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PROHIBITION A WINNER

"YOU HAVE A WINNER," said a hotel-keeper recently in reply to a question as to his opinion on Prohibition. A brewery owner said "The local trade will be dead within a year and a half because by then there will be provincial prohibition." These expressions represent views voiced by hundreds of citizens who are not prohibitionists and go to show that "Prohibition is a winner," and we will succeed if given a fair chance.

Two questions have been asked and it is well to answer them promptly. First, why did the convention ask that the vote on prohibition be taken apart from an election? Secondly, why did they wish to draw the bill and have not the liquor interests a right to that privilege as well?

As to the first question the answer is that it is desired to keep this question out of politics and if the campaign synchronized with the provincial political campaign it was sure to become involved in party strife. Some men would promise support to catch votes without any intention of carrying out the pledge. This question should be disposed of prior to an election.

As to the other question, it is pointed out that we must know definitely what we are voting on. A Plebiscite only determines the principle, and it is very easy to draft a bill which is unworkable, and also later raise a controversy as to what the Plebiscite really meant anyway. By presenting a bill it relieves the government of all responsibility and places it upon those who claim to have the electorate behind them, and if carried it is final.

Why not let the licenced victuallers draw the bill? If they have a proposal which they are willing to initiate and back, let them go ahead, but in this case they are directly opposed to the movement, therefore, can only negative the question and certainly cannot in the very nature of things expect to draw the measure; in other words they cannot be both "negative" and "positive" at the same time.

The government will do well to recognize that this is a spontaneous outburst of public opinion and as such merits the utmost respect and consideration.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, taken from the Canal Record, on the canal's traffic for the fiscal year ending June 30, should be of interest to Canadian exporting houses. Additional notes on the shipping regulations and conveniences of the canal are also published, together with two tables, showing the distribution of traffic through the canal, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic:

Summary of Traffic

At the close of business on June 30, 1915, was completed the fiscal year which included all of the period during which the canal has been opened to commercial traffic of ocean-going ships. This period, from August 14 to July 1, was 101-2 months, or seven-eighths of a calendar year.

During the period the canal was used by 1,088 vessels, having aggregate gross and net tonnage of 5,416,787 and 3,843,035 tons, respectively, Panama Canal measurements, and carrying a total of 4,969,792 tons of cargo.

The movement of 4,969,792 tons of cargo in the period, or 101-2 months, is at the rate of 5,679,762 tons in a full calendar year; or 473,313.5 tons per month; or 15,530.6 tons per day.

A summary of the number of vessels passing through the canal in each direction, and the tons of cargo handled, by months, since the opening of the canal to commercial traffic (not including the barge traffic prior to August 15) is given in this table:

EASTBOUND

Month	Vessels	Tons Cargo
August	13	49,106
September	27	141,762
October	44	168,069
November	54	206,510
December	43	179,235
January	44	208,082
February	39	150,987
March	57	217,447
April	59	237,384
May	67	246,534
June	83	320,619

WESTBOUND

Month	Vessels	Tons Cargo
August	11	62,178
September	30	180,276
October	40	253,288
November	38	242,291
December	57	271,219
January	54	240,925
February	53	276,078
March	80	417,610
April	60	285,457
May	75	332,174
June	60	282,561

CURIOUS STORIES are coming from Peking regarding President Yuan Shi-Kai whose closest advisers are said to be considering the advisability of proclaiming him Emperor. Should the plan seem feasible and public opinion warrant it Yuan will be crowned within two years. Some of the most prominent men in China seem to have reached the opinion that a sterner rule than that of a republic is needed to govern the tremendous masses of the Chinese people. Prof. Frank Johnson Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, legal adviser to the Chinese Government, says that for China a monarchy is a better form of government than a republic.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN INDUSTRY

IT MUST BE EXCEEDINGLY gratifying to every British subject to learn from authoritative sources that conscription is unnecessary to get the required army.

No finer tribute could be paid to a great people than that they are willing, voluntarily, to offer themselves in sufficient numbers for the enormous task which Great Britain has undertaken. They are fighting for the integrity of the Empire. They are doing something even higher and nobler than that. They are defending the cause of Belgium. This small, weak nation has not appealed to the British in vain. The response in two and a half million men, and billions of dollars, to preserve the independence of the small nations.

The history of the world does not contain a better example of high ideals of democracy than this response of the British nation to preserve Belgium independence. That it could be accomplished without compulsory service is something which the Kaiser probably is unable to understand. He does not know the temper of the British people.

While we are opposed to conscription except as the last resort, we believe that compulsory service for the manufacture of munitions would be a reasonable and proper measure. It is one thing to force a man to give his services to industrial purposes, and something entirely different to compel him to give his life. It is true that the great democracy of the United States was saved by compulsory service. In past times, England resorted to it. But it is gratifying to realize that the nation has got past that stage in its existence and development, and that it has reached a height where nearly every man recognizes his duty to serve. Those who object to compulsory service in the industrial life of the country at this time should receive no consideration. Selfishness is added to cowardice with them. They will not volunteer for active service, nor will they accept compulsory employment in order to enable their brethren in France to succeed. There is no serious hardship in any man's being compelled for a year or two to work the full limit of his strength, especially while his neighbors are offering their lives every day to preserve his liberty. If Lloyd George finds it necessary to exercise the power which the government possesses under the statutes to compel men to work in the munition factories, he will have the support and the sympathy of every right-thinking loyal British citizen.—Sentinel.

ADVANCE OF IMPERIALISM

WAR HAS EMPHASIZED the cohesive qualities of the British empire. It has brought Canada, Australia, South Africa and India into closer relationship with the mother country. We have demonstrated our unity of purpose and action.

Before the war broke out imperialism did not have the marked support it has to-day. In this country there was conflicting opinion on the merits of autonomy as against an imperial federation. Since Germany started out to gain her world domination we have realized the virtue and the strength of interdependency. Against a common foe we have pooled our resources, fighting all for one and one for all.

Imperial citizenship will mean more in the future than it has in the past. It may involve greater obligations and responsibilities, but it will bring added prestige.

The old order of things is changing. The component parts of the British empire are being welded in the crucible of war. When we emerge from the struggle imperial Britain will stand for the highest expression of national unity. The overseas dominions will have won the voice they deserved in the government of the empire for the good of the whole.

We find this sentiment expressed in the Manchester, England, Times, which had this to say in a recent issue:

"One cannot consider imperial aspects of the war, without recognizing the anomalous position of the overseas dominions in our scheme of things. They have been involved in a war in the making of which they had no word to say. They realize that their interests and ours are identical. We know that they will be consulted upon the terms of peace; but it is all informal in character, lacking in organization, and therefore unsatisfactory. We must look forward to the formation in the near future of a true parliament of empire, in which all the self-governing states of the empire will be represented, along with the united kingdom. With that imperial senate must lie the making of peace and the waging of war, the provision of naval and military resources adequate to our needs, and all kindred matters that concern the empire as a whole."

KINDNESS AND CHARACTER

AMONG THE LAST THINGS Elbert Hubbard did before sailing on the Lusitania was to write from New York to an office boy, asking for an increase in wages. The note had been overlooked in the hurry of getting away, but was found in some papers gathered up at the last minute. The letter was kind, fatherly, contained a suggestion as to a personal habit of the lad, and promised the advance asked for.

That little service rendered a boy amid the pressing duties connected with the preparations for a long journey is like a door opening into the inner life and revealing the secret spring of conduct and character.

THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN FRANCE

THE MOST POPULAR man in France, the most widely respected abroad, is probably Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre. He seems to be a man without roots, owing as little to Nature as to nurture. A Southerner, he possesses hardly any characteristic Southern trait. He is patient, silent calm; with a Southern warmth of friendship he has shown that he can sacrifice it to his conception of duty. His parents were inconspicuous (his father was a cooper); yet he showed at school a gift for mathematics, and entered the Ecole Polytechnique, the youngest cadet, near the head of the list.

His present, again, seems to have little root in his career. At forty-two he was still a major, serving under a colonel some years his junior. From that point his promotion was a little more rapid. But his life in the army would hardly be called brilliant or particularly significant until in 1910, he entered the Superior War Council. The following year he was appointed vice-president, a position which carries with it the responsibilities of commander-in-chief in case of war. Those who came into contact with him were not left long in doubt as to the manner of man he is. He began to organize and reorganize. Like Kitchener, he had been an engineer, and the engineers attract and breed a certain type of mind. The engineer has to deal with strictly calculable factors which produce verifiable results. It is a cool, scientific craft, and one who has been habituated to it for a period of years comes to act almost by instinct in a cool and confident way.

This is the character of General Joffre. His normal expression is confident. There is a deliberation even about the movements of his massive figure, whose bulk dwarfs its height. He has one quality of greatness—simplicity. His military directions are notably simple in comparison with the subtlety of the conceptions which shape them.

THE PHEGMATIC BRITISHER

THE BRITISH IS BORN with an equable and composed temperament. His emotions are forced into the channel of that temperament by his own distaste of outward show, and more, by his life's companions' distaste for outward show. Whatever his emotions they are forced to flow in the same groove, and therefore, he does not change. He is always the same, whether he is going at a steady jog-trot through business life, or whether he is fighting Germany. And being always the same, you can neither make him excited—that is in the hysterical German or the emotional Gallic ways—on the battlefield, or afraid. He is always himself, and himself has not altered for a century.

War to him must be carried on in the same way as his ledgers were filled up, and his lawn mown in civilian life. In the former state he frequently paused to light a pipe and contemplate the universe, in his new state he continues the habit. In one of the fights a private smoked steadily as he fired at the advancing Germans. He puffed at his cigarette between his shots, put the cigarette on a stone, fired, and took the cigarette again. When he came back from a bayonet charge his chief concern was not the success his battalion had attained, but the fact that the cigarette had smoked itself out. The charge was a minor success of many successes. The cigarette was the last.—W. Douglas Newton in "The Royal Magazine."

