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THE MAGNITUDE OF BRITAIN'S TASK

SURELY THE CARPING CRITICS who think this is a good time to embarrass Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener with flouts and jibes and sneers do not realize the magnitude of the task Great Britain has set herself to perform, and is performing so well. Naturally we expect nothing better from Britain's foes; the ignorant savages, who in their blindness, bow down to the Kaiser. Britain's faithful Allies have been unsparing in their tributes of admiration of her faithfulness to them and her splendid achievements up to the present time. The Yellow Press, the disappointed contractors; the cads with unsatisfied ambitions; and the political sore-heads, who see in Britain's extremity a possible opportunity to advance their silly or petty fads and, at all events, to keep themselves before the public enjoy an unsparing business. Look at the length of Britain's far-flung battle line. The critics only see the comparatively short, but desperately contested front held by the British troops in Belgium and France. More sane observers see Britain engaged upon a battle front extending all round the world. The British navy has prevented France from being blockaded and saved both England and France from invasion by sea. Today it is still protecting the British and French shores, blockading the North Sea coasts of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. It has reduced the submarine warfare of the war zone to insignificance; it is effectively guarding the Suez Canal and Egypt against a very real danger; it is assaulting the forts of the Dardanelles, holding the treacherous King of Greece in check; keeping the second biggest navy in the world in innocuous desuetude; it has swept the high seas of German shipping and paralyzed German commerce. All the German colonies but one have fallen to British arms and that one is falling. The British army is fighting not only with beasts in Belgium and Northern France, but with Turks in Gallipoli, the Euphrates valley, on the Turco-Egyptian border, and in the country back of Aden. It is landing troops in Greece to go to the aid of Servia. Soon the British troops will have to go to the rescue of the American missionaries and their converts in Armenia. Ordinarily this is a task that would be undertaken by the United States, but as matters now are this might be embarrassing to the Teutonic friends of Mr. W. J. Bryan and Mr. Henry Ford, and so tend to "prolong the war." Anyway, up to the present time only about half a million Armenian men have been murdered and a few hundred thousand Armenian women ravished and converted to Mohammedanism by the Turkish allies of their Most Christian Majesties of Austria and Germany, with the tacit consent of those august monarchs. Even a protest from Washington might save a few of the American protégés in Armenia; but nobody knows how Herr Ballin, Count Bernstoff and others of the same kind would take it. They might be quite annoyed, or, on the other hand, they might be provoked to derisive laughter.

The task at Gallipoli is not nearly so simple as it looks. The peninsula is long and narrow; so narrow that a comparatively small force can hold it a long time against a much bigger one. It is a question of time and exhaustion of men and resources. The treachery of King Ferdinand has done much to postpone the capture of Constantinople and so to prolong the war. But the capture is only postponed.

General Greene, of the U.S.A., in a lecture before the New York State Historical Association the other day estimated the war strength of the allies at 7,940,000 and that of the enemy at 5,260,000. He places the losses of the Allies at 4,167,000, and of Germany, Austria and Turkey at 3,830,000. How long can each side keep it up? The general says the total population upon which the allies can draw is 739,000,000, as compared with 155,000,000 who owe allegiance to the Kaiser, Francis Joseph and the Sultan. The end is not yet, but it is sure in spite of all that our enemies can do abroad and our traitors can do at home. Were we to lose two men for one the Teutonic resources would be exhausted while our armies were still growing bigger. Meanwhile British diplomacy has its hands full from the United States eastward to the Far East, British statesmanship is grappling with industrial war and financing all civilization for the war; and the "nation of shopkeepers" is still getting a fair share of the world's trade.

The duration of the war will depend on the resources of the invisible army of finance.

ARMY MUNITION FRAUDS

THERE ARE ALWAYS souls small enough to do the contemptible thing. Anything for gain—poor goods—decrepit horses—fake invoices—all the dodges known to trade are practiced against a government. If that government allows these practices to pass unchecked with the disloyal culprit who perpetrates the unpunished, then they are equally guilty crime. But if a government spares no effort to expose the canker and to bring to justice those responsible, then no blame can properly be attached to them.

Sir Robert Borden has caused to resign two of his own supporters in the House of Commons for participating in certain deals which were not in the interest of the country. He has caused a most searching investigation to be made by a member of the judiciary, which has resulted in unveiling many cesspools of corruption, without consideration of party or friendship. For this Sir Robert will receive the commendation of posterity and we believe the recognition and support of the present generation.

THE HIGHEST AND BEST

AMUSEMENT is desirable and right, but it is not the chief aim in life, not the thing to be desired above all others. Above amusement stands character, education, usefulness; it is not necessary to shut out of life a wholesome delight in the various recreations of the day, but one must make a choice of amusements under restrictions of the best associations. To escape the many pitfalls that ensnare us we must choose the highest and best of everything; and always we must ask these questions relative to amusement, and be honest in our answers and act consistently: "Shall I be spending time that ought to be spent for studies or for work?" "Shall I use money for this that should be spent for something else?" May our young people of Youth and Beauty be of that type of people who make life sane and sweet and happy. There are men and women here and yonder, in all walks of life whose thoughts and deeds have made earth brighter and better. Every one knows somebody else, who, in the midst of the whirl of the many affairs and cares that life brings, lives his or her life in a manner which becalms all who are near, and we are thankful for the wealth of their golden years.

CONTENTMENT

IF EVER THERE WAS A TIME in the history of nations when individuals should learn to be content, it is now. Amid the tremendous world strife and national upheaval, man should ever strive to learn the great lesson of being content. There is so much in our lives that has a tendency to cause bitterness, dissatisfaction and unrest that in many cases the essence of our national character is being destroyed through our human desires.

There is a story among the Arabs of a poor man living in one of their villages, who had long prayed for prosperity, but was still able to earn only a small pittance of a few pennies a day. One morning when he prayed, he asked for contentment, leaving out the request for prosperity. That prayer was answered, and when he came home with his usual pennies, he was contented and thankful. That night an angel entered his room after he went to sleep, took the pennies out of the box and put in a piece of gold for each instead. This continued for some time, the man becoming more and more contented and happy. That story tells the secret of prosperity. A million dollars with discontent might as well be a few pennies, while a few pennies with contentment and happiness will never find it there, nor can all that the world may give, however prodigally, bring happiness. Worldly possessions may add bodily comfort to satisfaction of soul, but they can not add satisfaction of soul to any possession whatever. If the soul has become impoverished in all its spiritual activities, unhappiness is inevitable, and nothing but a supply of the soul's spiritual needs can remove the unhappiness. It may continue to seek for these needs out in the great world of business and strife, but they can only be found where God placed them in the first place—within the soul itself—and nothing but contact with God Himself will uncover and bring them out for use.

When you feel like telling your troubles, write them on paper and burn it.

LOYALTY TO KITCHENER

TWO WEEKS AGO we advised our readers to "trust Kitchener." To-day we still urge absolute loyalty to our great War Lord. When the war broke out the nation chose Kitchener to direct our war policy. Not one single act of his, nor any event of the war justifies the malicious attacks being made against him.

For the past two or three weeks certain papers and erstwhile critics have "howled" against him like packs of hungry jackals. They claimed he had, with Grey, made a bungle of the Bulgarian question, and yet we find while the echo of their vile howlings still sounds in our ears, that Bulgaria has lost heavily—that the Allies have gained marked advantage—that the Serbians have checked the Teutonic Drive, thus giving the "lie" to these critics, and not a word of reproach or explanation from Kitchener.

The nobility, the patience, the supreme indifference to his critics, stamps him as a mighty man, and well may we trust him.

B. C. MANUFACTURERS

THERE ARE two distinct classes of manufacturers in British Columbia. There are those who have worked and striven to "build up" a sound business in fair and open competition, and who are a credit to our community. Then there are those who do not know how to build up a business and wish to be "pitchforked" into success by receiving special advantages over their competitors. Such men are now doing more harm to B. C. than the next generation will be able to remedy. They complain of unfair treatment in order to cover their own utter incompetence. They ask for local support at figures 15 to 30 per cent. above normal prices. They are making British Columbia the laughing stock of Canada.

"What is Britain doing?" The answer is succinctly stated by La Guerre Sociale, of Paris, which says: "Britain goes to war. Immediately the German fleet is forced to confine itself to its own territorial waters. Germany is blockaded and cut off from countries which supplied her with cotton, metals and munitions of all sorts; from other countries where, too, are one million of her reservists, who are unable to rejoin. Our army is reinforced by an army which is being made up, slowly but surely, of all the best fighting material, not only in Britain, but in Canada, South Africa and Australia, and our financial power is being consolidated by its alliance with the greatest financial power in the world, the power which, in the twelve months of war, is capable of raising, without inconvenience to herself, a loan of £640,000,000."

