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The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver and the Western People

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THE WATER POWERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE WATER POWER BRANCH of the Department of the Interior is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in bringing before the public a fuller knowledge of the vast water power possibilities of Canada. To stimulate interest the branch arranged an excellent exhibit of models and photographs of water power plants in the Canadian Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and it has since supplemented this work by a series of excellent monographs upon Canadian water powers for distribution at the autumn congress in San Francisco of the International Engineering Societies.

Developments in Coast Province

The monograph under review which is a very comprehensive record of practically all the existing water power plants at present developed in British Columbia, is by Mr. G. R. G. Conway, M. Inst. C.E., M. Can. Soc. C.E. M. Am. Soc. C.E. It will be a surprise to many to read how much has already been accomplished in the development of the water powers of the coast province. The author, who, as chief engineer and consulting engineer, has been identified with the construction of several of the largest plants in British Columbia, has fortunately in the preparation of his book received the hearty co-operation of the engineers and managers of the various power companies, and has therefore been able to give a very complete description of the many interesting works that have been carried out during the last seventeen years. He has compiled a volume that will be a permanent record of what has been accomplished up to the present time.

Mr. Conway has prepared a very interesting table showing that already the installed capacity of turbines and impulse wheels amounts to 230,000 horse power, of which amount over one half has been installed during the past five years—a period that has seen such great expansion in British Columbia.

Conservative estimates have been made which place the total amount of water power that it is economically possible to develop in British Columbia at three million horse power. So far, therefore, not more than eight per cent. of this vast total has been utilized.

It is interesting to note how favorably the three largest cities in the province, namely, Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, are situated for hydro-electric power. These cities are at present supplied with water power plants having machinery installed amounting to 135,000 horse power, equivalent to about one horse power for every two persons forming those communities and the surrounding municipalities. In addition to this large amount of hydro-electric power, steam-electric auxiliary plants have been installed amounting to 26,000 horse power. Mr. Conway also estimates that within easy transmission distance of those cities 750,000 horse power can be economically developed—a fact that should have an enormous influence upon the building up of many new industries depending upon cheap electrical energy for their growth and expansion.

The development of hydro-electric power began in the coast province in 1897 when the Bonnington Falls plant of the Kootenay Light and Power Company, which is situated on the Kootenay river near one of the great mining and smelting centres of British Columbia, was under construction, simultaneously with the construction of the Goldstream plant of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, seventeen miles west of Victoria. The Bonnington Falls plant, constructed originally for supplying electrical energy to a small smelter in operation at Trail and for mining work at Rossland, was placed in operation early in the year 1898, while the Goldstream plant for supplying electrical energy to the City of Victoria was first placed in operation in September of the same year. It was not until December, 1903, that the Lake Buntzen plant of the Vancouver Power Company was placed in operation and Vancouver received for the first time hydro-electric power, although for several years prior to this date a small steam electric plant had been in service to supply the citizens with light and power.

Big Storage Dams

In the construction of many of the hydro-electric plants interesting engineering problems had often to be solved, particularly in tunnelling and dam construction. For example, British Columbia has several of the most notable dams for storage purposes in Canada, among them

(Continued on Page 4)

CHURCHILL RESIGNS

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED that Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned from the cabinet and will join the army in France.

Mr. Churchill, in his letter of resignation, explains that he agrees in the formation of a small war council, and appreciates the intention which Premier Asquith expressed to include him among its members. He foresaw the difficulties that the premier would have to face in its composition, he states, and he makes no complaint because the scheme was changed, but with the change his work in the government naturally closed. He says he could not accept a position of general responsibility for a war policy without any effective share in its guidance and control, and did not feel able in times like these to remain in well paid inactivity. Rt. Hon. Winston is an officer in the military, and as such has placed his services at the disposal of the authorities for duty in France.

ESTIMATES OF FRUIT CROP

THE ESTIMATE of the 1915 fruit crop made by the British Columbia Department of Agriculture shows a slight increase over the 1914 total production. This is particularly the case in peaches and small fruits. The figures for 1915 and 1914 are:

	1914	1915
Apples, boxes	684,840	613,000
Pears, boxes	28,000	35,000
Plums and Prunes, crates	200,300	200,000
Peaches, crates	113,000	115,000
Apricots, crates	41,000	50,000
Cherries, crates	33,400	35,000
Small Fruits, crates	145,000	165,000

The crop reports from the Northwestern states show a crop about 60 per cent. of last year's production. In the Eastern states and Ontario similar decreases are reported, while Nova Scotia's crop will exceed that of 1914 by 25 per cent.

GERMANY CAN'T WIN

THAT GERMANY cannot "win the war" in the Balkans is demonstrated by Hillaire Belloc in "Land and Water." He writes:

"There is no decision possible upon this new front. The matter is so plain, it is so clearly a thing of the map and of simple calculation that a neglect of it is inexcusable.

It is capable of positive proof.

For, let us suppose an extreme case. Let us suppose that before December the enemy were to destroy the Serbian army. Let us suppose that he were to hold within that time securely, the line to Constantinople, and let us suppose that he were shortly after the expiration of that time to be able to munition the existing Turkish forces and to equip existing trained and large Turkish reserves of men. What then? Would he have won the war?

He would not be within a thousand miles of winning it.

He would have produced a very great political effect, and political effect is here his chief object. He would have put allied pressure upon the Balkans out of the question and the allies' objective of opening the Black Sea equally out of the question. He would have made it theoretically possible, in the course of many more months, to lay the foundations for a tardy, or ultimately momentous, campaign through the northeast parts of Asia. He might ultimately (in theory) threaten Egypt.

But, meanwhile, what will be happening elsewhere?

Can any sane calculation regard the remaining enemy forces as free to achieve a laborious and tardy success over the mule paths of Asia Minor and Syrian tracks, and the Desert of Sinai, while their effectives on the two European fronts decline at the rate of 100,000 a week, while the persistent hammering and persistent cracking of the all-important defensive line in France and Flanders (even as I write, comes news of a whole corps out of action on the Lens-La Bassee front alone—8,000 dead) is continuing and while the Russian reserves, though requiring months for the task, are being armed for an offensive, which only time delays and which is mathematically certain to appear in its turn—a balance is already achieved.

The conception is an impossible one. It is not a military conception at all. Such bold strokes have been attempted by military nations at the inception or in the midst of their effort with full reserves of men behind them. They would have no meaning in a situation like that now imposed upon the enemy."

THE CITY COUNCIL

THE CITY COUNCIL has passed an ill-digested by-law reducing the number of the Board of aldermen to eight. We say "ill-digested" advisedly, for the very next day after passing the law they began puzzling over the system of control to be adopted under the new regime, all of which should have been considered before passing the law.

The ublic seems to have been inoculated with an "experimenting" microbe, and the council has caught the disease. Every system is deemed better than that in vogue.

This "civic folly" movement has been raging all over the continent and has been quite prevalent in Vancouver, with the result above noted. It would be hard to discover a more futile reform than the above. Had the council extended the term to two years, or devised some scheme of continuity, it might have served some useful purpose, but a council of eight elected each year is a joke.

PROHIBITION

FROM THE TONE of the reply given by Sir Richard McBride it would appear that he has no adequate idea of the significance of this movement. It is not disappointing so much because he fails to see eye to eye with the prohibition convention, but rather because he has failed to give a clear, definite pronouncement on the matter.

It is difficult to understand just what Sir Richard is trying to get at—he agrees that the public should decide, but hints at "alternative" schemes. One would think it was abundantly clear that "the people," whose opinion he values so highly were demanding "Prohibition," and it only remains to test this "apparent" demand, and if ratified by popular vote, then enact a law accordingly.

So far this question has been well kept out of politics, but Sir Richard is certainly by his delay, inviting his opponents to seek office over this plank.

We hope that there will yet be found a solution, thus avoiding the need of making of it a political football.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY

MANY PEOPLE with a gift for looking ahead foresaw the present European war. It didn't require extraordinary acumen to predict the great crash after the rise of the Triple Entente as a counterweight to the Triple Alliance. But a remarkable capacity for divination must be conceded to the prophet who away back in 1882 could set "1910 or thereabout" as the date for a clash between Great Britain and Germany on the issue of world supremacy.

It was an extraordinary man who made this extraordinary prediction—Charles George Gordon ("Chinese Gordon"), an undoubted genius and one of the most picturesque and heroic figures in British military history. A letter by Gordon to Mr. James R. Purdy, dated 1882, has recently been published in The Morning Post, of London, from which the following is an extract: "Every Briton should think of the future of his country and cause each one to insist on the government passing a measure for compulsory universal military training! So far as England is concerned, she need not, for the next quarter of a century, be under any apprehension of serious difficulties arising with any of her European neighbors, but in 1910 or thereabout there will have arisen a naval power which may prove mightier than she, and should she (Germany) gain the supremacy, England will become extinct, both as a sea and a land power, and all her dependencies, including India, will fall into Germany's clutches. You may live to see this. I shall not; but when that time comes, remember my words."

In 1882 Germany was not a sea power, had no colonies and had not been bitten by imperialistic ambitions. Bismarck was encouraging France to occupy more African territory and to dispute priority in that region with Great Britain. But Gordon looked far beyond the superficial friction of the hour between Great Britain and France, and had a true vision of Germany's role as the ultimate challenger of Britain's sea power and oversea pretensions. Gordon was part soldier, part statesman, part mystic. It has been granted to few humans to have his immense range of experience or to read the future as clearly as he did.

GENERAL BOTHA ON GOVERNMENT POLICY

SPEAKING AT CAPE TOWN recently at the opening of the South African Party Congress Gen. Botha said he trembled to think what might have happened at the outbreak of war and the insurrection if the Union had not been an accomplished fact. Men and officers behaved magnificently in the crisis, and the attitude of the colored population had been most praiseworthy, both in the rebellion and in the campaign. The Union had been put to the severest test, but had stood it magnificently. Having given figures proving how enormously the country had developed, in spite of difficulties, Gen. Botha said they must concentrate on the absolute necessity of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. The steps already taken by the government in that direction were not only in the interest of the British Empire, but also in the interest of the future permanent peace of South Africa. The position with regard to land settlement had been changed by the occupation of German South-West Africa, which was most suitable for agricultural and stock purposes. Thousands of citizens would be given the opportunity of settling there and, as a result, healthy conditions would be created in the Union, and south-west Africa would become a source of strength.

