

# The Western Call

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VOLUME V.

H. H. STEVENS, M.P., Editor-in-chief.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA SEPTEMBER 26, 1913.

No. 20

## Shylock a Shameless Traitor --- Judas Outdone!

Okanagan Fruit Unexcelled---Better Packing and Shipping Facilities Needed---Growers are Handicapped

Irish Home Rule Agitation Inoculated With Religious Prejudice

### USURY IN VANCOUVER

Editor Western Call:

Your vigorous and well-worded attack upon the conscienceless Shylocks that infest this Western country is timely, and is sure to be appreciated by the victims of usury who dare not relate their experiences for fear of the wrath of these money leeches, who would not hesitate to draw the last drop of blood from the arteries of business and life.

The Western Call is being read with close attention and eager expectation by multitudes who have come to rely upon its courage and exceptional ability to ferret out frauds and prosecute them to a finish.

You have the business men of this country behind you, and the unfortunate "Antonio's" are coming to regard you as their "Daniel come to judgment" in this present distressing financial emergency. Success to the Western Call in its attempt to frustrate Shylock in cutting the "pound of flesh" from the trembling breast of his hapless victim.

READER.

### HOME RULE FOR IRELAND?

[The following address was delivered in Orange Hall on Monday evening, September 22, by Rev. A. E. Cooke:]

Mr. Chairman Etc:

I am not a politician. Nor do I appear to-night as a political speaker. Not that I consider the business of the politician so reprehensible that I should refuse to make a political speech if the occasion demanded it. I am far from holding the opinion of a certain gentleman of my own profession whose only son was, some years ago, giving signs of a very precocious manhood. The father was much exercised as to what the boy should take up as his life-work a little later. But at last he hit on an original plan to discover for what he was best adapted. One evening he said to his wife, "My dear, I am going to find out what our boy will be in the future. You and I will run over next door for a few minutes and leave him behind. When we come back if he is reading the Bible and has forgotten the dollar and the apple, then he will follow myself and enter the church. If he is hanging on to the dollar, regardless of the others, we will make a banker out of him. But if he is eating the apple and paying no attention to the Bible or dollar—well! he'll have to be put to farming or fruit growing." So a little later he supplied the five-year-old with Bible, apple and dollar and he and his wife slipped out to the neighbor's. In a short time they returned to find the boy sitting on the Bible, hugging the dollar and eating the apple. The parson studied the situation for a moment, then turned to his wife and said: "Wife, this boy's a hog, we'll make a politician out of him!"

Now I need scarcely say I do not regard all politicians in that light. I realize that they fill a very necessary and worthy place in the economy of our civilization, but I do not aspire to the political platform to-night. Home Rule for Ireland is as much a social and religious question as a political, and being an Irishman who is as devoted to the cause of his country as the most ardent Nationalist, I would simply seek, in the light of history and the present crisis, to answer fairly and plainly the question, "Should Ireland Have Home Rule?"

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, eminently fitting that in this building and on this night of all others, this should be our subject. Just 118 years ago last night, there had ended one of those fierce and desperate struggles on Irish soil, of which the historian takes but little notice, but which in their effects on the character and destiny of the Irish people have had tremendous power. "The Battle of the Diamond" was no ordinary faction fight. Thousands seem to have been engaged in mental combat at the little village of the Diamond, six miles from the ancient city of Armagh, and the dead were not only scattered over the scene of the struggle, but found rotting amid the grain of the neighboring fields when the harvest was afterwards reaped. It was the culmination of a lengthy series of attacks on the peaceful inhabitants of the Northern counties. It was the desperate but victorious effort of the outraged and exasperated Protestants against a protracted series of crimes and butcheries that stain the page of Ireland with crimson horror. Those were fearful days in Ireland that preceded the rebellion of '98. Sedition was in the air. The fires of discontent and rebellion were smouldering on every hill. From over the seas every wind brought sounds of strife and warfare on the plains of Europe. Blood thirsty, brutal, secret societies, such as the Ra-

(Continued on page 4)

### What is Treason?

If a man betrays his country into hands of an enemy he is guilty of treason; if he fights against his country, it is the crime of treason; if he seeks to undermine or injure the stability of the government of his country it is treason.

If a man has money (the recognized medium of exchange) under his control, if he is licensed by the government to carry on a banking business under certain rules, if he breaks these rules, if he ruins the business and the lives of his fellow citizens by so doing, *what is he guilty of?*

Without hesitancy we answer, TREASON—deep, dark, hideous treason. Yet very often such an one is held in high esteem because he "has money." How did he get it? How many of his fellow citizens has he ruined? or, perhaps, only partly ruined, that is only a question of degree. Judas was a gentleman compared to scores of these human business vultures operating in Vancouver; he sought to return the price he received for his treason, while the local Judas' hug their "sixty per cent" treasure to their ghoulish bosoms and pose in a "more righteous than thou" attitude.

#### A CASE TO POINT.

Here is an example: An honest old-timer gave a man notes for \$75,000.00; he had substantial and ample assets with which to redeem the notes; but it was understood that these notes were to be paid out of the proceeds of a large sale. The recipient of the notes took them to one of these modern Shylocks, who happens to be a bank official, who discounted them at 50 per cent!!! That is, he gave, in cash, one-half their value (What about that for a discount?). He had not the decency to advise the citizen who gave the notes, but when they became due, demanded payment, thus making about \$37,000.00. How would you classify such a man? Is he a patriot? Is he a benefactor to his country? Is he loyal to the spirit of the banking act? Has he played the part of a good citizen and an honest business man? We know he is none of these. He is the type which would have "sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver."

Men of that kind must be branded for what they are, and their business stopped. No community or country can long survive such operations as that.

We, as Canadian citizens, should demand a limit of twelve per cent on all money loans or equivalent advances.

### Okanagan Fruit Growing

Some grim rumors have been current recently about the "Fruit Industry" of the Okanagan. It was reported that there was such an over-production that the growers were allowing the fruit to rot on the trees, and that tons of peaches and other fruits were going to waste. This statement has a modicum of truth in it, but is entirely misleading. The impression conveyed is that fruit growing is a failure. That is not so. Fruit growing in the Okanagan is now an assured and permanent industry. It is just developing from the experimental to the commercial stage, and that period of transition is always a very anxious one.

Are there tons of peaches rotting on the ground? Yes, of certain varieties. Why? Not because they are of a poor quality, not because there is no market for them, but because the system used to bring the grower and the consumer together is a faulty one; and, further, because some of the varieties grown are not good canning fruit or good shippers, that is, for shipping under existing conditions. There is a peach called the "Triumph" which is an early fruit, but is a "cling-stone," therefore the canning factory refuse them. It ripens early and is of most excellent flavor. There is no reason in the world why it should not be shipped to the coast and sold for table use or for preserving. In Ontario the housewife prefers the cling-stone for preserving; it is a matter of custom. This Triumph peach is the variety "rotting" on the ground, not because it is not good, but, first, because the cannery refuses it, and, secondly, because it was left too long and became too ripe to ship with existing facilities.

Kelowna ships an average of eight carloads of peaches a day. There are upwards of sixteen carloads despatched daily from Vernon. Yet this could have been doubled this season had there been a better system of handling and marketing. All the fruit that has been shipped was sold beforehand and none on consignment.

There are several fruitgrowers' "Unions" which are doing good work, but these are not comprehensive enough in their methods. They should be so broad in their organization as to include the smallest to the largest grower, and with perfect equality in treatment. They should have selling agents throughout the Northwest and in the Coast cities and place their fruit either direct to the consumer, or to the retailer, cutting out, as far as possible, the costly commission house. Then they must have better shipping facilities. There is enough fruit grown in the Okanagan to warrant the C. P. R. putting on a refrigerator fruit train daily, direct to a suitable distributing point. This train must be a through fast freight. The express charge from Penticton to Calgary is now fifty cents per box, and the freight charge seventeen cents per box. The slow freight carriage is useless, consequently the fruit is usually shipped by express. This is profitable to the railways but is suicidal to the industry and ruinous to the consumer. The railways must supply the facilities and it is up to the growers to make their appeal to the Railway Commission, which should receive the unstinted support of the whole community.

Then there must be larger and better packing facilities and more extensive canning establishments, which should be supplemented by a large jam factory, to take care of the fruit too ripe to ship; an evaporating plant should also be tried with such facilities as these the crop could be handled with comparative ease.

There is a shortage of "packers" just now, but this will remedy itself, very largely as soon as it becomes known that there is certain and steady employment in this line during fruit season, and when the grower realizes that fruit growing is a business like farming, at which his whole family may work, and not a "gentleman's job."

#### As To Quality.

Some critics will say that the Okanagan peaches are not equal in flavor to California or Niagara peaches. This is wholly wrong—Okanagan peaches are equal to

(Continued on Page 4)

### IRISH HOME RULE A FRAUD

Let us suppose a case, one well in hand by the Canadian reading public.

Suppose Bourassa started out on a campaign to teach the Canadian electorate how to give Quebec Home Rule. How would he begin, and how would he continue, and how would Canadians treat his teaching? Here are three plain questions, and all easily understood.

Bourassa has delivered himself as to how he would handle not only Quebec, but just what he would do with Canada. He tells the world that he would separate Canada from the Empire and have Canadians go their journey alone. This means that he teaches not only separation of Canada from the rest of "Pax Britannica," but he would break the Empire just by that much; I mean by the measurement of the power, influence, wealth and area of Canada.

Do Canadians for a moment disbelieve Bourassa when he so teaches? If so, they are ordinary fools and dolts. Now if Bourassa undertook to ask Home Rule for Quebec, would he mean that he aimed at keeping Quebec in the Dominion under the British flag and as a part of the EMPIRE? Certainly not. His one aim would be just that which it is at present, viz., to separate from the Union Jack and all things British, which he and his coadjutors hate most perfectly.

This is just what the Irish Home Rulers have undertaken. They aim at only one thing in the main. It is this: the Separation of Ireland from Britain. They publicly teach this, and have so taught for fifty years. I do not know that the Irish Home Rule Bill has appeared in the Canadian press in full. It has not so appeared in the Vancouver papers, and the public have no press information as to the intent of that Bill.

A friend of mine sent for it and gave it to me for perusal. It is a long and complicated document. However, that which is clearly made out of a careful reading is this: It prepares for a final separation of Ireland from Britain, and Asquith, Lloyd-George and their Irish masters know this to be a fact. Here, then, is where I am forced to come, after reading carefully that document.

Asquith and his clear-headed British co-workers are political traitors, and know it, or they will not finish the task they are pretending to complete for the Irish Empire wreckers. It is deep down in my heart that Asquith found he was in the meshes of Irish intrigue, an intrigue originated in Rome by the Pope and Cardinals, and furthered by every British hater in and out of the Empire. He so found himself, and decided to meet these scoundrels by an intrigue of a deeper and more crafty character.

They undertook to handle and force his hands. He apparently complied, and thus for years has secured their strong support. He thus has remained in power, and in the end he will throw down the tools he used, which tools imagined they were using Asquith and Company. If I am right in this, then there is a ray of hope. A fierce revolution will be avoided, and the world will laugh at the foreign-led Irish traitors and tools.

If, however, I err in the above forecast, then I am forced to conclude that Asquith and Company know that they are doing the work of foreigners, a work aimed directly against the strength of the Empire, and if so, then he is a traitor of a political stripe worthy of the displeasure and condemnation of all right thinking men and nations.

Home Rule, as Canada has it, would be all right. By this I mean the Home Rule which each Province within the Dominion possesses. This is in the line of wisdom, but to give Ireland a practical separation from Great Britain, and at the same time to allow them the privilege to have FORTY MEMBERS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT is a most monstrous proposition, and is a part of the act of treachery being perpetrated by the Asquith government, if he be truly so intending to legislate. The loyal Irish will not be forced out of the Empire. Bloodshed will come first, and the British soldiery will give the Irish traitors an awful lesson at the time it is most needed. Our Empire will not now be broken by foreigners within or without, and it never will be broken by any earthly, heavenly or hellish power, for it is destined to last forever. The Almighty has so given His word in the Old Bible, and He who has promised will perform His word to the letter.

—Prof. Odlum M.A., B.Sc.

I'd rather be a Could Be  
If I could not be an Are;  
For a Could Be is a May Be,  
With the chance of touching par.  
I'd rather be a Has Been  
Than a Might Have Been, by far;  
For a Might Have Been has never been,  
But a Has was once an Are.

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## SHUSHANNA GOLD

Cordova, Aug. 4.—Yesterday Judge Ostrander received a letter from George C. Hazelet, dated Johnson creek, Aug. 4. It is along conservative and common sense lines and gives some real information concerning the conditions existing in the Chisana gold country. Mr. Hazelet has been a member of the Cordova city council for several years, was formerly mayor, and is general manager of the Cordova Power company. He is known as a thoroughly reliable man. The following excerpts are from his letter: "Now as I see it, if Hamshaw tests the ground he says he is going to, and it proves good, this will make a camp, otherwise there will be only half a dozen good claims. It is not, as a whole, a poor man's country. There Whitman's that can be worked by hand, but most of it will have to be on a large scale. The ground is frozen just under the moss and remains so. It is just like Dawson and Fairbanks in that respect, and there you have it. "Many of the boys are jumping and James ran a fellow off with his gun today. I look for much trouble. Many are here without provisions and I don't see how they will get back. Many are going out now and others will follow in a few days. We will leave for home about the 25th. We must make every effort to get the government to put a winter trail in here. Dawson and Whitehorse are both reaching out for the trade."

