Biscuits. Loaf Cake. Tea.

Spiced Tomatoes

Slice one peck of green tomatoes and six large onions, sprinkle with one cupful of salt and let stand twenty four hours. Drain off the liquor, place the vegetables in a preserving kettle and sprinkle each layer with spices, using about a teaspoonful each of ginger, mace, cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves and allspice. Add one level teaspoonful of turmeric, then add three pounds of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of celery seed and two tablespoonfuls each of white and black mustard seed. Cover with vinegar, simmer until the vegetables are tender and turn into an earthen crock.

• • •

Sunday, September 25th

God gives each man one life, like a lamp, then gives
That lamp due measure of oil; lamp lighted, hold high, wave wide
Its comfort for others to share.

—Robert Browning.

Breakfast—Pears. Cereal with Cream. Shirred Eggs. Warmed Biscuits. Coffee.

Dinner—Bouillon. Roast Stuffed Fillet of Veal. Browned Potatoes. Glazed Onions. Jellied Spinach with Eggs. Cheese Sticks. Coffee Jelly, Whipped Cream. Coffee.

Lunch—Fruit Salad. Bread and Butter Sandwiches. Loaf Cake. Tea.

Jellied Spinach with Eggs

Mix one cupful of finely chopped spinach with one finely chopped hard boiled egg, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one teaspoonful of olive oil, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and celery salt, a dash of cayenne and one cupful of the water in which the spinach was cooked. Heat to the boiling point, add one tablespoonful of gelatine, stir until dissolved, turn into small wet moulds and let stand on ice until firm. Unmold, surround with slices of hard boiled eggs and serve with French of boiled dressing.

• • •

Monday, September 27th

"Now is the time! ah, friend, no longer wait
To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer
To those around whose lives may be so drear;
They may not need you in the coming year—
Now is the time!"

Breakfast—Fried Apples. Ham and Eggs. Whole Wheat Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner—Mock Bisque Soup. Cold Veal Horseradish. Scalloped Potatoes. Squash. Cress and Lettuce Salad. Cottage Pudding with Peach Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Cheese Fondu. Celery. Buttered Toast. Stewed Grapes. Sugar Cookies. Tea.

Peach Sauce

Scald one cupful of milk in a double boiler and thicken with one tablespoonful of arrow root made smooth in a little cold milk. Add one egg well-beaten and mixed with two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, stir and cook two minutes, then remove from the fire and add three-quarters of a cupful of peeled ripe peaches pressed through a colander. Beat well, flavor with a few drops of almond and place on ice to chill.

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Tuesday, September 28th

It takes a deal of striving,
And a firm and stern set chin,
No matter what the battle,
If you're really out to win.

—W. S. Snyder.

Breakfast—Stewed Raisins. Cereal with Cream. Scrambled Eggs with Sweet Red Peppers. Hot Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Clear Soup. Bread Sticks. Broiled Whitefish. Maitre d'Hotel Butter. Potatoes. Corn on Cob. Tomato Salad. Lemon Bread Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Baked Stuffed Cucumbers. Potato Cakes. Bread and Butter. Sliced Bananas with Lemon. Tea.

Baked Stuffed Cucumbers

Peel and cut three medium sized cucumbers in halves lengthwise and remove the seeds. Mix together one cupful of cooked veal, two tablespoonfuls of ham and one tablespoonful of parsley all finely chopped and add three tablespoonfuls of cream, one-third of a teaspoonful of onion juice and pepper and salt to taste. Fill the cucumbers with the mixture, place them in a baking pan, pour in one cupful of stock to which one tablespoonful of lemon juice has been added and bake until tender, basting frequently. Remove to a heated dish, sprinkle with browned crumbs and pour the liquor from the pan over the whole.

• • •

Wednesday, September 29th

There are not many happinesses so complete as those that are snatched under the shadow of the sword.

—Kipling.

Breakfast—Baked Pears. Cereal with Cream. Kidney Saute. Popovers. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Corn Soup. Glazed Tongue. Tomato Preserves. Stuffed Potatoes. Cauliflower. Fruit Jelly with Whipped Cream. Coffee.

Supper—Spanish Omelet. Boiled Rice. Sally Lunns. Cup Cakes. Tea.

Tomato Preserves

Cut small tomatoes in halves crosswise, measure and for each quart allow one pint of brown sugar, one lemon and one-half cupful of raisins. Dissolve the sugar in a very little water, add the tomatoes, then add the lemon cut in very thin slices, and with the seeds removed. Cook until the tomatoes are tender, add the raisins, cook until plump, then skim out the fruit and put in glass jars. Boil the syrup until thick, pour it over the fruit, cover closely and keep in a cool dark place.