The civil tribunal of the Seine has sequestered the property of the German millionaire, Herr Jelinek. This property, consisting for the most part of real estate in Paris and the Riviera, is worth about \$40,000,000.

GROW AND EAT MORE VEGETABLES

(By Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dom. Chemist)
Fresh vegetables are wholesome, palatable and productive of good health. Though in direct food value vegetables yield a first place to meats, it must not be supposed they are destitute of those nutritions which build up the body tissue and keep the machinery going. It would be possible, though not desirable, to live exclusively on vegetable foods. But vegetables, and especially fresh vegetables, are not to be regarded merely from the standpoint of maintenance, though we assert that now-a-days they would make a good showing on the ground of economy. Nor need we urge their extensive use on the grounds simply that they are appetizing and furnish variety to diet. They, in addition to those excellent qualities, possess a medicinal value; they are aids to digestion and afford that bulk or volume to the food necessary for the right distension of the alimentary tract. Many vegetables contain salts which are gently laxative, relieving constipation, that scourge that is the forerunner of so many dangerous and not infrequently fatal, diseases. And again, many vegetables, especially those used in salads, have a special value in cooling the blood, and, are, therefore, most wholesome, especially in the summer season.

Fresh vegetables are vastly superior to those that are wilted from keeping a day or two, in succulence, crispness and palatability. To be enjoyed at their best, vegetables must be eaten strictly fresh.

MOSCOW AND CENTRAL RUSSIA

CENTRAL RUSSIA, with Moscow, the ancient capital of the Czar, as its focal point, is at once the richest and the most thickly populated part (93.73 to the square mile) of the Empire. This region contains eighteen governments covering an area of 480,000 square miles, less than one-half of the Petrograd district, but with more than twice the population, viz., 45,000,000. It is roughly two-fifths of the total area of European Russia and stretches from Minak in the west to the frontiers of Siberia and of Central Asia, a distance of 1,500 miles. A closer idea may be obtained if Central Russia is compared to an area equal to Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, and a population equal to that of the United Kingdom. As may be expected the large towns are both larger and more numerous than elsewhere in Russia. Moscow had, in 1912, a population of 1,617,000, and there were also at least ten cities with populations ranging from 40,000 to 80,000; ten of from 100,000 to 170,000, and one each of 190,000 and of 225,000 inhabitants. Railway communications are, for Russia, relatively well developed here and to the south, but, compared with Canada, the mileage is relatively small. In 1914, Russia had 32 1-2 miles of railway per 100,000 inhabitants, or one mile for every 3,125 of the population, against Canada's one mile for every 200 of her inhabitants. Russia, however, is beginning to realize the economic significance of railway expansion, and from other points of view the lessons of the present war may be expected to accelerate railway development.

Moscow as a Business Centre

As a place of business Moscow occupies a unique position. The interests located there control and serve the enormous area of which the city forms literally the geographical centre in all matters of supply and demand for a mainly agricultural country, and it is through the Moscow merchants and agency houses, that foreign imports are brought more directly before the consumers. With characteristic enterprise the Moscow merchants have also organized and may be said to control the Siberian trade. Many of the most successful of her citizens are Siberian born, who find it desirable to reside in Moscow to direct the financing and the purchasing end of their business operations. Finally, industrial Russia may be said to centre in this city, where the Moscow Manufacturers' Association alone forms almost a party in the State and exercises a potent influence on the tariff policy of the country. They are responsible for the Russian textile industries, which centre mainly here, the iron and steel industry, and many other manufactures, which are financed with local capital. It was Moscow's initiative also that started cotton-growing in the Caucasus and Central Asia, which now supplies a considerable portion of the raw material of the country's cotton trade. The air of business which pervades this strange but fascinating city is attractive to a westerner. Business men are more accessible than elsewhere. They seem to have a grip of affairs and they pursue definite methods in their dealings, which lead to quick decision and execution. These qualities coupled with a strong local patriotism and self-confidence form the driving power of Moscow's citizens, which cannot fail to secure for the city an ever-increasing influence in the political and economic development of Russia.

MARVELLOUS CHANGES

FOR YEARS ADVANCED THINKERS have been advocating the conservation of energy by nationalizing industry, but few of them dreamt that their visions could come true for a century or two at the earliest. We now learn that "all factories in Great Britain capable of turning out munitions of war are under the control of the minister of munitions." What a revolution! None of the agony portrayed by the visionary dreamer—none of the social upheavals promised by the timid "stick-in-the-mud"—no noise, no disorder—just a simple transition from a complex and conflicting state of competition to an orderly, efficient, economic co-operation.

Thus it is with all great and lasting reforms. They come because necessity demands it, and necessity knows no law, and no form of conventionalism can bind it.

A PROVINCIAL RECRUITING CENSUS

THE FOLLOWING RECRUITING CENSUS tabled according to the per centage from each province in the Dominion is interesting. Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia respectively lead the other provinces in the number of men per population who have gone to the front. It must be remembered, however, that at least 75 per cent of the men of the prairie provinces come within the recruiting age limit, while in some of the older provinces and particularly British Columbia, the same cannot be said on account of the per centage of men over the age limit resident here. The table is as follows:

Province	Pop.	Recruits	P.C.
Ontario	2,523,274	36,300	1.44
Quebec	2,003,232	13,800	0.61
Maritime Provinces	937,955	7,400	0.79
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	858,046	24,000	2.78
British Columbia	392,480	10,000	2.55
Alberta	374,663	14,200	3.73

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

When employers and employed are arraigned over against one another in organized associations, it is inevitable that differences, by which peace is threatened, must from time to time arise between them. These differences may be concerned either with matters in themselves trifling, such as the treatment accorded to some small group of workmen, or with larger issues touching the general rate of wages or hours of labor. Whether a difference is large or small, it is, in the last resort, a difference between the two organizations.

To attain agreement without conflict on terms reasonably satisfactory is obviously, when practicable, much to the advantage alike of the employers and the employed in any industry. Consequently, it is not surprising to find that in advanced industrial communities, the more highly organized industries have evolved, as it were, exceedingly efficient forms of peace-promoting machinery. The classical home of these wholly voluntary arrangements is the United Kingdom. Elaborate systems have been established for the representation in conference of employers and employed by persons whose business it is to discuss and wherever possible, to adjust, any matter of difference that arises. These systems fall into two main groups, in one of which the procedure is wholly by way of conciliation, no provision being made for the solution of an ultimate deadlock, while in the other, when conciliation fails, resort is had to the arbitrament of a neutral chairman. Now each of these two types of arrangement is evidently capable, when worked in a friendly spirit, of doing much to promote industrial peace. Neither type, however,

is adequate to prevent strikes and lock-outs in all cases. Purely conciliatory schemes may be broken into by conflict even during the period of their currency and schemes in which provision is made for arbitration may fail to be renewed when this period comes to an end. Consequently in recent years, attempts have been made by public authorities to supplement private efforts after industrial peace by the offer of official mediation in cases where the danger of a rupture seems imminent. The idea is not to supplant negotiation between the parties directly concerned, but rather to supplement and assist it. In some cases the offer of mediation may only be made on the request of one or other of the parties.

Experience gives reason to believe that mediation, skilfully and sympathetically conducted, can often bring about the adjustment of differences that would otherwise have led to a stoppage of work. For it affords an opportunity to one side or the other to make concessions without the loss of dignity, and it brings into prominence the fact, apt to be lost sight of in the heat of controversy, that the general public as well as the parties directly concerned, have an interest in peace. There is, however, in mediation of the kind so far discussed, an obvious imperfection. The "good offices" of the public authority which seeks to intervene may be refused by one or other of the parties, or they may be accepted and yet prove unable to bridge the differences; and there is then nothing further to be done. In view of this defect in purely optional mediation, the Dominion of Canada passed a law called the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

This law is not of general application, but refers exclusively to certain industries in which there is reason to believe that a stoppage of work would prove exceptionally injurious to the community as a whole. The industries covered are mining, transportation, all forms of railway service, the supply of electricity or other motive power, the working of steamships, the telegraph and telephone services, gas and water supply. Practically speaking, the Act comes into play in regard to these industries whenever a stoppage of work is seriously threatened, and it cannot be successfully evaded by the joint refusal of both parties to invoke it. The principal provisions are the following: Thirty days' notice must be given of any proposed change in the terms of contract between employers and employed. If a proposed change is resisted by the other side, a strike or lock-out in reference to it is prohibited under penalties, until the dispute has been investigated by a board appointed by public authority, and until this board has made a report together with recommendations as to proper terms of settlement for publication by the Minister of Labor. When the report has been published there is no obligation upon either party to accept its recommendations, and a stoppage of work may legally take place. But until the report is published, such a stoppage is prohibited by law and renders every individual taking part in it liable to a fine; in the case of employers engaging in a lock-out of from \$100 to \$1,000 per day; in the case of work people engaged in a strike, of from \$10 to \$50 per day. This law, it will be noticed, has two distinct aspects. On the one hand it enforces delay, inquiry and discussion, from which it is hoped a settlement by agreement will emerge; on the other hand, when such a settlement is not attained, it endeavors, by the publishing of the Board's recommendation, to secure the acceptance of those recommendations through the pressure of public opinion. Of these two aspects of the law, recent investigators seem to agree that the former has proved in practice the most important. The other aspect of the law is, however, not without significance. It is true that, as regards trifling disputes, in which the general public takes small interest, little pressure from public opinion can be evoked, and that in all disputes, when once the passion of conflict is aroused, even strong pressure may be ignored. But, when the issue is one which seriously affects the whole community by threatening to disorganize, say, the railway service or the coal supply, public opinion is a force which must at least be reckoned with. It is interesting to observe, for example, that in a number of cases, where one or other of the parties has at first refused to accept the recommendations of a Board and a strike or lock-out has taken place, the dispute has ultimately been settled substantially on the basis of the Board's proposals.