### PRIME FACTOR IDENTIFIED IN WESTERN GROWTH

Entwistle, Alta., Sept. 24.—In reference to the large number of new townships that have been placed on the map of Western Canada within the past few months by the leading railway companies, it is pointed out that practically without exception these new population centres are enjoying a remarkable growth and earning substantial profits for pioneer investors.

### BIG CROP POURS INTO WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 24.—The average yield of wheat for over a dozen districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this season will be 24 bushels to the acre, while at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, a record has been established by the extraordinary yield of 60 bushels to the acre. Grain is arriving by train loads at Winnipeg, this city now having passed all competitors on the continent as a grain market.

## Grandview

Note—News meant for this column should be mailed or phoned to the editor early to insure insertion.

### GRANDVIEW METHODIST EPWORTH LEAGUE

Pastor—Rev. F. G. Lett.  
Sunday Services:—  
Preaching 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.;  
Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.  
Epworth League—Monday 8 p.m.  
Prayer Meeting—Wednesday 8 p.m.  
The young people invite everybody to their League meetings, and suggest regular attendance at all services of the Church. The People are Welcome.

At a recent meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist church, a debate took place as to whether athletics constitute a part of the culture of the church. The affirmative was taken by Miss N. Bell and Mr. H. Brown. The negative was supported by Mr. J. Lord and Miss Gladys Greggs. The decision was in favor of the affirmative.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Grandview Methodist church, assembled for the first time since the summer months in the church, on the afternoon of Thursday, Sept. 18th. Among the speakers of the afternoon were Mrs. F. G. Lett and Mrs. G. H. Smith, who spoke of the effect of intemperance upon missionary work. Mrs. H. B. Holmes, district organizer, spoke of the pressing need of work being done in the district. The winter's programme was discussed. A social afternoon for each quarter was planned for. The book of study taken up this year will be "The King's Business," which is a course on general missions. Planning for the Christmas gifts to be sent to the Indian girls at the Crosby Girl's Home at Port Simpson, was a pleasant feature of the afternoon.

The Boys' Club, of the Presbyterian church, met at the home of Mr. Russell MacEwan on Friday evening last. At this meeting a programme was submitted for the winter season. The members of the club are carrying on a mission school at Hastings Lumber Mill, under the supervision of Dr. Grant. The school is conducted in a room fitted up by the proprietors of the mill. Here the boys, going down in sections of two or three each evening, teach the Chinese and Hindoo employees how to read and understand the English language.

Mr. Albert Hoy is opening up a bakery on Commercial Drive.

Mr. Cargill, with his wife and family, have moved into a home at 1612 Victoria Drive.

Miss Irene Bertram Denny, who has been visiting friends in New Westminster, returned to Grandview on Friday last.

Mr. Stinton Graer, of Vancouver, was married to Miss Sarah Burton, of Ireland, at the parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Lett, September 18th.

Miss Martha Duncan, of Los Angeles, who has been a guest at Mr. Duncan's, returned to her home last week.

Mr. Walter Witter, of the East End Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been transferred to Nelson, B. C. Mr. Witter left on Saturday for his new place of business.

Mr. F. C. Hedge, of New York, with Mrs. Hedge and family, are taking up their residence at 2114 Semlin Drive. Mr. Hedge is foreman of the Westinghouse Church & Kerr Co. and is superintending the construction of the B. C. E. R. car barns and car shops on Boundary Road and First Avenue, Hastings Townsite.

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Grandview Ratepayers Association:

"Whereas report has been made in certain newspapers in this city that the proposed Immigration shed soon to be erected by the Dominion Government is to be erected near the Canadian Pacific Railway station and wharves; and whereas if this were true a decided preference amounting practically to a monopoly in the handling of immigrants, especially after the opening of the Panama Canal, would be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and whereas the new Government wharf to be erected at great cost is centrally located and especially intended to give equal facilities to all transportation lines, prevent monopoly and protect public interests.

Be it therefore resolved that this Association strongly urges that the proposed immigration shed be located at the new Government wharf, so that the greatest possible convenience may be assured to intending residents of Western Canada and equal treatment to all transportation companies."

## ETERNAL LIFE

(Jno. 10:27, 28.)

The Editor, "Western Call," Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,—In view of the noted scientist and physiologist, Sir Olive Lodge (and men of his mental calibre) giving his views, etc., on immortality recently to the public, I deem it wise to say a few words, as the subject is a very important one to all men. First and chiefly, I desire to point out the chief reason noted scientific men have such hazy and indistinct views on this important subject, is because they do not accept the only true and definite source of information, viz.: The Sacred Scriptures or Word of God. Apart from a sincere, reverent acknowledgement of the Divinity of the Word of God, received into our heads and minds as the sole source of light and knowledge on this, and all things we are immersed in the deepest darkness, and can see no way out of it. "The entrance of thy words giveth light" we are told and this is true of individuals and society collectively. Moreover God is the life of His word and thought and by means of it is the light of the world mentally and spiritually, even as our natural sun shines in the heavens and imparts light and warmth to all material objects. Now He, as Jesus Christ, clearly tells us today (as of old) "Because I live, ye shall live also." (Jno. 14:19). "All live unto HIM. (Luke 20:38). These statements of Divine Truth to me clearly express the fact, that we owe our existence here and hereafter to the eternal existence of God Himself. "It is HE that made us." (Psa. 100:3.)

Secondly, His word declares that the natural minded man (or man who lives in a merely natural state) cannot know spiritual things whilst he remains immersed in the love of self and the world. These spiritual things are foolishness to him, i.e., he cannot apprehend them. No amount of argument or persuasion can change him, he needs a revelation (or unfolding) of the real truth to him interiorly. Thirdly, That man (and woman) have a dual life here on earth, i.e., they live each live from the understanding (or intellect) and at the same time from their affection (or will) and

that of themselves, they have NO life, being only vessels to receive the continual inflow every moment (and fraction of a moment) of divine life from God, Himself. Whether they receive and use this divine life for good, or evil, rests with themselves. In the case of the evil they constantly pervert, and try to suffocate this life in them by living in wicked practices.

Fourthly, I desire to say (in my own experience) by the study of the divine word, a perception has been granted me to see from it, that whatever work God does, He is always doing, and that whatever He creates as coming from HIM primarily MUST for that reason be ETERNALLY created. It may not always exist in one outward form, as He first formed it, but it will continue to exist in some form. Fifthly, The divine written word of God is the ONLY means of our being conjoined to Him here, to serve Him in Eternity. It is given for the purpose that we may hear it speak to us inwardly, and amend our lives by trying to practice in daily life its heavenly instruction. It is the ladder, Jacob saw in his dream reaching from earth to heaven on which the angels were continually descending and ascending.

Sixthly, The divine word of God abounds with passages to show that this life here on earth is NOT all, as we are here only a few years at best, and we depart hence to a "better country." If in this life I have hope only I am of all men most miserable. "We spend our years as a tale that is told." "Our life (here) is as a vapor," etc.

Seventhly, In a previous letter on another topic I pointed out an important fact that Jesus has revealed Himself anew in the unfolding of the spiritual sense of the divine word, and has given us the key to the clear, rational understanding of its precious truths in the language of correspondence. Natural ideas and objects are the clothing outwardly of spiritual ideas and objects.

I will say more about this in another letter, with your kind permission. Thanking you for space in your valuable paper, I am, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,  
ARTHUR F. MUSTON.  
233 Twenty-second Street West,  
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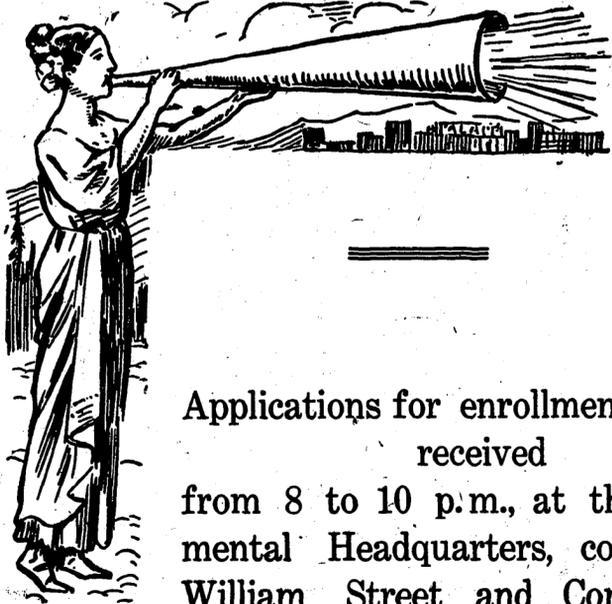
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# IRISH FUSILIERS



IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZAT'N

Applications for enrollment will be received from 8 to 10 p.m., at the Regimental Headquarters, corner of William Street and Commercial Drive. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 45, over 5 feet 5 inches in height and physically sound.

I. W. DOWDING  
Captain and Adjutant

## Around Vancouver

### CEDAR COTTAGE.

Miss Jean Sheriff has returned from the hospital.

Mr. A. Malpas, after a very enjoyable three months' visit made to relatives in England returned to Cedar Cottage last week.

Mr. Samuel Harris, who was severely injured recently, by an interurban car and who was taken to the General hospital, has so far recovered as to be able to be at home once more.

Mr. J. Cashion and Mrs. Cashion have returned from their wedding trip, which included an extensive tour through American cities to New York and back through Toronto and Canadian capitals.

### COLLINGWOOD.

The Women's Association of the Knox church, met at the home of Mrs. Pringle on the afternoon of Sept. 13.

Rev. Mr. Morgan began his series of evening sermons on the Bible on Sunday. The series include a general study of the book. The Epworth League of the church entertained the Young People's Guild of Knox church on Monday evening.

The teachers' training class of the Methodist church began their course of studies on Wednesday evening of last week. Rev. Mr. Morgan will discuss the lesson at the prayer meeting service after which the class will be conducted to Mr. George Lake, president.

The people of Collingwood are looking forward to a rare treat in the lecture of Prof. Hill Tout, which will be given shortly in the Institute. The subject will be of archaeological interest and the eminence of the speaker in the antiquarian world and the unique illustrations with which he accompanies his addresses explain the enthusiasm with which this speaker is received.

Fire completely destroyed the two-roomed house on the corner of Vanness and Rupert streets, owned and occupied by Mr. F. Pritlove, on Monday of last week. The fire originated from the stove. About \$50.00 of money, which was in the house, was also consumed. Mr. Pritlove, who was an employee of the B. C. E. R., had just recovered from an injury which resulted in a broken arm.

A pretty house wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Jas. Millar, Collingwood West, Wednesday evening, September 17th., when Mr. James Robert Methven, of Edinburgh, was united in marriage to Miss Elgin McFarlane, of Comue, Pertasine, Scotland. Only a few friends were present. Rev. George C. F. Pringle performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Methven will reside on Rupert street in the Collingwood district.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lyle, Collingwood East, was the scene of an interesting event on Monday the 15th inst., when Mr. Anselm Gillard, of Mitcham, Surrey, England, and Miss Jane Morrison, of Langholm, Scotland, were united in marriage. Rev. Mr. Pringle officiated. Mr. Gillard is a son of John Gillard, an officer in the Coldstream Guards. Mr. and Mrs. Gillard will make their home in Collingwood East.

Mr. J. Francis Bursill, of Collingwood East, is having the experience of meeting in Vancouver friends from the old country whom he has not seen for a number of years. On Saturday he received a visit from Mr. William Trant, now the police magistrate of Regina. Forty-two years ago Mr. Trant was on the staff of a London paper but he left it for a more advantageous life and his successor on the paper was Mr. Bursill who remained there for 20 years. It was singular that these two old Fleet Street journalists, after very chequered careers, should thus meet in this distant outpost of the Dominion. Since then Mr. Trant met with a very serious adventure. He was in Paris at the time of the Commune and his dispatches to the London newspapers led to his being condemned to be shot and he had a very narrow escape. Another old friend, Rev. Copeland Bowie, with whom Mr. Bursill was connected in Southwalk, London, England, preached at the Unitarian church on Tenth Avenue on Sunday evening. Mr. Brusill remembers with pleasure, that on the last occasion on which he saw Mr. Bowie they read together the trial scene from The Merchant of Venice. Mr. Bowie was in those days a great power in the social life of Southwalk, and judging from his conversations since he has been in Vancouver, he still retains much of his old fire and energy. The

little tea party at Collingwood at which Mr. Bursill entertained Mr. Bowie and at which both gentlemen exchanged reminiscences, proved so interesting to the young people that they secured from the two old press men a promise that they would both write their reminiscences.

At an extremely lively meeting of the Voters' League, recently held in Collingwood, Mr. Edwin Gold, Councillor Thomas, Mr. Bunting and Mr. A. H. Lewis were present. The present management of the municipality were severely criticised. Among other things it was said that to one bank alone the municipality were paying \$8,000.00 per month in interest and that at the same time they were so financially tied up that without the consent of this bank they could not offer bonds through any other channel. Mr. Gold said he thought this could not be binding because it was against public interest, but at the same time it would be better to abide by the agreement than to stand the result of having it set aside. With regard to the water supply it was contended that the management by which Ex-Reeve Pound had wasted thousands of dollars over wooden pipes, which were no good, was almost eclipsed by the folly of the present council who were boring holes in various parts of the municipality and assuming that they had wells when they had only sunken pits for collecting surface water. In fact the whole record of the council was a record of a series of blunders leading to financial disaster. School Trustee Morris thought that there was a little good in crying over the history of the past. The municipality was in a mess. He thought that for two years at least they could have no improvement but what could be paid for with revenue. To continue to borrow money at such exorbitant interest as was now being paid would be the height of folly, but he believes that if the municipality exercised self denial and went on the road to retrenchment, public confidence would be restored and South Vancouver would be able to borrow on reasonable terms. Although no formal resolution was put before the chair the feeling of the meeting was evidently hostile to the council's idea of buying sites for industrial purposes or for launching into the scheme of an expensive municipal electric plant.

### CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harris recently left for an extended trip to Australia.

Miss Margaret Reid spent last week in the city the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Stewart.

Miss Ada Pringle, daughter of Mr. William Pringle, who has been ill, has recovered.

The Misses Robertson, of Winnipeg, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Findlater, of Wellington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaffey, who have been spending the summer at Howe Sound, have taken a residence for the winter on Bidwell Street, in the city.

Mrs. J. R. Todd, of Kamloops, was a recent guest of Mrs. C. G. L. Reid. Mrs. Reid's sister, Mrs. J. Duff Stuart of the city and daughter Katie of Braemar school, have also been visiting at her home.

A recent social event was the farewell evening giving by the Epworth League in the Collingwood Methodist church in honor of Mr. Arthur Batterham, who left the district for Port Hammond, B. C.

### SOUTH VANCOUVER.

The Political Equality League, of South Hill, which was organized early in the summer, now has 15 members. The officers are: Mrs. W. B. Barracough, president; Mrs. Jarrett, secretary and Mrs. W. Taylor, treasurer. The regular monthly meeting took place yesterday at the home of Mrs. Jarrett, Second street. Arrangements were made for the winter's work. A social will be held in the near future.

A social evening under the auspices of the South Hill W. C. T. U. took place in the Baptist church on last evening. Members of the society of the church known as "Pleasant Thursday Evening" will be present. Other friends, both ladies and gentlemen were invited. Miss Detrick, of the W. C. T. U. gave an address.

Recently organized by Mrs. F. G. West, the "Pleasant Thursday Evening" a society of women, meet every Thursday in the school room of the South Hill Baptist church. This company of members, about sixty-four, and includes many who are unable on account of home ties to get out to the usual church meetings.

### OUT FOR SLICE OF PANAMA TRADE

Kamloops, B. C., Sept. 24.—The extraordinary possibilities of Vancouver as a grain shipping port in connection with the Panama Canal route to European ports are now beginning to excite keen interest among Kamloops producers, who foresee in the prospective transportation situation an almost unlimited expansion for the grain growing industry in this part of British Columbia. A concerted effort is now being urged among board of trade members and leading business men with a view to assuring for Kamloops the full benefit anticipated from the promised development. Among the first aims of the present movement, it is stated, will be the adjustment of freight rates in favor of local shippers, and an organized campaign along these lines is now being advocated.

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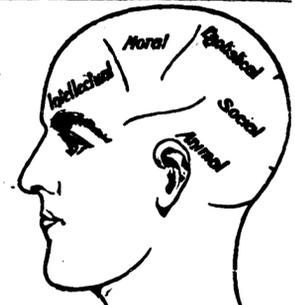
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## The Exhibition at New Westminster

### MINTO CUP GAMES AT EXHIBITION

New Westminster, Sept. 24.—The Minto cup lacrosse games will be played at Queen's park during exhibition week, September 30 until October 4 inclusive, and the World Famous Salmon Bellies will once more defend their title. This time the contenders are the Vancouver Athletic Club, who entered the pro ranks this season and who have already one victory over the champions to their credit.

The first game will be played on September 30, the opening day of the fair and the second game on October 4.

The V. A. C. team is considered the home brew team of Vancouver and it is certain that thousands of people will come over from the Terminal city to watch their favorites while the games are also expected to draw large crowds from Vancouver Island and the upper country as well as from the Fraser Valley.

### SENSATIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 24.—The most sensational and thrilling array of high class attractions ever presented at any exhibition will be seen at the provincial exhibition which will be held in New Westminster from September 30 until October 4 inclusive.

None of the attractions have ever been seen in the west before and they were secured exclusively for the New Westminster fair only at a great cost.

Three bands will be in attendance and with these attractions the two Minto cup games, athletic events, the horse show, and other features as well as "Sockeye Run," which alone is more fun than a circus, there should be no dearth of amusements.

Arrangements for staging the special attractions in front of the grand stand are about complete and a varied program has been arranged for every afternoon.

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Mt. PLEASANT

Okanagan Fruit Growing

(Continued from page 1)

any grown on this continent. They are of the best quality, size and flavor, but, owing to the deathly slowness of the shipping facilities it has in the past been necessary in order to get them on the market to pick them green, thus losing some of the most excellent flavor. Peaches should be picked almost ripe and rushed to market in refrigerator cars: until this is done Okanagan will not receive its just due as to the quality of its fruit.

The Prospect for the Future.

The prospect is exceedingly bright for the fruitgrower of the Okanagan. The school of experience is now doing its work and training those engaged in the business, so that many errors will be rectified, and, in the course of a few years, this great valley will equal in reputation the famous districts in California and Oregon.

The soil and climate are suitable, the supply is there, the market is extensive: the problem at present is, how to get grower and consumer together. We have thrown out some suggestions and believe that it will be along these lines that the problem will be worked out.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND?

(Continued from page 1)

paroes, Terry-Alts, Peep o'day boys and Defenders, flitted about in the political gloom, like owls of the night, disturbing society, trampling on law, inflaming the rancor of party hatred. Outrage was common, no man knew when he crept to

with their tongues cut out, their fingers and limbs hacked off, left bleeding to death on the cabin floor. Law had become a mockery where it had not entirely disappeared, and crime raged rampant everywhere. The Association of United Irishmen was formed in May 1795. The Defenders, one of the worst secret societies of Roman Catholics, soon joined it, and at once intolerant pressure was brought to bear on the Protestants yet loyal to Britain and anxious to abide by the laws. One shudders at the fearful tale of bloodshed and brutality, and wonders how they stood it so long, but finally the crisis came on Sept. 20th at the Diamond. On that morning a great throng of Romanists had gathered from near and far. From the hills of Armagh, from far Pomeroy, from the farms of Tyrone and the cabins of Connaught they gathered until an immense throng surrounded the little village. What for? It was believed they had come to destroy every Protestant house in the district. They began to pull down the home of Daniel Winter, when the Protestants rushed together to defend their property. Thirty-six of them were well-drilled Volunteers and the remainder, six or seven hundred, were armed with guns, pistols and any other weapon they could get hold of. A fierce battle ensued, and against overwhelming numbers the Protestants were at last victorious. A truce was arranged, and in good faith the Protestants went home, to find that their enemy had next morning returned to wipe out the village. Then followed the real struggle, when men fought a veritable battle in defense of their homes and their families and at length the Protestants remained in possession of the field. But they had learned a lesson they could not forget. In the words of their great countryman, Edmund Burke, they had learned that "when bad men combine the good must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." They were driven by sheer and brutal necessity to band together in defence of their altars and homes, and in the house of James Sloan of Loughgall, weapon in one hand, Bible in the other, these simple men laid the foundations of that Institution which for over a century has stood like a rock in defence of liberty and faith, and saved Ireland from political, social and religious disaster. They thought to call it the "Diamond Association," but as they wisely rooted its Constitution upon the Word of God, and so made it valid for ages to come, so they decided not to localize it by such a name or seek to commemorate any private feud or sectional hatred. William of Orange had delivered England from the curse of the Papacy; he had secured the liberties of Protestant Ireland when he personally drove James from the Boyne and all hope of the throne, so they named their society the "Loyal Orange Association," the main purpose and principle of which was "to protect all loyal subjects of every religious persuasion from violence and oppression" and which was destined to take no ignoble part in the progress and prosperity of their country.

Gentlemen, I cannot spend more time in tracing the history of an Institution which now girdles the globe and has built this building in which we gather to-night, but I will simply say this: In the blackest hour of Ireland's need Orangeism came forth providently to gather together the scattered fragments of Protestant loyalty and keep them true to their King and their God, while the dazzling dreams of republicanism and French infidelity permeated the land and threatened to make it a mass of

infidelity, disaffection and crime. When the storm cloud burst in 1798, and the fires of rebellion blazed upon every hill, when Southern Ireland was slaughtering helpless Protestants, burning men, women and children wholesale, and enacting horrors unspeakable, the Orangemen preserved the loyalty of the North. They earned the highest praise of General Knox under whom they fought for altars and homes. When Emmet's rebellion broke out in 1803 the Parliament declared the Orangemen the Saviours of their country, and when O'Connell had roused the nation by his demand for Repeal of the Union and sent Lawless with 144,000 men to pillage Ulster, 5,000 of them met him at Ballybay and quietly but resolutely turned them back. They made repeal an impossibility. Several times Parliamentary committees have investigated the institution from top to bottom, because of the slanders of its enemies, yet have been forced to admit they could not find a flaw in its entire constitution and character.

I know that scarcely a year has passed in its history which has not provided detractors and slanderers of the Order, and even to-day the cheap taunts of "Orange bigotry" and "Orange intolerance" are common on the lips of those who make no effort to understand either principle or purpose of the Association. Mr. Chairman, I have said I am no politician. I give no blind allegiance to any party. I hold myself free to think and act as I please on all social and National questions, and I find nothing whatever from top to bottom of Orangeism to prevent me as a broadminded Protestant from doing so. Having gone to the very top of the organization I am free to say that in my opinion, none but a genuine Christian gentleman can live up to the principles and carry out the purpose of the Orange Institution.

Now, sir, it may be thought that all this is an unnecessary digression from our real subject, but not so. In pointing out the terrible condition of Irish Society over a century since, which drove the Ulstermen to found such an Association in defence of life, liberty and faith, I have gone far to upset one great argument of those who appeal for an Irish Parliament in Dublin. That fearful epoch of blood and murder, that ghastly series of crimes that stained the record of Ireland with horror unspeakable, lit the fires of hatred and ruin from North to South, and led to the butcheries of 1798—all these were permitted and perpetrated under the very last Parliament that sat on Stephen's Green in the City of Dublin. It was while the oratory of Grattan and Curran and Flood was sounding through the Parliament House in Dublin, that crime and insurrection were rampant all over the land and plunderings and corruption in office—in fact every sign of an incompetent government became so overwhelming as to shatter all confidence. It suits Mr. Redmond and his followers to talk a lot of nonsense about the prosperity of Ireland under Grattan's Parliament. But the fact is that the National debt was increased 10 times during the last nine years of its existence, and a Govt Commission reported, at the time of the Union, that over two millions of people were dependent on only 20 weeks work for sustenance. The country was a vast pauper Warren. The overwhelming majority of the Irish people were in favor of the Union and the Roman Catholics, whose views were voiced by their Bishops gave it an almost undivided support. Their clergy took an active part in its favor. As soon as the Union was established, Ireland's credit rose, industries sprang up and in less than 40 years the population

almost doubled itself. Since those days the only movements which have seriously disturbed the peace of Ireland and interfered with her prosperity have been the conspiracies and political intrigues of the Nationalist agitators, such as Emmet's rebellion of 1803, Parnell's Land League and its criminal successors, the National and United Irish Leagues. When Gladstone said of the Land League that "crime dogged the footsteps of the League," he was also describing the career of its successors for many years. And the day is not yet past when their leaders would march through rapine and crime to the desintegration and dismemberment of the Empire.

bed at dark if he would see the morning light. Many woke to find their home in flames and their families butchered beside them. Others were dragged forth to be mutilated with the utmost savagery to see their helpless wives and children

almost doubled itself. Since those days the only movements which have seriously disturbed the peace of Ireland and interfered with her prosperity have been the conspiracies and political intrigues of the Nationalist agitators, such as Emmet's rebellion of 1803, Parnell's Land League and its criminal successors, the National and United Irish Leagues. When Gladstone said of the Land League that "crime dogged the footsteps of the League," he was also describing the career of its successors for many years. And the day is not yet past when their leaders would march through rapine and crime to the desintegration and dismemberment of the Empire.

But let us at once get to the heart of the subject. What do we mean by Home Rule? What is the object at which the Nationalist party has been aiming in their long and persistent agitation? John Redmond professes loudly that all they want is "The continuous government of Ireland according to Irish ideas, carried out by Irish ministers responsible to the Irish people"—in other words of his, "the government of Irish affairs by an Irish Parliament at Dublin and according to Irish ideas." "Quite simple and perfectly just and right," many will say. But I hope to show before I sit down that the real demand of the Nationalist leader is neither so simple nor perfectly just as one might fancy from the definition he pleases to give us today. Gentlemen, the Protestant people of Ireland are not furious, partisan bigots—blind to all principles of reason and justice—the Orangemen are but a small proportion of them—they amount to a million and a quarter of intelligent and progressive people; they are to be found in every county in Ireland; they represent all the Protestant churches—all classes—all shades of political opinion, and the real business brains and ability of Ireland today. Yet they are almost entirely united in a solid and determined opposition to Home Rule in any shape or form, while thousands of their Roman Catholic countrymen agree with them, if they dared speak out on the question. Now, why is this? Surely they have some light on the subject—the other brilliance of truth is not on the whole side only, as one might imagine in reading the partisan press and some of the literature flooding the Empire or listening to the fervid appeals of the Home Rule orators.

Indeed, for my part, I never read any of their speeches, but I think of the Old Darkey who, on a long journey, in a strange district, encountered a heavy thunder storm and became hopelessly lost as night came on. Again and again he tried to find his way, but at last he gave up in despair and, climbing down from his mule, he fell on his knees, lifted his hands toward Heaven and cried: "O, Lord, if it's all de same to you, I'd like to have a little less noise and a little more light!" So it seems to me that when the oratorical fireworks break forth on the Nationalist platform, and the woes of Ireland and tyranny of England are trumpeted abroad for political purposes, it would be very much better if we had a little less noise and a little more light on the real situation in Ireland today.