A CALL TO ARMS

By Rev. Dr. Chown, Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada

THE YOUNG MEN of Canada should wake up to the great fact that we Britishers are living on the highest mountain peak of duty and opportunity that the world has ever known. The glowing light of this day will never fade from the vision of future generations. The magnificent demonstration of the unshakable and enthusiastic unity of the far-flung portions of the British Empire, which this war has revealed, and which is being cemented with the mingled blood of many races falling together on the field of honor, should stir the heart of every Britisher to fling himself at once into this conflict.

An iron bridge is strongest the day it is complete. A cement bridge gains increasing power of endurance with the passing of the years. The German Empire is the iron bridge. Its maximum strength is gone. It is being rusted by the blood of many millions of its fallen soldiers. The British Empire, on the other hand, will prove to be a cement bridge, if the Overseas Dominions continue to respond to the call of duty. Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Fiji, Newfoundland, are being cemented together by a sense of duty, liberty, sympathy, and all those noble principles which make men and constitute the soul of heroic nations. We fear not that in their unity with the Motherland they will prove invincible. The soul of every good citizen in the Empire is just now haunted by an intense desire to do his utmost to end this war victoriously, that the great principles for which we fight may prevail and bless the whole world.

And so it comes to pass that every man of military age with sound mental and physical health, in this supreme hour must give account of himself to his country and to his God, as to why he is found in civilian clothing and not in khaki.

Young men, enlist at once in gratitude for the liberty, which has cost the blood of your fathers. It has come to us slowly, creeping on from point to point, and broadening down from precedent to precedent at immense cost of life and treasure. But it can be destroyed with one fell stroke of German victory, and the work of our noble fathers lost for centuries.

Then the bare possibility of Great Britain being ravaged as Belgium was, and even Canadian women being outraged as the women of that noble little country were, should stiffen every muscle and strengthen every will to make the last supreme sacrifice of life itself, if need be, and count that nothing to avoid such a fate.

If Canadians grasped the appalling tragedy that will take place if our utmost be not done, they would multiply many times the number of soldiers already sent forth.

Young men, do not stand on the order of your going. Do not wait for commissions. Enlist as privates, and be thankful for that honor.

Go to the front bravely and participate in the proud glory that Canada has already achieved, and blazon the name of your country higher still in the annals of the world.

BURNING DOWN THE NORTH LAND

Is Canada paying the price for forest fires?

Read the statements in the following article "In 30 years," says a forest expert, after recently examining a certain area of Northern Canada, "the Dominion has lost through fires about 16,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of merchantable spruce and pine, which at 50 cents per 1000 feet would represent the enormous sum of $8,000,000."

Place against that dead loss the cost of a fire patrol system and who would hesitate to decide which of the two pays?

Many citizens when they begin to take an interest in forest conservation for the first time are eager to stir up some one to start planting or seeding. They are rather impatient with the emphasis which administrators and lumbermen lay on the need for protecting existing forests. They want to see something done toward growing new forests. But the more one studies the forest situation in Canada the more one is impressed with the fact that the first need is fire protection. We still have immense forests ready for the axe. We have forests half grown and quarter grown and for this generation and the next it is of the utmost importance that these forests be saved. In saving the mature or half-grown forest the still younger growth is necessarily being saved too. And, besides, a moment's reflection will convince any one that it is useless to spend millions or even thousands of dollars in seeding or planting up areas of timber until the public has been so aroused that there is reasonable assurance that that these costly areas will be protected from fire and allowed to mature. If we will not protect what we have and what is now immediately valuable what is the use of planting more forests only to be fuel for new flames?

Forest Arson

It is for this reason that fire protection systems are organized. It is for this reason that men are fined for carelessness with fire. It is for this that settlers who have let clearing fires run contrary to law have been sent to jail. Nobody wants an active settler in jail when he ought to be on his land working to support his family, but until the public comes to think of arson in the forest as serious a crime as arson in the city then our forests will burn.

We are coming to realize that you cannot destroy the natural resources of one part of the country without injuring every individual in the country. The most careless settler and the most wasteful lumberman gets something out of the forest and passes on something to others but by far the greatest loss to Canada's timber wealth has occurred in a way that absolutely benefitted no one.

The Prospector's Guilt

Take the Klondike rush of six or seven years ago, that part of the rush that occurred in the valley of the Mackenzie river in what is now northern Alberta. Many of these would-be miners were careful of their camp fires and put them out, but the majority cared not a fig for the future, or even for the present so long as it did not inconvenience them, and let their fire run without let or hindrance. There were other prospectors besides the Klondikers and there were careless trappers and travellers generally. The result is that miles and miles of that country covered with fine timber have been burned to a desert. The game and fur-bearing animals have been killed or driven away and the Indians impoverished. Now settlers are coming in to the Peace River valley and they are in danger of facing a shortage in some sections of timber for building and fuel. The trails have been overthrown and obliterated in many places by burned timber. All dead loss and all the result of criminal carelessness.

One of the officers of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior in reporting on an area of about nine thousand sq. miles speaks of it in the words given below. In itself 9,000 sq. miles is a large area but it takes up a very small part of the map of Canada. And Canada is suffering a like loss in area after area all over the north country from Ungava to British Columbia. This officer reports:

Fires in the North

"The results of repeated fires have been appalling. However, the comparative figures and other considerations given below are as nothing compared with the impression the eye-witness receives.

"Over an area of about 8,000 square miles, excluding the prairie land from the total area examined, only 648 square miles or about 8 per cent. have been found bearing a forest cover of 100 years old and over. These are the only portions which can be regarded as having a virgin cover. Besides this only a little over 8.5 per cent. of the area surveyed, or approximately 700 sq. miles has been found with a cover from 50 to 100 years old but not averaging above 70 years.

"The total area reported as bearing a small pole-timber, a forest which hardly averages 25 years old, would represent a little less than 14 per cent. of the territory, or an area in round figures of 1,150 sq. miles.

"The area represented as covered with your production, 1,550 square miles, is certainly a large area, but yet less than 20 per cent. of the whole. The growth covering this area would probably not average more than 20 years old.

"As contrasted with the above areas 4,050 square miles reported as bearing a forest cover of all ages, there is the brule with an area of 3,690 square miles. This area has been mostly swept by fires during the last thirty years. It represents 46 per cent. of the forest territory examined. These figures are far from being exaggerated. Taking in the young reproduction area the percentage of the territory swept by fires during the last 50 years is brought up to about 65 per cent. This is only a poor illustration of the conditions prevailing as the immediate result of these fires. In some places the soil cover has been entirely removed and it will take a long time before another forest can take root; in some others the heavy slash endangers the young growth and what little is left of the old forest.

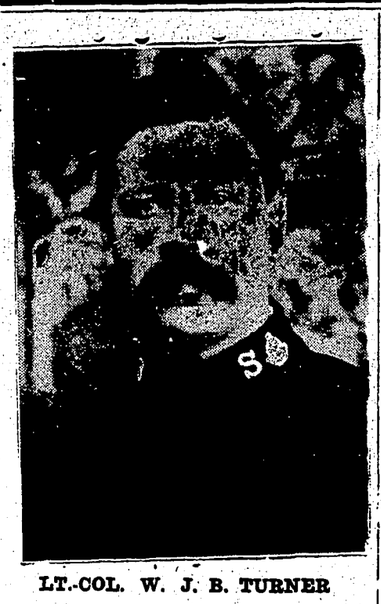
A Record of Thirty Years

"A very rough but conservative average of saw-timber production of the forest patches as existing, shows that during the last 30 years, over the territory examined, the Dominion of Canada has lost through fires about 16,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of merchantable spruce and pine timber, which at 50 cents per 1,000 feet would represent the enormous sum of $8,000,000. Besides what about the prospects for the future throughout the same territory? These figures are not given as absolutely exact, they are as near as possible to the truth, and although very conservative, they have the advantage of showing effectively and correctly the results of unchecked fires, and the destruction and waste which are the lot of our unprotected forests."

The moral, of course, is that we should get in and protect our forest areas in advance of the prospector and pioneer, so that when the settler arrives there will be timber for his buildings, ties for the new railways and fuel for all.

The Nobel prize in medicine for 1914 is awarded to Dr. Robert Barany, of Vienna University, for his work in the physiology and pathology of the ear.

Emperor William has awarded the Iron Cross of the first class to Crown Prince George of Saxony, on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief in recognition of the services he rendered in the latest battles.



LT.-COL. W. J. B. TURNER

SALVATION ARMY PACIFIC CONGRESS

November 12th to 17th

Arrangements are now complete for the Salvation Army's annual congress which opens on Friday evening at the No. 1 citadel, 301 Hastings street.

Commissioner and Mrs. Sowton will conduct the congress, assisted by Colonel and Mrs. Turner. Officer delegates from all parts of B. C. will attend these gatherings.

MRS. (COMM.) SOWTON

The programme includes the following special features:

Friday, Nov. 12—Welcome to visiting delegates, 8. p.m.

Saturday, Soldiers' Council, 8 p. m.

Sunday, special services at every corps in the city conducted by visiting officers.

At 3 p.m. Commissioner Sowton will lecture at the No. 1 Citadel on the following subject, "India Under Two Flags."

Monday, two sessions of officers councils and a musical festival given by No. 1 Silver Band and Mt. Pleasant Silver Band, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, two sessions of officers councils and a young people's demonstration at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, farewell to visiting delegates and close of congress.

ENGLISH BAY NOT A HARBOR

The Supreme Court of Canada has handed down its finding in the famous action arising over the claim of the Dominion government to control over the Spanish Banks, in English Bay. By this finding the decision given by Mr. Justice Macdonald, holding that English Bay is not a harbor and therefore not under the control of the Dominion authorities, but under the control of the Provincial authorities, is upheld.