Under the Canadian Act, as has already been observed, if the parties remain intractable alike to efforts at conciliation and to the suasion of opinion, strikes and lock-outs can ultimately take place without any infringement of the law. The Australian colonies have introduced a type of legislation under which not only does a publicly appointed Board recommend terms for the settlement of differences, but the terms so recommended are legally binding, and a strike or lock-out against them is a punishable offence. This type of legislation when fully developed, closes that loop-hole for a stoppage of work which the Canadian law leaves open. Generally

not unduly to discourage settlement by discussion and conciliation, but the principal stress is laid on preventing resort to a strike or lockout in those difficult cases where less heroic expedients have failed. In New Zealand, contrary to a common opinion, a small loop-hole is left. For the compulsory arbitration law of that colony applies only to unions of work people registered under the law. Individual employers and unions who break the law are liable to a heavy penalty, and in case a union fails to pay, its individual members are liable to a fine, which may be collected by means of a writ of attachment of wages. No surprise need be caused by the circumstance that in the Australasian colonies, in spite of their coercive laws, stoppage of work, on account of industrial disputes have in fact occurred. This is only to be expected, just as it is only to be expected that thefts and murders will occasionally take place in defiance of laws penalizing these acts. The advocates of compulsory arbitration laws do not deny this. Their claim is, not that these laws can create "a country without strikes," but that, by invoking a pressure more direct and potent than that of unorganized opinion, they can render stoppages of work less frequent than they would otherwise be.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether or not the best interests of the community are served by the institution of these things, or legislation on the Canadian or on the Australasian model. A very important objection often urged against compulsory investigation and compulsory arbitration alike is that they necessarily tend in greater or less degree, to check the up-building of voluntary systems of conciliation and arbitration by the joint efforts of employers and employed in the various industries. These systems, it is urged, are valuable, not merely as agencies for promoting mutual sympathy and understanding between employers and work people. Peace enforced by external pressure is, doubtless, still peace and, so far, a bitterness and hostility, and is much inferior to that peace and goodwill which, had conflict not been forcibly suppressed, might before long have emerged from its ashes.

PEACE AND THE PROFESSORS

No American seeking a correct estimate of German purpose in the present war should overlook the document prepared by German professors and setting forth their views of proper terms of peace. It is an admirable disclosure of what is in the German mind and was there when the war began. Germany, says this excellent academic document, should annex Belgium and all of France north of a line, drawn from Belfort to the mouth of the Somme river. This, with certain unfixed indemnities, is the price France is to pay to Germany.

Now, exactly what does this mean in terms of human beings and of territory? Before the war Belgium contained 7,800,000 inhabitants living on about 11,000 square miles. The French territory to be annexed amounts to 27,000 square miles, which before the war contained 4,700,000 people. Germany, then, the professors reason, is entitled to take over 12,500,000 French and Belgian people.

In other words, and the point should be fixed in American minds, 12,500,000 people, four times as many people as there were in the thirteen colonies that fought our revolution, are to be placed under an alien rule, deprived of the right to choose



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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 2,500 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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
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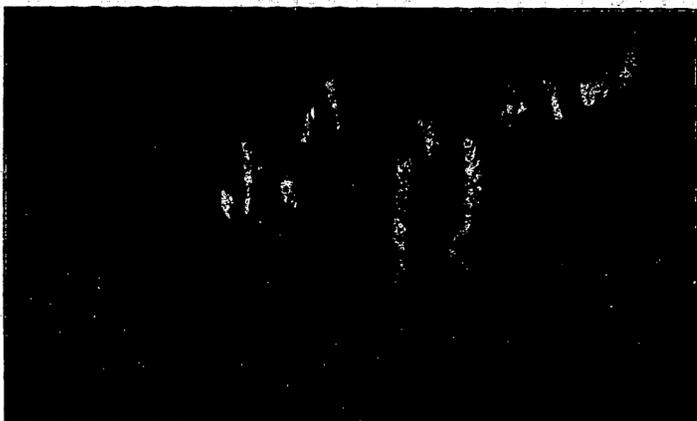
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FRUIT PACKING TIME IN B. C.

NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

Notwithstanding the fact that Uncle Sam has again found Germany deliberately cheating—still the game of bluff goes on.

Germany justified the sinking of the "W. P. Frye" on the ground that she was "carrying foodstuffs to an enemy country." And now she would have the United States protest to Great Britain for her audacity in stopping ships (not sinking them) who are doing the same thing. Ridiculous.

The W. P. Frye it will be remembered was sunk before the order in council effecting foodstuffs had been passed by the British government, which makes the protest even more ridiculous.

The commander of the U boat that sank the Arabic has not returned up to date. If he does what then? Who can believe a German? Emperor, Government, junkers, citizens have been proved liars all. If they give their word to the United States, no other nation in the world would believe in that word except the United States. The German law of necessity will sink to any mean thing to gain its end—lies are

nothing to the German, and cotton is now contraband.

The members of Sunset City Loyal Orange Lodge were highly interested in the lecture of Prof. Odium given in their lodge room at Ash's Hall on Friday last. The professor's subject was "The Downfall of the Turk."

Sir Roger Casement, an Ex-British Consul-General, is in Berlin trying to raise an Irish Corps to fight against his country from the prisoners of war (he is drawing a pension from the British government) his assistant is an American priest. Truly there are enemies of Britain more deadly than the Germans and the "boss" of these does not live far from Rome.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B. He deserves it. Congratulations.

The rest of this page will shortly be devoted to Orange lodge news and notices for the city of Vancouver—as usual the "Western Call" is delivered for one dollar per annum.

Disillusioned

Twelve months ago who would have thought it humanly possible or conceivable that an Australasian army would be now entrenched on the Gallipoli peninsula, and that Macaulay's vision of a New Zealander sketching the ruins of St. Paul's would be superseded by the spectacle of one straining his eyes from a lofty peak overlooking the Dardanelles to catch a glimpse of the dome of St. Sophia at Stamboul?

This war has disillusioned us about many things, and among others the feasibility of an invasion of Great Britain. I confess I was one of those who believed that even if the Germans were to gain the mastery of the sea by some inconceivable and most unlikely freak of the fortunes of war, they would, nevertheless, never be able to effect a landing on our shores in face of modern fire and defensible methods of the latest kind.

But I think so no longer, after what we ourselves have just done in the Dardanelles, and done, too, after giving the Turks a month or so notice of our intention to do it so that they had more than ample time to prepare for giving us a hot reception, including the construction of barbed-wire entanglements we read "in some places 50 yards wide"—Good heavens! "and supported by artillery."

If the Germans could equal this feat upon our sea girt shore, after giving us as long a notice of their intentions as we gave the Turk, how much easier would be their task if they were to fall upon us like a thief in the night, and without indicating where they intended to effect a landing!

Besides, just consider what they have now proved themselves to be in a position to do against us without landing a single man in England.

I pointed out a few weeks ago that the guns used for bombarding Dunkirk had their home near Dixmude and that with these guns at Calais it would be easy to bombard Dover, although, of course, the ability to fire shells across the straits of Dover does not at all imply command of the sea between the shores of France and England. But it will now be brought home to the minds of most of us as well as the British navy and army what we are really fighting for, since there are signs in some places that they have never quite realized this before, nor the tremendous seriousness and difficulty of the job they have taken on.

The average Tommy will tell you if you ask him that he is fighting to uphold the sacredness of treaties and to wreak vengeance on the despoilers and oppressors of a brave little people like the Belgians; but I rather think he has never yet quite risen to a clear understanding of what would be the consequences to this country if the Germans were allowed to retain possession of Belgium, which would also imply their absorption of Holland and their acquisition of the coast line from the Scheldt to the Seine. Being a simple, straight-forward business minded sort of hero Tommy, and with him the average Briton—does not readily lend himself to the consideration of subtle questions about the "balance of power" but what does and must and will appeal to him is the fact, as lucid and as convincing as anything that can be found among the demonstrands of Euclid, that if there is a German gun that can throw shells from Dixmude to Dunkirk, it can also perform the same feat from Calais to Dover.

Once at Calais, the Germans, as we have seen, could easily land their shells at Dover, even if they couldn't land barge loads of their men, and that would always be something for them to brag about and keep their spirits up. An invasion or even attempted invasion is a very long way off, but after all it is a possibility which has got to be reckoned with more seriously than before in view of our own recent demonstration of the feasibility of landing over 100,000 men—to say nothing of the French force of a corresponding number on the opposite side of the Dardanelles—on coasts where our enemies had enjoyed the great advantage of months of warning that we were coming, although, as I have said, before the Germans invade our shores in force they have to deal with the British fleet.

One of the cleverest men in England is Horatio Bottomley, editor of John Bull. After being mixed up in many transactions one of which caused him

to leave the House of Commons, he is now playing to the gallery in that well known play, "The Master Patriot," with himself in the title role, and offers shares of John Bull at a sovereign apiece which he advertises in his own paper is to help him to re-enter parliament. Patriotic advertisement may wipe out many sins, but "Botty" must not think that all men are "dotty"—

After prophesying, Horatio's pet hobby seems to be the patting on the back of the two stalwart knights, Markham and Dalziel—are these two gentlemen to be the future party and Mr. Bottomley the leader of the new "business government" in Great Britain? If so I hope the "business government" will be able to keep out of the law courts.

Many people, and important people too, when spoken to about the United States and Germany say "What can America do?" or "they can do nothing." These wiseacres are a little bit dense for I imagine the United States if she went the right way about it could bring this war to an end in a very short time.

The United States has great influence with the small nations adjoining Germany on the west, who are all smarting under the blows delivered at their ships by the German U boats and sick of German arrogance.

She could form a league with the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and send 250,000 troops and supplies for the Dutch army, attack the hosts of the Kaiser from Holland, and then, we should not be long before peace was within sight. In fact she could do many things, but it appears to me she has no thoughts of anything except the Almighty dollar.

IMPORTANCE OF WATER STORAGE

Increased Power and Steady Flow Secured by Storage During High Water Periods.