Now, Sir, I shall endeavor, without passion or prejudice, to place before you as briefly as possible a few of the strongest reasons why the Protestant people of Ireland are so strongly opposed to Home Rule.

In the first place they maintain that Ireland does not need Home Rule, and that the best interests of every section of her people can only

be served by the preservation of the Union as at present.

It is an outstanding fact of history that England wronged Ireland seriously in the past, and the Penal Laws of the 18th Century helped to beggar her people and shatter her industrial life; but we must not forget that these laws bore as hardly upon Presbyterians and all non-conformists as on Roman Catholics; yet Presbyterians and other Protestants are today the very head and front of the opposition to Home Rule. And ever since the Union and Catholic emancipation in 1829, the policy of England has been to uplift and prosper the cause of Ireland and her people. Especially during the last twenty years has the British Parliament carried out legislation resulting in immense increase to the prosperity and well being of every section of Irish life. The old and vexing problem of the Irish Land has been definitely settled by successive remedial laws until today, one-half of the tenant-farmers of Ireland own their land in fee simple, owing to the provisions of the Wyndham Act, passed by the Unionist Government in 1903. By this act of the British Parliament, the Government pledged its credit to the amount of five hundred to one thousand millions of dollars and gave a bonus of sixty millions to enable the farmers to buy out their farms.

So, too, the Congested Districts Board, with an annual grant of two and a half millions a year, for the purchase and re-settlement of land and thorough equipment of it with buildings, fences and drains; the Light Railways System, opening up large areas of remote agricultural country, with a clear grant of ten millions the Technical Instruction Department, with a grant of nearly a million a year—these and other great and generous reforms by the Imperial Government, during the last few years, have transformed the whole situation and prove absolutely that England is not only willing but absolutely competent to pass whatever measures are necessary for the material prosperity of Ireland. So extensive has been the improvement and progress during the last ten years that Capt. Condon, the renowned Fenian of the past generation, when he re-visited Ireland in 1909, spoke at Kilkenny in glowing terms of "the farmers lifted from the condition of slaves and serfs to be the owners of the property," the laborers put in possession of neat and comfortable cottages which they had never enjoyed before, "the vast improvements that had been effected all over the country," "even the increase of population unknown for fifty years before, and thousands of evicted tenants restored to their homes." So Dr. Timmins, the American Home Ruler, the following year, stated in Cork, "I feel safe in declaring that, considering the depths from which Ireland has arisen since the Land League was established, no other country on earth has equalled her in the betterment of conditions. I have been in every province in Ireland, and I have talked with no one on the subject who was not free to admit that there was no comparison between the present state of the country and that of thirty years ago." But John Redmond, himself, at Detroit, in October, 1910, gloried in the tremendous improvements of the previous ten years. "Over one-half of Ireland the tillers of the soil, are absolute owners. A few short years and the land question will have absolutely passed away. And with the passing of that system will have passed the chief cause which kept the Irish people, not only poverty-stricken, but enslaved. Within the last six years we have obtained thirty million dollars from the British Exchequer to erect decent sanitary habitations for the laborers of Ireland. Three thousand evicted families have, within the last few years, been not merely restored to their homes, but their leases have been resuscitated in their houses have been rebuilt for them by money obtained, not as a loan, but as a free grant from the British Exchequer. Their farms have been restored, they have been given new farm implements, and they have gone back to the land from which they were evicted twenty years ago—not as tenants—but as absolute owners of the soil. Today the school-houses are decent, sanitary buildings, heated and cleaned by money which we obtained for that purpose from the British Exchequer. The teachers have had their positions enormously improved. The secondary schools (or high schools) are today well supported. Large monetary assistance is being given to them. And greatest blessing, perhaps, of all, for the first time for centuries, the blessings of facilities for higher education have been extended to the masses of the Irish people. There was created in Ireland for the benefit of the great

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majority of people of that country, a great Free National University."

Those are the actual words of the Irish Nationalist leader who, on other occasions can hurl all the fire and force of his condemnation against England for her dastardly conduct towards Ireland and her ruin of Ireland's prosperity and people. I quote them at some length because they truly describe what the Imperial Government has been doing for Ireland, and give us one of the reasons why Protestants deny that Home Rule in any form is necessary for the well-being of Ireland. In the emphatic words of the London "Spectator" the Parliament of the United Kingdom has shown that it can do absolute justice to Ireland. The credit of the whole of the United Kingdom has been freely used to help the farmers of Ireland. Such help has been extended to no other part of the United Kingdom. But you may ask, "Why should not the Irish people have full control of their local affairs just as England has? An English Parliament cannot understand or do justice to the details of Irish affairs, as a local Parliament could." Such a question would, of course, delight the heart of an Irish Nationalist, as it is on the assumption that Irishmen have no control of their own affairs he bases his attack on the Union. But let me emphatically assure you that Irishmen have today exactly the same control of their local affairs that either the Englishman or Scotchman has, and they have it as the free gift of the Unionist Government they have eternally denounced. In 1897 Lord Salisbury's Government passed

the Local Government Act for Ireland, by which the County and District Councils of Ireland control the levying and spending of the rates of the county absolutely, and all local business is completely in their hands, while this is so as regards Irish affairs, the additional fact must be noted, that Ireland has a representation in Imperial Parliament, far beyond what her population entitles her to, and in virtue of this over-representation the Irish Nationalists are able to dictate the policy of the British Government and to throw out of gear the finances of the nation and empire. So the actual fact is that instead of Ireland being the injured party in the affairs of the United Kingdom, it is Englishmen and Scotchmen who have the right to complain of lack of control in their own business details.

But there may yet remain in some minds the old erroneous impression that the Protestants of Ireland hold the ascendancy in political and religious affairs over the Catholic people. We so often hear the old false cry of "Orange bigotry" and "religious intolerance on the part of Ulster," that many seem to imagine the Protestants object to Home Rule because they will be deprived of power and privilege. But there is not and has not been for many a year any ascendancy of any kind on the part of the Protestants save that of business brains and ability and enterprise. In fact the ascendancy is really on the other side. Since the Local Government Act a Protestant Unionist has practically no chance of obtaining any appointment from a Nationalist board,

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and out of the 719 Councillors in the  
three Provinces of Leinster, Mun-  
ster and Connaught, only 16 Protes-  
tants are to be found. The first law  
offices of the Crown in Ireland from  
the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief  
Justice down, are, five of them Roman  
Catholics and only one, the Master  
of the Rolls, third in rank, is a Pro-  
testant.

We hear all over the Empire much  
about the intolerance of Belfast to-  
ward Catholics, and even Mr. Birell,  
not long since publicly accused the  
Belfast Corporation of only employ-  
ing a single Roman Catholic. But  
what are the facts? The Catholics  
of Belfast are about one-fourth of  
the population and this fourth pay  
about one-twentieth of the rates of  
the city. Yet the corporation is  
scrupulously careful to give Roman  
Catholic workmen a good share of  
employment. In fact 900 Catholics  
are employed by the Council or nearly  
one-third of the total, and these 900  
receive in wages 48,000 pounds a  
year or just three times as much as  
all the Catholics of Belfast pay in  
taxes. If that is intolerance or as-  
cendancy then I want to know what  
you call the proceedings in Cork City  
and County? In Cork County there  
are ninety-four officials, and only  
nine Protestants, who were appointed  
by the old grand jury system, before  
the Local Government Act of 1898.  
In Cork City, where Protestants pay  
at least half the rates, only two of-  
ficials out of thirty-three are Protes-  
tants. Both were appointed before  
1898. Since then not one Protestant  
has ever been appointed by the Coun-  
cil. In Belfast, when the Local Gov-  
ernment Act came into force the  
Corporation specially altered the  
boundaries of two wards to give the  
Catholics special control of them.  
Since then two Catholic aldermen  
and six councillors have remained in  
the corporation, and four years ago a  
Catholic alderman was chosen High  
Sheriff of the city with the universal  
assent of the Protestants. Compare  
this with Dublin, where, though the  
Protestants pay more than one-half  
the rates—rates that are double what  
they are in Belfast—no Unionist has  
a chance of employment by the city.  
These are but a very few instances of  
a multitude of similar facts that prove  
conclusively there is absolutely no  
such thing as a Protestant ascendancy  
anywhere in Ireland today, and that  
the Ulstermen seek no such thing for  
themselves but simply desire equal  
rights and opportunities for all; their  
Roman Catholic countrymen as well  
as themselves.

2. Again, Protestant Ireland opposes  
Home Rule because of the incalcul-  
able injury it will certainly do to the  
business interests, the trade and pros-  
perity of the country. It is not my  
intention to go into any detail upon  
this point, as it would require much  
more time than I have left, and I have  
already dealt with it on a previous oc-  
casion. But there never has been a  
time when Home Rule seemed im-  
minent that the leading business men  
and business interests of Ireland  
have not emphatically protested  
against it. They did it with Glad-  
stone in 1886 and '93, and they did it  
lately when one thousand merchants  
and manufacturers presented Sir  
Edward Carson with an address at  
Craigavon, pleading their support  
against "a burden which would cripple,  
retard and eventually destroy that  
prosperity of which we are justly  
proud."

Here is a personal letter I received  
from one of the leading business men  
of Belfast—a former Lord Mayor—  
Sir James Henderson. I shall read  
just a few sentences upon this point.  
"I object to Home Rule, first of all  
as an Irishman, because I believe it  
would prove disastrous to the best in-  
terests of my native country—not only  
to the interests of Ulster and of the  
Loyalists, who have done so much  
to build up the prosperity of that  
province, but also to the interests of  
the other parts of Ireland, and of the  
Nationalists themselves. The very  
shadow of Home Rule is sufficient to  
interfere with the trade of the coun-  
try, and its realization would disor-  
ganize business entirely, because it  
would destroy that confidence with-  
out which commerce and industry  
cannot flourish. Those who have cap-  
ital to invest could not be expected  
to have much faith in the men who,  
under the new conditions, would con-  
trol the destinies of Ireland, and the

state of turmoil and unrest into which  
the country would be plunged would  
not be conducive to the extension of  
her trade or the development of her  
resources. Home Rule would also in-  
crease the religious dissensions from  
which Ireland has suffered too much  
in the past, and instead of promoting  
amity and concord, would intensify  
the bitterness between the different  
sections of the community."

But you may ask: "Is that not a  
prejudiced opinion, the fear of a cap-  
italist who dreads losing the control  
he has over industry for his own pro-  
fit?" Well, take another class, and go  
to the South this time. Listen to  
these words from the farmers of Wex-  
ford, where both Redmonds have  
made their fiercest speeches. Listen!  
Here is one letter which appeared not  
long ago in the Dublin paper "The  
Irish Times," addressed to the Editor:  
Sir,—About a week ago I addressed  
a letter to one of our Dublin Nation-  
alist papers on the, to me, all important  
question of the position of the  
farmers of Ireland under a Home  
Rule Government, but publication  
was refused. All I wanted to know  
was this: In the event of the Home  
Rule bill becoming law . . . would  
the position of farmers who have  
purchased their holdings under the  
Land Purchase Acts be any better  
or any worse? . . . Can our rep-  
resentatives give us any guarantee  
that we, the farmers of Ireland, "the  
backbone of the country," as we are  
so often called, will be gainers or  
losers, will be required to pay as  
much in the shape of poor rates and  
other charges as we pay now, or more,  
or less? . . . May we hope that  
the prices of the cattle, sheep, butter,  
pigs, etc., will not at least be any  
lower than at present. A very in-  
telligent neighbor of mine, and no  
pessimist either, tells me that instead  
of the fine times we have been pro-  
mised under Home Rule, he greatly  
fears we will all be called upon to  
dip deeper into our purse, as he ex-  
pects no lightening of the taxation  
burden, but the reverse. If our M.  
P.'s, who ought to know, think so, let  
them speak out. We have been pay-  
ing them long enough and generally  
enough, and the least we expect is  
guidance from those who ought to  
know. We are asked to buy a pig in  
a poke."

Other farmers at once took up the  
same position, and one wrote, say-  
ing: "In my district the general  
opinion of the farmers is that Home  
Rule will not be the great blessing  
we thought it would. That is the  
feeling of life-long Nationalists.  
Some time ago I asked the member  
for our division these questions, and  
the answer I got was: "Don't be  
silly, Paddy, don't be silly. Wait and  
see," and I know hundreds of farm-  
ers who are anxious to know, but  
ashamed to ask, fearing they would  
be thought silly or ignorant."

Next day this letter appeared in the  
same paper from another farmer of  
County Kildare:

"From Irish Times, 21st April, 1911:

"A CHALLENGE.

"Sir,—Though I am afraid it will  
be a case of Hobson's choice when  
Home Rule comes, for there will be  
nothing but the land to tax, I too, as  
a farmer and an interested party,  
would very much like an authoritative  
pronouncement on the subject, and to  
encourage the gentlemen to make one,  
I am willing to lodge 100 pounds in  
your hands to be paid over to any  
official member of the Nationalist  
Parliamentary Party who can satisfy  
a public meeting of representative  
Irish farmers, to be held in Dublin,  
that they will benefit by Home Rule.  
Yours, UBIQUE.

County Kildare, April 20th, 1911.

A few days later the first writer  
asked: "If the Irish M. P.'s think  
that Home Rule will be the blessing  
they say it will, why do they not come  
forward, prove it, and claim that 100  
pounds? If that challenge remains  
unanswered the result should be pub-  
lished far and near. Any ordinary  
spectator of the political game may  
note the caution with which the paid  
agitators regard practical suggestions  
now-a-days. I fear the farmers of  
Ireland will wake up some fine morn-  
ing to find to their sorrow that the  
promised paradise of Ireland free was  
but the baseless fabric of a dream.  
Ireland was never in a better way  
to become a happy, prosperous, contented  
nation. Would it not be a terrible  
pity, then, to disturb the progress  
and peace of the nation at large?"