• • •

Thursday, September 30th

There is only stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, maybe—into which the skylark happiness always goes singing.

—G. D. Prentice.

Breakfast—Cantaloupe. Baked Eggs. Oatmeal Gems. Coffee.

Dinner—Ox-tail Soup. Baked Beef Balls. Sweet Potatoes. Mashed Turnips. Radishes. Gingerbread Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Cold Tongue. Lettuce with Roquefort Dressing. Beaten Biscuits. Honey. Toasted Crackers. Tea.

Lettuce with Roquefort Dressing

Mix thoroughly three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one third of a teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper and a dash of cayenne, then add slowly three tablespoonfuls of Roquefort cheese. Arrange crisp lettuce on individual salad plates, pour the dressing over them and serve at once.

• • •

Friday, October 1st

Hail, old October, bright and chill,
First freedman from the summer sun!
Spice high the bowl, and drink your fill!
Thank heaven, at last, the summer's done!

—Thomas Constable.

Breakfast—Bananas. Jellied Oatmeal. Baked Eggs with Cheese. Rusks. Coffee.

Dinner—Mock Turtle Soup. Creole Halibut. Baked Potatoes. Creamed Brussels Sprouts. Currant Roly-poly, Liquid Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Fried Hominy with Maple Sugar. Fruit Salad. Pilot Bread. Cream Cookies. Tea.

Fruit Salad

Mix together equal quantities of peeled and shredded pineapple, celery cut in small pieces and skinned and seeded white grapes. Add one-half cupful of blanched and shredded almonds, moisten with cream salad dressing, plane on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with cherries. Canned pineapple may be used.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN IN ALBERTA

That the Alberta government intends to bring in a bill at the next session of the legislature providing for woman suffrage is evident from a letter which has been received by President Speakman of the United Farmers from Premier Sifton. The letter says: "Your letter in regard to woman suffrage received. This matter has received the serious consideration of the government, and I have given instructions for the preparation of a statute placing men and women in Alberta on a basis of absolute equality as far as provincial matters are concerned. This bill will be presented at next session of the legislature as a government measure."

Lengthy service in a submarine subjects a man to great risk of contracting pneumonia or tuberculosis.

HINTS TO HOUSEHOLDERS

The season is fast approaching when cool evenings will demand the starting of fires in our homes. September and October have become known to firemen as the months when chimneys and flues cause the most trouble.

The following suggestions of a practical nature, if faithfully followed, will do much to prevent damage to property and loss of life.

Stoves—Place a metal stoveboard on the wood floor under the stove, and extending at least twelve inches in front of the ash-pit door. Protect all walls and partitions within two feet of any stove with a metal shield, leaving an air-space between the shield and the wall. Leave no kindling or other wood in the oven over night. Do not hang clothes too near the stove or stovepipes.

Pipes—See that the lengths of stovepipe are well fitted together, free from rust holes and parted seams, wired firmly and fitted perfectly into the chimney. Stovepipes passing through partitions, walls, floors, attics and roofs are dangerous at best. Where these must pass through partitions, walls or floor always use a large, ventilated double thimble. You should examine the stovepipes in the attic. They may come apart or rust. Fluff and spider webs are likely to gather on and around them, to be set on fire when you least expect it.

Chimneys—Chimneys should be built from the ground up, and never rest on wood supports. The settling of the woodwork will cause cracks in the chimney. Nor should the chimney walls be used to support joists or other woodwork. Soft brick and poor mortar are often responsible for defects in the chimney. Use a good quality of brick and cement mortar. Chimney walls should be at least eight inches thick, the flue of ample size and line with fire clay or terra cotta. Never stuff up the flue holes with rags or paper, nor cover them with anything but a metal stock. Chimneys should be cleaned frequently.

Furnaces—Protect all woodwork above and around boilers, if within three feet, with a metal shield ,also all woodwork near furnace pipes. It is best to rivet the lengths of pipe together to prevent disjointing. The pipe should fit perfectly into the chimney. Examine the pipe frequently for rust holes or other defects. Keep them free from dust, fluff and spider webs, which are easily ignited.

Defects—Defective stoves, boilers, furnaces, pipes and chimneys should be promptly repaired or replaced.

Overheating—Beware of overheating stoves, boilers, furnaces and pipes.

Ashes—These should never be placed in wooden receptacles or bins, on wood floors or against wood partitions, walls, fences, or any other woodwork. Use metal receptacles only, and dump ashes away from all buildings.