The problem of properly conserving and utilizing the water resources of a country is neither new nor novel. The great hydro-electric development in Canada requires strict control and present conditions cannot be adequately dealt with by the legislation and the ideas of twenty years ago. The water-power wealth of Canada is one of the principal assets of the country, and it is most urgent that not only the governments but also individuals interested in water-power schemes should recognize the importance of expert regulation and control of our streams. Water conservation and storage has ceased to be looked upon as a sentimental idea only, and its immediate economic value has become clearly recognized.

Every cubic foot of water as it passes over falls and rapids in large and small streams on its journey to the sea, has an element of power which is lost forever if not used at the time of its passage. All have noted the difference between the enormous volume of water rushing down our streams during the spring floods and the much diminished flow at the end of summer, which in the majority of our

Jos. H. Bowman

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streams, is further reduced during the winter months. Most water-power enterprises have been planned to utilize only this low, winter flow and allow the large additional volume available at other times to pass without obtaining a single horse-power of useful work from it, thus utilizing the full amount of power only during four months in the year. For comparison and to furnish an idea of the amount of power going to waste during the remaining eight months, it may be stated that one cubic foot of water per second passing over a ten foot fall during the remaining period represents 14 tons of coal during that period.

A similar illustration is given by considering the waste at points where water-power is being used. With the exception of Niagara and the St. Lawrence river, whose flow is exceptionally well regulated by nature, the average yearly flow of our streams is from two to ten times their minimum flow. As in most cases, developments provide only for the minimum flow of streams, it follows that the water wasted is from one to nine times that used. Taking the lowest figure, that is, assuming that the power wasted is equal to the power used, and taking the total power developed in Canada exclusive

of Niagara and the St. Lawrence as 1,000,000 h.p., we find a yearly non-use of water-power in Canada equivalent to 12,000,000 tons of coal due to non-storage of water.

In our present stage of development we, of course, cannot utilize this vast power, but the figures demonstrate the enormous value of this natural resource.

WHEN WAR WILL END

When will the war end? The "Figaro" gives the following curious prophecy in answer to this question:

Take the total of the two years of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870 and 1871, add them. The result will be the sum of 3,741. The first pair of figures in this sum, 3 and 7, when added, give a total of 10, while the other gives a total of 5. The peace treaty ending that war was signed on the tenth day of May, the fifth month of the year.

Using the same process for the years 1914 and 1915, the total is found to be 3,829, and the respective pairs give each a total of eleven, which fact, in the opinion of the prophet, indicates that the war will end on the eleventh day of the eleventh month, that is November 11th.

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

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as Practised by
Prudent Persons

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

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THE WESTERN CALL

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Editor-in-Chief

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HOME CANNING OF TOMATOES

TOMATOES ARE SURELY a most important and most valuable fruit because they enter into some dish at nearly every dinner.

They are used in soups, entrees and sauces, and are used whole for baking made overs and for salads. They are also most useful in giving a tasty touch to left over meat dishes. In the making of pickles, chow-chow, etc., green tomatoes are indispensable. The house wife may readily have her own supply of home canned tomatoes and home made tomato stock for winter use, as well as some tomatoes ready to serve at any time with lettuce, as a salad. Macaroni baked with tomato sauce is gradually displacing macaroni baked with cheese, being much more tasty and digestible.

Of all tomatoes, those grown in the interior valleys of British Columbia are unequalled in fine grain, richness of color and firmness of flesh. The supply of these ideal tomatoes is now at its height, and the housewife must buy promptly to secure the choicest of the crop, being assured that prices as well as at their lowest; besides the peach and plum preserving season will be here very shortly.

The following general directions on tomato canning and recipes have been prepared by Mrs. R. J. Deachman, who has the reputation in Calgary of an expert on home canning.

Canned goods keep because they are properly sterilized and properly sealed. Tomatoes may be canned, and will keep indefinitely by the following method:

1. An ordinary wash boiler with a tight-fitting lid, and a false bottom put in of wire netting or a piece of board to fit the boiler, will answer the purpose of a cooker.
2. Sterilize jars, tops and rubbers thoroughly by boiling them.
3. Choose sound, firm but not overripe stock.
4. Blanch the tomatoes by placing them in a muslin bag, boiling water poured over them to entirely cover, and allowing them to boil a minute. Then plunge in cold water to loosen the skins and harden the pulp.
5. Peel at once, and pack in the jars, adding tomato juice to fill the jars, and a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Do not add any water as tomatoes are themselves 94 per cent. water.

6. Place rubbers and tops in place, partially tighten tops and sterilize the given time.

7. Remove from boiler, tightening the tops as you lift each one, and stand the jars upside down to cool.

Canning Whole Tomatoes.

Preparing the liquid: After blanching and removing skins from some tomatoes, cut up and boil in a preserving kettle for 25 minutes. Rub through a sieve to remove seeds and to make smooth. Return to the kettle, and reheat. While the straining liquid is heating, select some small firm, ripe tomatoes just big enough to slip into the jars. Place these in boiling water for a moment, core and peel. Pack carefully in the jars without crowding or spoiling their shape. Add a level teaspoonful of salt to each quart and fill up the jars with the strained hot liquid. Put on rubbers and tops, partially tighten tops, and place in the boiler on the false bottom. Have the water in the boiler rather hot, to prevent the already hot jars from breaking. Sterilize for half an hour, tighten tops, remove from boiler and cool.

Tomatoes canned in this way are available for serving in any way where fresh whole tomatoes are used, such as in salads, breading or baking and the strained juice is the basis of many soups.

Canned Tomatoes for General Use

Blanch and peel the tomatoes and pack in jars, as nearly whole as possible, filling the jars completely. Add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops in place, partially tighten, put in boiler on false bottom, with water sufficient to come about half way up the jars. Bring to the boil and sterilize for one hour. Tighten tops, remove from boiler and stand jars upside down to cool.

Thick Canned Tomatoes

Prepare tomatoes as usual, place in a preserving kettle, without adding any water, and boil until the desired thickness. Fill the jars immediately, add a little salt, put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten. Place in boiler and sterilize 25 minutes. Tighten the tops and remove from the boiler—stand jars upside down to cool.

SIR IAN HAMILTON

SIR IAN HAMILTON, commander-in-chief of the Dardanelles, who used to be known as the Unlucky Man in the Army, now finds his title reversed. His reputation for ill luck started in a series of accidents on the field; the wound that shattered an arm, the shell splinters, that very nearly destroyed his eyesight, and the breaking of his collar bone by a tumble from a restive horse, which lost him the glory of hunting De Wet after he had made his plan of campaign.

Hamilton may be said to share with Wellington the distinction of an ideal despatch writer, although their qualifications are different. But Hamilton surpasses Wellington in the art of public speaking. His speeches on behalf of the territorial movement were winged with flame. The duke, on the other hand, "although he could appreciate events with unflinching nicety, failed in his capacity to describe them." This was said of the duke when he was an old man, but, as his biographer points out, the failing was visible during the earlier stages of his career, "and is the more remarkable from the contrast presented by his despatches."

GENERAL BOTHA ON THE GERMANS

The party in South Africa who have held that their government did wrong to use the defence force for an attack on an "inoffensive neighbor" cannot maintain their ground in the face of such revelations as General Botha made. He puts it beyond doubt that Germany reckoned on Boer help to overrun the Union, and guaranteed to Maritz the independence of the old Republics in return for a swift and successful rebellion. Whether the Kaiser would have carried out his promise is more than ever doubtful now that General Botha has found among other interesting evidences of the great plot a map of Africa for 1916, in which the whole of the south of the continent is represented as "Greater Germany" with a small "Boer reserve"! In any case it is now proved beyond question that the Union's campaign against the Germans was not only the "great service" to the Imperial cause for which Britain asked at the beginning of the war but was also very really a defence of South Africa itself. The bitterest Hertzogite cannot now represent the attack as a "fighting of England's battles." It was a national campaign, undertaken to remove a long-standing menace and frustrate a well-matured plot, and as such it must now appear to every patriotic Afriander. Moreover, Germany has in truth, as General Botha makes clear, forfeited her right to the land by her treatment of its people as much as by the ulterior uses to which she put her occupation. She made a cruel bungle of her relations with the Herrero natives, and when repression had no results but distrust and reprisals; she sought to enforce peace by a war of extermination. It is not surprising that the Union troops found themselves hailed as deliverers by the natives in many parts, and it will be with the goodwill of the black people as well as of the hundreds of Boer farmers who fled across the border after the South African war that the Union will undertake the administration of her new territory. The remarkable speech in which General Smutz followed, General Botha makes it clear, if there could ever have been any doubt on the subject, that the Union will not, unless compelled, relinquish what it has won.—Manchester Guardian.

HARVESTING OPERATIONS

Harvesting is general throughout the province of Saskatchewan at the present time. The farmers are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing sufficient farm help to gather in the crop. Experienced farm laborers are being brought from British Columbia to assist in reaping Saskatchewan's harvest. The Saskatchewan Labor Bureau is opening offices at Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and New Westminster. T. M. Molloy, superintendent of the Labor Bureau at Regina, has just returned from a trip to British Columbia, where he completed arrangements for the opening of these offices. It is estimated that close upon 2,000 experienced farm hands will be brought into the province from British Columbia to assist in harvesting operations. Special rates on the railways are being arranged for, and while there will be no excursions, harvesters will be brought east on regular trains at very low rates. From figures received by the Labor Department of the Saskatchewan government, close on 2,500 men had up to the time of writing been sent into the harvest fields of the province through the various local employment offices, opened at the principal centres of the province. At the Regina office 750 men have been sent out since the office opened on July 22.

PALESTINE FRUIT GROWERS HARD HIT

Fruit growers of Palestine stand to lose \$30,000,000 because of the European war, according to a letter received in this country from George Kiat, general commissioner of commerce, with headquarters at Jaffa, and recently made public. The letter says:

"Our trees are dying for want of watering and for want of petroleum to spray them. The absence of the protecting spray has brought more disaster. We have been visited by a plague of locusts, and trees and vegetation are ruined. I can conservatively estimate the losses at Jaffa and its vicinity alone at \$30,000,000.