Gentlemen, I shall not dwell further  
upon this point, but I submit that no  
greater injustice could be done to Ire-  
land than that at a time when her  
prosperity is increasing by leaps and  
bounds, she should be deprived of the  
moral and material credit which she  
derives from absolute unity with the  
richest country in the world, and to  
throw the reins of her future to the  
guidance of men who, however well  
intentioned, have never been trained

to the administration of public af-  
fairs.

Were Great Britain to sanction a  
step so insane, bankruptcy would cer-  
tainly ensue, and there would be an  
extensive exodus of those who have  
done most to build up the commer-  
cial strength of the country. You may  
say I am a false prophet carried away  
by sheer prejudice, but if so, then the  
best business brains in Ireland today  
unanimously assert the same.

3. And now, sir, I come to the ques-  
tion of the ultimate aim of the whole  
movement, from first to last, and I  
say that the Loyalists of Ireland op-  
pose Home Rule because it finally  
means nothing less than disruption of  
the Union and separation from Brit-  
ain. I am perfectly well aware that Mr.  
John Redmond and his leading fol-  
lowers have made frequent speeches  
and statements in Canada and Great  
Britain to the effect that all they wish  
is control of purely Irish affairs, and  
that once Home Rule is established  
Ireland will be the most loyal and  
contented portion of the British Em-  
pire. But Irish Protestants remem-  
ber the persistent attitude of those  
same gentlemen all down the past,  
and the fact that even today the mod-  
erate speeches made by them to Brit-  
ish audiences (where any suggestion  
of disloyalty would ruin their cause),  
are absolutely contradicted when fac-  
ing Nationalist throngs in Ireland, or  
the extremists of America, who supply  
the funds for the downfall of English  
government in Ireland. The fact is  
that the Nationalist leaders suit their  
speeches and their appeals to the  
temperament and feelings of their  
audiences, and talk loyalty or disloy-  
alty as best suits the occasion, but  
from first to last, through all shades  
and changes of active policy their war  
cry has been "Ireland a Nation," and  
their object the absolute independ-  
ence of Ireland from British control.  
I do not ask you to accept that state-  
ment on my mere assertion, but I  
shall allow the leaders of the Home  
Rule party to speak for themselves  
as to whether they consider a local  
Parliament under Imperial supre-  
macy a final settlement of the contro-  
versy. Years ago Charles Stuart Par-  
nell set the fashion for every Irish  
Nationalist orator since, when at  
Cincinnati he said: "When we have  
undermined English misgovernment  
we have paved the way for Ireland  
to take her place among the nations  
of the earth. And let us not forget  
that that is the ultimate goal at which  
all we Irishmen aim. None of us,  
whether we are in America or in Ire-  
land, or wherever we may be, will be  
satisfied until we have destroyed the  
last link which keeps Ireland bound  
to England." Again, at Castlebar, in  
Ireland, "Speaking for myself, and I  
believe for the Irish people, and for  
all my colleagues, I have to declare  
that we will never accept, either ex-  
pressly or implied, anything but the  
full and complete right to arrange our  
own affairs, and to make our land a  
nation; to secure for her free from  
outside control, the right to direct our  
own cause among the people of the  
world." And later still at Dublin,  
Parnell declared "I will accept the  
Home Rule compromise of Gladstone  
as an installment of our rights, but I  
refuse to say that it is a final settle-  
ment of the national question, and I  
declare that no man shall set a bound-  
ary to the onward march of a nation."

But you say Parnell is dead and gone,  
and his policy of hate and independ-  
ence is buried with him. Is it? Those  
very words of his which I have quoted  
last were reaffirmed and adopted as his  
motto a few years ago at Newry by Mr.  
John Redmond, the present leader of the  
party. "I refuse to say that Home Rule  
is a final settlement of the question, and  
I declare that no man shall set a bound-  
ary to the onward march of the nation."  
Again, at Kanturk, in November, 1895,  
Mr. Redmond exclaimed: "Ireland for  
the Irish is our motto, and the consum-  
mation of all our hopes and aspirations  
is, in one word, to drive English rule,  
sooner or later, bag and baggage, from  
our country." But come down to later  
days, and we find this same gentleman  
who professes such loyalty to England,  
standing before some thousands of his  
countrymen at New Ross county, Wex-  
ford, on June 23, 1907, to say: "We  
today from this county Wexford, send  
this message to England. We tell her  
that we Wexfordmen today hate her  
rule just as bitterly as our forefathers  
did when they shed their blood on this  
spot. We tell her that we are as much  
rebels to her rule today as our forefathers  
were in '98." Later still in Syracuse,  
November 9th, 1910, referring to those  
who objected to mere Parliamentary agi-  
tation and acceptance of Home Rule  
under Imperial supremacy, he replied: "They  
ask us to demand more, and I answer  
in the words of Parnell: "Let us get  
this first and then demand more." We  
do not set a limit on the march of a  
nation. No longer ago than 1911,  
at Aughrim in Ireland, Mr. Redmond

used these words: "The ideals of the  
Gaelic League are our ideals and we  
will struggle for them in the future.  
However, you will soon find these  
ideals will be realized when Ireland  
will be self-governing, and will not  
be self-governing as a province of a  
foreign nation, but in the sense of a  
fully self-governed and self-reliant  
nation, dependent on the genius and  
talent of our people, a country able  
to work out her own destiny."

Now, what are the ideals of the  
Gaelic League in Ireland? I cannot  
define them better than in the words  
of Mr. Shane Leslie, Nationalist can-  
didate for Londonderry at last elec-  
tions, when he spoke last year at  
New York. These are his words: "Let  
there be no disguise of what we are  
after in Ireland. Let there be no  
second thought upon my words; let  
there be stated the truth, nakedly and  
unashamed, that we who have taken  
upon ourselves to save a dying lan-  
guage and to restore every custom  
and every language that we can rake  
out of the past, that we, deliberately  
and knowingly, have set ourselves—  
if I may use a great phrase—to break  
the last link that lies between Ireland  
and England." Dr. Douglas Hyde,  
the president of this League, and two  
other prominent members who were  
present some time ago at a Teacher's  
congress in Sligo showed their disloy-  
alty by ostentatiously walking out  
of the room when the King's health  
was proposed, and Seumas Mac-  
Manus, the author, a prominent  
League, and former school teacher,  
wrote that: "The Irish youth who  
quits school without realizing his  
duties as a rebel is a discredit to his  
schoolmaster." Yet these are the  
ideals which Mr. Redmond publicly  
endorses as his ideals while profess-  
ing loyalty to the Union and Britain.

Of course it is perfectly in order  
for any man to change his views as  
conscience dictates, and if Mr. Red-  
mond and Mr. T. P. O'Connor have  
suddenly become worshippers of  
Britain and the Empire, we are glad  
to hear it. But what of their follow-  
ers? When it was rumored that Mr.  
Redmond had lowered the National  
flag Mr. John Dillon was quick to  
resent indignantly any such notion,  
saying: "The only reply that is  
called for is to point to the full re-  
ports of Mr. Redmond's speeches in  
Buffalo and New York, where the  
only ideal set forth was to reach the  
great goal of National Independence."  
Not only did prominent Irish Na-  
tionalists assail Mr. Redmond in the  
Freeman's Journal of Dublin for his  
professions of loyalty, but the Na-  
tionalist organ "Irish Freedom" pour-  
ed its wrath upon him. Listen to this  
from its editorial page: "Mr. Red-  
mond has either entered into a con-  
spiracy with the English cabinet to  
deceive the English people or else he  
has entered into a conspiracy with  
them to deceive the Irish people. The  
Irish people have been told that Home  
Rule, or whatever it is that Mr. Red-  
mond is asking for, means National-  
ism, the English people are being told  
that it is the antithesis of National-  
ism." "Nationalism in Ireland has  
been the bond and the only bond that  
has held the Irish people together  
during the 740 years' struggle with  
England." . . . and "Nationalism  
means separation or it means noth-  
ing." Why only six days previous to  
Mr. Redmond's indignant repudiation  
of separate plans on the part of  
his former leader Parnell or on his  
own part today—the City of Water-  
ford, that sends him to Parliament,  
held a public meeting to publicly pro-  
test against welcoming King George  
and Queen Mary to Ireland. One of  
the City Aldermen took the chair,  
and, in words purposely repudiating  
the sovereignty of the King over  
Ireland, said: "We cannot honestly  
or truthfully present an address to  
any English King." This was per-  
fectly in line with the speech of Dub-  
lin's Lord Mayor, who said on the  
same question from his official chair:  
"No matter what Mr. Redmond might  
say about loyalty, he for one would  
never welcome the King to Ireland."  
Not only John Redmond but every  
one of his followers of any account—  
Dillon, O'Connor, O'Brien, Devlin  
and all the rest, have repeatedly as-  
serted that nothing short of national  
independence will satisfy them, and  
that any measure of Home Rule will  
only be accepted as an instrument  
with which to gain that object. And  
I say that if you refuse to accept these  
as true statements of their purpose  
and feeling you pay these gentlemen  
the very poor compliment of charg-  
ing them with gross lying and wilful  
deception, of the very supporters  
who have kept the party purse sup-  
plied with dollars on their behalf.

I have not time to expose the work  
of the official organization of the  
Home Rule party—the United Irish  
League—which is simply Parnell's  
Land League under another name.  
For the last thirteen years this  
League has kept Ireland in a turmoil

of intimidation and crime, boycotting  
and brutality; it has chosen candi-  
dates for Parliament and Local Gov-  
ernment Councils; it has been, in the  
words of Mr. Redmond, "The real  
government of Ireland." Its avowed  
policy is the downfall of British rule  
in Ireland, and it has been described  
by the foremost judges on the Irish  
bench, themselves Roman Catholics, as  
"A conspiracy for the destruction of  
property, intimidation of persons,  
and the overthrow of the government  
of the land." The secretary of the  
League today is the man whom John  
Redmond publicly styled, "The real  
Chief Secretary of Ireland, my col-  
league and friend, Joseph Devlin."  
Who is Mr. Devlin? He is the mem-  
ber of Parliament for the Catholic  
section of Belfast, and the president  
of the Ancient Order of Hibernians,  
or the "Molly Maguires." He has  
lately succeeded in bringing the  
United Irish League under the abso-  
lute control of the Hibernians, which  
in his own words at Dublin in 1910,  
"Owes no allegiance except to Ire-  
land and the Irish people," but is  
thoroughly disloyal and opposed to  
England. None but Roman Catholics  
are allowed in its membership, and  
no less an authority than William  
O'Brien, member for "Rebel Cork,"  
lately declared that its object is  
"The extermination of the Protestant  
community in Ireland." And he  
adds: "The domination of such a  
society would make this country a  
hell. It would light the flames of  
civil war in our midst and blight  
every hope of our future prosperity."  
Those are not my words—they are  
the published statement of Mr. Wil-  
liam O'Brien, one of the leading  
spirits of the Nationalist party for  
nearly forty years, and father of the  
United Irish League. In the light of  
such a statement from such a source  
we need scarcely be surprised to Mr.  
Devlin proclaim lately that "Fenian-  
ism was a baptism of Nationality  
from which men came forth cleansed  
of the dross of selfishness and slavery  
and made heirs to the Kingdom of  
truth and liberty." You men may  
know what Fenianism attempted to  
do in Canada, but you may not know  
that it drenched Ireland with blood  
and murder, terrorized England with  
dynamite and sought to realize  
Patrick Ford's gospel of crime when  
he said "If there is any dynamite or  
lyddite that will blow the British  
Empire into the clouds or down into  
the bottomless pit, let it be used an  
forthwith. We believe all that sort  
of thing, and we feel sure that the  
men at the head of the United Irish  
League are not contrary minded." That  
was the policy of the man who  
poured his tens of thousands of dol-  
lars into Redmond's and Parnell's  
war-chest, and that is the policy  
which Mr. Jos. Devlin says made the  
red-handed criminals of Fenianism  
"heirs to the Kingdom of truth and  
liberty." And remember this, Mr.  
Redmond is the only serious rival of Mr.  
Devlin for the premiership in a  
Home Rule Parliament. But what is  
the difference? Mr. Redmond him-  
self just five years ago this month  
said publicly in Dublin, "If there are  
any men more extreme than we are,  
my prayer for them is, success to  
all their ideals and their hopes."  
(Continued next week)

CEDAR COTTAGE PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH  
Rev. J. C. Madill, Pastor.  
Services—11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.  
The pastor will preach at both ser-  
vices.

Grandview Methodist Church.