The action was brought by the Dominion government when dispute arose between the Ritchie Contracting Company and the Silica Sand and Gravel Company, a company given an exclusive lease of the banks by the Dominion authorities. The rich deposits of sand on the banks were being taken advantage of by many local building firms, but to bring matters to a head and determine the right to possession, the Dominion authorities brought the action against the Ritchie Contracting Company. The Attorney-General of the province came to the assistance of the Ritchie Contracting Company and the action was fought out at length, evidence being submitted in voluminous manner by both sides. Mr. Justice Macdonald, however, held that the bay could not be classified as a harbor, but a roadsted and gave judgment for the defendants. This judgment was taken to the Court of Appeal and from there to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The question raised at the trial before Mr. Justice Macdonald was whether at the time British Columbia entered confederation in 1871, English Bay was regarded and used as a harbor. If so the Dominion had control, but on the other hand, if not, the provincial authorities were in control.

The provincial government called, among other witnesses, a large number of tugboat and deep-water captains, who testified that the bay was not a safe anchorage from westerly winds, and was to be classified as a roadstead instead of a harbor. This view was upheld in an exhaustive judgment by Mr. Justice Macdonald.

THE DOG WITHOUT FRIENDS

Have you feasted today, old fellow?
Had a sniff of some meat or a bone?
Were you gen'rously fed upon gravy and bread
By some one who called you his own?
Your ribs, sir, how plainly they're showing-
Your legs seem uncertain and weak
Have you searched every street for a morsel to eat?
Are you just a town dog, sir? Speak!

Has any one patted your head, sir?
Or noticed your great sunken eye?
Have your unkempt ears heard a kind, gentle word
From some human friend passing by?
Or have they all kicked you aside, sir?
Why, you're trembling now, where you stand!
Have they struck you so much that you quake at my touch
And cower at sight of my hand?

It's a pretty hard world, old fellow!
A struggle for bread or a bone,
And some of us know how you feel when you go
To your bed in the alley alone!
Were you sleek and well cared for and handsome,
They would feed you and love you on sight;
But it's different, sir, with a poor, luckless cur—
A dog without friends—there, good night.

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must be made from absolutely PURE INGREDIENTS—not "near-pure" but ABSOLUTELY pure. It should be made CLEAN and baked properly.

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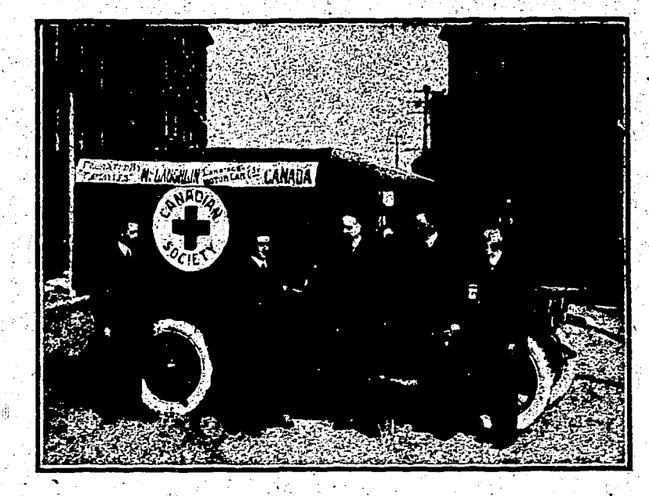
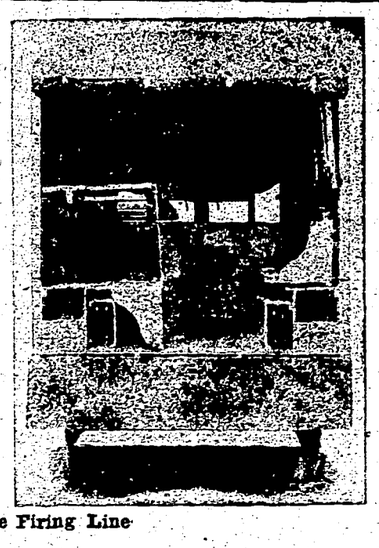




Russell-Knight Red Cross Ambulance in the Firing Line
A Side and Rear View

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS

Series of Proposals for Employment of Returning Soldiers to Canada—Presented to Senator Lougheed, President Military Hospitals Commission.

The following proposals will be found interesting to our readers, inasmuch as they deal with the vexed question of employment for returning soldiers.

With regard to the disabled, their care is an obligation which should fall primarily on the State, and this liability can not be considered as being extinguished by the award of a pension from public funds. Very valuable assistance may be rendered voluntarily by persons and associations who take an interest in the welfare of our men, and this assistance should, as far as possible, be secured.

All those who return will be found in one of the following classes:

1. Able-bodied men for whom the situations and positions they left have been kept open by patriotic employers.

2. Able-bodied men who were out of work at the time of enlistment or who have been superseded in their absence; and invalided and wounded men similarly situated who will become able-bodied after a period of rest in a Convalescent Home.

3. Invalided and wounded men who are unable to follow their previous occupation by reason of their disability, but who will be capable, after proper training, to take up other work.

4. Men who are permanently disabled, and will be unable to earn their own living under any circumstances.

Class 1—It would appear that no responsibility will rest upon the people of Canada with respect to this class. There may, however, be cases where the men on return are unfitted for their previous work, either through changed conditions here or through the effect of their long absence. In such cases these men would come under Class 2.

Class 2—Steps should be taken, well in advance to provide employment as soon after their return as possible for this class. Definite machinery should be installed whereby situations may be found for all able-bodied men at a remuneration as near to that they were previously receiving as possible. This matter, however, can hardly be handled by the Dominion government, directly, as to undertake it would create a very difficult and unworkable situation. It can be handled by the Dominion government, acting through the Military Hospitals commission, in definite co-operation with the provincial governments. To this end I suggest that the prime ministers of the provinces be immediately communicated with so that in each province a commission may be appointed to take charge of the questions of employment and vocational education. This commission should consist of not more than six members of whom one should be a member of the provincial government, one a manufacturer, one a commercial man, one a representative of labour, one an expert agriculturalist and one an expert in technical training. I suggest that the following procedure be adopted:

(a) That the provincial commissions undertake the immediate appointment of a local committee in each centre responsible to them which may or may not be under civic control, which would arrange for openings in the districts from which the men were recruited. This committee may be entitled "The Returned Soldiers Employment Bureau——— Branch." While the administration of this bureau would be voluntarily, the clerical work might have to be paid.

(b) That in order to systematize its work each local Employment Bureau take the following steps:

1. Compile a register containing full information regarding each returned soldier seeking employment. Early information of approaching discharge from convalescent homes should be secured and arrangements made for the registration of every disabled man who is capable of work.

2. Prepare a classified list of employers in the district and circularize them on behalf of the men.

3. Arrange with the daily papers to give free space for advertising the trades and capabilities of returned soldiers, also to give publicity and support to a propaganda advocating preferential treatment for these men.

4. Endeavor by personal solicitation to secure openings for the men.

(c) That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association be asked to organize its members and to undertake the following:

1. To provide situations for returning soldiers in classes 2 and 3 on a percentage basis. This would mean that individual manufacturers would increase the number of their employees by five, ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. In this way provision would be made for a large number.

2. To co-operate with the provincial commissions in giving training to men in Class 3. In some cases this would take the form of apprenticeships, in others it would entail the placing of workshops during the day or the evening at the disposal of technical experts who would undertake the training of men along special lines, or the undertaking of this work by foremen and others as a service to their country.

(d) That the Department of the Interior and the provincial governments be asked to arrange for land to be placed at the disposal of the commission in order that those who would like to do so may become farmers. It would be well to devise a plan of community farming under the direction of an expert agricultulalist. The assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other organizations which have made a special study of the system of ready-made farms, might profitably be secured.

(e) That the Provincial governments be asked to arrange for a credit system which will enable men without capital who desire to go on the land, to take up free grants and to develop the same, or, in those provinces in which no free land is available, to acquire it at a reasonable price.

Class 3—Those who by reason of physical disability are unable to follow their previous occupations should be the wards of the country until such time as they are able to earn sufficient to keep them, in other words, they should be given an opportunity to learn new trades and their pensions should be supplemented by the Disablement Fund in order that their dependents may not suffer, It will be necessary

1. To ascertain exactly the capacity of the disabled man for productive work of some special kind.

2. To train him in the shortest possible time to a reasonable standard of productive efficiency.

3. To place him in some industrial plant at labor which is stable and healthful.

I suggest the following procedure:

(a) That the provincial commissions be asked to organize, through the Provincial Educational Departments, trained professional and voluntary workers in each centre from which men have been recruited, capable of giving instruction to those who may need it. This instruction to embrace such trades and occupations as shoemaking, garment making, printing, book-binding, painting, carpentering, stenography, typewriting, book-keeping, etc.

(b) That the commission secure the services of experts in the training of disabled men and place their services at the disposal of the provincial commissions.

(c) That institutions such as those for the training of the blind be utilized, and any men who may require training placed in these institutions until such time as they are able to earn their own living.

(d) That the Provincial Commissions use the machinery of the Educational Departments to arrange for special tuition for those who require it in the various technical schools and state universities under their jurisdiction. All the provinces have colleges and there are technical schools in Montreal, Quebec and Shawnigan Falls, P.Q.; in Toronto, Hamilton, London and other cities and towns in Ontario, in Halifax, Sydney and a number of other places in Nova Scotia; in Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

(e) That in the larger cities if adequate facilities do not exist in the technical schools, court-house, or municipal building be secured in which model work-shops can be operated under the direction of experts appointed by the provincial commissions, in which training may be given to those who need it. While this suggestion is set down for consideration, it must be remembered that the cost of equipment and maintenance would be heavy. An alternative would be to utilize the workshops of manufacturers as set forth in clause (c) of Class 2. It would be necessary to operate a dining-room in or adjacent to all buildings, where men are receiving training, where free meals would be provided.