THE FUTURE OF THE NATION

"WITH COMMENDABLE promptness after the prohibition of the use of vodka in Russia came the virtual prohibition of the use of absinthe in France. The free social use of alcohol beverages connotes much besides drunkenness; over-devotion to sports or gambling, to frivolous social functions and much else that is worse than any of these things. Economically Russia will come out of the war practically unscathed and Germany's recovery from her losses may be alarmingly rapid if her people continue voluntarily the self-denial now imposed on them by dures. How shall it be with the whole British Empire made up of far flung fragments scattered over every part of the ocean?

The answer to this question must be as widespread as the Empire. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will have become sores; so will all the oversea Dominions; so will the Crown Colonies; so will all the Naval Stations, trading posts, police headquarters; all the places even the minutest over which the British Government rules and the British Monarch reigns and the British flag waves. The penalty for continued self indulgence will be the imperilment of British civilization, the forfeiture of British economic pre-eminence and the irreparable loss of British moral and political influence on the direction and rapidity of human civilization. As unprecedented as this war will be its unparalleled results. A new world in the most significant sense of the term will emerge with the coming peace and that is near enough to serve as a motive for honest self-examination and resolute action."

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GERMANY IS BEATEN

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, which has published some tremendously strong editorials on the progress of the war, and which has been largely quoted throughout the American continent for its close and careful estimate of the different steps of the war has the following to say in an editorial this Friday morning:

"If there were needed any evidence of the actual, as contrasted with the apparent condition of the European struggle, it could be found without difficulty in the statements of German public men, German newspapers and German people. After fifteen months of strife, after conquests, victories, triumphs unequalled since the Napoleonic era, who is it that is talking of peace?"

"Take the public statements of German statesmen, take the comments of the press, is there any mistaking the fact that in all, at some point, the word peace crops up?"

"Victorious peace, or some other be-adjacent peace it is, to be sure, but peace. Travelers returning from Germany recently agree that the only real qualification to German confidence is found in the apprehension of a protracted war. Peace now means victory—but next year!"

"The 'Tribune' compares the German successes to those of the Confederate successes in the Civil War, and says:

"With proper allowance for the difference in size, the essential fact is the same."

"Yet, reading history, looking back now, nothing is clearer than that the south was always doomed, unless it could get an early decision on the battlefield. Outnumbered, inferior in population, resources, cut off from sea-borne commerce, the south was condemned to defeat unless on the battlefield it could win a victory, which would destroy the armies before it."

"Precisely this the south could never do. It could win battles, campaigns, operating as do the Germans on interior lines it could concentrate superior forces at the important point while inferior in numbers as a whole."

"But its victories fell short of the essential requirement. Steadily the armies of its foe grew stronger, its own numbers were weaker. The whole world contributed to the arming and munitioning of Northern armies, as the whole world now contributes to the allies."

"All this was not perceived at the outset or until almost the close of the Civil War. Despondency and despair were common at times, when, as we see it now, victory for the Northern forces was already assured."

"Compare Northern depression after the bloody and fruitless campaign from the Wilderness to Coal Harbor, with British depression now and the thing is patent. Yet, this campaign broke the back of the south by the sheer attrition of Lee's Army."

"With all the various differences in degree between Germany and the Confederacy, the main fact is the same. Germany and her Austrian ally are outnumbered; the wealth and resources of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy are incomparably greater. Sea power has destroyed German commerce, sealed up German harbors, while for the Allies the sea brings all the resources of America and the colonies to the battle lines."

Germany Bleeding to Death

"The single significant fact of the military situation now is that Germany is bleeding to death. German soldiers on three fronts are killing British, French, Russian and Serbian troops—but to match this these are killing Germans. The terrible drain on German manhood is utterly disproportionate to the drain on any of her opponents, although collectively their losses may exceed German losses."

"It may take a year, two years to bleed Germany, while it took four to 'grind the seed corn' of the Confederacy. But the thing every one who would understand the war must recognize is that the process is going on steadily, remorselessly and that as it goes on Germany continues to fail to get the decision."

"To go to the Balkans Germany has had to abandon her Russian drive. Apart from a local operation at Riga, all effort to crush the military power has been abandoned and Russia has been left to recuperate, as France and Britain were left after the Marne and the Yser. In the west, Germany is hanging in, but no more. In the East, about Riga, Russia is on the offensive. Yet, Germany has hardly sent more than 250,000 troops to the Balkans."

"Viewing the war from this angle then, it is clear why German statesmen talk and think of peace. There is no corresponding talk in (Continued on Page 4)

THE REASON FOR WAR

We reproduce for the readers of the Call an article with the above caption, written by James W. Johnson, of New York, giving what he thinks are the reasons for the present war.

Is this to be the last war?

The question is often asked and it receives many answers. Our peace-loving friends would have us believe that if we would lay aside our army and navy, the other nations, admiring our fine example of reliance on the principles of righteousness, would do likewise and so there could be no future war because there would be nothing to fight with. Furthermore, the doing away with the implements of war would show such a splendid trust in the amity and good will of other nations that a like feeling of peace and good will to all mankind would be aroused in them and therefore they would, in consequence, be ashamed of their former warlike propensities and would, with glad hearts and loud acclaim, herald the dawn of international good will, the long-looked-for and earnestly prayed-for realization of the dream of all sincere admirers of the Prince of Peace. What a beautiful faith in the inherent nobility of mankind shines forth in the belief of our pacifist friends!

Then, again, the men of war—the men of Belial, they might be termed by the pacifists—hold just the opposite view and for just the opposite reason. They say that since war has always existed in the world, due to the quite reasonable ambition to make one's own national ideals paramount, or because of mankind's natural greed and the baser motives common to all, that therefore war will always continue, at least for many generations to come, until the ideals of the world have been elevated far above the present standard.

Still others see in war splendid results. They hold that it stimulates, purifies and ennobles by reason of its terrible sufferings, sacrifices and the giving up of all for worthy aims. They

would recall the splendid results of our war for independence and our more terrible war for the preservation of the integrity of our nation when the blue and gray forgot their brotherhood in their loyalty to their idealism.

Many other answers can be found to speak the uncertainty of the world as to whether or not this most terrible of all wars our world has seen is to be the last great conflict of the nations.

Perhaps if we should consider some of the reasons given for the present war we might be better able to give a satisfactory answer.

Among the reasons presented are:

1. German imperialism and Germany's ambition, Germany's will to win her place in the sun and Germany's ruthlessness in so doing, as witnessed by the ruin of Belgium. It is said that if Germany should achieve her aims and win the place in the sun she so ardently desires, other nations would soon find themselves eclipsed and more than that, finally subject to the wonderful energy and tremendous force of the Teuton giant. So demands an impediment placed in the way of such a contingency. This opinion of the nations seems justified by the facts of the war thus far made evident. And yet I feel sure we have not stated the ultimate reason for the war.

2. Again, many find in England's jealousy and alarm at Germany's marvellous commercial expansion the real reason for the war. For many years now England has been mistress of the sea. Her proud title is justified by the fact that the sun never sets on her wide empire; that the numerous colonies need the protection of the mighty fleet, and more than all that, where English policy is dominant there the races of mankind are benefitted by those ideals of justice and thrift which have been approved as sound by the greatest Teacher the world has ever seen, the Galilean.

It is claimed that Germany's ideals are in direct conflict with

those of England and that the world approves our English cousins in taking up the gage thrown down by Germany when she trampled into dust and blood her Belgian neighbors, thereby clearly outraging that sense of justice and mercy common to mankind. So that here, indeed, is found a reason adequate for the war. However this may be, I will beg to differ from this most reliable conclusion and state most emphatically that we have not yet found the reason for the war.

3. Another theory is the deep-seated revenge of France. About forty years ago the heart of France was sorely wounded by the loss of her two beautiful daughters, Alsace and Lorraine. Germany was the brutal ravisher. Like a tiger stung to madness by the cruel loss, France has waited the opportunity to spring at the throat of her neighbor; and now at last the time has come and all her children are heart and soul fired with a spirit of revenge that will be satisfied by nothing less than German life and blood and the recovery of beautiful Alsace and Lorraine. Single-handed, she could never have succeeded, but now that her powerful friends, England and Russia, are found willing to join hands with her in curbing once and for all the dangerous tendencies of German ruthlessness, she believes her hope may be attained. Once again it may be frankly replied we have not yet found the reason for the war.

4. It is a long way from the sunny fields of France to the cold and frozen heart of Russia. But the stream of madness flows very swiftly in these days of war, and the torpid, sluggish, frozen Russian has become aroused at last, the summons to war has met a quick and ready response; the growl of the bear is heard, his claws and cruel mouth are stained with the blood of his western neighbors and his dull heart is fired with what he thinks a noble ambition, to sweep away at last the barriers which for so many centuries have, like a wall of adamant, withstood his progress to the sea. At last an open port is in sight, and that port Constantinople. A door of wider opportunity is opening and soon Russia hopes that her immense grain fields will prove a veritable stream of gold in providing food for many millions beyond her borders. Surely none can find fault with so noble an enterprise, none can question the right of Russia to improve and develop her people and incidentally to increase her wealth. Is she not justified in entering the tremendous conflict and making the most of that opportunity now presented by joining the allies and winning her way not to the sun but to the sea? Single-handed, she, too, could not hope to achieve her aim for many years to come, because time, much time, is needed to develop her resources and teach her millions those lessons of obedience, sacrifice and manhood absolutely essential in contending successfully with such an antagonist as Germany.