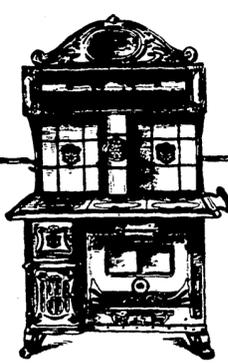
On Monday evening last in this  
church the Epworth League held its  
monthly citizenship meeting, under  
the chairmanship of Miss Smith. Mr.  
Roy Long, a young barrister in the  
city, was the speaker and his subject  
was entitled "Civic Righteousness."  
Mr. Long first traced the growth of  
cities from the communal and walled  
age down to its present dimensions.  
He spoke of the pride we ought to  
have in the fine safeguards and public  
utilities that are at the call of every  
citizen. Especially did he call atten-  
tion to the splendid service rendered  
by the police force of this city, and  
the fire department also evoked his  
warmest commendation. With the  
inner knowledge of the lawyer, he  
spoke of the difficulties the police had  
to contend with, and of their general  
unimpeachability in the face of trying  
circumstances. Mr. Long said that  
the detective staff of Vancouver was  
one of the most efficient on the con-  
tinent and their system of identification  
would be a matter of pride to a much  
older community. The whole force  
and power behind was at the service  
of every citizen, no matter what his  
wealth might be. He paid a tribute to  
the aldermen, stating that they were  
as fine a legislature as any city could  
possess, but it was the duty of all  
good citizens and of the churches in  
particular to uphold the hands of the  
council in their desire to promote a  
good moral tone in the city, and to let  
them feel that in all their aims for the  
public welfare they had behind them  
a large concourse of people who ap-  
proved of their efforts. Mr. Long said  
that it was a shame that a young city  
like Vancouver—without any slum  
problem to contend with—should have  
such an evil existing in its midst as  
the liquor traffic. He said the greatest  
source of revenue which this city had  
was in the liquor licenses and the fines  
that resulted directly therefrom, but  
he found encouragement in the recent  
attitude of the licensing body to hope  
that it would not always be so.

The meeting was thrown open for  
discussion and the Rev. Mr. Lett  
raised the matter of the indifference  
paid to the new Sunday closing bylaw.  
Mr. Long was able to throw more light  
on the question and made an astonish-  
ing revelation. The president of the  
society, on behalf of the meeting,  
tendered the thanks of the meeting to  
Mr. Long for his address and sug-  
gested a resolution be framed and sent  
to the mayor. This was proposed by  
Mr. Cox and seconded by Mr. Mark-  
land, and a copy is appended hereto:  
"That this society of young people  
tenders to His Worship the Mayor its  
appreciation of the stand he took in  
opposing the renewal and extension of  
the liquor licenses in this city, and  
assures him that every such action  
will receive the sympathy and com-  
mendation of the society. Every effort  
of the council for the suppression and  
better supervision of vice will meet  
with its approbation and endorsement.  
Especially does this society regret the  
open violation of the bylaw relating  
to the closing of stores on Sundays  
and the apparent inactivity of the au-  
thorities in coping with the frank in-  
difference.

Epworth League, Grandview  
Methodist Church  
(Sgd.) Thos. J. Clinch, President.  
The league has entered upon an  
active winter campaign and all stran-  
gers will be made welcome.

Every Woman takes a Pride  
In Her Kitchen

If She Has a



Moffat  
Range

She will be justly proud  
If not—well, she should  
put one in Right Away.

Absolute satisfaction in Baking, Cooking, Water  
Heating, etc. Let us show you.

**MCCALLUM & SONS, LTD.**  
"THE HARDWARE MEN"  
2415 Main St. Phone Fair. 215

# MY LADY OF DOUBT

BY RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "Lady of the Lake"



"I found no trace of his presence, sir."

There was a moment of the silence, broken unexpectedly by the rustle of a dress. I turned in surprise, and saw Claire standing quietly in the doorway.

"Pardon me, gentlemen," she said softly, "but perhaps I can explain much of this mystery, and establish the identity of Major Lawrence."

Seldon sprang forward and offered her a chair, but she merely thanked him with a bow, and remained standing, her eyes upon her father. Not once had she even glanced toward either Grant or me, but I noticed the deep flush of color on cheek evidencing her excitement. What was she going to explain? How account for the strange actions of the past few days? How came she to be here at all? Would she confess the truth openly before us all, or would she feel justified in concealment? I could not, did not, and yet was it possible for her intent, and doubt was the history of the version of all which had occurred? Would she venture a falsehood to protect me, or to save herself?

"I have already explained much," I hastened to say, thinking she might wish to know.

"I overheard what has already been said," she returned quickly, but without looking toward me, "and appreciate the care with which my name has thus far been guarded. Now I am ready to make my own explanation."

"But, first, Claire," said her father soberly, "how does it happen you are here? We supposed you in the hands of 'Red' Fagin, and a squadron of my men are out now tracking the fellows."

"I was not in the house when they came, father; Peter and I were back of the stables, fortunately mounted. We were obliged to ride hard, as we were chased several miles, and returned as soon as it appeared safe."

"And Eric?"

"He departed before Captain Grant arrived," she replied unhesitatingly, "and must be already safe within his own lines."

"It was Eric, then?"

"Who else could it be? Surely Captain Grant told you as much."

The colonel's eyes wandered about the little group, and his doubt and bewilderment were clearly evident.

"Do you know Eric's purpose in coming here? In presuming to act as an officer in Delavan's company?"

"He did not inform me, sir."

"You know this man?"

She turned, and looked at me for the first time, a silent plea in her blue eyes.

"I do—he is Major Lawrence of General Washington's army," her voice low, but distinct. "I have known him since the Continental troops were first quartered in Philadelphia."

I started slightly, yet as instantly recovered my outward composure, realizing that this strange girl again purposed protecting me from exposure, even at the expense of a falsehood.

"Indeed; you were doubtless aware then that he was within Sir Henry Clinton's lines as a spy?"

"Far from it," she laughed easily, not glancing toward me, but permitting her eyes to rest upon the bewildered face of Captain Grant. "Why, that idea is perfectly absurd. Did you tell my father so ridiculous a story, captain?"

"Did I? What else could I say?" he growled indignantly. "He was within our lines in British uniform."

Her long lashes veiled the blue depths modestly.

"Yet there might be other reasons for such masquerade, gentlemen," she confessed. "Would it be impossible, think you, that he should have taken so great a risk to again meet with me?"

"Understood, yes, by those who kindly arranged the affair, but the fact that I might possess a heart of my own was entirely overlooked. As a child I permitted you to plan my future without protest. I am a woman now; I have been out in the world; the war has taken all girlhood from me. If this were not true the way Captain Grant has watched my every action in Philadelphia would have disgusted me with the thought of ever intrusting my happiness to him. He has openly quarreled with every man I have spoken to, or danced with. He has made me the sport of all the city gallants by jealous wrangling. Now it is done with. 'Tis in shame that I am driven to say all this here in presence of these gentlemen, but I will not stand in silence while Major Lawrence is being condemned as a spy. He was at the dance to meet again with me, and for no other purpose."

Colonel Mortimer's face had expressed many emotions, while she was speaking, but now it hardened into military severity, his hand clinched on the arm of the chair.

"Do I understand, then, that this officer was there at your request?"

"I think," hesitating slightly, "he knew he was not unwelcome."

"And," he also to meekly, "he came here also to meet you?"

"Certainly not," her head lifting indignantly. "I am your daughter, and am guilty of nothing unworthy our family name. I have no shame to confess. Major Lawrence is an officer and a gentleman, the friend of Washington, and my friend also. At any other time he would be a welcome guest at our table. If he risked his life to meet with me in Philadelphia it was done openly and honorably in the midst of acquaintances. There has been nothing hidden or clandestine. He was brought to Elmhurst a prisoner, bound to his horse, guarded by armed men. In the morning I learned his identity, and at once had him released. That is all; and she gave a gesture with her hands, "and I trust, gentlemen, my explanation will be sufficient."

"And you warned him of my suspicions in Philadelphia," exclaimed Grant, "causing him to attack me, and then released him from arrest here?"

"That is partially true; you endeavored to provoke a quarrel the moment you met. I had no desire he should fall into your hands as a prisoner. When you appeared at this house I assisted his escape."

"But, Claire, how came you here? Why did you leave Philadelphia?"

"Because I have a brother, sir, whom I can only meet in secret," she replied quietly. "I came without thought of danger, for war has not cost us friends in this country; our home has remained until now untouched by vandals, and I felt amply protected by those who accompanied me upon the ride—our old house servants."

She knelt at the side of his chair, her hand bowed upon his arm, and his hand stroked her hair. "I regret if I have seemed unmaidenly, or done what you may deem wrong, father, for it has all seemed right to me."

The colonel looked at us silently for what seemed a long while, his fingers fondling the tresses of the girl's hair.

"This situation leaves me in an embarrassing predicament," he admitted at last slowly. "I hardly know what is my duty either as a father, or an officer of the king. No matter what his purpose may have been this man penetrated our lines in disguise; he admittedly exercised command of those irregulars who attacked and routed Delavan's column, and has since been prowling about disguised as a countryman. Merely because my daughter confesses to a friendship between them can hardly justify me in setting him at liberty."

He paused, rising to his feet, his eyes on my face. The girl lifted her head, looking up at him.

"Major Lawrence, I shall hold you prisoner of war, referring your case to Sir Henry Clinton. In the meanwhile you shall receive every consideration possible in accordance with your rank. I am now going join my men in pursuit of Fagin. Captain Grant, you will accompany me, and, Mr. Seldon, I shall leave you in charge of the prisoner until we return."

He took a step toward the door; then turned to his daughter.

"I shall expect you to be ready to ride with us on our return to Philadelphia, Claire," he said kindly. "It is evidently not safe for you to remain here alone."

"Very well, father."

"Come, Grant, we shall have to ride hard to overtake our men."

The captain started reluctantly, scowling at me as he passed.

"I should enjoy having the privilege of being left in charge here," he said, for my benefit.

"No doubt, sir," returned Mortimer coldly. "But I have already selected Mr. Seldon for that duty."

They left the house together, and I watched them ride past the window, followed by a dozen soldiers. As they disappeared Seldon turned his eyes to my face. He was rather a pleasant looking young man, but possessed an aggressive chin.

"While I have no orders to that effect, major," he said quietly, "I would take the responsibility of accepting your parole."

"Are you not rather reckless?" "Oh, I think not," smilingly. "I would have you give it to Mistress Mortimer—surely under those conditions you would never run away."

She stole a swift glance at me, shaking her head.

"That would be too strong an imprisonment," I responded instantly. "Under all conditions I prefer not to give my parole."

"Very well, sir," more stiffly, his specialty vanishing with my rather curt refusal. "Then I shall take all necessary precautions to prevent escape." He stepped aside to the hall door. "You may send two men in here, Ferguson."

They returned quietly, glancing about with some curiosity, but taking position on either side of me at Seldon's command. Claire stood beside the table in silence, her glance out the window. Only as we wheeled about to leave the room did her eyes meet mine. That swift glimpse beneath the dark lashes caused me to leave the room with swiftly beating heart. At the door I stole another glance backward, but she had sunk into a chair, her face concealed in her hands. With Seldon ahead, and the two guards behind, I tramped down the stairs into the basement, and was again locked within the walls of the strong room.

As the lock clicked I sat down upon the bunk far from being disheartened. Fate had been playing strange pranks, but I felt assured I had read correctly the swift message of those uplifted blue eyes. She had not wished me to accept parole; then there must be some plan of escape already formulated in her mind. I could only wait quietly, striving to relieve the meaning of those suddenly uplifted blue eyes, and the promise they contained.

### CHAPTER XX.

#### The Lady's Plan.

I must have remained there an hour undisturbed, listening to faint sounds in the rooms above, and peering out between the iron bars at a little square of blue sky, and some waving branches. Once, with ear pressed against the door, I could distinguish the regular steps of a sentinel pacing back and forth, and out of the window I caught the silhouette of a cocked hat and brown gun barrel. Seldon was evidently guarding me with the utmost care.

By the light I judged the time somewhat beyond noon, when the door opened suddenly, and Peter appeared bearing a trap. He was as mysteriously silent and professional as upon his first visit, not even favoring me with a glance, his mind apparently intent upon his duties, moving about noiselessly, wiping the table, and placing his load of dishes thereon with great care that all should be arranged in perfect order. The door remained ajar during these preparations, a Queen's Ranger standing there motionless, leaning on his gun, and eyeing us steadily. At last Peter drew up a chair, dusted it, and with wave of the hand invited me to be seated. I ate as slowly as possible, while he stood over me, anticipating my every want. He might have been a wax figure, so mechanically did he operate, and the sentinel never for an instant relaxed his scrutiny.

I had picked up almost the last crumb, toying with it in desperation, when a voice spoke apparently from the head of the stair. The Ranger turned his head to answer, and at the instant a paper pellet was crushed into my hand. Instinctively my fingers closed over it, and as the guard turned back again, gruffly ordering us to hurry up, the paper was at the opposite side of the table gathering up the dishes, his bald head shining brilliantly, his eyes as dull as those of a fish. I leaned back watching him, clutching the paper pellet in the palm of one hand, until he passed out with his tray, and the door clicked behind him. Not once did he glance toward me, or acknowledge my presence. Fearful lest I might be spied upon, my heart beating wildly in anticipation, I lay down in the bunk with face to the wall, and unrolled the pellet. It contained but a few words, hastily scrib-

bled, in a lady's delicate handwriting. "Don't despair; if they are away until after dark I will arrange. Can do nothing before." There was no signature, but I needed none to know whose fingers had held the pen. My lips pressed the paper ere I tore it into fragments, and scattered them outside the bars.

The hours of that afternoon dragged themselves along with exasperating slowness, as I listened for hoofbeats, imagining every sound the approach of returning horsemen. With no longer any doubt of her intention, my apprehension riveted itself on the possibility of the British getting back before darkness gave opportunity for putting her plans into execution. As to what they might be I cared nothing, being ready to assume any risk which would lead to escape. As the gray of twilight approached, my ears, strained to the slightest sound, distinguished the changing of sentinels. But I waited vainly for any visitor; darkness closed me in, but no one came with food.

I pressed my face against the bars striving to look into the night, my only reward the glimpse of a few distant stars. Suddenly, as I stood there, voices sounded at a distance, the words indistinguishable, and then footsteps crushed along the gravelled footpath, as though a number of men were panning toward the back of the house. They were below my range of vision, but a moment later I heard the sounds of scattered shots, and saw the sharp flash of firing. I was still clinging to the bars, trying to determine what it all meant, when the door was opened. The light of a lantern in his hand revealed a green and white uniform, and the deeply seamed face of a man of fifty.