(f) That the provincial governments be asked to give free tuition in the various agricultural colleges to those who may subsequently be capable of working on the land as farmers, fruit-growers, ar market gardeners. In this case the full fees to be remitted and the men's board paid out of the Disablement Fund. On the completion of their course, these men would have to be located, but this can be done by the Employment bureau referred to in sections (a) and (b) of Class 1.

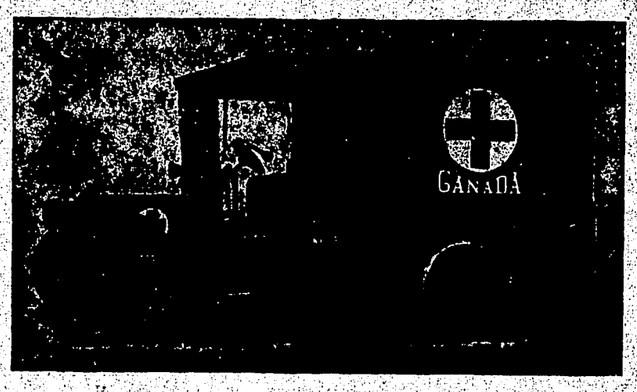
(g) That the Bankers' Association be asked to employ men who have lost an arm or a leg, or who are otherwise partially incapacitated, as messengers, elevator attendants or caretakers.

(h) That railway companies and hotel and retail store and theatre managers be asked to employ partially disabled men as porters and in all situations where their disability will not interfere with their efficiency.

(i) That the manufacturers of Canada be urged, through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to undertake the production of some of the numerous articles previously imported from enemy countries, with the especial object of providing employment for partially disabled men.

(j) That all Dominion and provincial government and municipal positions, as they fall vacant, be filled only by partially disabled men if they are capable of doing the work required.

Class 4—It is probable that a number of those who return will be permanently incapacitated from earning their own living. At the same time many of them may be able to do a little work. These men should be given an oppirtunity of going to a permanent soldiers' home where light occupations may be provided. Such homes should have a considerable acreage so that the meat, vegetables and fruit consumed in the home might be raised on the premises, the work being done as far as possible by the inmates. As all inmates would be in receipt of first or second degree pensions, it would be unnecessary to pay them more than nominal wages, and the only expense would be their maintenance and the general upkeep of the Home. It may be necessary to establish more than one of those permanent homes.



A RED CROSS MOTOR AMBULANCE

Disablement Fund

In view of the fact that the pensions granted by the government, though they have been arranged on as generous a scale as possible, will be insufficient in many cases, a Fund has been established largely through your activities in this direction, to be known as the Military Hospitals Commission Disablement Fund. This Fund will be administered by the commission, and its principal objects will be somewhat along the following lines:

1. To supplement the pension or compensation granted by the government in cases where this is insufficient for the support of dependents.

2. To educate and train those who are unable to follow their previous occupations in other lines of industry and to supplement their earnings during the period of training.

3. To assist those totally incapacitated, either by the erection and maintenance of permanent soldiers' homes, or as may be hereafter determined.

4. Generally to take such steps as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the duty of the Canadian people to the men who have suffered in the defence of our national liberties.

I recommend that the local administration of the Disablement Fund be placed in the hands of the Provincial Commissions.

Several members of the Commission with whom I have discussed the matter have suggested that a conference between the commission, representing the Dominion government, and the premiers and ministers of education of the provinces might be called by the prime minister at an early date. Such a conference could only be productive of good. It should be succeeded immediately by a provincial conference in each capital to which mayors, presidents of boards of trade, representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Ass'n, Technical experts, agriculturists and representatives of labour should be invited. Each provincial conference should be presided over by a member of the provincial government, and should be preceded by an invitation through the press to all who are interested in this subject to submit suggestions. Those suggestions which would appear to be of value could be tabulated, and submitted to the conference. The decisions arrived at should be sent to the secretary of the military hospitals commission.

In the case of those suffering from physical disability which would render them incapable of following their previous occupations it is very desirable, if not essential, that the nature of the employment, for which a particular man was to be trained, should be determined by some responsible authority before the commencement of the course, and that the prospect of a vacancy being available upon the completion of the training, should be carefully examined beforehand.

Soldiers' Clubs should be established in all the principal centres and in some of the smaller ones. These clubs would not only be places of recreation and education, but would enable men who have grievances to discuss them with others, and to submit them to the proper authorities. It would be necessary to prepare a model constitution for these clubs, which should be subsidized by the commission in proportion to their membership.

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ALLIES' PLEDGE REMAINS SAME

Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet November 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey, today in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of parliament for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliances with Japan, France and Russia, the Foreign Secretary proceeded:

"In our view the conditions of peace must fulfil those laid down by the Prime Minister on November 9, 1914. It is very desirable that it should be understood for once and for all that this is the determination of the government, collectively and individually, and of the nation."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Nov. 9, 1914, Premier Asquith in outlining the war situation, said:

"This is going to be a long war, but there is nothing in a long struggle to depress us or in what has happened. Our enemy has tried three objectives—Paris, Warsaw and Calais—and has been baffled in all.

"That is not enough. We shall not sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace; until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military dominions of Prussia is finally destroyed."

THE VALUE OF SINCERITY

THERE IS A VAST multitude of men and women in this world who fail to realize the value of sincerity as a factor for success. They are guided by what they call policy rather than by their consciences. Whatever their convictions may be, they hesitate to make them public when by doing so they are likely to sustain loss of money, social position or political prestige.

Nothing is more destructive of character than the suppression of conviction. A man who is afraid to speak out his own mind is not likely to develop the courage necessary to succeed in any of the higher branches of human activity. The suppression of one's convictions produces cowardice just as the open declaration of one's convictions develops courage.

It is inevitable that in giving expression to views which one holds conscientiously we shall encounter opposition, and perhaps make enemies. In that process, however, a man makes as many, or more, friends. When one is honest with oneself, and speaks out "the utmost syllable of his confession," as Emerson puts it, he finds that there are a thousand around him who share his beliefs, but to some extent lack his courage to publicly proclaim them. Thus he becomes a leader, and enters into the joys of helping those who are weaker in their moral fibre, and who need leadership.

The most obtrusive thing in a man's character is his sincerity. It wins admiration even from those who disagree with him. They realize that while they hold different views, the one with whom they disagree is staking his all upon the things in which he does believe. Men forget that it is as difficult to hide insincerity as it is unnecessary to find a covering for the sincere man.

There is no greater luxury in life for any man to enjoy than to follow his own lights, serving his own conscience. There may be a penalty to pay for it. Usually there is. But it is worth the price, and yields a greater dividend of satisfaction in the end than all that is to be attained by other means. Cultivate sincerity and it will grow to be the choicest flower in the garden of your life.

Australia was slower than Canada to respond at the first call for volunteers, but now she has beaten this country by a good margin in the number of men sent to the front in proportion to population.

REV. DR. W. J. SIPPRELL

The Popular and Energetic Pastor of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Congregation

SIX INTELLECTUAL EVENINGS

A BOOK of forty pages and cover was recently published by the board of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church, in connection with a series of winter entertainments, in the form of lectures on live questions of the day. The book is a splendid tribute to the enterprise and initiative of the Board of this church, and will, without doubt, be a strong factor in co-ordinating the different organizations of the church into one strong working Christian institution. "Six Intellectual Evenings" is the title of the publication, and it advertises six evenings of intellectual feasts during the winter.

Mount Pleasant is one of the oldest of the Methodist churches of Vancouver. It came into being by the action of the British Columbia conference of 1889, when the late Rev. J. F. Betts was placed in charge of a circuit which included Vancouver East and Mount Pleasant. In 1890 a church was built, and in 1891 Mount Pleasant was created a mission by itself under the pastorate of the late Rev. Joseph Hall, and was located on the corner of what is now known as Main street and Broadway.

This location was retained until a new church was erected on the present site, corner of Tenth avenue and Ontario street, with a seating capacity of 1,150. During the continuance of the work on the first-mentioned location the pastors have been as follows:

Rev. Joseph Hall, 1891-1892; Rec. S. J.Thompson, 1892-1895; Rev. R. R. Maitland, 1895-1896; Rev. J. H. White, D.D., 1896-1897; Rev. A. E. Green, 1897-1900; Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland, 1900-1904.

The present structure was erected during the pastorate of the Rev. A. E. Hetherington, B.D., who has been succeeded by Rev. J. P. Westman, 1907-1910; Rev. W. L. Hall, B. D., 1910-1913; Rev. W. J. Sipprell, D.D., 1913.

The present pastor is Rev. W. J. Sipprell, B.A., D.D. He was born in Oxford County, Ont., 1866, and received his early education in the Richwood Public School and Brantford Collegiate Institute. After spending several years in teaching and on probation work in the old Niagara conference, he entered Victoria University, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1895, as "Bachelor of Arts," with a silver medal in philosophy. The following year, completing his divinity work, he secured the degree of "Bachelor of Divinity," and won the Sandford Gold Medal in theology. In 1898 he was appointed principal of the Columbian college in New Westminster.

Dr. Sipprell has been elected delegate to all the general conferences since coming west, and in 1904 was honored with the presidency of the British Columbia conference. In 1905 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of "Doctor of Divinity." In 1911 Dr. Sipprell resigned his position in the Columbian college and spent the following two years studying abroad in Oxford, Glasgow, Cambridge, Berlin, Lipsic, Marburg, Heidelberg and Haele. In the year 1913 he accepted an invitation to Mount Pleasant church, and has labored there with conspicuous success since then. Dr. Sipprell is one of the best preachers in the city, and is fearless and frank in his views on questions of the day.