The Ottoman government seized every bit of petroleum we had on hand. This was a heavy blow to us in two days. We have become somewhat modern here, and recently have used petroleum for small engines which pumped water from the wells. With the oil supply gone, we went back to the old custom of drawing water by horse power, or, rather, donkey power. But we are again troubled, for the Turkish authorities seized all lumber in sight.

We found ourselves with no lumber to construct sluice boxes and gutters to carry water to the gardens. Most of the men have been drafted into the Turkish fighting ranks, and the women have worked heroically to save the crops. Unless something is done, and done quickly, we face famine and starvation."

THE TOY BAND

A Song of the Great Retreat
Dreary lay the long road, dreary lay
the town,
Lights out and never a glint o'
moon;
Weary lay the stragglers, half a thou-
sand down,
Said signed the weary big Dragon.

Oh! if I'd a drum here to make them
take the road again,
Oh! if I'd a fife to wheedle, come,
boys, come!
You that mean to fight it out, wake
and take your load again,
Fall in! Fall in! Follow the fife and
drum!

"Hey, but here's a toy shop, here's a
drum for me,
Penny whistles, too, to play the tune
Half a thousand dead men soon shall
hear and see
We're a band!" said the weary big
Dragon.

"Rubadub! Rubadub! Wake and take
the road again,
Wheedle-deedle-deedle-dee, come, boys,
come!

You that mean to fight it out, wake
and take your load again,
Fall in! Fall in! Follow the fife
and drum!"

Cheerily goes the dark road, cheerily
goes the night,
Cheerily goes the blood to keep
the beat;

Half a thousand dead men marching
on to fight
With a little penny drum to lift their
feet.

Rubadub! Rubadub! Wake and take the
road again,
Wheedle-deedle-deedle-dee, come, boys,
come!

You that mean to fight it out, wake
and take your load again,
Fall in! Fall in! Follow the fife and
drum!

As long as there's an Englishman to
ask a tale of me,
As long as I can tell the tale aright
We'll not forget the penny whistle's
wheedle-deedle-dee

And the big Dragon a-beating
down the night.

Rubadub! Rubadub! Wake and take the
road again,
Wheedle-deedle-deedle-dee, come, boys,
come!

You that mean to fight it out, wake
and take your load again,
Fall in! Fall in! Follow the fife and
drum!

British Battery of Field Artillery on Firing Line in Region of Ypres



The officer in the foreground is described as having just received a message by field telephone. After consulting his maps hurriedly he replies: "Tell the observer we will fire on X," and then devotes himself to his battery. The man at the left of the gun is seen training the weapon on the new target. One man is pressing down the spade at the end of the cylindrical trail, while another holds the shell in readiness.

—Drawn by P. Matania, in Sphera.



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

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

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

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

5000 Members

Competition Will Start July 8
It Will Close September 15th

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

Work for Production, Prosperity and a Prize

The pledge card is as follows:

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

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Address

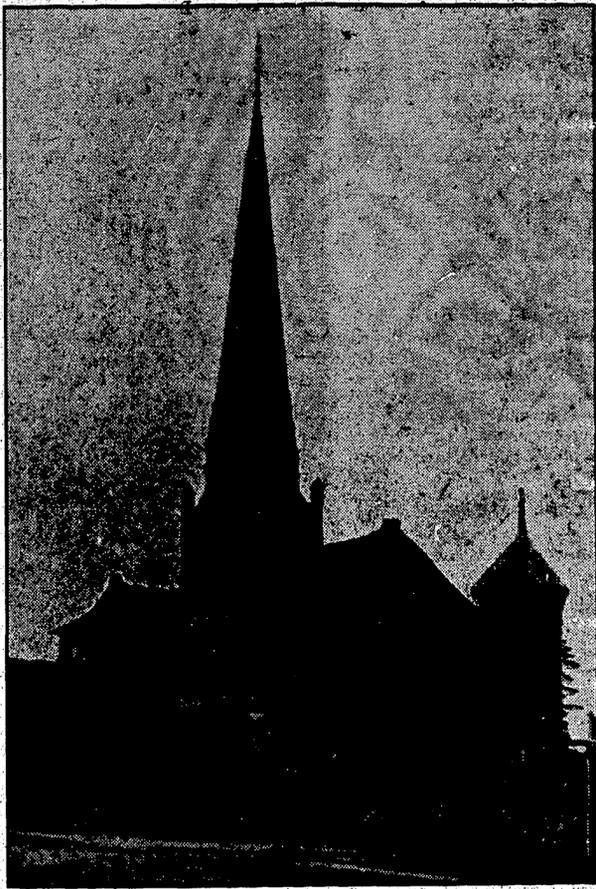
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MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

COMMISSIONER SOWTON TO VISIT MT. PLEASANT

SALVATION ARMY MASSES RECEPTION IN MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mount Pleasant corps of the Salvation Army will be en fete next week to welcome to the city Commissioner and Mrs. Sowton, and staff who are now on a tour of the western provinces. The Commissioner will arrive in the city on Wednesday and on Wednesday evening a mass meeting will be held in Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church where a formal reception will be held. Rev. A. E. Mitchell, B. A., pastor of the above church, will preside, and all the Army celebrities will take part in the proceedings. A massed band of the musicians of No. 1 and No. 2 corps and all Vancouver Salvationists will assemble at Main street and 8th avenue for a special open-air service at 7.15 o'clock and will parade to the church, where the welcoming will take place at 8 o'clock.

Large crowds have greeted the visiting Commissioner and wife at Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Edmonton and the other places in the western provinces they have visited on their tour. They will come to Vancouver from Prince Rupert, arriving on the northern boat on Wednesday afternoon.

Mount Pleasant Salvationists and friends will have the honor of extending the first welcome to the commissioner, who will conduct a series of services in Vancouver.

Have Had Long Service

Commissioner and Mrs. Sowton are not strangers to the bulk of Canadian Soldiers and friends, as during their ten-months' stay in Canada in 1908, they travelled extensively, nevertheless, the following facts concerning their career may be of interest at this time:

Commissioner Charles Sowton has been an officer for thirty-two years, during which time he has held almost every Field position in The Army. His first foreign appointment was the Territorial Leadership of Norway, which had only been opened nine months; then followed the Territorial Leadership of Denmark; the

Chief Secretaryship of Sweden, under the command successively of Commissioner Ridsdel and Commissioner Oliphant; the oversight of the Scandinavian Work in America; a second term as Territorial Commander in Denmark, where The Army had, of course, greatly grown; the Chief Secretaryship in Canada; and the Chief Secretaryship of India and Ceylon.

The Commissioner tells some excellent stories of the early battles against prejudice and misunderstanding. In Norway the opposition was particularly fierce, Salvationists being denounced as wolves in sheep's clothing, and the people being warned against them.

A certain chief of police, who was especially embittered, openly declared that he would keep The Army out of his town. One method he adopted was to forbid any one to let the Salvationists a Hall.

It so happened that this same chief of police had a building site for sale in one of the most commanding positions. Commissioner Sowton demonstrated his astuteness by prevailing upon a friendly builder in a neighboring town to purchase the site and erect thereon a building suitable for Salvation Army use. He bought it, the chief of police asking no questions, and when it was too late, that enemy of the Cause found to his dismay that he, the very person who had vowed that he would keep the Salvationists out, was the one to let them in.

A fact which may be said to contribute still further to Commissioner Sowton's fitness for advancing The General's scheme of development in Canada West is his nineteen years' association with the Scandinavian Work of The Army, not in the three North European Kingdoms alone, but in the United States, where, as is well known, there are three and a half millions of those sturdy people. Now, the Commissioner and his capable wife are British born. For the past seven years, to be sure, they have largely been Indians, and they would as heartily become Koreans or Javanese or Zulus, if they were called upon to labour among such people. But if they are one thing more than another, next to being British, Commissioner and Mrs. Sowton are Scandinavians. A large part of their officership has been spent in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, and during the time he had charge of the Scandinavian Work in the United States, the Commissioner spoke practically nothing but Swedish for eleven years.

Mount Pleasant people and Vancouver people in general, will welcome this opportunity of meeting the Commissioner and his wife.



COMMISSIONER and MRS. SOWTON

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Regular \$5.00 for - \$4.00

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The Mt. Pleasant Hardware

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BRIGADIER J. S. McLEAN

New Divisional Officer

Brigadier J. S. McLean, who has come to take charge of the Army's operations in British Columbia and Alaska is a Canadian by birth, a native of New Glasgow, N. S. He has been an officer of the Salvation Army for twenty-eight years and has filled with credit to himself and the Army appointments in all parts of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

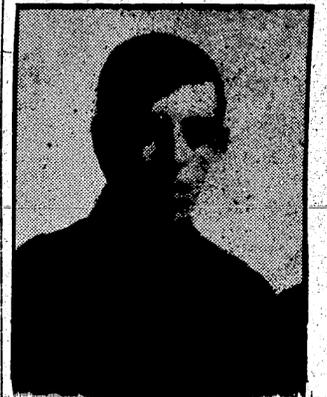
For the past four years the Brigadier has been in charge of the Army's work in the northwest division which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and a portion of northwestern Ontario, with headquarters at Winnipeg. The work has made exceptional progress under the Brigadier's direction, and some months ago it was found necessary to subdivide the division and form a separate division of the corps in the province of Alberta. The Brigadier has been extremely popular in the prairie provinces, and his departure from his present appointment is the cause of general regret. In coming to B. C. the Brigadier

will find a large sphere for service, abundant scope for initiative and a hearty whole-souled people to work with.

Mrs. McLean ably assists in the work and is a welcome visitor wherever she goes.