"Quick now, yer damned rebel," he said hoarsely. "Be up an' lam me one, and here's the rope."

"What?"

"Don't yer hear? or wasn't yer told the game? Sufferin' Moses, it's got to be played, or yer'll lie here an' rot. That's what that bald-headed skate is out ther leadin' 'em off for. I'm ter come in wid yer supper; yer slug me first skip, bind me up wid the rope, and shtip. This a dirty job, but the friends of yer pay well for it, so come on now."

I comprehended the plan in a flash. She had discovered a sentry money would buy; to lead the others away long enough to effect my escape, Peter had taken to the woods with a gun. Whether he escaped or was captured, the delay would be short. With the knowledge came action. I bore the unresisting Ranger to the floor, hurling down the tray of food he bore in a mass of broken crockery, and bound him hand and foot, leaving the fellow lying across the open doorway. He was without arms, except his heavy gun, which I left beside him. An instant I paused to ask a question, holding aloft the lantern so as to see his face.

"Now, man, speak quick; you were given some word for me? Some instructions how I was to get away?"

"Sure; but ye drew those cords tight! You are to go upstairs, out the front door, and turn to the right; there's a horse in the thicket beyond the summer house. Damnation, loosen that ankle rope, will ye?"

I gave it a twitch, but felt little compassion for the fellow, and ran up the steps, leaving the lantern below. I knew the way even in the dark, and experienced little trouble in feeling my passage. I met with no interference, and heard no sound, the house seemingly deserted. Only as I opened the front door could I hear distant, irregular firing to the northwest. Assured that no guard remained, I flung myself recklessly over the porch rail onto the smooth turf of the lawn. The dim outlines of the latticed summer house could be discerned not thirty feet distant, and I started toward it unhesitatingly. I had made half the distance when a horse neighed suddenly to my right, and, startled at the sound, I fell flat, creeping cautiously forward into the shadow of a low bush. I had risen to my knees, believing the animal must be the one left there for my use, when I heard the growl of a voice, a man's voice, from out the summer house.

An instant I could not locate the sound nor distinguish it clearly; then a sentence cut the air so distinctly that I recognized the speaker. Grant! What was he doing here? Had we delayed too long? Had Fagin's pursuers returned? If so, why was he there in the summer house, and with whom was he conversing? I crouched back listening, afraid to move.

"I saw the gleam of your white skirt as I rounded the house," he exclaimed. "By Gad, I thought the horse was going to bolt with me. Fine bit of luck this, finding you out here alone. What's going on out yonder?"

"There was an attack on the horse guard, and Mr. Seldon is in pursuit. But how does it happen you have returned alone? Has anything occurred to my father?"

I judged from the sound that he seated himself before answering, and there was a hesitancy sufficiently noticeable, so as to cause the girl to ask anxiously:

"He has not been injured?"

"Who, the colonel!" with a short laugh. "No fear of that while pursuing those fellows; they ride too fast, and are scattered by now all the way from here to the Atlantic. Probably a squad of the same gang out there fighting Seldon. Trouble with the colonel is he takes the affair too seriously; imagines he is actually on the trail, and proposes to reach out all right. I became tired of such foolishness and rode back."

"You mean you left? Deserted?"

"Oh, hardly that," lastly. "You see I was sent out with a detachment to

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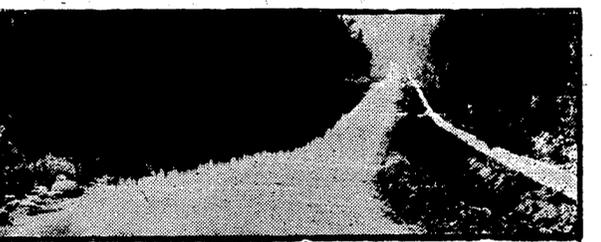
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ride down the Lewiston road. I merely left my sergeant in command and turned my horse's head this way. I can be back by morning, and I wanted to see you."

"To see me, Captain Grant! You disobeyed my father's orders to ride back and see me? I hardly appreciate the honor."

"Oh, I suppose not," his tone grown suddenly bitter. "But I am here just the same, and propose carrying out my intention. What do you think I am made of—wood? You treat me as though I possessed no feelings to be hurt. See here, Claire, don't draw away from me like that. What has got into you lately? You have led me a merry chase all winter in Philadelphia, but now you have even dared to flaunt me to my face, and in the presence of your father. Do you suppose I am the kind to stand for that? What is the matter, girl? Who has come between us? Is it that rascally rebel? No; you stay where you are, and answer me. That is what I came back alone for, to find out."

She was upon her feet, and I could even see her hand clasping a lattice of the summer house.

"Why do you ask this? What right have you? There was never a promise between us."

"The understanding has existed for ten years; never denied until now," he protested hotly. "You knew I loved you; I've fought a dozen men on your account—"

"True enough," she broke in, "you have challenged every gentleman who has dared address me. Did you think such swashbuckling was going to win my heart? Any girl possessing self-respect would revolt at such methods. Whatever action I may have felt

(Continued Next Week.)

## Business Men Meet

The Collingwood District Business Men's Association held a very interesting session at the Collingwood Institute, on Thursday evening of last week. School Trustee Morris, president, was in the chair. Several matters which had been criticised by the association were explained by Councillor Wilbers, who said Vaness Avenue could not be fixed up until the monetary stringency had passed away and the council was in a better position. He regretted that the people, whose houses fronted on the avenue, had been annoyed by the abortive attempts at grading, but he said this grading plan had been inherited from the last council and the present engineer was not to blame.

The question of a municipal electric light plant was brought up, but the feeling of the meeting was that it would be inopportune to borrow money for such a big undertaking at the present moment and not only that but the municipality really required more light on the subject. Mr. Bursill, who has opportunities for getting information on the subject both in the old country and in this, was asked to bring the matter up at another meeting. At the next meeting of the association Mr. Morris will give a paper on the History and Development of the Local Government. Mr. Morris introduced a most interesting discussion by saying that the South Vancouver school trustees intended, through the medium of the school trustees convention, to induce the government to give encouragement to the teaching of agriculture and floriculture in the schools and he also thought that portions of the school grounds should be used as gardens for the children. This suggestion was warmly supported by Mr. Fraser, who said he had seen the children's gardens in Portland showing evidence of careful attention and of affording great delight. Mr. Kent thought that the time must be looked forward to when British Columbia would support her people by her industrial pursuits, and that the culture of the land was an industry which offered splendid results for those who took it up in a scientific spirit. It was agreed that an effort, which should be made to add agriculture to the school curriculum, would receive the warm support of the association. It was also hinted that the association might offer a prize or even found a scholarship.

## CHEAP FUEL FOR BOUNDARY DISTRICT

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 24.—"We are confident of soon being in a position to give people of Nelson and the Boundary district cheaper coal and coke," says A. E. Watts, president of the Boundary Mining & Exploration Company. "Our mine is only ten miles from the Greenwood smelter and thirty miles from the Grand Forks smelter. We estimate when we get running we can save the smelters \$2 a ton on coal." Mr. Watts also states that tunnels cut are opening up enormous seams of high-grade coal, suitable for steam and household purposes. About 4,000 acres of coal lands comprise the present holdings of the company, several of the directors of which reside at Grand Forks.

## Tire Factory For South Vancouver

Rubber Factory May Be Located on the North Arm.

Concessions Are Now Being Sought From Municipal Council.

Negotiations are proceeding for the establishment of a rubber factory on the North Arm of the Fraser, near Main street, South Vancouver, which, it is anticipated, will have a payroll of \$20,000 a month within a few years.

It is proposed to erect a factory at a cost of \$25,000, as soon as the terms of a lease for the necessary land, about five acres, have been finally settled and the documents signed.

Among other goods to be manufactured at the factory will be the Kelly-Springfield tyres. The Municipal Council has been approached in regard to certain concessions in the matter of taxes and it is understood that the council is prepared to meet the promoters of the scheme during the initial period of the factory's operations.

## TIMBER TALK

A strong protest against the proposal to increase the royalties on stumpage from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand feet, was made to Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of forests and lands, at a meeting held in the Courthouse on Monday morning, September 8th. Representations from the various lumbermen's associations were on hand to interview the minister and his colleagues, who are inquiring into forestry conditions.

The principal spokesmen were Mr. R. H. Alexander and Mr. T. F. Paterson, who presented to the minister a series of proposals drawn up by a joint committee of lumber operators, mill owners and owners of limits. The proposals were that no increase should be made on the stumpage dues for No. 3 grades of hemlock, balsam and cottonwood or low grade cedar, and that the increases on No. 1 and No. 2 grades of fir and spruce and cedar should be 25 cents per thousand for a period of years from 1916 to 1921, and from 1921 till 1926 a further increase of 25 cents should be put in force. From 1926 till 1936 it was suggested that a further general increase of 25 cents per 1000 feet should be made, so that Nos. 1 and 2 grades would then pay \$1.25 and No. 3 grades 75 cents per 1000.

In return for these proposed increases the lumbermen asked that the regulations for the grading of lumber should be embodied in the statute, and that there should be no increase of rentals between now and 1936.

"We consider this to be a most inopportune time to increase the royalties," said Mr. Alexander, in presenting the lumbermen's proposals. "Many of the mills are working short time and others are completely shut down. If any changes are necessary, then we feel that in fairness they should not come into force until 1916, by which time we will have had a chance to get prices adjusted so that we will be able to meet the increased rate."

## ANOTHER RAILWAY OUTLET FOR CARDSTON

Cardston, Alta., Sept. 24.—Engineers' reports indicate that construction work along the new G. T. P. mountain division through Crow's Nest Pass has made tremendous advances during the past four months, and the present expectation is that this route will be completed and ready for operation by spring.

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Calgary, Alta., Sept. 24.—Details have now been given out as to the newly organized Calgary Flour Mills, Limited, which is to commence construction on an immense plant in the eastern section of the city within the next 90 days. The site selected will afford shipping facilities over three separate routes. A large terminal elevator to be located in the immediate vicinity is also of the projected enterprise.

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AROUND VANCOUVER

POINT GREY.

Member of police staff Walker is filling the post of Chief Simpson, during the latter's absence.

Settlers will do well to notice that the new booklet of coupon tickets issued by the B. C. E. R. contains only nine leaves and that the top cover must be used for the tenth coupon, and not be thrown away as hitherto. It is a matter for rejoicing in Point Grey that a resident from distant Eburne can go to the furthest limit of the city of Vancouver and back again to Eburne for the sum of 10 cents.

Desks are being placed in the new manual training school, at Kerrisdale, which will be used, for the present, for the accommodation of pupils engaged in the ordinary school work. Eighty pupils have been accommodated in the new manual training building at Eburne. There are forty in each room. At the beginning of the term these assembled in a tent, one class in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The McLean Co. will proceed with the sewerage of West Point Grey, which has been delayed. Such was the provision made at the council meeting of Monday evening. The engineer was instructed to lay sidewalks throughout the wards where there was the most need in response to urgent requests for more of these.

It was decided to complete the paying of Oak Street from Peters Road to Shannon Road by municipal labor. The British Columbia Bitulthic Company have started the work and they will be paid for what they have done. The remainder will be done under the "oil-crete" system.

Eburne.

A large number attended the dance given in Oddfellows' Hall on Friday evening.

The thank offering service of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Eburne Presbyterian Church was held on Wednesday evening.

The lawn tennis club of the Presbyterian Church gave a very pleasant affair in Granville Hall recently. The young ladies belonging to the club staged a college girls' play and were greeted by a large audience.

In honor of Miss Mildred Buckingham, bride-to-be, a number of friends assembled at the residence of Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Sea Island, and showered her with miscellaneous articles, among which cut glass and china figured largely.

Mr. W. McKenzie has removed from his residence on Second Street to his handsome new home on Fifth Street.

The post-nuptial reception of Mrs. Lees, wife of Dr. Lees, Eburne, took place at her old home, 3048 Spruce Street. Mrs. Lees received with her mother, Mrs. E. C. Crandell, on Thursday afternoon of last week, from 3:30 to 6 o'clock. Large numbers, both from the city and Eburne, took advantage of the occasion.

Kerrisdale.

A system of fire alarm boxes has been installed throughout the municipality.

Mr. James C. Freeman has started to build a residence for himself on Yew Street and Magee.

The firm of Blair & Perrin, real estate, has dissolved partnership and Mr. W. Perrin is carrying on business in the old stand.

The young people of the Presbyterian Church will meet on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a society.

Miss Norma Spencer left on Monday for Toronto to resume her studies at the university, after a vacation of four months.

Building activity continues throughout Kerrisdale to such a degree as to be very noticeable, especially in the prevalent "quiet times."

Miss Flossie Belyea, who has been spending the last six weeks with her sister, Mrs. George Magee, has returned to Boston via Montreal.

Rev. J. S. Henderson of New Westminster will address the Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church on rally day, Sept. 28, in the afternoon.

Messrs. Vallance and Highway of the Municipal Hall, played a friendly match of tennis with a couple of representatives from Messrs. McLean

Bros. on the grounds on Saturday and turned up victors, the score being 2 to 1.

Miss Merle Nesbitt left for Regina on Tuesday for an extended trip. In Regina she will visit relatives. Miss Nesbitt expects to spend Christmas in Toronto.

The Rev. David Smith of Central India occupied the pulpit of the Kerrisdale Presbyterian Church on Sunday and gave an address on the work in India.

The B. C. Electric are rapidly pushing the continuation of their line on Wilson Road from East Boulevard in Kerrisdale to Main Street in South Vancouver.