Care—These matters are technical, but very simple and merely call for ordinary care. You cannot afford to be careless, when the lives of your loved ones, and the property of yourself and neighbors are at stake. Let "Care and Caution" be the watchword and in this way assist in reducing Canada's enormous fire loss.

AMERICANS IN BRITISH ARMY

Since the war began over 1,800 Americans have joined the British army. Actual young citizens of the United States, I mean, a few of whom have told me that they enlisted "just for a bit of excitement," but most of whom affirm, with lower jaws stiffly set, that they are in khaki for the sake of seeing to it personally that Kaiser Bill "gets his." The bulk of these men, of course, are members of the two Canadian contingents, but a lot of them, too, have come across to England and enlisted here. One of the latter is amongst the most recent winners of the V. C. Many of them are graduates of West Point and Annapolis (the American naval Academy) and thus get their commissions almost at once. Some of them, too, have had experience in Cuba and the Philippines and other hot countries where they really have flies, and these young officers have been able to give us some valuable hints in the matter of camp sanitation. One expert in this respect is a former member of the Richmond Light Blues, one of America's crack regiments. He was rather badly wounded at Neuve Chapelle, but has gone back cheerily to the front again.

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THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

(By Sam Walter Foss)

(The recent death of Sam Walter Foss, journalist, poet, librarian, well-known in Boston literary circles, leads us to republish these verses which were suggested to Mr. Foss by a passage in Homer: 'He was a friend to man and he lived by the side of the road.')

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears—
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

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VANCOUVER CANADA

SPORTING COMMENT

Nationals of Montreal won the rst game of the lacrosse series of e east on Sunday last by defeat- g the Rosedales of Toronto 16 als to 10. The game was play- d in Montreal and the attend- nce reached about 7,000, a re- ord in eastern Canada in recent ears. The final game will be layed in Toronto to-morrow Saturday).

• • •

There is some talk of the win- ers of the Eastern lacrosse ser- s challenging for the Minto Cup. Reports from New West- minster are to the effect that if challenge is coming the Royals will get down to business right away in anticipation of the game. The Westminster team are slow- ing up somewhat, and are hog fat at the present time, but they feel they can easily take the measure of any of the eastern teams on Queen's Park, and they are about right. No matter what speed and condition an east- ern team is in, they have abso- lutely no chance to win in New Westminster. The home brews know every foot of the ground and would most assuredly come out on top. Anyhow, here's hop- ing there's a series .

• • •

President Brown, of the Beav- ers, got home this week after the close of the baseball season in the northwestern. He announces a very few changes in the lineup of his team for next season. Ira Colwell will go to the big league but the other members of the team will remain in this circuit. Brown figures on switching his team round a bit and it is likely that McCarl will be traded for someone with more speed. Rod Murphy will go to the outfield and a recruit will fill in on the third sack. Otherwise the team will remain intact.

• • •

Philadelphia Nationals and Bos- ton Americans will be the con- tenders for the baseball honors of the world to be played some time next month. The leaders in both leagues have been playing pheno- menal ball for the past six weeks and their chances of winning the honors are conceded sure now. The annual series will take place half of the games in Philadelphia and half in Boston, and fans all over Canada will take a deep in- terest in the outcome.

• • •

Ty Cobb has stolen eighty-eight bases in the American league this season. The great Detriot star now holds the record for base- stealing, and is batting as good as ever.

• • •

It will not be long until the call to the colors will be sounded for the professional hockey play- ers in the coast league. Of late there has been no word as to the progress being made in the build- ing of the Seattle arena, which was the cause for much comment earlier in the season. It is to be hoped for the good of the game that the Seattleites will get busy. A four-team circuit would provide an abundance of sport and would certainly make the league race interesting. As far as the locals are concerned, it looks as if the same team will be in uniform for Vancouver, although if a team is placed in Seattle, Vancouver will likely be called upon to donate their quota of players to the new team. Given that Taylor and Griffiths will be the players who will go to Seat- tle, the locals still have four stars in Lehman, Cook, McKay and Stanley, and with the addi- tion of a couple of recruits will be able to hold their own with any team on the circuit.

• • •

There is likely to be a shake- up in the Victoria team this sea- son. It is quite probable that Rowe, Dunderdale and Poulin will get the "can" as not one of the three showed up to form last season. That would leave Victoria in the position of having to rustle some new men. Lindsay, Patrick, Genge and Kerr are good for a couple of seasons yet. In the Portland team there may be a change or two. Harris, Tobin and Ran McDonald should be in their prime this year, but a new man will have to be found to take Johnson's job on the de- fence. The "Moose" is just about ready for the scrap heap, and his playing days are almost done. At any rate, there will be a scramble for players in the course of a month or so.