Have we not at last the answer, or rather is not the answer to be found by the combining of all the facts stated regarding Germany, England, France and Russia? Is not the war due to the jealousies, fears and false ambitions of all these nations of Europe? Once again we must say no; but we will admit that all of these are secondary or contributory causes.

Let us try once again, Italy, the land of poetry and song, the land of art and sculpture, the home of the beautiful, the aesthetic, the delicate; Italy, whose wonderful climate and more wonderful people draw to themselves all the admirers of the elevated, the pure, the charming; Italy, even Italy has at last drawn the sword and become partner in this

feast of rage, passion, blood and devilishness. Moreover, her enemies say that Italy is a traitor, a turncoat, a coward, waiting until her allies, Germany and Austria, are surrounded by the foe and weakened by many a hard-fought battle, then leaving them in the lurch and joining hands with the Allies because she believes the Allies will win and that she will be a sharer in the spoils of war. My opinion is that such statements are unjust to Italy. Rather do I believe that Italy, finding herself allied with nations who believe that scrapes of paper may be destroyed at will, that solemn treaties may be abrogated if national ambitions run counter to them, has decided to leave such partners, finding their methods incompatible with her sense of reason and right and has chosen wisely the best time for doing so. What folly for her in the beginning of the war to have taken such a step as she has now taken! All the world was amazed, stunned at such action on the part of Germany. The confusion of ideas arising from such a piece of folly, the uncertainty as to her best future policy quite natural under the conditions, and the unquestioned ruin she would bring upon herself if in revenge at her disloyalty the armies of Austria "came down like a wolf on the fold, their cohorts all gleaming in purple and gold"; all these seem to me good and sufficient reasons for Italy doing as she has done. If I find that my partners are rascals, shall I forfeit my self-respect by continuing my partnership with them?

Have we not at last found the reason, the true reason for the war in Italy's decision; a decision in harmony with the sentiments of the world condemning the ruthlessness and barbarity of Germany and Austria? And once again shall we say, most emphatically, no!

Let us not puzzle ourselves any further, but say that the true reason for this war and all the wars the world has ever seen is found in the eating of an apple. Ages and ages ago, when the soul of man was born, there began a conflict in the soul entailing all the sorrow, all the tears, all the bloodshed and all the sin of man. It will be recalled that the scene was a beautiful garden filled with luscious fruits and fragrant flowers. The Owner of the garden, a man, a woman, and a serpent were the actors in a tragedy. The serpent beguiled the woman and tempted her to eat an apple; she induced her husband to partake. The Owner of the garden was angry at the man and the woman because He had told them not to eat the fruit of that particular tree. In His anger He drove them out of the garden because of their disobedience. The descendants of the man and woman inherited their tendency to disobey, and so sin came into the world. All will admit that if there was no sin in the world there would be no sorrow, no tears, no crime, no war, for all would live at peace and every one would think as carefully of his neighbor's rights and happiness as of his own. Now, war is like an epileptic fit. When the fit comes on

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the patient falls to the ground, wallowing and foaming; he is bereft of reason and is altogether a most disgusting and fearful object. The fit passes, reason returns and the patient becomes quite normal again. But the disease is still there and only time is needed for the recurrence of the terrible symptoms, declaring most positively there is no hope of release for the tortured sufferer until the cause of the disease is removed. All the woes of the world are but the recurring fits of madness and insanity which will surely continue to afflict mankind until the disease of sin is removed. If there no hope? There still stands, glorious and beautiful, that tree whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. The leaves are a sure panacea, a never-failing cure for the terrible curse. All the world knows of the cure, ten thousand times ten thousand souls will swear to its wondrous power in their own lives and the glorious peace and calm content that follows like a benediction falling on the troubled hearts of those who take the Master at His word, who heed His call: "Come unto me and rest, take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

Again, war is the rod in the hand of Almighty God, laid on the backs of disobedient children who continually flout Him, break His laws and follow their own wills. Some day the world will wake up to the fact that it is folly to arouse His anger and to invite the lightning of His wrath by such asininity, when it is very much more comfortable and pleasant to live in harmony with Him and to enjoy the favor of His approval. He showers His richest blessings on those who seek Him and who try to order their lives in accordance with His commands.

It needs but brief consideration to show clearly the relationship between sin and war. It was admitted that the ambitions of Germany, the revenge of France and the aims of Russia have had much to do with the war, undoubtedly they are secondary and contributory causes. It only remains to show how these secondary and contributory causes are due to sin. Are they not plainly the result of forgetting or of breaking the law of God where He says: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

How is love for one's neighbor to be reconciled with an ambition so cruel and ruthless that the ruin of a nation of seven millions is but an incident? If breaking the law of God is sin, surely the nations of the world have sinned most grievously. And yet this is only a part of the black record. What shall we say of drunkenness, vice, murder, indifference to the suffering of toiling, dying men and women?

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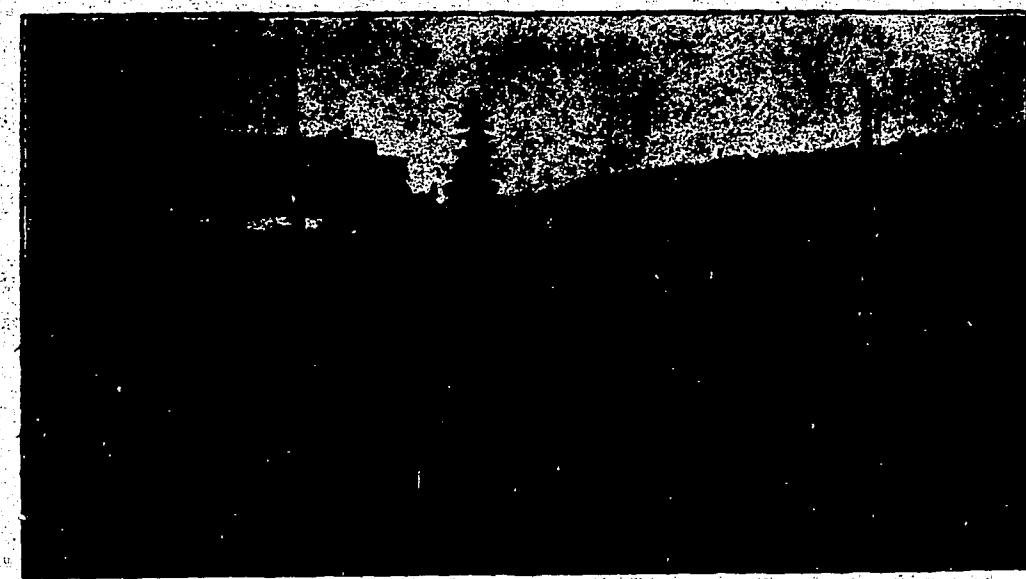
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READY FOR SERVICE

YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL

Recruiting Sermon by Rev. Dr. Herridge, M.A., of Ottawa, Ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, Sunday June 27, 1915.

"He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one."—Luke xxii:36.

These words sound strange from the lips of Jesus Christ, and we must be careful not to misunderstand them. Throughout His whole career on earth He had taught his disciples that their triumph was, not to be won by violence, but by character. Cruel war is incompatible with the ideals of the Prince of Peace, and when His ideals are accepted, and put into practice, nations will learn war no more.

At the same time, even Christ shows the fighting spirit sometimes, and will not accept peace at any price. While He refuses to embark on mere selfish quarrels, and visits with care the humblest and most needy souls, His indignation blazes forth against greed and hypocrisy, and making a lash for the backs of the desecrators of His Temple, He drives them out. He is angry at the proper time because He is merciful; because His supreme passion, at whatever cost, is to sweep earth clean of the evils which defile it.

The Christian religion is not an emasculate, sentimental thing which has lost the capacity for virile displeasure. Though it destroys mean and petty hatreds, it creates nobler ones. It does not stab in the dark, nor murder the innocent; but crooked, devilish ways it will resist even unto death. A false intolerance is exchanged for a true intolerance; an irreconcilable hostility to every form of imposture, a vindictive rage against tyrants and oppressors, a stern resolve that, by the help of God, all that is vile shall be utterly overthrown.

And, therefore, while no true disciple of Jesus Christ will rush into war, he may have war thrust upon him against his will unless

If this gigantic struggle is thus viewed in its true light, the pulpit need not apologize for making some effort to stir up a deeper sense of national duty with regard to it. For in spite of the sorrow that has visited some homes amongst us, I am not sure that the people of Canada, as a whole, are yet awake to the full significance of the situation, and too little has been done to bring it before them in a clear and comprehensive way. Happily we have been free from the rude alarms which England has experienced. They have created no panic there. But it would, at least, disturb

our equanimity to have zeppelins dropping bombs over parliament hill.