The "six intellectual evenings" opened on November 2nd with an illustrated lecture entitled "Masters and Masterpieces in the World of Art," by the pastor. This lecture was a treat indeed for those who heard it, and was a most auspicious opening for the winter's work. The other evenings are: December 14th, Rev. W. L. Armstrong, B.A., D.D., of McDougal Methodist Church, Edmonton, on "Making Good, or the Philosophy of Success"; January 17th, 1916, Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, who will give an evening with her words. Mrs. McClung is noted for her two books, "Sowing Seeds in Danny," "and "The Second Chance." On February 18, 1916, Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., D.D., principal Mount Royal College, Calgary, will lecture on "A Canadian National Ideal." On November 30th, 1915, the "Queen Esther" Cantata will be presented and on Tuesday, March 21st, 1916, a grand concert of local talent. Taken all in all the program as aranged is a most attarctive one, and it is fitting to remark that the usual success which follows the efforts of the board of this church will no doubt be manifested during the coming winter.

RECESSIONAL

God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far called, our navies melt away;
On dune and headland sinks the fire;
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Ninevah and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,
Such boastings as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word—
Thy Mercy on The People, Lord.

THE TIME OF TESTING

THE ROTTERDAM COURANT states that the acknowledged losses of the Prussian army in action up to the 20th of October total 2,021,078. The losses of the Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurtemberg troops and of the Imperial German navy are not included in this total, nor are those of the Germans serving with the Turkish army. The Courant states that the total losses of the Germanic armies have been five million men. If this is approximately correct, not less than a million and a half of Germans and Austrians have been killed in action or have died of wounds, for the ratio of those who are killed outright or die of wounds is found to be almost one in three of all casualties.

The time of testing approaches. Mr. Hillaire Belloc, discussing the attempt to link up Constantinople with the central Empires, says: "It is the last effort of the Austro-Germans to create a diversion before their effectives begin to fail. That they can keep these at full strength six weeks more is doubtful. That they can keep them two months more is improbable, that they can keep them three months more is mathematically impossible."

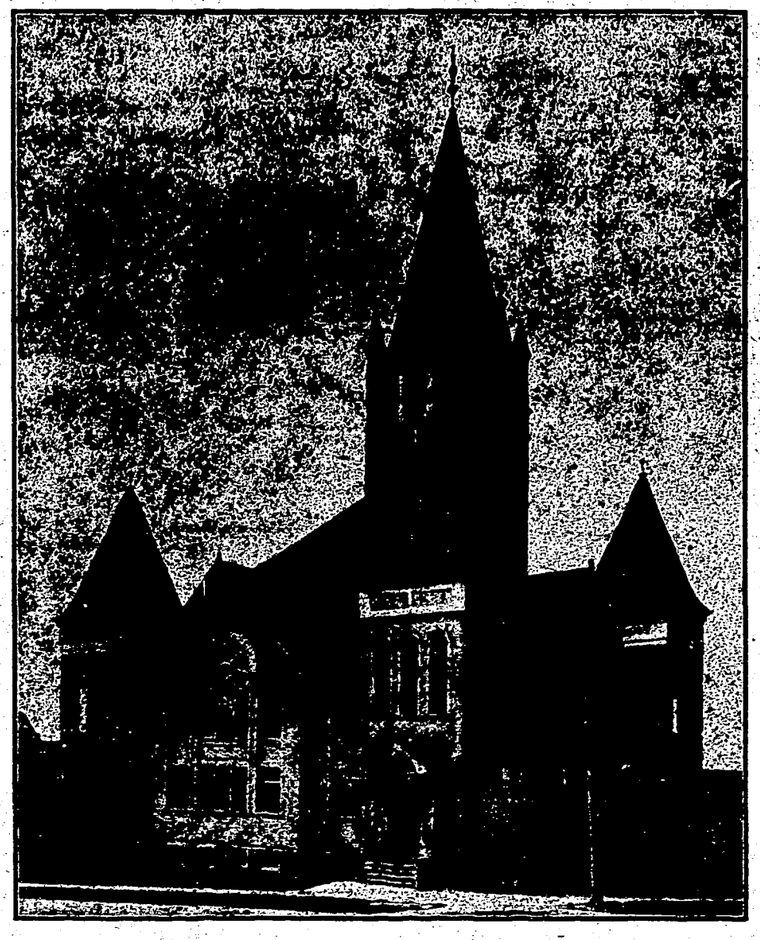
The Balkan campaign may be an apparent success for the Germanic arms, but in reality it will prove as costly a failure as the campaign on the Yser, the capture of Warsaw, or the battles along the Dvina. It inevitably means the loss of tens of thousands of men by Serbian bullets, whose lives should be safeguarded for the defence of Germany and Austria against the coming attacks of France, Britain and Russia. Mr. Belloc has been very careful in his computations as to the relative strength of the Germanic armies and those of the allies at any given period. He has demonstrated over and over again that up to early autumn of the present year the Germanic effectives were fully equal in strength to those of the Allies. Now he declares that Germany and Austria can no longer add to their strength in the field, and that very soon the total number available will begin to lessen. How quickly the wastage will destroy the Germanic armies becomes evident from the report that the Prussian losses from October 11 to October 20 were 57,424. The war has become a struggle in which the exhaustion of one or the other of the groups of combatants will be followed by collapse. The allies have still enormous reserves of men. That means victory. It would mean victory were the Germanic armies winning victories every day, so long as their losses prove to be as great as those of the armies defeated by them.

THE WATER POWERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

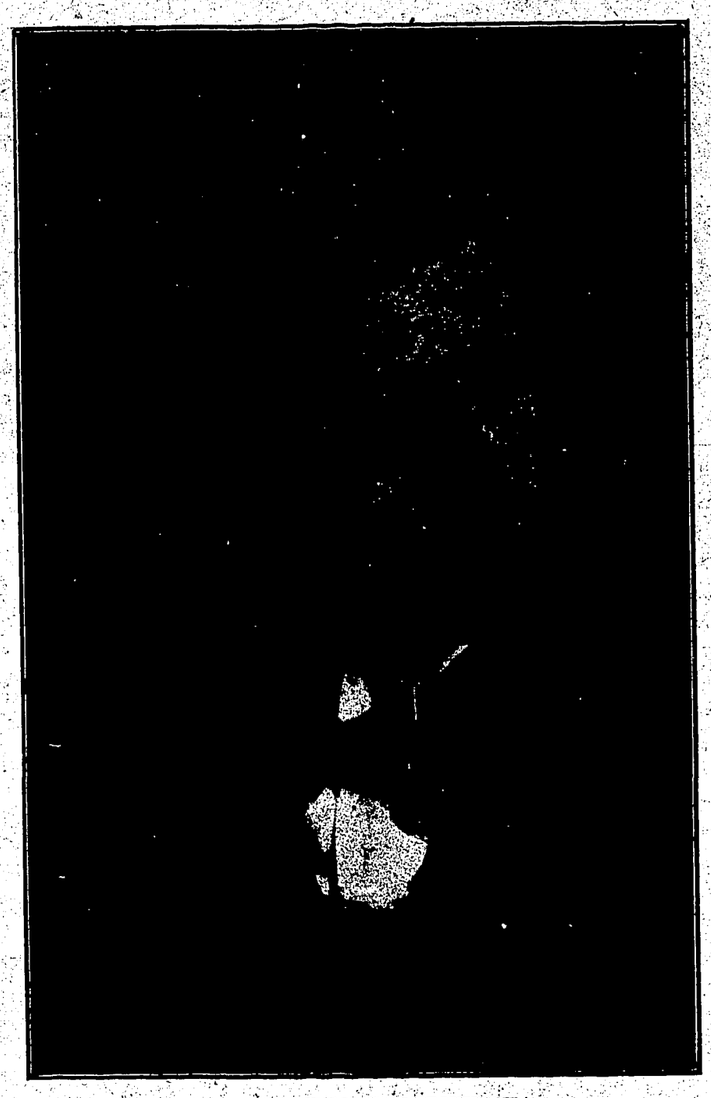
(Continued from Page One)

being the Coquitlam dam, constructed by the hydraulic fill process; the Ambursen dam at Jordan River, which is the highest reinforced concrete dam in the British Empire; and the concrete dam at Stave Falls—all of which, with many others, are very fully illustrated in the monograph.

Another notable feature of many of the British Columbia plants is the high head that has been utilized. At the Britannia mines, Howe Sound, this amounts to 1,915 feet, and at the Jordan River plant to 1,145 feet. At the latter plant in addition to smaller units, a Pelton-Doble impulse wheel has been installed of 14,000 horse power capacity. This is one of the largest units of its type that has so far been built. At the new power house at Lake Buntzen three 13,500 horse power Pelton-Doble wheels have been installed under a head of 400 feet, while at Stave Falls, turbines of the Francis type, each of 13,000 horse power, are operating under a head of 100 feet.—Industrial Progress and Commercial Record.



MOUNT PLEASANT METHODIST CHURCH



MR. EMERSON ABERNETHY
Who Will Appear in Song Recital at Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday Evening Next

SONG RECITAL

A song recital will be given in the concert hall of the Vancouver hotel on Wednesday evening, November 24th inst., at 8.30 o'clock. by Mr. Emerson Abernethy, baritone. Mr. Abernethy has recently returned from Europe, where for several years he has studied with some of the leading teachers of London, Paris, Italy and Germany. Latterly he has been engaged in the teaching profession abroad, and has also appeared in many concert programmes and in opera work in some of the leading cities on the continent. Mr. Abernethy, in addition to being an accomplished singer of note, has made a special study of European languages and is an accomplished linguist. For his recital he has provided a very attractive programme of French, Italian and English sons seected from operas and other standard works. Few siners have appearegd here with such an extensive repertoire, and he will be heard with a great deal of interest in this his initial concert. He will be ably assisted by Miss Elsie Alexander, who is a pianist of some note, and well known in Vancouver.

RELICS OF A LOST RACE

Articles That Were Used by the Arawak Indians of Jamaica

When in 1494, on his second voyage, Columbus discovered the island of Jamaica, it was populated by the Arawak Indians, who, although at first hostile to him, became friendly on his giving them clothing and other articles before unknown to them.

When later the Spaniards settled the island they forced the Indians not only to do agricultural work, but to work in the gold mines of Haiti. So hard were the Spanish taskmasters that by 1558 the whole Arawak nation was exterminated.