Phones: North Van. 323 and 103.
Seymour 2182.

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North Vancouver, B. C.

THE TELEPHONE IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE DAY OR NIGHT

When emergencies arise---and they arise frequently---assistance can always be secured by means of the telephone. It is right at your hand, ready for service day or night.

It may be the doctor has to be summoned, and, if so, no time need be lost. Help may be needed from your neighbor, from the police---rely on the telephone.

The telephone is the greatest of all domestic utilities. What is the cost, compared to the security and sense of relief in knowing that the means of instant communication is available at any time?

British Columbia Telephone COMPANY, LIMITED

JOHN BARLEYCORN FEATURE PHOTOPLAY

To Be Shown for Two Days Only at the Broadway Theatre—Monday and Tuesday—No Increase in Prices—Mary Pickford in "Fanchon the Cricket" for the Week-End.

Jack London's famous story "John Barleycorn," which created such interest last year when published in the Saturday Evening Post, has been photographed in six wonderful reels, with Hobart Bosworth in the title role, and will be the leading feature at the Broadway Theatre Monday and Tuesday of next week. This picture is said to be one of the most striking examples of the evils of the liquor traffic ever shown to the public; it is stated that in many States and cities it was only shown after strenuous opposition by those interested in the liquor traffic. Coming as it does when right thinking people throughout the province are interested in the prohibition movement, it will no doubt attract considerable attention.

"The Broken Coin" is a series of pictures that has more thrills and action to the foot of pictures than any other picture yet produced by the Universal Company. Francis Ford and Grace Cunard take the leading parts in the pursuit of the missing portion of the coin, and their efforts will be shown in Episode No. 3 on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mary Pickford, the world's foremost motion picture star, is utterly fascinating in the role of Fanchon, a mischievous imp of a girl, the scorn and by-word of the village, who, under the subtle influence of love, gradually develops a goodness of disposition and a general bent toward virtuous principles whereby she eventually gains the heart of the man she loves, and triumphs gloriously over the envy, hatred and uncharitableness of the rustic community of which she had been a despised and rejected member. There is a naturalness about her portrayal—a sparkling, quaint originality—that is absolutely irresistible, and "Fanchon the Cricket" will undoubtedly be considered as notable an achievement as her memorable characterization of "Tess of the Storm Country."

This famous photoplay will be shown on Friday and Saturday only, with a matinee on Saturday afternoon.

GURDIT SINGH

The following story is told now over a year after the stirring Komagata Maru incident which occurred in Vancouver about the time war broke out.

Port Townsend, Sept. 20.—The return of Capt. Yamomoto, now in command of the Japanese steamship Kamakata, brings to America the sequel to a news story which has been long forgotten in the rush of events following war in Europe. Something better than a year ago the arrival of the Hindu ship at Vancouver, B. C., and the refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow 350 Sikhs, who came as passengers, to land, was an incident which attracted more than national attention. The Sikhs were British subjects, countrymen of men now bearing arms for the Allies in France, and Canada's action in barring them provoked a political problem of more than casual importance.

In Vancouver harbor the Sikhs rioted. What happened in that harbor, however, seems a commonplace tale beside the events which followed when Capt. Yamomoto took his ship, the Komagata Maru, out to sea again and steered his passengers back to India.

Now, the Sikh is a fighting man and he is a devil for pride. For his friend he will perform the most menial service; for hire he will do nothing but what he considers dignified labor.

These men considered themselves British citizens, and they took affront at the refusal of Canada to admit them. When, after several weeks' delay, the authorities at Ottawa ordered Capt. Yamomoto to turn his ship back to Calcutta there was much murmuring and muttering among the 350 passengers, nearly every one of whom was entitled to add Singh ("Man-Lion, that is to say) to his name.

Matched against the warlike Sikhs was a man of alien race, equally determined to carry out what he considered his duty. Capt. Yamomoto quietly anticipated trouble, and accordingly no sooner was the steamship under way than he issued arms to his crew.

The captain was not surprised when the ship was yet in the straits to learn that the Sikhs wished an audience. A delegation of them called upon him. It was led by Gurdit Singh, organizer of the expedition, to whom they had entrusted all of their money, about $30,000 in gold.

"'Captain Sahib," announced the leader, "we wish to have the ship taken to Seattle. We will land there."