New Captain for Mt. Pleasant

Captain W. J. Carruthers has recently been appointed in command of the Mount Pleasant Corps. Captain Carruthers is a Canadian, being born at Winnipeg. He has spent six years as an Army officer, his first appointment being in Ontario. Three years ago he came to British Columbia and was stationed at Cranbrook. Following that he came to New Westminster where he accomplished much useful work. He was appointed to the Mount Pleasant Corps in August, and has taken active hold of the work. His force, ability and genuine open-hearted manner is bound to win for him a large place in the work of the Salvation Army. He has come to Mount Pleasant to stay, and we hope will meet with much success. Mrs. Carruthers is also an active Salvationist and devotes a large part of her time to the work, being deeply interested in all departments.



CAPTAIN W. J. CARRUTHERS
Recently Appointed to Command Mt. Pleasant Corps

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

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72nd Seaforth Highlanders

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HOME TABLE HINTS

A function of the meals at home is to give color to all the home life. The daily menu published this week, and which may be continued, is by one of the best known and valued editors of this department, of several leading dailies in the United States. 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 4th

And asters, and all

The gay flowerets of fall

That lengthen the season's long dreamy delight,
Were crowding the woodside their beauty made bright.
—Henry Henderson.

Breakfast—Baked Apples. Cereal with Cream. Dropped Eggs on Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Beets. Boiled Tongue. Horseradish Sauce. Potatoes. Peas. Cabbage and Walnut Salad. Grape Pie. Coffee.

Supper—Fanned Tomatoes. Cream Sauce. Nut Bran Muffins. Baked Pears. Ginger Wafers. Tea.

Nut Bran Muffins

Mix together one cupful of bran flour, one-half cupful of white flour, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of finely chopped nut meats. Add one and one-half table-spoonfuls of melted butter, moisten with sweet milk, beat thoroughly, drop from a spoon allowing space between each and bake in a moderate oven.

Sunday, September 5th

His pine-trees whisper, "Trust and wait!"

His flowers are prophesying

That all we dread of change or fall

His love is underlying.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Breakfast—Cantaloupes. Omelet. French Toast. Crullers. Coffee.

Dinner—Consomme. Bread Sticks. Broiled Chicken. Riced Potatoes. Creamed Onions. Green Pepper and Tomato Salad. Peach Fritters with Lemon Sauce. Crackers and Cheese. Coffee.

Lunch—Cold Tongue. Cucumber Sandwiches. Jellied Fruit. Cake. Tea.

Peach Fritters

Mix and sift one cupful of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-third of a teaspoonful of salt, and two table-spoonfuls of baking powder, one-third of a teaspoonful of salt and two table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar. Stir in gradually one egg well beaten and diluted with one-third of a cupful of milk, then add four peaches which have been peeled and cut in small pieces. Drop from a spoon into deep hot fat, fry until delicately browned, drain on soft paper and serve with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce

Boil three-quarters of a cupful of sugar and one-quarter of a cupful of water for five minutes, remove from the fire, add two teaspoonfuls of butter bit by bit, then add the juice of half a lemon.

Monday, September 6th

The purple petals fallen in the pool,

Made the black water with their beauty gay;

Here might the redbird come his plumes to cool,

And court the flower that cheapens his array.

—Emerson.

Breakfast—Fruit. Cereal with Cream. Codfish Balls. Rye Gems. Coffee.

Dinner—Chicken Soup. Broiled Steak. Fried Bananas. Mashed Potatoes. String Beans. Apricot Blanc Mange. Coffee.

Supper—Mexican Rice. Pickled Peaches. Hot Biscuits. Mocha Cakes. Tea.

Rye Gems

Beat the yolks of two eggs until light and add one table-spoonful of sugar and one cupful of milk. Mix three-quarters of a cupful of rye meal with one-quarter of a cupful of white flour and one-half teaspoonful of salt, add the liquid gradually, beat thoroughly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites and bake about twenty-five minutes.

Tuesday, September 7th

The great principle of all effort is to endeavor to do, not what is absolutely best, but what is easily within our power and adapted to our temper and condition.—John Ruskin.

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream. Scrambled Eggs. Orange Marmalade. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable Soup. Roast Veal. Brown Sauce. Baked Potatoes. Stuffed Tomatoes. Pear and Roquefort Salad. Tapioca Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Stewed Lima Beans. Radish Roses. Baking Powder Biscuits. Sliced Peaches. Coconut Macaroons. Tea.

Pear and Roquefort Salad

Pare ripe juicy pears, cut them in halves lengthwise, remove the cores, brush with lemon juice to prevent discoloration and place on heart leaves of lettuce. Fill the centres with small cubes of Roquefort cheese and halves of olives stuffed with peppers and dress with Mayonnaise made delicate by the addition of whipped cream.

Wednesday, September 8th

The longer I live the more I am persuaded that the gifts of providence are more equally distributed than we are apt to think. Among the poor so little is enjoyed so much, and among the rich so much is enjoyed so little.—Margaret Bottomo.

Breakfast—Broiled Ham. Creamed Potatoes. Corn-meal Griddle Cakes. Hot Apple Sauce. Coffee.

Dinner—Tomato Soup. Baked Fish. Pickle Sauce. Steamed Rice. Buttered Carrots. Lemon Meringue. Coffee.

Supper—Sliced Veal. Pickled Plums. Hashed Potatoes. Finger Rolls. Eclairs. Tea.

Pickled Plums

Pour one pint of boiling water over seven pounds of plums, cover closely and simmer until tender, then add four pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, one-half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and one table-spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Cover, cook gently one and one-half hours and seal in glass jars. Remove the stones before serving.

Thursday, September 9th

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds' worth of distance run

Yours is the world and everything that's in it,

And what is more, you'll be a man my son.

—Kipling.

Breakfast—Grapes. Cereal with Cream. Minced Veal on Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Carrot Soup. Beef Loaf. Olive Sauce. Mashed Potatoes. Green Corn. Watercress and Apple Salad. Cottage Pudding with Fruit Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Baked Cucumber Cups. Rice Croquettes. Bread and Butter. Gingerbread Pears. Tea.

Baked Cucumber Cups

Peel three cucumbers, cut each crosswise in four pieces and remove the seeds. Mix together six table-spoonfuls of bread crumbs, three table-spoonfuls of chopped cooked ham and three table-spoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese; moisten with tomato sauce and season with pepper and salt. Put the cucumber cups in a baking pan, fill with the mixture, pour one cupful of stock around them and bake until tender, basting frequently. Transfer to a heated dish, sprinkle with browned crumbs and pour over them the liquid from the pan.

Friday, September 10th

Be strong!

Say not the days are evil. Who's to blame?

And fold the hands and acquiesce—O, shame!

Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

—Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D.

Breakfast—Fruit. Oatmeal with Cream. Fried Tomatoes. Breakfast Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Split Pea Soup. Baked Fillets of Fish. Tartare Sauce. Potato Balls. Cauliflower. Plum Pie. Coffee.

Supper—Potato-Egg and Olive Salad. Currant Buns. Gingerbread. Tea.

Potato-Egg and Olive Salad

Bake six potatoes, peel and cut into dice while warm, sprinkle with pepper, salt and celery salt and a dash of cayenne, pour over them as much olive oil as they will absorb, let stand fifteen minutes, then add two or three table-spoonfuls of sharp cider vinegar and let stand fifteen minutes longer. Add four finely cut hard boiled eggs, twelve stoned olives cut into small pieces and one table-spoonful of chopped parsley, moisten with mayonnaise and serve on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves.

NELLIE MCCLUNG ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Nellie McClung, the noted author and lecturer, addressed a full house in Wesley Methodist church on Saturday evening on "Woman Suffrage."

Rev. Dr. McKay occupied the chair and introduced the speaker.

Mrs. McClung opened her remarks with an answer to the question, "Should Women Think?"

Mrs. McClung said that if women must always submit to present man-made legislation that sheltered so many evils, then it was a crime for women to think. If these things must always be, then it were better for woman-kind to shut up her mentality and refuse to exercise it at all, for the penalty of thinking would be too great.

Briefly reviewing the history of suffrage, Mrs. McClung reminded the audience that there had been a time when women in

England had enjoyed the franchise on very much the same basis as did the men. But when the working men, beginning to realize that they were human beings, clamored for and obtained the right to a voice in national proceedings, the electorate grew too cumbersome, and the women were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. Ever since then the women had been following the ship, crying to be taken on again; and although there were some who would reach down to help them aboard, there were those who would fain shove them back into the water. The arguments used as weapons in keeping the women out had been many and varied; and to the frail feminine mind they seemed so diverse as to be contradictory. For example, it was claimed that women, if they had the ballot, would be so enamored with their new possession that they would forsake all other pursuits and duties in the following of politics and public life. Again, it was declared that women wouldn't use the ballot if they did have it. It was argued that it would despoil domestic happiness because political disagreements would enter into the sanctuary of the home, and at the same time it was argued that women would have no mind of her own in the matter, but would merely vote the way her husband did.

To all this Mrs. McClung asked: "Were you men asked what you were going to do with the ballot when you got it? Wasn't it given to you merely because you were a human being and twenty-one? You weren't asked whether you were intelligent, moral or wise. Women are asking for the vote on the same basis. They want a voice in their own government because it is a sign of spiritual independence, a mark of individuality. They also want the ballot as a weapon with which to fight against the things that threaten home and children."

This was no time for the chivalrous man to deny his helpmate a weapon. It is a mean man that denies his womankind the weapon of the ballot with which to stand between the world and her children, if the matter has been squarely put up to him."

Mrs. McClung had something sharp to say against the woman who was indifferent—the woman who was too comfortably sheltered to have a concern how her sister less fortunate fared. She drew attention to a picture that had appeared in a leading monthly depicting a waning honeymoon, where the ship of matrimony seemed bound for troubled waters. The artist had drawn a be-ribboned bride at her breakfast table gracefully posed and waiting for admiration which did not come, for her lord and master was deeply engrossed in his newspaper. "Now why," questioned Mrs. McClung, "didn't she have the other half of the newspaper, instead of pouting because he wasn't taking notice of her frills?" This class of woman was the hardest proposition that suffragists had to deal with. They did not hear the cry of the little children and toiling women from the streets, who sent out a petition, "Come down and help us." In closing, Mrs. McClung reminded those who were already laboring that "we are working this thing out not only for ourselves, but for all peoples of the world over; for we are bound together with gold chains about the feet of God."