During recent years G. C. Longley of Pelham Manor has been seeking to recover all possible traces of the lost race. To that end he spend much time on the island in exploring the old kitchen middens or refuse heaps of the Arawaks, in which he has found, besides shells and pottery and fish, turtle and cony bones, many celts or rude chisels, grinding stones, stone pendants and axes—1,500 objects in all.

The whole collection he has given to the American Museum of Natural History in New York city.

The most interesting objects are the cylindrical stone pendants which were fashioned with sand and stone by endless rubbing. Pendants of exactly the same sort are worn today as insignia of office by chiefs or head men of tribes in northern South America.

Instead of marrying a man to reform him, the average woman marries him to inform him .

'TIS WHAT'S IN THE BLOOD THAT TELLS

(By Estelle Worfolk)

Pat and Mike were proudly stalking,
Down a crowded thoroughfare.
Dressed in khaki, bold and handsome,
Was this loyal honest pair.
Pat, said Mike, now will ye tell me,
Why those shirkers idly stand,
Doing nothing, babbling freely,
In the parks or on the Strand?

Listen, Mike, and I will tell ye;
It's their coward's heart that quells;
In life's great moments, mark ye,
'Tis what's in the blood that tells.

Now those dressed-up dudes a'hint ye,
An' those loafers on the bench,
Ain't had no Irish mother
Nor a father who was French,
Neither Englishman nor Scotchman,
Nor a good Canadian true
Is a-hanging round in mufti,
But is dressed like me and you.

Take our dusky boys from India,
Or Australians at the 'Nelies;
In life's mighty moments, mark ye
'Tis what's in the blood that tells.

See King Albert with a shovel
Digging in the miry clay;
Or our General in a hovel
Sleeping on a bed of hay,
Blistered hands and backs a-aching,
Did ye hear them murmur? Nay!
Cheerful, brave, they fight unflinching,
Till the Allies win the day,

So at Mons and at Givenchy,
'Neath a rain of shot and shells;
In life's great moments, mark ye,
'Tis what's in the blood that tells.

Sure, there's Corporal O'Leary,
Who hails from the Emerald Isle,
He's got all those Germans scary
In a way 'twould make ye smile.
For their hosts had far out-numbered
All our brave young Irish boys;
But O'Leary stuck and conquered
Now, just listen to the noise!

Of the people shouting wlecome,
And the ringing of the bells;
In life's mighty moments, mark ye
'Tis what's in the blood that tells.

Heard the tales of the Canadians
In the fight at Festubert?
Held the trenches 'gainst the legions
With their deadly liquid air.
Held them safe till re-inforcements
In great numbers came along;
Never wavering, never failing,
Greet their comrades with a song.

So you'll see the boys in khaki
From the hills and from the dells,
In life's great moments, mark ye
'Tis what's in the blood that tells.

There's courageous Edith Cavell,
Murdered by a German hound,
In the annals of all history
Such a crime cannot be found.
Laid her life down for her country,
More than that no man can do,
Death she faced without a murmur,
SHIRKERS, I appeal to you.

If you have no other reason,
Though at war your heart repells,
Show those murder hounds the Germans
Something's in YOUR blood that tells.

Sir Sam Hughes has notified recruiting centres that no soldier will be billeted in establishments where liquor is sold.

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Viljamur Stefansson has started from Bank's Island on a northward trip, with fully-equipped expedition and supplies for two years.

The Chinese government has rejected the proposals of Japan, Great Britain and Russia for postponement of the decision whether a monarchial form of government is to be re-established.

"Both inspection and report lead me to believe that Stratford is the best city of its size in North America as to moral cleanliness," is the declaration made by Rev. R. B. St. Clair, of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Vigilance Association.

Roumania has decided to double the price of cereals for export. This is a serious blow to the German and Austrian public, as the Central powers have been depending largely on the Roumanian crop to make up the deficiency of their own cereal production this season.

Earl Kitchener has gone to the eastern war zone. Rumor says he has resigned from the war office. Whether that be true or not the presence of Kitchener on the battle field will be of sufficient importance to cause the Germans much anxiety. There is no better soldier in the Empire today than Kitchener of Khartoum, and we may expect some real and lasting development from the near east almost immediately.

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HAMPTON-PINCHIN

Bakers of BETTER Bread

GOING TO CHINA

After a stay of over three years in the city of Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ellis are returning to the Orient on December 14th.

Mr. Ellis is well known to the readers of this journal, being for a long time a regular contributor to these columns. He was employed by the assessor's department of the provincial government during the years 1913-14-15, and worked among the Chinese and Japanese. He was an active member of the Orange and Conservative Associations, and one of the founders of the Unionist Clubs of Ireland, B. C. Branch.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Ellis, who is an old naval man, proceeded to Esquimalt, where he acted as 1st lieutenant to Capt. Eustace Maude, R.N., commanding the R.C.N.V. Returning to Vancouver he enlisted over 100 ex-royal naval men who were accepted by Lord Fisher for service with the home fleet. His patriotic publications and his readiness to serve in any cause for the good of the Empire gained him many friends who will heartily with Mrs. Ellis and himself good luck and God-speed.

W. A. ELLIS

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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, November 13

Said the little brown leaf as it hung in the air,
To the little brown leaf below,
"What a summer we've had
To rejoice and be glad
But to-day there's a feeling of snow."
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Breakfast—Cereal with Raisins and Cream. Broiled Honeycomb Tripe. Potato Pancakes. Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Julienne Soup. Baked Sausages. Mashed Potatoes. Brussels Sprouts. Cabbage and Celery Salad. Apple Indian Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Cheese Custard. Nut Bread. Orange Marmalade. Cocoanut Cakes. Tea.

Cheese Custard

Cut one half pound of cheese into thin slices. Remove the crust from half a loaf of stale bread and cut the soft portion into half inch cubes. Butter a baking dish, fill with alternate layers of bread and cheese and sprinkle each layer of cheese with salt and paprika. Beat two eggs, add one pint of milk, pour the liquid into the dish and bake in a moderate oven.

Sunday, November 14

We thank Thee, O Father, for all that is bright—
The gleam of the day and the stars of the night,
The flowers of our youth and the fruits of our prime,
And the blessings that march down the pathway of time.
—Will Carleton.

Breakfast—Grapefruit, Crisped Bacon. Puff Omelet. Whole Wheat Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Corn Soup. Broiled Sirloin Steak. French Fried Potatoes. Stewed Okra and Pepper. Lettuce and Roquefort. Salad. Maple Ice Cream. Wafers. Coffee.

Lunch—Apple and Date Salad. Cinnamon Buns. White Cake. Chocolate.

White Cake

Cream one-half cupful of butter, gradually beat in one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and add the beaten yolks of four eggs. Mix and sift together one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of cornstarch and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and add to the creamed mixture alternately with one-half cupful of cold water. Flavour with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and one-half teaspoonful of lemon, fold in the beaten whites of the eggs and bake in a square pan. Cover with boiled icing when cool.

Monday, November 15

This old, old world is a dreary place
For the man whose pass is a frowning face;
Who looks for the shadows instead of the light;
For the sordid and dull instead of the bright;
Who sees but the worry and labor and strife
Instead of the glory and sunshine of life.
—E. C. Aurin.

Breakfast—Bananas. Cereal with Cream. Fried Smoked Salmon. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Clear Soup. Roast Pork. Apple Sauce. Mashed Potatoes. Squash. Creamed Onions. Coffee Jelly. Wafers. Coffee.

Supper—Baked Lima Beans. Olives. Potato Croquettes. Raised Biscuits. Cake. Tea.

Fried Smoked Salmon

Wash and parboil the salmon, drain, wipe, dip in beaten egg, then in fine crumbs and fry on both sides until brown. Serve with a garnish of cut lemon and parsley.

Baked Lima Beans

Drain the liquor from a can of lima beans and add them to a rich white sauce. Butter a baking dish, fill with the beans, sprinkle with grated cheese and seasoned crumbs, dot with bits of butter and bake in a quick oven until brown.

Tuesday, November 16

"The fields were bare and brown,
From the still trees the dead leaves fluttered down;
There were no birds to sing,
Or cleave the air on swift, rejoicing wing."

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

Dinner—Tomato Soup. Curried Roast Pork. Boiled Rice. Stewed Carrots. Spinach. Apple Pie. Cheese. Coffee.

Supper—Creamed Oysters in Green Peppers. Celery. Oatmeal Bread. Jam Tarts. Tea.

Creamed Oysters in Green Peppers

Wash one quart of oysters, shake them over the fire until their edges begin to ruffle, then drain. Cook four tablespoonfuls of flour in an equal quantity of butter, add slowly one and one-half cupfuls of milk, season with pepper and salt, stir until smooth, add the oysters and remove at once from the fire. Cover six green peppers with boiling water, add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda and let simmer ten minutes. Drain, cut in halves lengthwise, remove the seeds and tough fibre, fill with the creamed oysters, sprinkle with browned crumbs and place in the oven to heat thoroughly before serving.

Wednesday, November 17

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by, passed noiseless out of sight.
—Thomas Buchanan Read.

Breakfast—Malaga Grapes. Parsley Omelet. Popovers. Crumb Griddle Cakes. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Carrots. Beef Loaf. Olive Sauce. Sweet Potatoes. Baked Onions. Rice Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Browned Hash. Piccalilli. Cauliflower Fritters. Bread and Butter. Molasses Cookies. Tea.

Cauliflower Fritters

Sift one cupful of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-third of a teaspoonful of salt; add two eggs beaten until light and diluted with quarter of a cupful of milk, beat until very smooth and let stand from five to six hours. When ready to use, stir in one tablespoonful of lemon juice, dip small branches of cooked cauliflower in the batter, fry in deep hot fat and drain on soft paper before serving.

Thursday, November 18

The marsh grass thin
Shivers in fear,
From the thistle sere,
And shadows race o'er the levels drear.
—Thomas Gold Appleton.