Capt. Yamomoto shook his head, "No."

"We are many and you and your sailors are few," reminded the leader.

The Japanese commander smiled politely and again shook his head regretfully.

"Ari, Captain Sahib, we are sworn to go to Seattle. I speak truly. I am eating the oath. Is it not so?" Gurdit Singh appealed to his swarthy bearded followers.

"Hang, Gurdit Singh, we have eaten the oath," they chorused in confirmation.

Again the Japanese commander showed his teeth i na pleasant but regretful smile. "No," he replied.

The delegation left with black looks. As they went they talked bitterly together. Then Capt. Yamomoto acted with rare appreciation for the psychological moment.

A guard of sturdy Japanese sailors suddenly appeared in the steerage. The guard was heavily armed and their pistols were displayed prominently. Martial law was announced. The Komagata Maru plowed her way steadily toward Calcutta with the Sikhs quiet, but far from pacified.

The wireless, chattering word of their coming, received orders for the ship from the Indian government. When she entered the Hugli the Komagata Maru docked at a small village twelve miles down the river from Calcutta. A special train was waiting for the Sikhs. They were to be hurried to their homes near Lahore.

A large guard of police was at hand to see that the order was enforced.

The big ship docked and the Sikhs were ordered to the deck. They came reulctantly, under guard. They disembarked slowly. A police interpreter informed them they must enter the train. They refused absolutely to stir from the dock.

The chief of the constabulary went among them to urge obedience. From somewhere in the throng a shot was fired and he dropped dead.

A fusilade of shots spattered into the police ranks. The uniformed men returned the fire. Soldiers were called out and a pitched battle began. When quiet was restored, 150 Sikhs and Hindus were dead. Of the remainder of the 350 passengers every one was lodged in jail or sent north.

But one was mising. Gurdit Singh, leader of the expedition, treasurer of the common fund of gold, had disappeared. With him went the $30,000. The government and several Hindu organizations of Calcutta have put a price upon his head, but he has not been seen since.

Some of the number, after arriving in the Punjab, and raising trouble were arrested and finally sentenced for treason early in the summer.

The new Ontario government house is to be finished and ready by October.

War is the most futile and ferocious of human follies.—John Hay.

The Amazon river rises within seventy miles of the Pacific and flows 3,994 miles across the continent of South America to the Atlantic.

Five thousand German prisoners of war on an island near Auckland, Australia, need little guarding, because the waters in the neighborhood are alive with big man-eating sharks.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

In the Matter of the Navigable Waters Protection Act, Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, Chapter 115.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shell Company, of California, Incorporated, has deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa a plan showing the proposed wharf and docks on the foreshore adjoining the Easterly five hundred feet of District Lot 215, Group 1, New Westminster District, in the Province of British Columbia, together with a description of the proposed site, and has deposited a duplicate of such plan and description at the office of the District Registrar of Titles at New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that, at the expiration of one month after the first publication of this notice in the Canada Gazette and in two newspapers published in or near the locality of the said work, the said Company will apply to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the construction of the said proposed works.

DATED this 4th day of September, 1915.

McDOUGAL & McINTYRE,
Solicitors for Shell Company of California, Inc.

WATER NOTICE

(Diversion and Use)

TAKE NOTICE that Isaac H. Larimer and Thomas M. Beamish, whose address is 16 Hastings Street East, Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use one and one-half c.f.s. of water out of Frederick Creek which flows North-westerly and drains into Frederick Arm about one half mile N. of S. W. Cor. of Lot 35. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about one and one-half miles from the mouth, near center of South boundary of T. L. 38729 and will be used for fluming purpose upon the lands described as Lot 35, T. L. 38728 and T. L. 38729.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 23rd day of August, 1915.

A copy of this Notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Vancouver, B. C.

Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The date of the first publication of this notice is September 10th, 1915.

ISAAC H. LARIMER,
THOMAS M. BEAMISH,
Applicants.
By C. J. Pfitzenmaier, Agent.

PHONE SEYMOUR 9086

AT IT HERE SINCE 1900

ESTABLISHED 1900 DOW FRASER TRUST COMPANY

The Fire Gong

may be clanging for

Your Home Next

ARE YOU INSURED?

We write Fire Insurance in Good Board Companies

Don't Delay Too Long

Dow, Fraser Trust Co.

122 Hastings St. West
McKay Station, Burnaby

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15c and 25c at drug and country stores. t.f.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAND ACT

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Agnes L. Clark, of Vancouver, occupation, housekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted sixty chains north of Northwest corner of Indian Reserve No. 3, Blunden Harbour, thence 80 chains west, thence south about 80 chains to shore line, thence easterly along shoreline to Indian Reserve, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated July 24th, 1915.