In reply to a question asked after the address as to whether women should busy themselves with suffrage during the period of the war, or whether they should devote all their time to the war and its needs, Mrs. McClung said:

"The only ray of hope we have in this war is that it will be the last one. There is nothing more horrible than the thought that the struggle being fought out now is not for all time—that there will be another one. Yet we have no assurance that there will not be another one; and I believe that there can be no such assurance until the hand of the mother comes into the guiding of affairs of state. I believe that now, of all times, suffrage should be a more active theme than ever."

Wrote Elizabeth, the poet-queen of Roumania: "Do not be proud of having borne your misfortune. Could you have done otherwise?"—Very pertinent question. Inasmuch as we can in no way evade our misfortunes, there is no cause for pride in meeting them. But the spirit in which we meet them is in our own control. In that there may be cause for pride or for shame.—"Great Thoughts."

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SPORTING COMMENT

Boston Americans look like the champions of the American League this year, while the Philadelphia Nationals are sure top contenders for the National League series between these two teams will be a hummer.

Surely we all will have a chance for some venison this year. The provincial government has made legal the selling of venison this year, and with more game, more hunters and more demand the price may come down from 35c per lb. to the poor man's reach.

The football teams are getting into line for the season's play and will hold an organization meeting in a day or so. With a bright autumn season the prospect for the game is good. There will be fewer teams this season which should tend to elevate the quality of ball played.

It looks as if the eastern challengers were not coming to the west this year after the honors. The amateur association should get a move on and put up a trophy worth the prestige of the amateur athletic union of Canada. The Mann cup is a very pretty trophy, but it has lost its charm since Mr. Lally has been spilling his wrath over it.

New Westminster now have all the lacrosse honors in the world. Ad let us hope that for the good of the game the amateur champions will remain amateur. Professionalism has killed the game in the coast league, and it will take many seasons to revive it.

The Passing of the Mug

The tit-bit of local sport during the past week was the final game of the B. C. Amateur Lacrosse League which took place at New Westminster on Saturday last, when the young Salmonbellies defeated the V. A. C. by the score of 11 to 1 and captured the famous Mann cup. The game in itself showed nothing of championship calibre. The home team was in the pink of condition and were out to win. The Vancouver team played with ten men, and were woefully out of condition. It was a hand-over pure and simple. It is noticeable however the lack of interest manifested in the V. A. C. this season. Last year when the Brampton team came this way for a try at the cup the great professional fiasco started and Joe Lally, the cup trustee, is still busy making a fool of himself and his conferees on the trustee board over the matter. In our opinion there is no question but that the Vancouver team were at fault, and it would have been a good thing for amateur lacrosse if the cup had changed hands right then. The conduct of the men behind the Vancouver team in ringing in players for the second game with the easterners was certainly most unsportsmanlike and sounded the death knell of the V. A. C. there and then. Since that time the champions have been slipping, and the general public are not slow to see that there must be something radically wrong when the amateur champions of the world cannot field a full team in defence of the trophy. It is a most opportune time for the New Westminster team to capture the

honors, and it would not have mattered even had Vancouver had twelve men on the field on Saturday, they were beaten by a better team in all departments.

The end of the baseball season is almost in sight, and with the close of the ball and mit contests there will be a few weeks of an off-season in sport. The baseball leagues, both in Canada and the U. S. have not been the success this season that they have been in other years, which is chiefly attributable to financial stringency, and the desire of the fans to follow the greater game which is being played in Europe at the present time. Like all other professional sport, baseball is a luxury, not a necessity. Some of the leagues have fallen down woefully this year and have suspended operations altogether. In the Northwestern league was reduced to a four-team association in mid-season, and since then has been operated with only indifferent success. The composition of the teams has been improved by the division of players after the blow up of the Victoria and Aberdeen teams, and the race for the pennant has been much improved. So far as the Beavers are concerned, while they have been putting up a good article of ball of late, their chances of landing near the top are decidedly slim. The end of the season is but three weeks away, and it looks for a certainty like Seattle and Spokane being the contenders for first place with Tacoma third and Vancouver last in the race. The games of late have been noted for the exceptional hitting of the ball and the abnormal scores. Such scores as 18-1 and 11-1 and so on in baseball savor of the school league of olden times, but withal the brand of ball has been good, and as usual, the Northwestern will be called upon to part with several of the stars who will next season be translated to the major leagues.

THE MINE SWEEPER AT ITS WORK

When the full history of war is written, says The London Daily Mail, the gallant fishermen who sweep the seas clear of mines will occupy a high position on the scroll of honor. It is questionable whether any branch of life offers such a sternly strenuous, arduous and hazardous calling. These men toy with death from the moment they leave port until they return.

The mine-sweeper must have nerve. Nerve is the element with which to play the game on such deadly errands. They are the first to face death with all its terrors. They are the pilots into the zone of death. They scavenge the seas clean of the terrible murder floats which the barbaric enemy has strewn therein. Contact with these deadly mines means instantaneous hurling into eternity. These men go to the valley of the shadow of death, courageously doing the mission assigned them, and come back to the fleet heroes. Without these scavengers of the floating mines the gun power of the British squadrons would be minimized to an appalling degree.

The deeds of daredevilry at the Dardanelles and before Smyrna are imperishable. When the warship goes into action there is the opportunity of hitting back, but not so with the sweepers. When five of them were ordered to go into Smyrna to sweep, the wily Turks allowed them to steam in as far as the buoyed harbor area, and it was not until in response to the signal to retire the sweepers helmed about and steamed full speed ahead for the protection of the battleships that the music of concealed guns began. But these boats possessed a charmed life, for not one of them suffered any serious damage. The Turkish shells fell fast and thick around them, pitching everywhere but on the objective. Sometimes the splash of the water was thrown in swamping volumes on the decks. But the quiet came through to the admiration of the British sailors. They had drawn the fire of the concealed forts, and thus served the purpose of their mission.

Two nights after this thrilling race for life of over forty minutes' duration night sweeping was ordered (March 8). Mine sweepers work in pairs. The Beatrice and the Okino were the partners to carry out the initial operation. The sweep was successfully achieved, and the Beatrice slipped the steel wire for the Okino to heave overboard. That was the last task the Okino did. Within five minutes after getting the wire aboard contact with a mine or destruction by a shell sent her to her doom, and out of the complement of fifteen ten sacrificed their lives for the flag. The Beatrice had a thrilling escape. A shell struck the fore part of her funnel, smashed into the wheelhouse, smashed the skipper miraculously by inches and, falling into the stokehold, severely wounded the engineer stoking the fire.

But probably the gallantry of Captain "Bob" Woodgate, of the sweeper Koorah, has not been excelled by any during the war. This episode took place in the Dardanelles. Of the sweeping partners, Gwendolien and Manx Hero, the latter was blown up,



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One of the main seats of our weakness lies in this very notion, that what we do at the moment cannot matter much; for that we shall be able to alter and mend and patch it just as we like by-and-by.—Hare.

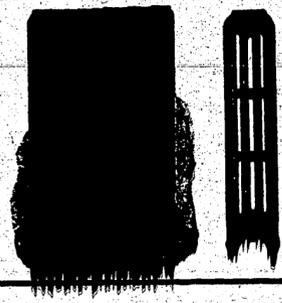
HOW MANY POLES DO WE USE?

So far from modern inventions making wood less necessary they increase the demands upon our forests. This is brought out in a bulletin of the Dominion Forestry Branch on Poles and Cross-ties which has just been prepared by the Branch and is now in the hands of the printer. With the extension of telegraph and telephone lines thousands of poles are used and each mile of railway means the need of thousands more cross-ties. The demand for these two commodities is very irregular in Canada as the Bulletin indicates and explains. The different kinds of wood employed, where grown and where used are described. The bulletin will be issued shortly and any person interested may secure a copy free, or information in the meantime upon any special point, by writing to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

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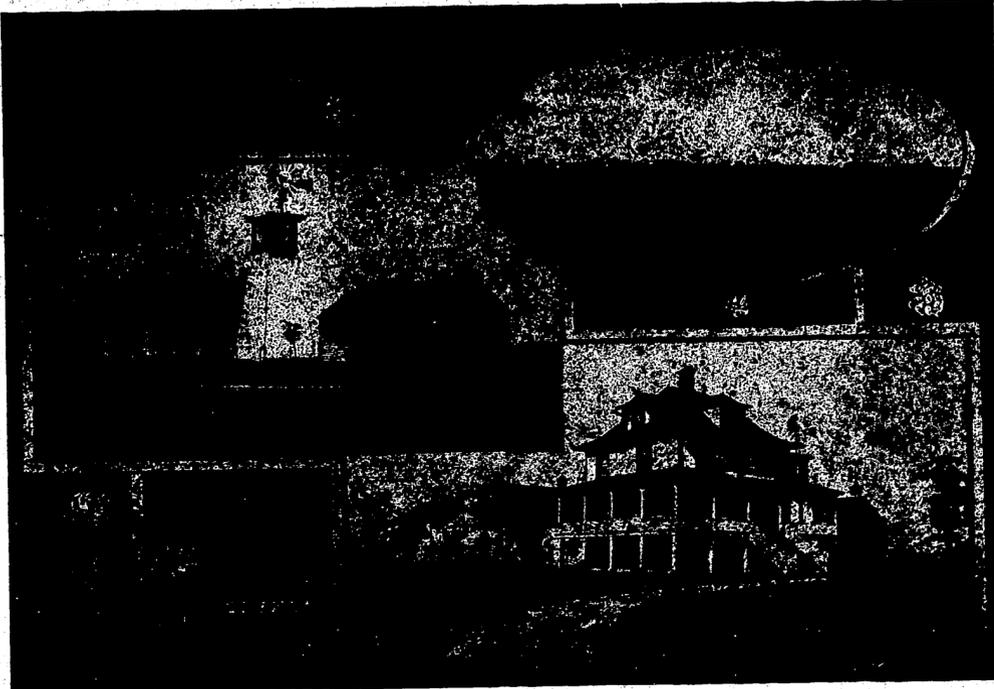


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LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Vancouver's tag day for the No. 5 Overseas Hospital, held on Saturday last, brought in over \$13,000.