The critics of the British navy should be reminded of the fact that, but for its existence, our home waters long ago, would have been menaced by hostile battleships, and our seaports subjected to fierce bombardment. When we think of the suffering of brave little Belgium, and read the gruesome tales of pillage and rapine, we have reason to thank God that the worst horrors of war have not visited us at all.

Yet this fortunate escape may, perhaps, make us more slow to recognize that this is our war; and even though we do not hear the actual clash of arms, the issue of it must needs be of far-reaching consequence to every one of us. We have given some proof of the belief that our privileges as British subjects cannot be separated from grave responsibilities, and thousands of Canadians are now across the sea, or making ready to go. But I fear that many of our youth have not yet seriously considered the question whether they cannot do something, directly or indirectly,

to strengthen our national resources in this epoch-making hour. Why should we not have at least a quarter of a million men in training for such emergencies as the future may unfold, not all of them necessarily in the firing line, but fitted to serve in some useful way whenever duty calls them? We should then have barely done, in proportion, what the motherland has done already. And in view of the splendid valour which will make Ypres, St. Julien and Langemarck immortal names in our history, I am persuaded that, apart from the martial re-enforcement which would thus be brought to our cause, such an awakening of Canadian manhood, such an impressive object-lesson in the unity of the British Empire would be bound to have its effect in shortening the duration of the war.

If we hope for a peace that shall endure, and that shall usher in the dawn of a new and brighter day, we must not shrink from the sacrifice which the stern needs of the time demand from us. No life, surely, can be just the same during this war as it was before it. We are forced to postpone mere personal concerns in the face of public duty, and to lift our eyes to the wider horizons which now, thunder-driven, are presented to our view. It is sad, no doubt, to see our sons going across the sea, and to know that, in all likelihood, some will not return. But it would be far sadder to risk the loss, or even the transient interruption of the blessings which we have come to regard as our inalienable birthright; it would be far sadder if, one by one, the lights of liberty went out around the world.

No good purpose can be served by depreciating our enemies. I dare say that many Germans, at heart, oppose the mailed arrogance which caused this strife, and sigh for the old days when "kultur" was culture, and not its monstrous travesty. But while we have something better to do than indulge in wholesale abuse, or gratuitous suspicion, the fact remains that, as far as we are aware, the German nation is practically a unit in striking the present blow. It had been long meditated, and for years the most systematic and skilful preparations have been made for it. We may not be in a mood just now to take lessons from Germany, but the madness of her colossal egotism and false ambition has, at least, called forth her utmost energies, has stirred her citizens, both men and women, to contribute something to the common task, and has inspired a reckless disregard of sacrifice. Sure-

ly if what we believe is a bad cause thus commands the zeal of a whole people, shall we, who believe that our cause is a just one, be behind them in strenuous effort to make the full force of the British Empire felt in such stern rebuke of Kaiserism that its abhorrent countenance shall affright the earth no more?

Obviously, of course, we cannot all go to the war. Some of us are too old for active service. Some are physically disqualified. Some, in the long run, will be able to do as much for their country by the faithful discharge of duties at home.

The eagerness of many of our youth to take part in this struggle is a credit to Canada.

I have no doubt as to the final issue of this strife. It cannot be that military despotism shall yet prove victorious, and an outrage fastened upon the conscience of the world. Fervent supplication will rise to God that such a calamity may never be, and hope, the last gift that remains to mortals when others have flown away, will turn from an outlook so gloomy and forlorn. But it will not be enough simply to wish for triumph, or to pray for triumph, we must also work for it. We must refuse the blandishments of ease and sloth, and accept the opportunity for heroic self-sacrifice.

We must silence all minor dis- cords amongst us in one united chorus whose inspiring refrain shall ring from shore to shore. We must consecrate our best thought and our noblest effort upon the Herculean labour which it is our privilege to share and must not falter till we have fought and won the battle for liberty, not our liberty alone, but the liberty of all mankind.

God bless our boys who have gone or who may yet go across the sea. We mourn for those who have fallen, and pray that a Divine comfort may rest upon the homes which they shall see no more. Yet we cannot feel that

OFF TO TRAINING CAMP



they have given their lives in vain. Their dauntless courage will never be forgotten, nor their splendid obedience as soldiers of the King. The voice of their blood cries from the ground in piercing tones; and it would be strange indeed if even the most careless and self-centred youth amongst us did not feel in his breast the thrill of a new patriotism and the irresistible pressure of a new sense of duty waking the manhood in him to serve, to suffer, aye, even to die for God and his native land.

For we need more men in training to take some part in this great war; and if they offer themselves, we must see that no removable hindrance bar the way. We need men who discern the signs of the times, and who will prove all the more efficient, whether in counsel or in fight, because they are men of clean hands and pure hearts. This war is no mere vulgar brawl to be settled in a day. It is a struggle between opposing ideals of life, and a long hard road may yet have to be travelled before the happy end is gained. We are fighting for the rights of others, not less than for our own. We are fighting for those intangible possessions which are the crowning

(Continued on page 7)

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UNEMPLOYMENT

THE FOLLOWING ESSAY on Unemployment, written by a Vancouver high school student, we publish with pleasure, in the hope that it may prove an incentive to other students to express themselves regarding questions of the day. The columns of the Call are always open to such and their contributions will be welcomed.

Unemployment, voluntarily or involuntarily among the wage-earning classes, is a problem which has become more insistent in recent years than ever before. Although the causes of unemployment may vary in different countries, there are two classes of causes which are universal; those over which the worker has no control, and those which lie with the worker himself. The first may be caused by change of season, as in construction work, by war, which as we see now, involves such a drain on a country's income that it is impossible to supply work. Then there are circumstantial causes which incidentally produce unemployment, such as the displacement of labour through inventions, the decaying or declining of trades brought about by a persistent falling off of the demand through change in process or fashion. From the second class we obtain the unemployable. Not only those incapable of wage-earning work by extreme old age, infirmity or temporary illness, but men who are capable of doing a strong man's work if they would, but have the idea that the world owes them a living.

The first and most obvious result of unemployment is loss of wages and from this many other results arise. If a man who is supporting a family and is responsible for their sustenance, is really anxious but unable to obtain work, it means a drain upon his vital forces which cannot be measured in terms of money. Under a strain of this kind a man's morale may break and he may pass never to return across the line which separates independent poverty from a shiftless and unworthy pauperism. If poverty continues, the family cannot be given an education, thereby gaining very little moral training. The children will grow up ignorant probably, commit crimes, and in the end become inmates of our penitentiaries, or they may cause strikes and riots, all of which lead to the degeneration of the race.

Although people have ever been trying to find remedies for unemployment or relief for unemployment such as relief funds, benevolent societies or rates, especially for the poor, no lasting remedy has been found. If a man who is a man in every sense of the word, happens to be out of work and poverty-stricken for a time, he does not like to think that he must be an object of charity and receive benefactions from charitable institutions just because the state is unable to provide him with work.

It has been suggested that if new industries were developed, more work could be supplied for men. This would indeed provide more work as many of our industries here in British Columbia, which are not developed, could supply work to many more men than they do now. The hours of labor have in some cases been shortened to give more men work, and this seems to have worked fairly well here. If the state were made responsible for its own unemployed, the government might see that new industries were opened up, but it is now left too much to the charity of the people.

If the government could make it possible for the poor man to obtain a few acres of land, many of those who are without work in the city might obtain a fair living on a small farm if they were but given a chance. These small farmers might in time be able to pay for their land, some, of course, might not, but even if they didn't they would be earning a living. It is worth trying.

Thus we see that unemployment may effect those who are desirous and eager for work, and the co-operation of all who are interested in the relief of humanity is needed to provide remedies for this question.

"By and by" leadeth to the road "Never."

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

What the Bible Prophecies Foretell

(By an Old Soldier)

THE MOST common question asked in street, train, or club, and especially at the front, is, "How much longer will the war last?" Many people have an answer ready, and generally the wish is father to the thought. But does anyone really know within months how long the war will last?

Lord Kitchener is credited, with what truth we know not, with having said that it would occupy three months or three years. His three months' prophecy, which, of course, meant victory for the Kaiser, very nearly came true. Had it not been for the marvels wrought by the British Army in the retreat from Mons and the improvising of an army in taxicabs from Paris three months would have decided the war in Germany's favour.

There is only one that can tell to a day when the war will cease, and that is the Great Architect of the Universe, and He will keep his counsel unless He has already informed us and we are too blind to interpret Him. I refer to the 13th chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. If this chapter does not foretell the war and its exact length—namely, forty-two months—then all I can say is that the coincidences contained in it are extraordinary.

The chapter begins: "I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns." Might this not be Germany, her recent advent as a big naval power being symbolized by her "rising out of the sea"? The seven heads would be the larger German states of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Saxony, Macklenburg and Hanover. The ten horns would be the lesser principalities and duchies.

The third verse runs thus: "And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed; and all the world wondered after the beast." This would perhaps refer to the complete loss of naval power by the Germans and the curious fact that the loss has not been vital.