AGNES L. CLARK,
R. O. Clark, Agent.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

R. S. C. Chapter 115

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby gives notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Vancouver at Vancouver, B. C., a description of the site and the plans of a wharf proposed to be built in False Creek, City of Vancouver, in front of District Lot 541, and immediately West of Connaught Bridge.

AND take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., will under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said wharf.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 20th day of September, 1915.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the construction of a Reinforced Concrete Sea Wall at False Creek, Vancouver.

Plans, Specifications and forms of contract may be seen and form of tender obtained at the offices of the Company, No. 719, Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, and 1035 Columbia St., New Westminster.

Tenders to be received at the Head Offices of the Company, Vancouver, not later than the morning of the 5th October, 1915, and to be enclosed in sealed envelope marked "TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTION."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MACKENZIE, MANN & CO., LTD.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

Get our Rates for Advertising Legal Notices, Land Notices, Etc., which are required by law to appear but once a week. We can advertise your requirements at a satisfactory price.

THE WESTERN CALL

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. E. A. Odlum, of the staff of the Western Call, has grown some potatoes at his home in Lakeview weighing over two pounds each.

The Canadian Australian liner Niagara arrived in this port yesterday from Australia with a large list of passengers and a heavy cargo.

Many delegates are in attendance this week at the annual convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities which is in session at Chilliwack. The convention opened yesterday and will close on Saturday. Mayor Gray, of New Westminster, president of the association is presiding.

Another of Vancouver's old-timers has passed away in the person of Mr. H. S. Sherwood, deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, at the age of 61 years. The funeral will take place from his home on Shaughnessy Heights to-morrow afternoon.

Professor Odlum and Mr. F. T. Andrews have disposed of their lots on False Creek to the Canadian Northern Railway. The property was very valuable, and on a recent assessment Prof. Odlum's property was valued at something over $300,000.

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

A well attended meeting of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E. was held at the usual hour Monday evening last, with Miss E. Nichol presiding. The topic, "Friendships That Are Worth Forming" (Making and Keeping Them) was taken by Rev. A. E. Mitchell, who gave a very interesting and instructive discourse. Miss Story rendered a solo in pleasing style.

Next Monday there will be a rally of the juniors, intermediates and seniors, in charge of Miss C. McKenzie.

RALLY DAY

Rally Day services in connection with the Sunday Schools of Mount Pleasant will be held on Sunday. In the Mt. Pleasant Methodist school a special rally day program has been prepared, and the children's choir will be a special feature. The Sunday School will hold a special cantata on Tuesday evening next to which the public is welcome.

In Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian school a special rally day program will be gone through, and a large juvenile choir will take a prominent part in the services of the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. A. E. Mitchell, will give an address on "Enlisting."

PROVINCIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

At the annual provincial Sunday School convention to be held in Wesley church on October 5, 6 and 7, some of the best and most experienced Sunday School workers in the province will take part. Among the speakers will be Rev. E. A. Thomas, of Wesley church; Rev. F. W. Langford, British Columbia representative of the Canadian Methodist Sunday School Committee, on "Standardizing a Sunday School;" Mr. J. M. Graham, secretary of the local Y.M.C.A., on "Relating Youth to the Church"; Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., on "Prohibition;" Rev. F. Hardy, of Nanaimo, on "The Right of the Child;" Rev. H. F. Waring, four lectures on the Bible; Rev. F. W. Kerr, New Westminster, on "Childhood and the Church;" Rev. O. M. Sanford on "The Training of Sunday School Workers."

As a final to the programme a prohibition parade will be held starting from the corner of Gore avenue and Hastings street on the evening of Thursday, October 7, which will proceed by Hastings and Pender streets to the arena rink, where a debate will be held on the subject, "Wet or Dry?" The two sides of the question will be taken by well known citizens of the city.

PROHIBITION PROGRESS

The Prohibition campaign is on in earnest. Last night a large gathering in Wesley Methodist church heard Rev. Ernest Thomas and Mrs. H. A. Edgett discuss the prohibition campaign.

Mr. Thomas brought home to the audience the effect of partial prohibition in Russia. A serious shortage in the supply of binder twine had been felt in the prairies during the present harvest season and when investigations were made it was discovered that United States manufacturers who had been selling the bulk of their production on the Canadian prairies were now selling to Russia for cash. The result of only a year's abstinence in that country had enabled the peasants to save sufficient money to pay cash for their requirements, while the Canadian farmer could not secure an adequate supply because he had to buy on credit and not pay until the end of the harvest. Prohibition in Russia had brought the peasant into serious competition with the Canadian farmer.