Mr. Ingledew, manager of the McKean Shoe Store of Hastings Street, expects to once more take up his residence in Kerrisdale. He is now erecting a home on Vine Street.

Rally day will be celebrated in the Methodist Church on Sunday, Sept. 28, when the services will open at 10 a.m. with recitations and songs by the children, after which a short address will be given. A special harvest festival sermon will be preached in the evening. In connection with these services a social will be given on Monday evening, and after the social the vegetables which have been brought into the church on Saturday will be sold.

At the Methodist parsonage, on Sunday, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Woodbridge of Collingwood was baptized by Rev. Mr. Hughes and received the name of Harold Leslie.

The W. C. T. U. held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church met for sewing on Thursday afternoon in the vestry of the church. They are sewing for the Children's Aid as well as for the Creche and other objects.

Kerrisdale Hall, the new hall built by the Skyrack Investment Co., and taken over by Mr. Beeman, opened last evening with an entertainment of the highest order, given for the benefit of the Anglican Church. The hall, which is the cheeriest place possible, was decorated with palms for the occasion. Although those taking part were non-professional, it is safe to say that the performance outclassed many such undertaken by professionals.

The numbers and names on the programme were as follows:

- 1—Quartette, May-time, Mesdames Tilbury and Beeman, Messrs. Webb and Smith.
- 2—Solo, I love the old doll best, Miss E. Hanor.
- 3—Duet, tenor and baritone, Messrs. Webb and Smith.
- 4—Violin, selected, Miss K. Hunter.
- 5—Solo, Son o' Mine, Mr. J. Pacey.
- 6—Solo, Daffodil Time, Mrs. J. Tilbury.
- 7—Solo, Come Sing to Me, Mr. G. A. Webb.
- 8—Solo, from "Samson and Delilah," Mrs. Melville Parry.
- 9—Entertainment at the piano, Mr. Bentley Hilliam. During the intermission, Professor Hammond.
- 10—Quartette, A Regular Royal Queen, Mesdames Tilbury and Beeman, Messrs. Webb and Smith.
- 11—Solo, A Border Song, Mr. J. E. Pacey.
- 12—Violin, selected, Miss K. Hunter.
- 13—Solo, selected, Mr. Edgar S. Smith.
- 14—Duet, Over the Heather, Mrs. J. Tilbury and Mr. G. A. Webb.
- 15—Duet, The Two Beggars, Messrs. Webb and Smith.

CENTRAL PARK.

A pretty event of last week was the marriage of Miss Mary Battenham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Battenham, to Mr. Edward Thurstan Court of Vancouver, which took place at the home of the bride, Springbank, Central Park, at noon on Saturday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. W. Morgan. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Clara Battenham, and Mr. James Court, brother of the groom, acted as groomsmen. The bride, who wore her travelling dress with hat, carried a shower bouquet of white carnations. The ceremony took place on the verandah under a large floral bell formed of pink and white asters and smilax. The verandah was beautifully banked in with maple leaves. Lunch was served on the lawn after the ceremony. Only immediate friends and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Court will reside in Point Grey.

CEDAR COTTAGE.

The Rev. A. B. Reekie, missionary of Peru, Bolivia, will speak in this church on Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

The delegates who went from Cedar Cottage to the Grand Lodge

I. O. G. T., which met in Victoria on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, were Mr. C. F. Timms, Miss Minnie E. M. McPhie and Mrs. W. H. McPhie, chaplain of the grand lodge.

The thanksgiving service held at Cedar Cottage Baptist Church on Monday evening, at which a special appeal for funds for carrying on the work was made, resulted in the realization of \$100.00. Among the speakers were Rev. A. A. McLeod, late of Wales, and Mr. F. S. McKernon of the North West Trust Co. Mrs. Alma Keeler, who has the distinction of being an elocutionist who has won a gold medal, gave some splendid recitations. Though the auditorium is in a tent it is 30x56 feet in area and is a high class one of its kind, the whole tent being fitted up in exceptional style.

NORTH VANCOUVER.

Rev. Mr. Prosser, of this city, preached at Immanuel Church, Victoria, on Sunday.

A visitor to the Mission Reserve on Saturday was Mr. Wilson, government inspector of Indian orchards.

The Baramba Mining Co. opened an office on the corner of Lynn Valley Road and Westover Road, on Wednesday.

Under the new Game Act, enforced since the first of September, George Smith has been recently fined \$5.00 and costs.

A small fire broke out in Kilburn Cafe, catching between the ceiling and the floor, on Saturday evening. It was promptly extinguished by the chemical apparatus of the fire department. The damage was small.

At a regular meeting of the Ferry Board, held the latter part of last week, the manager was instructed to proceed with the construction of a new 100-foot guide for the westerly lead, at the ferry slip at Vancouver. The cost is estimated at \$600.00.

Two debating and literary societies held sessions on Tuesday evening and decided on matters of state. North Lonsdale sat in Lourek Block, debating on the qualitative merits of Provincial and municipal control of the Second Narrows bridge. North Vancouver assembled in Central School and deliberated on municipal control of public utilities.

The Third Fortress Co. of Royal Canadian Engineers, encamped on the Fell Wharf, completed a rigid suspension bridge 70 feet in length, which took thirteen men under one officer twenty-eight hours to erect. The bridge, now dismantled, was well worth inspection and showed what work these men are capable of putting up on occasion. The company expects to break camp on Saturday.

Lynn Valley Day was successfully celebrated on Saturday in conjunction with the firemen's sports. The feature of the afternoon was the mile run event, in which Mr. J. Hamilton outdistanced the former winner, Mr. T. Martinson, and won the silver challenge cup. At the conclusion of the sports programme, Reeve May presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

Festivities in connection with the harvest took place in the Methodist Church during the week-end. Rev. Mr. Braden, of the Dundas Methodist Church, occupied the pulpit on Sunday evening. The church was decorated with the produce of the harvest. On Monday evening an entertainment, which took the form of a concert, was given. There was a lengthy program, and among the refreshment list was pumpkin pie.

Through the invalidity of their election, the aldermen of North Vancouver were unable to take their seats at the council board on Monday evening. Mayor Hanes, asked by representatives of the illegal, stated that as the city had been divided into six wards, which had received the approval of the ratepayers at a ballot held on Jan. 11, 1912, and a by-law "To subdivide the city into wards" passed by the city council in October of the same year, it was required by the Municipal Act that the boundaries of the several wards should be readjusted annually so as to make the assessment of the wards as nearly as possible equal. On a search being made for the by-law for the purpose of ascertaining the certified boundaries of the wards, so that the voters' list could be equitably prepared by the end of November, it was discovered that the document had not been signed either by the mayor or city clerk, nor had the city's seal been affixed. Consequently the by-law could not have been registered as required by the Act, and the elections for aldermen under the ward system were therefore invalid.

SOUTH VANCOUVER'S AMBITIONS AS A CITY

Notice of Motion is Given to Incorporate Municipality as City; Also to Eliminate the Ward System.

South Vancouver, Sept. 19.—The meeting of the council this afternoon received notices of motion from various councillors, which, if carried into effect, are likely to effect a very considerable difference in the municipality, including, as they do, motions with reference to the incorporation of the municipality as a city municipality and the elimination of the ward system. The council also went on record as approving the establishment of a packing company industry in the district, subject to the establishment of sanitary safeguards.

Notices of Motion.

The notices of motion read included the following:

- (1) To introduce a bylaw to incorporate the municipality into a city municipality.
- (2) To draft a bylaw to change the name of Westminster Road to Kingsway.
- (3) To introduce a bylaw for the elimination of the ward system.
- (4) To amend the health bylaw.
- (5) To bring in a bylaw to govern the corporation share of cost of all local improvement work carried on in future in the municipality.

The health committee proposed that the medical health officer undertake to have water from private wells analyzed and in such cases where such well-water was contaminated orders be given to fill in these wells at once. Council approved.

Packing Industry.

The health committee were asked to consider an application by the Mainland Packing Company for an alteration in the sanitary regulations, by by-law, in order that the company might establish an industry in the municipality, the desirability of which, subject to proper sanitary safeguards, the council approved.

The council is to join with Vancouver, New Westminster and Burnaby in celebrating the opening of Kingsway on the 30th inst. In this connection council received the report of delegates who met today at Burnaby with orders to join in drawing up the programme for the occasion.

NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

New Westminster, Sept. 30.—Everything is in readiness for the joint celebration on September 30 of the opening of the great provincial exhibition at New Westminster and the opening of Kingsway, the newly paved highway between Vancouver and New Westminster and uniting South Vancouver and Burnaby. A half holiday will be declared in nearly every place on the lower mainland and the celebration will be in keeping with the importance of the two events.

A huge automobile parade has been arranged in which over 600 automobiles will participate, the parade to accompany the officials who take part over the new road to the fair grounds at Queen's Park.

With these two events and a Minto cup lacrosse game in the afternoon between the Salmon Bellies of New Westminster, world's champions, and the Vancouver Athletic club team, favorites of the Terminal City, together with the horse show and special attractions in the evening, there should be a record crowd at the opening of the big fair. The final Minto cup game will be played on Saturday, October 4.

The third annual horse show, which will be held in the magnificent new horse show building, will eclipse all previous shows of its kind held in New Westminster and will be on a par with the best ever held on the coast. A record has been established in the number of entries received and Major General F. L. Lessard, C. B. of Toronto, the best judge of horse flesh on the continent, will act as judge.

Entries have been received for the cattle department from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Washington and from many points in British Columbia, including an entry of 47 head of cattle from the Hon. Lieut. Governor Patterson, from his farm in the Delta. The prize stock from the Provincial Colony Farm will also be exhibited.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Prince George, Not Fort George.

The largest sale of townsite property in the Dominion of Canada occurred on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. at Dominion Hall, Pender Street, with Frank A. Ellis as auctioneer. It was the sale of the new townsite of Prince George, owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co. The sale amounted to \$1,293,135 for 1175 lots. Sale is continued at Edmonton Sept. 24, and it is estimated that the total of the two sales will aggregate \$5,000,000.

The B. C. E. R.

Central Ratepayers' Association Invokes Aid of City Council, Mayor and the Provincial Government.

The Central Ratepayers' Association, which met on Saturday evening, decided to invoke the aid of the City Council, the Mayor and the Provincial Government.

The council was asked by resolution not to grant any further concession whatever to the company, His Worship to call public mass meetings in each ward for the expression of public sentiment, and the Provincial Government to strictly insist upon the carrying out of the recently passed regulation concerning overcrowding.

Railway Rights.

It was conceded that the railway had a right, legally, to ask the increase, but arguments against their moral right and financial right to demand the increase were abundant. Many Eastern railways were able to sell transportation cheaper, notwithstanding winter snows having to be cleaned from streets and the greater cost of power.

The reason the B. C. E. R. had not earned as much this August as last was that nearly 200,000 fares difference resulted from holding the exhibition in September this year. The fact that the usual railway bonus to concerts were not given in 1913 resulted in a diminution of traffic to those extra concerts, which had this year to be abolished. Nobody was earning as much this year as last, and there was no reason that the B. C. E. R. should not share in the depression, as other business concerns were doing.

Strong Opposition.

Absolute opposition to any concessions was a feature of the many speeches. Concessions increased the value of the company's plant, and Vancouver would have to pay for them twice when the B. C. E. R. was purchased. The railway had taken 17 cars off the regular runs during the day, and only put them on again at rush hours.

They were making \$53,000 a month as the result of the increased fares and paying out only \$800 in increases to their employees, whose electric light bills had also been raised to make up the deficiency. Instead of paying fat light rates, the men, said one speaker, had now to pay metre rates. The number of car men was being reduced to make five men do the work of six.

Electric light, it was alleged, was bought by the company for less than a cent and sold for 11 cents. The company had not consulted the City Council in setting schedules for lines built since the passage of the franchise: Fourth Avenue, Broadway W., Fairview, etc.—as provided for in that franchise.

Overcrowding.

Concerning overcrowding, it was stated that one speaker had ridden on the Grandview cars for eight months, and not been able to get a seat during either of his two daily trips. Provincial "crowding" regulations were laughed at by the company.

Advice was given that the people

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Enough about the soap you use? You can not expect to keep your skin soft and clean if you use inferior soap. Poor or cheap grades of soap contain too much alkali which is very irritating to the skin and causes roughness, and give the skin a scaly appearance. A good soap contains just the right amount of all ingredients. to make a perfect article, and will not only NOT injure the skin, but will tone up, cleanse it, and keep it in a healthy condition. The skin is a delicate organ and should be taken care of, so it can perform its duties. We are careful about the soaps we buy and keep a stock of good soaps that you are perfectly safe in using. When in need of toilet soap again come and look over our stock be for buying, get a good article and you will be well satisfied.

Law the Druggist

Lee Building, Broadway and Main

walk and reduce the revenue of the company by a multiple of the increase provided by the railway's action. A "no seat, no fare" campaign should be begun and the pay-as-you-enter system abolished.

WANTED

\$4,000 on agreement of sale. Enquire at 2408 Westminster Road.

Carnegie Free Library Branch No. 7 is located in Gordon's Drug Store, Cor Main St. and 17th Avenue. Cards from the Main library honored here.

Fresh Local Meats Only

Local Mutton

Legs, 25c per lb. Loins, 22c per lb. Front Quarters, 15c lb.

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Fancy Rolled Roast Beef, 20c per lb. Pot Roasts, 15c per lb.

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Local Lamb, Legs 25c Loins, 25c Shoulders, 15c  
Fresh Loins Pork, 22c Shoulder Roast Pork, 18c  
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Extra fine New Zealand Butter, 35c to 40c

A fine line of Fresh Cooked Meats of all kinds.

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