Mr. Arthur Frith has been under the weather for a day or two, but is still able to attend to business. Arthur sells all that men need nowadays.

Next Tuesday morning at ten o'clock the regular meeting of the Presbytery of Westminster will take place in St. John's church.

Monday next is Labor Day, and the holiday will be taken advantage of by the hunters and fishermen who are particularly anxious this season to get first pot at the game.

Another patriotic concert will be held in the Imperial theatre on Saturday evening, and there promises to be abundant talent and a splendid entertainment for all who attend.

Mr. Justice Murphy has granted bail in the case of Jessie Kimball, the Alberta school teacher, charged with the murder of her

infant child. The amount was fixed at \$10,000.

Rev. Dr. Sipprell, of Mt. Pleasant Methodist church, has gone on a holiday to the foothills of Mt. Rainier. He was accompanied by Revs. Whitaker and Manuel.

The weekly meeting of Try Again Lodge No. 88 was held in Lee's Hall, Main street, last Tuesday. A very pleasant evening was spent. Springridge Lodge No. 79 officered and entertained. Bro. C. F. Timms occupying the chair. Sis. Mrs. H. W. Swerdfadger from Unity Lodge, Kelowna, gave a short speech. The lodge closed at 10 p.m.

Mr. J. A. Kerr has moved his automobile repair business across the street and is now located on the corner of Main and Seventh avenue. A large gasoline tank is being installed, and the executive will bend his energies in future to supplying the demands of the motor traffic. Splendid accommodation and courteous treatment is promised all.

Three Liberal candidates are in

the field for nomination at the federal convention to be held in South Vancouver to-night. They are Geo. E. McCrossan, from Pt. Grey, Charles MacDonald, a partner of Mr. J. W. Weart, the provincial Liberal candidate, and Mr. Geo. M. Murray, editor of the Chinook, the South Vancouver weekly. The convention promises to be a lively one.

Work will shortly be commenced on the C. N. R. terminals on the False Creek tide flats. This work, in conjunction with the G. N. work, will be of tremendous assistance to the unemployed in the city this winter. The city council has the opportunity of its life to "make good" at this time, and if the negotiations fail there will be just cause for an upheaval at the January elections.

A large number of Mt. Pleasant people attended divine services down town on Sunday last at the farewell services of Dr. G. C. Pidgeon in St. Andrew's church. Dr. Pidgeon left on Tuesday evening with his family for Toronto, where he will assume a colleague pastorate in charge of Bloor street Presbyterian church. Dr. Pidgeon will be sadly missed in Vancouver, where his efforts have been focused to a large degree on social service work.

AT LAST!

This morning's News-Advertiser says: Hundreds of men who have been complaining that the Cambie street bridge 'would never be repaired,' will be surprised to learn that work on repairs have been continuing for over a fortnight. When the contractors commenced work they discovered that their pile-driver would not fit in under the bridge so they proceeded to build a new pile driver. The driving of piles has proceeded steadily and much of the false work necessary for the construction of the new section has been placed. Indications are that the bridge, which was burned last spring, will be ready for traffic again by the beginning of next month.

CHANGES AT THE Y.M.C.A.

Mr. F. J. McKellar, who has lately been director of the boys' work at the Y.M.C.A., has been appointed to the position of general secretary of the New Westminster branch, and will take up his new appointment immediately. Mr. McKellar will be succeeded in the local institution by Mr. Geo. Ross, who will also act as physical director. Mr. McKellar is well known throughout the city and particularly in Mount Pleasant, where he has made his home. He was for some time actively identified with the choir of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church, and was one of the foremost vocalists of the city. His successor, Mr. Geo. Ross, is also well known in Mt. Pleasant, and has for some time been one of the active leaders in the Crescent Class of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. Paul's Presbyterian—Rev. Mr. Bates, pastor, will preach at both services. The morning subject will be "The Fidelity of a So-Called Coward." Evening, "The Moment of Destiny in a Ruler's Life." Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Strangers welcome.

Grace Methodist—Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor. Morning, 11.00 a.m., "The Death of Moses." Evening, 7.30, "Joseph Opening the Storehouses." On Monday evening the League will meet at the parsonage.

Cedar Cottage Presbyterian—Mr. Menzies, of Collingwood, will preach at both services.

Mt. Pleasant Methodist—Rev. Mr. McCrossan, of Minneapolis, will preach morning and evening. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian—Rev. A. E. Mitchell, B. A., pastor. Morning subject: "The Supreme Attraction." Evening subject: "The Value of Church Membership." Strangers are specially welcomed. Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes at 2.30.

Manitoba Social Service workers, asked by the government to draft a referendum prohibition bill, reported in favor of the Hugh John Macdonald bill.

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

INDIGNATION MEETING

South Vancouver Residents Hold Mass Meeting of Protest and Adopt Resolution.

On Wednesday evening Robson Memorial Church, Cedar Cottage, was filled by South Vancouver residents who had assembled to protest against the granting of a brewery license by the South Vancouver License Commissioners and against the amendment of the trades license by-law by the Municipal council to enable the license to be granted.

A resolution, to be forwarded to the council and to the license commissioners, strongly protesting against the proposal to establish a brewery in South Vancouver was unanimously carried, and it was resolved to send a further telegram to the inland revenue officials at Ottawa endorsing the telegram of protest sent last week and stating that several of the councillors had since publicly acknowledged that when amending the trades license by-law they did not know its purport.

Rev. Richmond Craig, in moving the resolution of protest, said that South Vancouver citizens had been insulted by the reeve, by the license commissioners and by every member of the council.

"We have had a vaudeville show at the Municipal Hall for nearly nine months," he said, "one man opposing all the rest. Then a man from Seattle comes to see the reeve about a brewery license. The question is raised. How will Coun. Stanley, the council's representative on the license board, regard the proposal? The reeve finds out that Coun. Stanley is favorable, and he then sits back and says, 'I am neutral.' * * * 'Reeve Gold has been spending his time writing letters to the press declaring his neutrality, and councillors have been busy ringing me up on the telephone explaining their position. If they are sincere we should give them an opportunity of proving their sincerity by repealing the amendment to the trades license by-law.'"

Ex-Councillor Milles seconded the motion.

Dr. Ernest Hall, who presided, said that the meeting had been called because of an attempt to foist a brewery upon the citizens of South Vancouver without their knowledge or consent, and he believed, very much against their wishes.

Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Wesley church, followed with an address on prohibition.

AN HISTORIC STRAIT

The Bosphorus, no less than the Dardanelles, is rich in classic myth and ancient deeds of valor.

The name that the Greeks gave to the strait means a passage or crossing for cattle—Oxford is the exact English equivalent for Bosphorus. Did they so name it because agricultural knowledge there crossed from Asia into Europe, or because the Phrygians crossed there when the oracle told them to follow a route that one of their oxen would take if driven to the water? Or was it because the Phrygians first crossed in a vessel that had an ox for a figurehead, when Zeus had transformed her into a white heifer, swam the strait to escape the tormenting gadfly? You may take your choice, for ancient writers give all these explanations. They also tell us that other straits bore the same name, notably the passage that connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea.

The Strait that now has the exclusive use of the name, Bosphorus was known earlier as the Thracian Bosphorus. A modern writer has well called it "the bleeding vein of Europe." There the crimson tides of conquest have ebbed and flowed for unnumbered centuries. More than five hundred years before the birth of Christ, the great Darius led his Persian hosts across the Bosphorus on a bridge of boats for the invasion of Scythia, as a generation later, his son Xerxes, led his armies across the Hellespont.

There, like a succession of wonderful pageants, the hosts of the crusaders crossed from Europe into Asia, aflame with zeal to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the infidels. There, for centuries, passed the priceless cargoes that in the Middle Ages gave power to Venice and Genoa.

In May, 462 years ago, over the welter and sack of the fallen city, Mohammed II, spurred his horse through the doors of St. Sophia. Since then the waters of the Bosphorus have reflected a crescent above the dome of the



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ancient church; it may be that the reflection is now about to give way to that of the cross that the waters knew for more than a thousand years.

No pallid cur's before you, But men who know not fear, So cast your armor o'er you And forth stand, peer to peer.

But stand despised, you fearful Who love not liberty, No call for weak and tearful, The free defend the free.

Brave sons of Britain, gather And gird your loins anew, Strong sons of a mighty mother, To a mother's trust be true.

THE CALL TO BRITONS

There's a sound in the far distance That calls to the patriot ear With loud and tense insistence That Britons all must hear.

There's a work that calls for action For courage, strength and power, Brave sons of a gallant mother, Respond in her perilous hour.

Ye Britons on isle and ocean, Once more unsheath your sword, And prove your hearts' devotion Though a grave be your reward.

Brave deeds for brave men beckon Strong men to overthrow, The cost not yours to reckon; 'Tis yours to face the foe.

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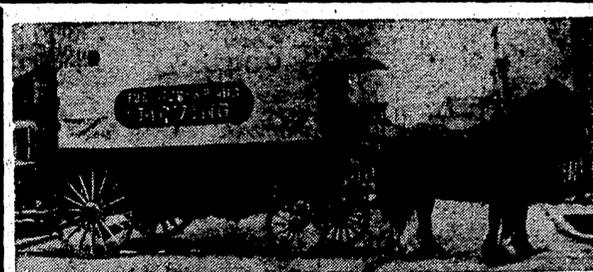
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