People said that prohibition laws passed by British Columbia would not prohibit the drinking of liquor inasmuch as it could still be purchased from sources outside the province. The speaker argued, that even if Dominion legislation was not passed shortly forbidding the importation of liquor into the province which did not want it, provincial legislation would reduce the consumption by 90 per cent. The present movement was aiming to abolish the commercial organization stimulated and propagated the demand for whiskey to nine times the actual desire for it. It had been found that when open places for selling liquor had been done away with in a community, the consumption had been ten per cent. of what it was previously.

Dr. McGuire, provincial organizer of the Prohibition movement, accompanied by Principal Mackay, addressed a meeting in Nanaimo last evening, and Dr. McGuire will tour the interior of the province in the very near future in this connection.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The board of the Vancouver General Hospital has passed a motion to appropriate the sum of $3,500, provided proper arrangements could be made, for the equipment of the new operating rooms. Prior to voting on the motion the question of equipping five rooms or three at the present time was considered. Dr. McIntosh favored equipping three but his motion in that respect was lost by the casting vote of the chair, and the motion to equip five rooms at an expenditure of $3,500 was carried.

Several appointments were made by the board to fill the vacancies on the staff by the enlisting of several members for service at the front. The appointments are: Inside staff, surgical, Drs. G. E. Sheldon and V. E. D. Castleman; medical, Dr. A. R. Robertson; eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. R. Crosby; outdoor staff, medical, Drs. J. A. Sutherland and J. McNichol; surgical, Drs. T. R. B. Nelles, W. C. McKechnie and J. W. Auld; eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. E. H. Saunders. Gen-Ur. Dr. B. H. Champion. These appointments are but temporary, those at the war having their positions held open for them. Dr. A. W. Bagnell was granted leave of absence to join the colors.

The following are the statistics for the month of August:

No. of patients	051
No. hospital days	12,511
Avg. days' stay per patient	21.37
Per capita cost	1.87
Greatest No. in one day	429
Free cases admitted	40
Free cases discharged	66
Paying patients admitted	512
Paying patients discharged	504
Paying patients paid in full	180
Paying patients paid on ac.	60
Paying patients paid nothing	264
Previous months' ac. paid	60
Previous month's ac. not paid	25
Medical staff (resident)	15
Medical staff (non-resident)	1
Office staff	5
Nursery staff	233
Household staff	96
Laundry staff	21
Powerhouse	11
Grounds	1
Nurses' home	3
Isolation	5
Cost of operating room	$28,017.58
Building	$12,310.70
Total	$40,328.28

CAN'T YOU HEAR US CALLING, CALLING?

Can't you hear us calling, calling,
from the trenches far and wide,
In Belgium's broken body, and in
France's shell-torn side?
We've held them for a twelve-month
through mud, and storm and rain,
And we think it's due to us, lads,
you come and share the same.
For all must fight for Britain, shoulder arms and play the game.

For you're wanted, yes, you're wanted in the sternest kind of way,
To defend your country's honor and to save the world to-day.
'Tis your duty to your God, lads, as well as to your King,
So take your place and save the race—be British—that's the thing.

Can't you hear us calling, calling,
through the gas fume's choking breath?
Truly hellish kind of fighting and not a soldier's death;
Won't you think the matter over?
For, men, we look to you
To take your place in the ranks and see the matter through—
For Britain stands for honor, liberty and mercy, too.

Can't you hear us calling, calling,
from the Dardanelles?
Don't you feel the message urgent,
when every moment tells?
One thousand fell in landing, dying
shattered heap on heap,
But we scaled the heights at last,
lads, and what we hold we keep,
For Britain's sons are heroes still, on land or rolling deep.

Can't you hear us calling from the mansions of the dead?
Surely not in vain we gave our lives,
and for our country bled?
We're waiting here to meet you with
faces all aglow,
Can you ever bear to meet us if you
refuse to go?
For there's worse than death, my brothers, your conscience tells you so!

Life is too short to waste.

The only helpless people in the world are the lazy.—General Armstrong.

Our doubts are traitors, and make us loose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt. —Shakespeare.