Breakfast—Jellied Oatmeal. French Toast. with Marmalade. Doughnuts. Coffee.

Dinner—Sweet Potato Soup. Lamb Chops. Baked Macaroni. Peas. Orange and Mint Salad. Trifle. Coffee.

Supper—Cold Beef Loaf. Scalloped Potatoes. Baking Powder Biscuits. Honey. Tea.

Sweet Potato Soup

Cook one tablespoonful of flour in an equal quantity of butter, add slowly one pint of milk, cook and stir until smooth then add one pint of white stock, one cupful of mashed sweet potato, a half inch stick of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of onion juice and pepper and salt to taste. Let simmer ten minutes, strain and serve with a little chopped parsley sprinkled over the top.

Friday, November 19

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumbers from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east—
All now was songless, empty and forlorn.
—Thomas Buchanan Read.

Breakfast—Baked Apples. Bacon. Fried Cereal. Warmed Biscuits. Coffee.

Dinner—Black Bean Soup. Croutons. Baked Fillets of Fish. Potato Balls with Parsley. Stewed Tomatoes. Graham Pudding. Hard Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Baked Creamed Scallops. Cabbage Salad. Tea Rolls. Stewed Figs. Lemon Cake. Tea.

Baked Creamed Scallops

Put one quart of scallops in a stew pan, add one small onion, cover with boiling salted water, let simmer twenty minutes, then remove the onion, drain, cut the scallops into small pieces and place in a buttered baking dish. Cook three tablespoonfuls of flour in three tablespoonfuls of butter, add gradually one pint of milk, stir until thick and smooth, season with pepper and salt and pour the sauce over the fish. Cover with crumbs moistened with melted butter and bake until brown.

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Sucking Fish

A curious looking object is the sucking fish, which has a peculiar disk fitted to the crown of its head. By means of this it attaches itself to any fish it chooses—a shark or a whale, for instance, or turtles and even ships—and so it is carried about without any trouble. When once attached they stick like glue, and they are occasionally used for purposes of fishing. A line is fixed to the fish's tail, which is then set free. As soon as it discovers a fish or a turtle it takes a firm hold. In the simplest form of fishing the line is dragged in and the sucking fish hauled up, together with its captive. In the case of a turtle the fishermen dives after the line and so secures the victim.

TRAINS ON NOVEMBER 22

In expectation of the opening of a tri-weekly passenger schedule between Edmonton and Vancouver over the rails of the C. N. R., that company has opened downtown offices at 605 Hastings street west. It is expected that the C. N. R. and G. N. will come to terms over the use of the latter's tracks from Port Mann into Vancouver, and that the opening of the new transcontinental schedule will be November 22nd.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN BELGIUM

The War of 1914—Report Compiled by the Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Army.

This work is of intense interest and of the greatest importance at the present time. Hitherto the doings of the Belgian Army during the momentous early days of the war have been overshadowed by later events, but in this report, issued direct from the Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Army, we are made familiar with the actual military operations and the main ideas which inspired them.

On reading this report, sober in tone, and strictly confined to fact, it is apparent that from the first day the Belgian Military Authorities had conceived a plan of defence strictly appropriate to the conditions of the threatened conflict, and never ceased to carry its realisation into effect with firmness and unity of action.

In view of the vastly superior forces of the enemy this plan was devised to hold the greatest possible part of Belgium against invasion and to establish the army on such lines of defence that resistance under favourable conditions might be made in concert with the forces of Powers guaranteeing neutrality, and at the same time it avoided exposure of the army, the safeguard of the nation, to risk of disaster should junction with those forces not be effected before the arrival of the enemy's armies.

When the junction had taken place on the Yser, the Belgian Army, which then consisted of 82,000 men, was able, with the aid of a French brigade, reinforced later by a division, to break the violent attacks of an army of 150,000 men over a front, which, since this heroic resistance, has remained inviolate.

The report goes further than this, however, and establishes the fact that the Plan of Operations has held strictly to the appeal made by Belgium to the Protecting Powers on the 4th August, 1914, namely, to organize together with the forces of the latter "a concerted and common action which should guarantee the independence and integrity of the country."

With regard to the facts revealed by the Report, one of the most characteristic is the following:

Belgium kept her army distributed over the territory in accordance with the military requirements made necessary by the neutrality of the country, viz., one division faced England, and owing to the long French frontier two divisions faced France, but ONE ONLY faced Germany. This position was maintained until the last moment, when it became certain that Belgium's frontiers were about to be violated by the German armies, namely, up to the night of the 3rd-4th of August, that is, Twenty-Four Hours after Germany's ultimatum had been handed in.

The report concludes thus: "Whatever may be the aspect in which one regards the operations of the Belgian Army, it can without doubt be asserted that Belgium has as scrupulously fulfilled the obligations of her neutrality since its violation, as she has observed them under the guarantee of the Treaties."

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SPORTING COMMENT

The Hockey War

It is difficult to see at the present time what will be the ultimate result of the hockey war now going on. Despatches from the east state that the N. H. A. moguls propose fighting the coast hockey men, and the easterners have made offers to a number of the coast stars. President Patrick has retaliated, and is in possession of wires of acceptance of his terms by the entire Toronto team. This in itself is a signal victory for the coast league, but the end of the fight is by no means in sight. Already one of the players said to have been signed by the coast league is reported to have jumped back to the N. H. A. Other such acts are likely to follow until the whole matter resolves itself into a win for the players, and financial loss for the promoters. And all on account of what? Dishonest practices by men who have been placed in positions of trust by the respective teams. The dishonesty most assuredly has found a home in the east. The coast magnates, as far as we know, have played the game fair in all matters, and the failure of the easterners to make their word their bond is the cause of this trouble. Such men as Kennedy and Quinn are no credit to any league, if their actions in the present case is a criterion of their character. We have said many times before, and hasten to reiterate, that the sooner the sport promotors of Canada learn the lesson of playing fair and square the sooner sport will take on a different aspect from coast to coast. There are many young players of real merit who are anxious to play professional hockey, but on account of the looseness of the laws will not attach their signature to any contract.

* * *

McCullough, a youngster, of Regina, who made his name with the Allan cup holders a season or so ago, is on his way west to play goal for Victoria. Lindsay, who has been net guardian for the Aristocrats for several seasons, has been given his release, and will probably catch on with some eastern team. McCullough is said to be a dandy, and he will have plenty of opportunity to show his class in the coast league.

* * *

Dunderdale has not signed up for the Rosebuds as yet. It is an old dodge of Tommy's to hold out as long as possible. It is not any wonder that he is slow to come to terms this year. Probably he is dickering with the eastern magnates. In our opinion it would be no great loss to the Rosebuds if he went east. Tommy is so deucedly conceited that it spoils his playing sometimes.

* * *

Frank Patrick figures on getting all his new blood from the prairies hereafter. And he is right. Some of the best stars in the N. H. A. are products of the prairie leagues, the place where the youngsters get between four and five months of hockey each year. Is it any wonder that the lads develop into stars? What we want in the coast league is not a bunch of has-beens from the east, but the fast youngsters from the middle west, who can give and take and play the game. Such men as Mackay and Cook and several others are the class the coast league needs, and President Patrick knows where to get them.

Portland players will report for practice early next week, and the new lineup of the Rosebuds will be announced. Manager Savage promises some surprises for the coast league fans this year.

* * *

Ottawa is after Frank Nighbor, of Vancouver. Before coming to the coast the star wing man of the champions played in Toronto. His home town is Pembroke, Ont., but since coming to Vancouver he has developed wonderfully.

* * *

The new Seattle arena is to be opened for skating this week. The hockey players who are to represent the Metropolitans in the league this year will leave the east in a couple of weeks. The entire Toronto team has been contracted for, and will be along in spite of the threats of the N. H. A. moguls.

* * *

Final word to hand is to the effect that Fred Taylor will be with the Vancouver champions again this year. There is no better and cleaner player in the Dominion than Fred Taylor, and his very presence on any team adds much to the reputation of of that team. Vancouverites especially will be glad to know that he is to be in the lineup for another year.

* * *

Eastern reports say that President Patrick has been bidding for the services of Pitre and Laviolette, and Vezina, of the Canadian team of Montreal. Pitre he will not get, as the latter has signed up with his old team for another year. Laviolette and the little eagle-eyed goal-keeper of the Frenchmen, are dickering with Patrick and may be seen in the P.C.H.A. this winter.

* * *

ROD AND GUN

A glance at the list of contents of the November issue of Rod and Gun in Canada magazine indicates that this number is of general interest to the outdoor lover and sportsman, while a reading of the number justifies the first impression. "Big Alec and the Portage of Death" is a Hudson Bay story by R. J. Fraser of pathetic interest, concerning a veritable 'portage of death' which was negotiated by an unfortunate band of Indians, the victims of a factor's cruelty. "Martin and the Mortgage" is another of H. C. Haddon's stories and has to do with the capture of a den of black fox puppies. "How Sounders caught the Game Hog" is a story of deer hunting by camera vs. deer hunting by gun, written and illustrated by F. V. Williams. There are other stories that make a like appeal to the readers of a sportsman's magazine as well as the usual special departments devoted to guns and ammunition, fishing, etc. W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., are the publishers.

WHAT DO WE PLANT?

(By Henry Abbey)

What do we plant when we plant
a tree?
We plant a ship which will cross
the sea.
We plant a mast to carry the sails
We plant the beams to withstand
the gales—
A keel, a keelson, and prow and
knee;
We plant a ship when we plant a
tree.

What do we plant when we plant
a tree?
We plant the houses for you and
me,
We plant the pillars, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the laths,
the doors,
The rafters and roof, all parts
that be:
We plant a home when we plant
a tree.

What do we plant when we plant
a tree?
A thousand boons that we daily
see:
We plant a spire to out-climb
the crag,
We plant a staff for our country's
flag,
We plant a shade, from the
fierce sun free;
We plant all wealth when we
plant a tree!

A meeting under the auspices of the Canadian Defence League, October 28, called on the government to raise the Canadian force to 300,000 men.