The chapter continues: "And they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?"

"And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months."

"And it was given unto him to make war with the saints, and to overcome them; and power was given him over all kinds and tongues, and nations."

"And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon."

"And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him, and causeth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed." This second beast might refer to Turkey, the two horns signifying Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia.

And so the chapter continues, with several minor coincidences, which the reader will notice.

The key of the chapter, however, lies in the last verse, which reads: "Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast; for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred three score and six."

Now, supposing that the beast referred to is the Kaiser, the coincidence is most curious. Take the letters of the word and write them down in column, and against each letter place the corresponding number of that letter in the alphabet. Place the number 6 opposite each of these figures; and the whole adds up as 666. Thus:

K11-6
A1-6
I9-6
S19-6
E5-6
R18-6

If the prophecies or coincidences in chapter 13 (fatal number) come true, it means that the war will be over in January 1918, and this date is quite as likely as most of those mooted. January is a period when the real severities of winter set in, and when the combatants know that they have three of the worst campaigning months in front of them. What more likely than that the heart of one of them should fail at the prospect?

If we knew for certain now that the war would last so long, would not our whole policy of conducting the campaign alter? Our finance, for one thing, would require looking into, and the question of compulsory service would no longer be a question but an accomplished fact. It would be quite impossible for us to go on till January 1918 with voluntary service. No one can deny this. If compulsion has to come, the sooner it comes the better, so that the numerous advantages which would arise from the social upheaval may be obtained during this war and not for future campaigns only.

If anyone asks me how much longer the war will last, my answer will be—till January, 1918.



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A CHAPTER OF SECRET HISTORY

L'Allemagne Avant La Guerre: Les Causes et Les Responsabilités.

BARON BEYENS in this most remarkable book gives the world a chapter of secret history. He was Belgian Minister in Berlin from the close of 1911 to the outbreak of war, and he was, therefore, an actor in the tremendous events which he describes.

The main responsibility for the tragedy of the war incontestably attaches, in his belief, to the Kaiser. Of that sovereign we have a striking picture:

"Speaking to you, he looks you straight in the face, always with his left hand on the hilt of his sword in the attitude which has become so familiar. His voice is exceedingly guttural, almost hoarse, and is not a pleasant one. But his expression is mobile and energetic, and derives its animation and its fire from his magnificent eyes. His eyes strike one at once even more than do his words; they are eyes of a light blue, at moments lively and laughing, at other moments stern and severe, with scintillations in them like the glint of steel."

But behind this outward charm was something strange and disquieting: "The Emperor caused a sensation of uneasiness and fear—he was an enigma which was redoubtable and impossible to decipher."

Before the war he was showing signs of strain. The hour's sleep which he took every afternoon in bed of recent years, in addition to his ordinary night's rest, had not re-established his health. "The wrinkles on his face, the greyness of his colour, revealed his physical decay. Germans who saw him but rarely were surprised to discover that he was growing prematurely old."

Yet Baron Beyens does not believe that this premature degeneration had any influence on his policy:

"All the witnesses are agreed that his nervousness increased in recent years, that his growing irritability rendered his service more difficult; and that he became more and more impatient of anything short of unquestioning obedience. But his plans were prepared in perfect tranquility of mind and not in the condition of unhealthy over-excitement which some have been too ready to impute to him."

One person much blamed by foreign opinion was really blameless. The Crown Prince, according to M. Beyens, was a nullity. He had no influence on the autocrat and little on the German public.

Among those who shared the Emperor's responsibility for the torrent of innocent blood shed was unquestionably Prince Henry.

"His relationship with the British Royal Family supplied him with a pretext for frequent visits to the neighboring island. There he learnt the strong and weak points of the British navy, which he was preparing to fight one day. He was fond of calling himself the comrade and admirer of the British seamen. And all the time he was seeking the opportunity of torpedoing their ships and destroying their naval supremacy. All his efforts were directed towards the preparation for a war which he himself regarded as very near at hand."

In the last eighteen months before the war Europe walked on a razor's edge. In March, 1913, Germany issued preliminary notices for mobilization about the very date when Mr. Acland was rebuking Lord Roberts and Mr. Churchill was talking about naval holiday. This fact is revealed for the first time. In August, 1913, as we have long known from Signor Giolitti, Italy was sounded as to her attitude in a great war. The reply being unsatisfactory, the plotters appear to have decided to wait till their armaments were complete and till England was embroiled in civil war. The last few months before the explo-

sion there were constant conferences between Vienna and Berlin. In June, 1914, came the last council before the explosion.

"The Kaiser visited the Austrian successor at Konopisch, in Bohemia, where he was accompanied by his Minister of Marine. Did they reconstruct the map of Central Europe and the Balkans? Did they prepare for the supremacy of the Austro-German fleets in the Mediterranean and fix the precise moment to clear for action? The Archduke seemed the most eager of the party for war and by the judgment of Heaven he was not permitted to see the accomplishment of the projects which he had so cold-bloodedly prepared with his guests in the midst of his flower gardens."

Everything was ready in that spring of 1914—the monster howitzers, the Zeppelins, the machine guns, the railways to the Belgian frontier. The fatal hour had arrived. The murder of the Archduke was the excuse, and in no sense the cause of the struggle which a few weeks later began. It is a mistake to suppose that the Kaiser did not intend war on a gigantic scale from the first, though he was misled as to the sentiments of Great Britain.

Ralph Pulitzer, one of the owners of the New York World, founded by the late Joseph Pulitzer, who has been observing trench warfare on the western battle front, said on his return to New York that he could see no trace of wavering on the part of the allies. He asserted: "The war will be fought out. There is no chance for peace under present conditions. The trench warfare seems like a deadlock, but it will be solved by high explosives. Proper explosives of the type which the allies are beginning to get to the front in the quantities they require will tear any trench to pieces. There is no exaggeration of the grim determination with which France is battling to drive the enemy from her doorstep."

GERMANY IS BEATEN

(Continued from Page One)

London, Paris, or Petrograd. The apparent losers, the nations which have so far lost, are not discussing peace on any terms, but from Germany, despite censors, official warning, and patent, there emerges ever-growing talk of peace.

Will All Talk Peace

"When the Germans have opened the road to Constantinople, destroyed Serbian resistance, temporarily asserted their supremacy in the Balkans, nothing is more certain that from one end of this earth to the other every German sympathizer will talk peace. Every influence that can possibly be exerted will be called into play to procure a settlement."

"But no American should mistake this. It compares admirable with those frantic but abortive peace conferences of 1864, when the south was already beaten, but southern influence in the north combined with the pacifist and the war-weary in the attempt to prevent the inevitable and avert the final scene at Appomattox, which every soldier now knows was but a question of time."

"And if Germany fails in her peace efforts then the end is assured. Her defeat in the war is as certain as was that of the Confederacy after Gettysburg—unless she can tire out her opponents."

"Germany is now approaching what will be her last great bid for victory, but it will not be made on the battlefield—that is over. It will be made in conference, in peace negotiations, in operations through neutral nations. If these fail we shall presently see the whole character of the conflict changed and an utterly new spirit flow from the Rhine to the Vistula. What Americans cannot know is whether the spirit that ruled in Washington in 1864 dominates in London, Paris and Petrograd in 1915."

CHURCH UNION

Rev. Hugh Pedley, Noted Congregationalist of Montreal, Writes on Great Religious Union.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, one of the leaders in the movement of the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches in Canada, has issued a statement entitled "An Appeal to the Hesitating," in which he says:

"It is not my purpose to cite the arguments in favor of Church Union but to appeal to those who are hesitating. Taking up the matter of tradition first, we would be foolish not to recognize it as having a proper place in our life. There are certain associations without birthplace, our childhood, and our ancestry that come to have a very great sacredness. Churches that have been in existence for any considerable length of time must inevitably have something in the nature of tradition. This is illustrated in the three churches that have been negotiating for union.

"The Congregationalists have a tradition into whose texture have been woven certain great personalities and important national movements. That tradition is over three hundred years old and has taken into itself such names as those of Oliver Cromwell, John Milton, and John Robinson, and those great impulses towards freedom which express themselves in the landing of the Pilgrims, and that forerunner of democracy, the Commonwealth.

"The Methodists have a tradition less venerable in point of years, that Church not having reached the end of its second centre, but exceedingly rich and stimulating, a tradition that is starred with the names of Wesley, Whitefield and countless heroic pioneers, associated with a spiritual movement which saved Britain from a parallel to the French Revolution, and is enriched with missionary triumphs in many lands.

"The Presbyterians have a tradition that is more ancient and perhaps more deeply rooted than the others. It has more pronounced national complexion. It has a

paramount place, an almost exclusive place, in one nation such as the others have not had in any nation. It has framed itself more vividly and distinctively in customs and institutions than has that of either of the other churches. The Psalm Book, the Catechism, the Communion Table, the Parish Record, the Battle Flag carried by sons of the Church, all these have a unique and commanding place.