Eighteen Years of Good Service

To the citizens of Vancouver has been amply repaid by their continued patronage—making this packing, moving, storing and shipping business the largest in Western Canada. "Fireproof Storage and Silver Vaults," removed in modern "Car Vans," expert packing and shipping at cut rates, saving from 25 per cent. to 45 per cent. in freight charges. See US:—

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CAMPBELL STORAGE COMPANY
OLDEST AND LARGEST IN WESTERN CANADA
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House Phone: Bay. 886
G. Murray
House Phone: Bay. 1137L
Office Phone:
Seymour 8765-8766

DIXON & MURRAY
Office and Store Fixture Manufacturers
Jobbing Carpenters
Painting, Paperhanging and Kalsomining
Shop: 1065 Dunsmuir St. Vancouver, B.C.

South Vancouver, Notice!
NEW FEED STORE OPENED
With a Complete Supply of POULTRY SUPPLIES, HAY, GRAIN, CHOP, ETC.
Vernon Feed Co.
49TH AND FRASER
(Branch from Mt. Pleasant)
WE STAND FOR QUALITY, SERVICE AND LOW PRICES

THE CRISIS IN B. C.

(Continued from page two)

vince by Rev. A. E. Cooke, as secretary of the Union, was planned and directed by the Ministerial Union throughout, and we desire to express our entire approval of his conduct of his part of the work.

5. After having carefully considered all the answers and explanations given on behalf of the government, we are more than ever convinced of the necessity of the investigation for which we appeal.

In all these attempted replies, the main facts set forth in the pamphlet "The Crisis in B. C.," have remained entirely untouched.

Our only desire is that the people of British Columbia should know the truth, and we feel that if a full and non-partisan investigation be held, every charge we have made will be fully borne out in all essentials.

Signed on behalf of the Union.

G. R. WELCH,
Central Baptist Church, President.
J. R. ROBERTSON, B.D.,
St. David's Pres. Church.
JOHN MACKAY, D.D.,
Principal Westminster Hall.
J. K. UNSWORTH, D.D.,
First Congregational Church.
E. MANUEL,
Robson Methodist Memorial Church.
Consulting Members of Committee.

Why Bake When You Can Buy BUTTERNUT BREAD for 5c.?

"the wrapped 5c Loaf"

Fresh at all Stores

5c a Loaf

(16. oz.) Delivered Fresh

Isn't there enough drudgery around the house for any woman without the trouble of baking! And about economy, why BUTTERNUT BREAD can now be bought at your store—a full pound loaf—for but 5c.

BUTTERNUT BREAD
"Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut" is made from the same ingredients you would use, were you baking. The very best flour, yeast, salt, rich pure milk, etc., and is baked under a uniform temperature under conditions as clean as the sifted flour itself. Try a loaf TO-DAY. At your Grocer's, or phone Fairmont 44.

Fairmont -44-

Shelly Bros. Bake Ovens
—Bakers of the widely-used 4X Bread, full 16-ounce loaf, 5c.

WOOD
DOMINION WOOD YARD
"SPECIAL"
3 Loads of Edgings $5.00 in No. 1 District, also
All kinds of Mill Wood
Phone: Fair. 1554

Mount Pleasant Livery
TRANSFER
Furniture and Piano Moving
Baggage, Express and Dray. Hacks and Carriages at all hours.
Phone Fairmont 845
Corner Broadway and Main A. F. McTavish, Prop.

BROADWAY THEATRE
114 BROADWAY EAST, NEAR MAIN

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th and 28th
JACK LONDON'S GREAT STORY
"JOHN BARLEYCORN"
(Six Acts)
Depicting the Evils of the Liquor Traffic

Copy of Letter from Rev. J. K. Unsworth

Vancouver, B. C., April 16, 1915.

Mr. I. Soskin,
Manager Famous Players Film Co.
City.

Dear Sir,—I consider the pictures of London's "John Barleycorn" a graphic and searching temperance lesson. They depict the blandishments of drink, but they picture them to repel, not attract.

I can cordially commend their presentation in our city.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. K. UNSWORTH,
Pastor First Congregational Church.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 and 30
FRANCIS FORD AND GRACE CUNARD in
"THE BROKEN COIN"
J. WARREN KERRIGAN IN
"THE OYSTER DREDGER"
"HE FELL IN A CABARET"
Eddie Lyons, Lee Moran and Billie Rhodes in one thousand feet of laughs.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1 and 2
Daniel Frohman presents
The Idol of the Screen
MARY PICKFORD
in
"FANCHON THE CRICKET"
(Five Acts)
OTHER FEATURES

GRAND PRIZE DRAWING—WEDNESDAY at 8.20 P.M.—FIVE PRIZES.