IN HONOR OF BELGIUM

The British National Committee for relief in Belgium has sent the following appeal, signed by the Lord Mayor of London, to all the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the Overseas Dominions. It has been transmitted by Sir George Perley and is as follows:

"'Fete Day heroic King Belgians falls on Monday, fifteenth November, and as chairman National Committee relief Belgium I appeal British Empire celebrate event in manner that will afford King Albert greatest satisfaction, namely, by subscribing money enough feed whole of three million destitute Belgians in Belgium on their beloved monarch's Fete Day. Sixpence will keep one Belgium alive for one day, therefore I appeal for three million sixpences enable us to keep alive on King's Fete Day every one of his subjects who are without food. Canada has responded nobly to cry of starving Belgians and I feel certain this special appeal for sixpence per head will meet with ready response. Ends.'

The appeal is for a most worthy object, and it is commended to your best consideration and to such action as you may think desirable. The messages having been transmitted to me as Premier of Canada, I feel it my duty to commend it to you.

PARCEL POST RATES FOR THE TROOPS

The following parcel post rates, routes and regulations for parcels going to troops at the front have been issued by the post office department.

Every parcel must have attached to it a customs declaration, forms for which can be obtained from postmasters. There is no fractional rate; a parcel over one pound must be paid at the two pound rate, a parcel over two pounds at the three pound rate and so on.

The rates for Great Britain and for France are respectively as follows: 1-lb., 12c and 32c; 2 lbs., 24c and 40c; 3 lbs., 36c and 48c; 4 lbs., 48c and 64c; 5 lbs., 60c and 72c; 6 lbs., 72c and 80c; 7 lbs., 84c and 88c; 8 lbs., 96c and $1.02; 9 lbs., $1.08 and $1.10; 10 lbs., $1.20 and $1.18; 11 lbs., $1.32 and $1.26.

Rates for other countries can be obtained from postmasters.

The direct parcel post service between Canada and France (by which the rate is slightly lower than given above) is not available for parcels addressed to the troops, all of which must bear, as part of the address, the words "Army Post Office, London"; but every parcel should be addressed to the destination known to the sender.

It has been decided, until further notice, to allow parcels addressed to His Majesty's ships or to British and Canadian troops on active service in Canada or elsewhere, to be re-directed free of any re-direction charge. This refers to re-direction only. At the time when parcels for the trops, are originally posted, they must, of course, be prepaid at the regular parcel post rate to the place of destination.

In order to ensure delivery in time for Christmas parcels for France should be posted before 9 a.m. on November 13, and parcels for Great Britain before 9 a. m. on November 27. Postage need not be paid on letters or parcels addressed to prisoners of war in Germany.

No letter should be enclosed in a parcel, and newspapers must not on any account be sent. So far as is known there is no restriction on the contents of parcels; tobacco may be sent and will be admitted free of duty, but food stuffs of a perishable character should not be sent. The limit of weight is eleven (11) lbs.

Letters (letters should be left open), postcards and postal parcels should be addressed as follows; 1, rank; 2, regiment or other unit; 3, British (or Canadian, French, Belgian or Russian); 4, place of interment; 5, Germany. Place of interment should be stated always if possible and parcels cannot be accepted unless place of interment is stated. All addresses must be in ink.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes has announced that he will leave for the front shortly to lead the Canadian forces in the drive on German soil.

TO STAY IN VANCOUVER

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Westminster held in St. John's Presbyterian church on Tuesday, the call to Rev. E. L. Pidgeon, pastor of St. John's, to become the pastor of St. Augustines church, Winnipeg, was refused. Strong representations from Winnipeg were on hand, including Rev. Dr. John Hogg, of the prairie city. Rev. E. A. Henry, of Chalmers' church, supported the translation on behalf of the Winnipeg congregation, but after the call was put into the hands of Mr. Pidgeon, he decided to remain in Vancouver. Rev. Mr. Pidgeon has been a great strength to the ministreial ranks of this city, and his decision, made after strong representations had been made by his own congregation, is accepted as an incentive to further good work in Vancouver.

When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are possible.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

LAND ACT

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range I.

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.

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THE WESTERN CALL

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

At the bi-minthly meeting of the Irish Asociation an interesting address was delivered by Victor Waren, son of the late Colonel Warren, in which he spoke on the subject "back to the land."

Rumor has it that Alderman C. E. Mahon, of Ward Five, will be a candidate for the mayor's chair for 1916.

The annual meeting of the exhibition association will be held tonight and the election of officers will take place.

Vancouver experienced her first winter weather last night. Several degrees of frost nipped many house plants which were left unguarded.

For the benefit of those sending parcels overseas the postal authorities have expressed the opinion that to be sure of safe arrival in France by Christmas boxes should be posted from here not later than the 13th inst.

CHURCH UNION

The vote in connection with church union is being taken in the various Presbyterian churches throughout the city at the present time. Report has it that in St. John's church the vote is opposed to union at the present time, while in Chalmers church the vote is overwhelmingly for union. The vote in Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church will be completed on Sunday.

L. Watts Doney has been appointed police magistrate for the city of North Vancouver.

Rev. A. E. Mitchell will preach anniversary service in Robson Memorial church, Grandview, on Sunday morning.

The J. Leckie Company, of Vancouver, have received another large order for army boots. The latest order is for 20,000 pairs, and it is of sufficient importance to keep the plant working overtime for some time to come.

Saturday is tag day for the help of the homeless jews now in Russia. It is said that many thousand Russian Jews have been deprived of their home and all that life meant to them since the great war, and for the first time in history the Jewish people are appealing to the world for help in this their hour of suffering.

Sergt. Jerry Paul, a former fireman of No. 6 Fire Hall, who was one of the first Vancouverites to enlist for active service on the outbreak of war, returned to the city today after having been wounded in action and discharged. Sergt. Paul is an old soldier, having spent two and a half years in South Africa, where he did valiant service as a despatch rider. When the Boer war broke out he was in New Zealand and went to the front from there.

The Canadian Salvation Army has presented five motor ambulances to the Russian war office.

COMMISSIONER CHAS. SOWTON
Who Will Tke Part in the Salvation Army Congress Here Next Week

CHURCH SERVICES

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian — Rev. A. E. Mitchell, pastor. In the morning Rev. R. G. McBeth will preach on the subject "The Unshaken Faith." At the evening service the honor roll of the boys who have gone to the front will be unveiled. Special music will be rendered, and the pastor will preach on "The Need of the Heroic in Women who Suffer and Boys Who Fight."

Mt. Pleasant Methodist — Rev. Dr. Sipprell will preach morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Simplicity of Faith"; evening subject, "The Heroes Who Have Fallen." After the evening service Dr. Ernest Hall will give an address on Prohibition.

Mt. Pleasant Baptist—Rev. Isaac Page, a returned missionary from the Inland Mission Fied of China will speak .In the evening the pastor will speak on the "Power of the Holy Spirit." On Tuesday evening the choir, under the direction of Miss Stovel, will render a miscellaneous program, to which the public is invited.

Salvation Army Citadel, 7th & Quebec.—Special congress services conducted by Colonel and Mrs. Turner, assisted by Staff Captain and Mrs. Smith. 10.15 a.m., Open-air sevicre, cor. of 5th avenue and Scotia; 11.00 a.m., holiness service at citadel; 2.00 p.m., open-air service at B.C.E.R. Depot, Carroll St.; 6.45 p.m., open-air service, 8th avenue and St. George; 7.30 p.m., Salvation service at citadel. Mt. Pleasant S. A. silver band will attend all these services and a welcome is extended to all to attend.

Italy has decided to send forces to assist in the Balkan tangle. With French and British troops in large numbers landing in the eastern war zone, it looks as if the Teutonic allies will have more than they can handle there in the course of a short time.

DELEGATION MEETS PREMIER McBRIDE

Chairman Jonathan Rogers, of the People's Prohibition Movement, headed a delegation composed of representatives of that movement from Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, which waited on Sir Richard McBride in Victoria on Thursday in connection with his recent letter to the Prohibition people regarding the government's attitude towards the requests of the Prohibition Convention held in Vancouver in August.

Some plain facts were told the Premier regarding the intentions and attitude of the Prohibition people, and some rather sharp criticism indulged in. The Premier replied that he would write the prohibition people again, setting out the views of his government in the matter, in time for the mass meeting here early in December.

Meantime the prohibition work is progressing most favorably all over the province, and party politics and all other lines of sectionalism are entirely lost sight of in the endeavor to rid British Columbia of its greatest curse.

The Greek cabinet has resigned and there will be a general election shortly. This will probably be the turning point of Greek neutrality in the war, and will put the quietus on their pro-German monarch.

It has been announced that the steamers which have arrived at the entrance of the Panama Canal and which have been obliged to take other routes on account of the blockade will have the item of tolls refunded them.

Disabled soldiers returning from the front, according to the plans of the hospital commission, will not be permitted immediately to go home, but will be placed in the convalescent institutions provided for the purpose.

The steamship Minnesota, the largest vessel plying on the Pacific, set sail from Seattle this week with a capacity cargo for Great Britain. The Minnesota after unloading in the United Kingdom, will be sold and will not be seen on the Pacific again. This is the direct result of the legislation passed recently by the United States congress which compels companies operating on the Pacific to employ only white men in the crew. The Japanese have now practically captured the entire trade of the Pacific.

Premier Botha's majority over his opponent in the South African election was 663.

St. Louis wants mail delivery by aeroplane.

Argentine has 29,500,000 cattle and 9,700,000 horses.

Alaska is more than twice as large as the German Empire.

The sardine catch has been small off the Atlantic coasts this season.

It is estimated that $1,500,000 will be raised in Ontario for the British Red Cross.

Trail Italians are giving Sunday evening dances in aid of the Red Cross Society.

St. Catherines raised $130,000 for the patriotic fund setting a new record per capita.

Bonar Law declares there has been no political warfare in Great Britain for four months.

Louis Verhoeven, brother-in-law of General Lehman, the famous defender of Liege, has joined the new 90th regiment of Winnipeg.

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