"A week or two ago I was in the beautiful chapel of the new Knox College, Toronto, at the dedication service. The worship was of the simplest. The singing was mainly of the psalms. The tunes were familiar, reminiscent some of them of the days of the Covenanters. There sat next me a prominent Ontario judge. I had known him when we were both boys living on the countryside. I remembered his father, who in a neighboring Presbyterian church was an elder, a man serious without being sour, devout, but with no Pharisaic touch; in person tall, straight, dignified; in reputation blameless. And when we stood up to sing a psalm that this elder had sung and a succession of elders had sung even to the days of John Knox, sung in simple kirk and grey cathedral, sung in rocky caves and amidst the wind-swept heather, sung on the march and in the fray, I felt as I had never felt before how strong was the tradition of this church.

"How far is it necessary in the event of union to sacrifice these traditions? One thing is certain: the past will remain. Knox and Cromwell and Wesley will not be obliterated. Indeed, it is not reasonable to expect that their influence will be augmented and made more splendid when their names are joined together in one great tradition, the common heritage of the United Church. The Union Jack represents in its folds not the destruction, but the blending of the traditions of England, Ireland and Scotland. Perhaps what we are afraid of is not so much that our church tradition shall be sacrificed as that our monopoly of it shall be abolished. But that is surely not the nobler way of looking at the matter.

"If some sacrifice of tradition were necessary, should we not be prepared to make that sacrifice? The world has always advanced by rising above tradition. It was through this process that it became possible for a Jew to embrace Christianity; through it that Protestantism came forth from the womb of the mediaeval church.

"Turning now to the other reason for hesitation, the fear that there would be a serious breaking up of church life, the forcing of people violently into new and perhaps distasteful fellowships. It seems to me that this fear is on the whole groundless. To begin with, we know that at least nineteen-twentieths of the ordinary member's church life is lived in the local church where he worships and works. A very few people in any congregation ever attend a Presbytery, a district meeting or an association, and still fewer a General Assembly, a Conference or a Union. It is in the local church that the great mass of Christian people have their spiritual home, and find the sphere of their religious activities. If there were disturbance there, if radical changes were forced upon the people, then union would prove a curse and not a blessing. But the basis of union definitely provides against any such drastic policy in the following paragraph:

"In the management of their local affairs the various churches, charges, circuits or congregations of the uniting churches shall be entitled to continue the organization and practices (including those practices relating to membership, church ordinances, Sunday schools and young people's societies) enjoyed by them at the time of the union, subject in general affairs to the legislation, principles and discipline of the United Church. Their representatives in the next higher governing body or court shall be chosen as at present."

"There are to-day over 2,000 Presbyterian churches, over 2,000 Methodist churches and 150 Congregational churches. Each of these has its own form of organization, its own way of worship, its own individuality. What would happen if union were to take place to-morrow? Would these congregations be roughly plucked up by the roots and planted in alien soil? Would two churches of diverse social and intellectual types be forced to worship together because they happened to be near each other in the same community? Not so. They would be free to continue on their way. There need be no fear of sudden and violent changes. After the union is consummated these four or five thousand churches would go on very much as they have been going on in past years.

Union would be of unspeakable value in planning for the future. The Canada of to-day is but the beginning of the Canada that is to be. We shall probably have twenty millions of people by the middle of the century. We have to plan the moral and spiritual problems that spring out of that growth; and surely plans can be more comprehensive, consistent and efficient in a united than in a divided church.

"The representatives of the various churches who have for many years worked on the basis of union have done so not under the lure of a fad, but under the spell of a vision. They think it is one great step towards the ideal set forth in the second paragraph of the basis, which reads thus:

"It shall be the policy of the United Church to foster the spirit of unity in the hope that this sentiment of unity may in due time, so far as Canada is concerned, take shape in a Church which may fittingly be described as 'national'."

It has been discovered that the air of the Egyptian desert is as free from bacterial life as the polar regions or the high seas, and it is an excellent place for people suffering from rheumatism of consumption to take up their abode.

Africa is the most elevated of all the continents. It is the "continent of plateaus." The great tableland in the south has a mean altitude of over 3,500 feet. The wide tableland on the north has an average elevation of about 1,300 feet.

With exhibitions and catalogues of artificial limbs now brought to notice one gets to calculating the cost of a reconstructed man. Seemingly a little more than \$500 would suffice. A pair of artificial legs costs about \$150 and a pair of arms about \$100. Ears, with drums, etc., cost \$75 each; eyes, \$30 a pair, and so on. Without heart and brain a man is worth about \$500. With them the price might change.

There is an instrument of English invention which is employed to determine the measure of the blow of a wave. This instrument was used to measure the wave blow off the Skerryvore rock, Scotland. There the waves sweep in from the wide Atlantic. In summer a force of over 600 pounds to the square foot was recorded. In winter as high as a ton to the square foot was attained. These figures give some idea as to what ships, lighthouses and other similar structures have to contend with during stress of foul weather.

WORLD WIDE

This splendid weekly publication is performing an unusually important service to Canada during this greatest of all international wars of the world's history. "World Wide" selects and presents to its readers every Saturday the ablest articles by the ablest writers in Britain and America on the war situation and its consequences. It thus reflects the current thought of both hemispheres in these critical times. Eminent men and women all over the country acknowledge its great worth. Who can afford to be without it?

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WAR'S RELAXATIONS

Military etiquette is always relaxed in war time, and we are passing now through much the same phase as in Crimean days, when officers who had grown beards and acquired a taste for tobacco through long months in the trenches exhibited their beards and cigars in Piccadilly. Officers back from the front no longer bring their beards with them, but they smoke pipes in public places—a breach of decorum which would have been impossible before the war.

"The representatives of the various churches who have for many years worked on the basis of union have done so not under the lure of a fad, but under the spell of a vision. They think it is one great step towards the ideal set forth in the second paragraph of the basis, which reads thus:

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Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Victoria

THE POSITION OF GREECE

In a discussion of the position of Greece Sir Edward Peers said: "The Queen, who is a sister of the Kaiser, has, as you are aware, great influence with King Constantine, and it is she who quite recently brought Greece within measurable distance of a revolution. The concern of Venizelos to-day is rather how far he can rely on the army, which is not inclined to take any great risks. If Greece had come in at first she would have had the whole province of Aidin, with Symrna as the capital, and even now the abominable outrages committed by the Turks on the Greeks at Aivale make it certain that the success of the Allies, in the event of Greece supporting them, would mean a very large extension of territory in Asia Minor."

Regarding Roumania, Sir Edwin Pears said: "The present King of Roumania is a Hohenzollern, and naturally looks to Germany as did King Carol before him, but this in itself would not be sufficient to keep Roumania neutral. She, like Bulgaria, is somewhat afraid that the success of Russia would mean the occupation of Constantinople and as a consequence the turning of the Balkan States into Russian provinces; that, at all events, is the fear. The danger from their point of view is not so great as it was, and the German alliance with Turkey compels them to favor Russia, rather than the Teutonic powers of Central Europe. Roumania is populous, wealthy and powerful; and I am not without hope that before long her relations may make it possible for her to play a part in this great war."

There is something revolting in the deliberate taking of a woman's life. The killing of Edith Cavell should inspire every able citizen of the empire to end this barbarity.

The victory of Botha and the South African loyalists at the polls is most important. The Union government will now be able to send a contingent to Europe or to Egypt, wherever men are most needed.

Sunday Golfer—Something has put me off my game this morning, eaddie.

It's them church bells, mister, they hadn't ought to be allowed."

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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, October 30th

Go in and do the best you can.
Nor waste your time in sighing;
The mind's the measure of the man,
And strength is born of trying.

—Nixon Waterman.

Breakfast—Grapefruit. Flaked Fish in White Sauce. Corn Bread. Coffee.

Dinner—Noodle Soup. Stuffed Breast of Veal. Brown Sauce. Baked Potatoes. Scalloped Tomatoes. Apple Dumplings. Coffee.

Supper—Orange Omelet. Buttered Toast. Doughnuts. Tea.

Doughnuts

Beat two eggs and one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of ginger, half a nutmeg grated, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of thick sour milk in which one teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, and two cupfuls of flour mixed and sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder, then add about two more cupfuls of flour to make stiff enough to roll. Cut out, fry in deep hot fat, and drain thoroughly on soft paper.

Sunday, October, 31st

Let my voice ring out and over the earth,
Through all the 'grief and strife,
With a golden joy in a silver mirth;
Thank God for Life!

—James Thomson.

Breakfast—Stewed Apricots. Bacon and Eggs. Breakfast Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Bouillon. Fried Chicken. Boiled Rice. Carrots with Pears. Spinach Salad. Pumpkin Pie. Coffee.

Lunch—Club Sandwiches. Olives. Fig Tarts. Tea.

Pumpkin Pie

Mix three-quarters of a cupful of brown sugar with one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of ginger and salt, and a dash of cayenne. Add two beaten eggs, two cupfuls of rich milk and one and one-half cupfuls of stewed and sixteen pumpkin. Bake in one crust and serve cold with a garnish of whipped cream.

Monday, November 1

This sunlight shames November where he grieves
In dead red leaves, and will not let him shun
The day, though bough with bough be overrun.
But with a blessing every glade receives
High salutation; while from hillock-cares
The deer gaze calling, dappled white and dun.

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Breakfast—Cereal with Sliced Bananas and Cream. Shirred Eggs. Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Carrots. Lamb Chops. Glazed Sweet Potatoes. Spinach. Lettuce and Grapefruit Salad. Crackers and Cheese. Coffee.

Supper—Chicken Terrapin. Rice Croquettes. Nut Bread. Peach Preserves. Tea.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes

Pare six sweet potatoes, boil ten minutes in salted water, drain and cut in halves lengthwise. Cook one-half cupful of sugar and one-quarter of a cupful of water three minutes and add one tablespoonful of butter. Dip the potatoes in the syrup, place them in a buttered pan and bake until tender, basting two or three times with the syrup which remains.

Tuesday, November 2nd

The embattled forests, erewhile armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Times' remotest blue.

—Thomas Buchanan Read.

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream. Bacon. Fried Apples. Rye Gems. Coffee.

Dinner—Vermicelli Soup. Roast Beef. Baked Potatoes. Mashed Turnips. Tomato and Green Pepper Salad. Snow Pudding. Custard Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Creamed Tunny Fish on Toast. Stewed Prunes. Loaf Cake. Tea.

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VICTOR HUGO'S VISION

A day comes when you, France—you, Russia—you, Italy—you, England—you, Germany—all you nations of the continent shall without losing your distinctive qualities and your glorious individuality blend in a higher unity and form a European fraternity, as Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, all the French provinces, blended into France. A day will come when war shall seem as impossible between Paris and London, between Petersburg and Berlin, as between Boston and Philadelphia.

A day will come when bullets and bombs shall be replaced by ballots, by the universal suffrage of the people, by the sacred arbitrament of a great sovereign senate, which shall be to Europe what the parliament is to England, the diet to Germany, the legislative assembly to France. A day will come when a cannon shall be exhibited in our museums as an instrument of torture is now and men shall marvel that such things could be.

A day will come when we shall see those two immense groups, the United States of America, and the United States of Europe, in face of each other extending hand to hand over the ocean, exchanging their products, their commerce, their industry, their art; their genius clearing the earth, colonizing deserts and ameliorizing creation.

To you I appeal, French, English, Germans, Russians, Slavs, Europeans, Americans, what have we to do to hasten the coming of the great day?

Love one another.

—Victor Hugo.

WARNING ON RUST

This age of steel has roused a world wide battle with rust, and more chemists and other experts are studying possible weapons for this battle than are busy on almost any other industrial problem. Concrete owes much of its present growth to the difficulty of protecting steel and iron against rust.

Absolutely pure iron will not rust, and fairly pure iron will rust only slowly. One way, therefore, is to improve the grade of iron, and manufacturers now sell iron that is guaranteed to withstand rust for considerable periods. It is possible, though expensive, to purify iron completely by electricity, and electrolytic iron, as it is called, may before long be common commercially.

Surface coats of protection are, however, the favorite methods of today, and many such coatings have appeared lately. The latest one is a metal coat that can be applied on an iron or steel structure after it has been erected in much the same way that paint is applied. Finely powdered metals, such as tin, lead or zinc, or all three in proper proportion—are mixed in oil and painted on the bridge or column or other structure that needs protection. Then the painted surface is heated by a hand torch or in whatever way is most convenient.

The oil burns away, and the powdered metal melts, but does not run. As the metal cools it takes a tight grip on the iron surface and forms a tin or alloy coat, which stops rust.

The Sioux Indians formerly had a conjurer's drum which they called wakanchanchagna. It was used on religious and ceremonial occasions, had two heads frequently decorated with crude pictures of animals, and was beaten with great vigor for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of their offended deities or of contributing to the recovery of the sick.

The law of nature is, "Do the thing and you shall have the power, but they who do not the thing have not the power."

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SPORTING COMMENT

War is on in hockey circles this week. The daily papers are full of stories from the east and the west regarding the battle. To a great many people it is hard to understand just what all the excitement is for. For those who are not acquainted with hockey matters a little explanation is in order. Some years ago, when the Patricks established the Pacific Coast Hockey Association an agreement was made with the eastern association re the signing of players. Many of the eastern stars were anxious to jump to the coast league, and many of them actually did jump. After the first season, during which time a three-club league was built up out this way, the salaries of players boomed. For instance, Ernie Johnson was the property of the Wanderers of Montreal, to whom he sold his services for a stated period and a stated sum. He was anxious to come to the coast, and come he did. The same thing applies to a number of others. After the first fateful year the eastern club owners realized the futility of

bucking the Patrick league on the salary basis, and a treaty of peace was signed by both leagues. peace was signed by both leagues was given the privilege of drafting three players per season from the eastern league, the balance of players to come from Port Arthur west. This was acceptable all round, and matters went along nicely for a time. After the first year of hockey out here Lalonde, who had been bought by the Vancouver club, was turned over to the Montreal club for Pitre for a season. Later he was sold outright to the Canadians for \$750. This money was never paid. Taking advantage of the draft clause in the agreement the coast league drafted Tommy Smith, of Quebec, but Smith did not report to the coast. He played the same winter with Tecumsehs of Toronto, in direct violation of the terms of the treaty. This received the approval of the Eastern association under its head, Emmett Quinn. Other matters have come to light regarding underhand tricks of the eastern magnates, and President Frank Patrick, of

the coast league, has decided to cut the eastern association entirely until they place a more truthful and business-like man at their head. Quinn has played the double game with the coast league, and hoodwinked the members of his own association, and the upshot of it all is the breaking up of the peace pact between the two leagues. What is to be the result? The probable returning of the famous Stanley Cup to trustees. The smashing of the eastern hockey league. Already the coast league is in touch with a number of the eastern stars, and it is quite probable that many new faces will be seen in the lineups of the Pacific coast teams. It is a safe bet that the eastern magnates can not pay the prices offered by the coast league, and with no binding clause to prevent them from signing up, the east most certainly stands to suffer this year. And all on account of underhand, sneaky practices by their head men. It is to be hoped they will take the lesson to heart before it is too late.

Willard McGregor, of Port Arthur, has written Manager Patrick, for a try out. He is a strong player and would make a splendid utility man for any team. His weight and size would be a factor in carrying him well towards an opponent's goal, and he has the speed in addition. Manager Patrick is considering giving him a chance.

Irvine, the Winnipeg star, may be seen on the coast this year. We understand Seattle is after him, and if successful, they will get a real star. Irvine has never taken the professional plunge, but is easily of professional class, and it is hoped he may be induced to come out this way this year.

Ernie Johnson has signed up with the Portland club for the season, and the "Moose" will be seen in harness again. Johnson is one of the most effective defence men in the game today, and is a tower of strength to any team. He has been unfortunate since coming to the coast in the number of accidents that have come to him. However, his friends, and they are many, wish him good luck this season.

Cully Wilson and Foyston, of Toronto, have been asked their terms to come westward, as has also the Demmeny boys from Cornwall. Oh, what a merry time we will have with a four-team league this year, and the pick of the hockey world playing in this league.

Portland are as yet without a goal tender. It is rumored that Holmes, of Toronto, is considering making the jump to the coast and may play between the posts for Portland.

Skinner Poulin will be back with the Victoria team again this winter.

The composition of the Seattle team is still a puzzle. No one except the managers have any idea who will line up for the Metropolitans this winter, but it is a safe bet that a team of real merit will be ready when the hour strikes.

Dunderdale is said to be a little reticent about signing up for Portland. Dunderdale did not

he is through with the game. He has been with Ottawa practically all his career with the exception of a couple of seasons with the Victorias of Winnipeg. He is one of the best men in the defense game, and was a running mate of the late "Hod" Stuart of Ottawa.

Tommy Phillips and Mickey Ion will be official referees again this season, but an additional pair will have to be selected as

LAND ACT

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range L

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

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

Dated July 24th 1915.

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



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory and in 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 3,600 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in un-surveyed 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.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782.

NAVIGABLE WATERS' PROTECTION ACT

Notice is hereby given that the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners have deposited with the Minister of Public Works for the Dominion of Canada, as required by Section 7, Chapter 115, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, descriptions of the site and plans of a Causeway to be constructed in False Creek, Vancouver, B. C., as an approach to the Granville Street Mud Flats, and that duplicates of said plan and descriptions have been deposited with the Registrar of Deeds at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C.

And take notice that at the expiration of one month from the date hereof of the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners will apply to the Governor-in-Council of the Dominion of Canada for approval of said plans and for permission to build and construct said causeway.

The description by metes and bounds of the site of the said causeway is as follows:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land or bed of the sea, situate in False Creek and lying in front of Granville Street in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, and which may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly side of Granville Street, in District Lot 526, Group 1, New Westminster District, with the high water mark of False Creek, thence N. 43 degrees, 15 min. E. and along the side of Granville Street produced Three Hundred and Ninety-Five (395) feet, more or less, to intersect the boundary of the foreshore parcel granted to the Vancouver Harbour Commission on April 13th 1915, thence N. 27 degrees 16 min. W. and along the boundary of the said parcel granted to the Vancouver Harbour Commission Eighty-four and Eighty-Six One Hundredths (84.86) feet, thence S. 43 degrees 15 min. W. and along the Northwestern side of Granville Street produced Three Hundred and Ninety (390) feet more or less, to the high water mark of False Creek, thence following along the high water mark of False Creek south-easterly to the point of commencement and containing Seventy-Two One Hundredths (0.72) acres, be the same more or less, and which is shown on one of the plans above referred to.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 4th day of October, A. D., 1915.

W. D. HARVIE,
Secretary.

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THE WESTERN CALL

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Capt. Warden, recently returned from the front, will speak at the weekly luncheon of the American club tomorrow (Saturday).

Rev. A. E. Mitchell will address the North Vancouver High School students this evening in the new school on the north shore at their annual autumn rally.

The city council has appointed a committee with the object of interviewing the B. C. E. R. in the matter of the reduction in the cost of electric light.

The annual Y. M. C. A. competition for the Paterson trophy was inaugurated this week. Last year the New Westminster institution won the trophy after a spirited contest.

Mr. G. Jardine, manager of the East End branch of the Royal Bank, has gone to Australia on a holiday trip. He will spend four months at Honolulu; New Zealand and Australia in order to benefit his health. Mr. G. H. Stevens, assistant inspector, will fill the position of manager in Mr. Jardine's absence.

Mr. J. H. Fawcett, formerly of Fawcett and McCannell, real estate, 777 Broadway east, has acquired the retail tea and coffee business of Mr. J. Kirk, with headquarters in the Lee block, and has taken charge. Mr. Fawcett solicits the patronage of his friends.

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CHOIR RECITAL

Much interest is being aroused in police court circles this week at the trial of G. M. Murray, the Chinook vs. Reeve Gold. As yet the case is not settled.

Miss Gladys McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McLean, 10th avenue west, has been attached to the nursing staff of the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden.

A meeting under the auspices of the Canadian clubs will be held in the Vancouver Hotel on Monday evening to welcome returned soldiers who are asked to be present.

The moving picture drama, "The Spoilers," by Rex Beach, has been ruled out by the censor for British Columbia. The drama has appeared throughout the east and received a splendid reception. A large sum of money was spent in preparing the production.

The Students' Council Executive, the executive body of the Alma Mater Society of the University of British Columbia, have elected the following officers: President, Mr. Sherwood Lett (chosen by the students at large); secretary, Mr. J. S. Johonnsen; vice-president, Miss I. McMillan; treasurer, Mr. T. S. H. Sherman; assistant secretary, Miss E. Storey.

The undergraduates will entertain the freshmen of the university at a reception to be held at the University Buildings on Friday, November 5th.

Mt. Pleasant Y. P. S. C. E.

A very large audience greeted the choir of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church last evening in the opening recital of the season. The choir of fifty voices was in splendid form and surpassed themselves in the choral numbers. Miss Margaret McCraney, the noted violinist, was heard in several delightful selections, and while it was her first appearance in this church, it certainly will not be the last. Miss McCraney is without doubt a distinguished artist in her line, and her rendition of difficult numbers was a revelation to the audience which thoroughly appreciated her efforts.

Mrs. James McNeill, a member of the choir, contributed several readings in capital fashion. Mrs. McNeill won the gold medal at the Lynn Valley festival in June last for elocution, and the award of the judges in that instance was borne out in her contributions of last evening. Her rendition of "The Bells" was splendid.

Miss Hilda Crofts, the well known soprano was heard to advantage, as was also Miss Wallace and Mr. Wrenall in duet work. Mr. J. S. Pearse was in good voice and was well received. The Ladies' Quartette added more laurels in their numbers and proved themselves capable vocalists.

Miss Nellie Duthie and Miss Craigen took the solo parts in the choral numbers.

The choir of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church is entirely a voluntary organization, and much credit should be given to Mr. L. R. Bridgeman, the conductor, for the manner in which this choir renders high class musical numbers.

It is expected that several recitals will be held during the winter months. The entertainment was free to all, a collection being taken, part of the proceeds of which will be devoted to Red Cross Funds.

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Social Service Council Endorse Reforms

Resolutions were passed at the quarterly meeting of the Social Service Council last evening asking that a number of reforms be instituted in civic by-laws and Dominion statutes that shall have for their object the betterment of the city.

The resolutions were:

1. That the city by-laws be amended to make it compulsory for rooming houses to provide a parlor or place for entertainment where young women living in these places may be able to take their friends.

2. That the hour of 11 p.m. be the latest at which young women and girls shall be permitted to be employed in restaurants, cafes, fruit stands, etc.

3. That the age be raised from 16 to 18 years where keepers of lodging houses are required to report the registry of minors to the police officials.

4. That white girls be prevented from working in restaurants and other places conducted by Orientals, Greeks and other foreigners.

5. That there be a properly qualified public defender in the police court who can look after interests of accused persons who are unable through lack of means to provide counsel of their own. It was pointed out that a defender was needed as well as a prosecutor.

6. The reappointment of a woman inspector for rooming houses.

7. Proposed changes in the rooming-house bylaw.

8. That the practice of cash bail be discontinued as wrong and detrimental to the interests of justice; that the skipping of bail for certain offences is wrong and should be followed up for the purpose of making offenders pay penalty for such an offence as well as for the original offence.

Mt. Pleasant Y. P. S. C. E.

The above society held their regular meeting after the evening service on Sunday. The topic, "The Way in Which God Wants to be Thanked," was taken by Miss I. Caspell and Miss M. Story, both leaders giving splendid performances. A solo by Miss Gladys Wallace and one by Mr. Bennie Crann was much appreciated. The topic for next Monday is "Tasks That are Waiting for the Church of Christ," and will be taken by Mr. Alex. Moore and Mr. Glenson Nixon.

There are not very many cases on record in Canada as yet where an entire family has been cleaned up of its male members by the recruiting officer, but this is the case with the Bartlett family of Lethbridge. The parents of this family of former Kentishmen have given their four sons to the colors, as well as four sons-in-law, and they are left at home alone while their boys are left on active service.

The C. P. R. has decided to institute a system of badges for the purpose of indicating length of service of employees and to inculcate a pride in service records. Passengers conductors for 15 years' service will be allowed to wear a gold bar on the left arm of their uniform with an extra bar for each additional five years' service. Trainmen, brakemen, porters and other uniformed employees will wear silver bars. Conductors on sleeping cars will be entitled to wear the gold bar for the first ten years' service.

Messrs. Wood & Son, the pioneer shoe merchants of North Vancouver, have closed out their business on the north shore, and have leased the premises near the corner of Main and Seventh ave., formerly occupied by Dow, Fraser & Co. Their opening day will be on Monday next, and a gigantic sale will be in full swing for a time. Those in need of footwear would do well to call in and see them, as the bargains are certainly marvellous. Quality has always been their slogan, and they guarantee to make a try-out customer a steady patron. Try them and watch for posters.

CHURCH SERVICES

Sunday services will be held in Mt. Pleasant as follows:

Mt. Pleasant Methodist—Rev. Dr. Sipprell, pastor, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Darkness and Light"; evening subject, "The Invisible Presence."

Ruth Morton Memorial Baptist Church, Cor. 27th and Pr. Albert.

A continuation of the anniversary services. Evening service, will be a Baptismal Service. The following Sunday morning Sacrament will be dispensed. Rev. J. W. Litch, pastor.

St. Michael's Anglican, Cor. of Broadway and Pr. Edward Sts. The annual Harvest Festival Services will be held morning and evening. Ven. Archdeacon Heathcote will officiate at both services.

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian—The pastor, Rev. A. E. Mitchell, will speak on "Church Union" in the morning and on "The Call of the New Day to the Old Church" in the evening. Strangers welcome.

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

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North Vancouver ferry committee had a problem on their hands

this week. One of the captains on the ferry boats is a German, and the council had an argument as to the advisability of dismissing him, but the nays were stronger than the yeas, and the captain still holds his job.

"Why," asked the domestic economy expert, "do you not use up all your stale rolls in making a toothsome dessert?"

"Because," replied the housekeeper, with dignified reserve, "I did not raise my bread to be a pudding."

Mr. N. W. Rowell is emphatically right when he says that Canada is raising less than two per cent of her total population and is not doing her full duty. And raising two per cent is a very different thing from putting that number in the battle line. The Dominion has only one-fourth of her 160,000 men actually at the front.

The Terminal City Press, publishers of the Western Call, have a thoroughly up-to-date printing plant. Large or small orders of printing promptly attended to.

The Professor—"Humph! Dear me, I gave that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory, and he's gone away and forgot to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name. How provoking."



A DETACHMENT OF B. C. HORSE