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The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver and the Western People

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GERMANS OUT-DO "BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA"

THE WORLD IS GETTING quite familiar with the brutalities of the Germans, but it is hard to conceive how members of the human family can be so systematically cruel as is shown by the evidence in the hands of the Belgian commission of Inquiry. We publish herewith a copy of the official report which describes conditions more horrible than the Black Hole of Calcutta or the orgies of an Iroquois Indian massacre of two centuries ago.

The Minister of Railways, Post, Telegraphs and Marine has handed us the following report regarding the inhuman treatment to which the Germans subjected the Belgian workmen of the Central Railway works at Luttre who refused to work for the enemy.

1. Following on the refusal of the men to resume work in compliance with the orders of the German authorities, the latter have been trying to achieve their purpose by starvation. To this end the municipalities were strictly forbidden to extend any help to them, either in provisions or money, and afterwards, with a view to cutting off their last resources, state officials and government agents were arrested wholesale and put in prison, as were also private individuals who had helped in the distribution of the relief funds. Threats were made to the workmen of having their houses burned, of deportation to Germany with their families and of having to feed and lodge German laborers in their homes.

2. The workmen were arrested in their houses by soldiers with fixed bayonets. In case they were absent, members of their family were taken as hostages and very frequently women and children shared this fate. In one such instance a girl of 14 years was imprisoned.

3. The German officers abused the workmen who in justification of their refusal to work, pleaded patriotic sentiments or the fact that some of their relatives were in the army.

4. Prior to their departure for Germany, the workmen were packed for nine days in a third class railway coach and in a cattle-car, huddled together so closely that sleeping was impossible. In addition to this they suffered from lack of fresh air and from the intense heat, the cars being exposed to the sun all day long. A horrible stench came from the cattle car which had not been cleaned.

5. The German authorities had at first authoried that the prisoners be supplied with food by their families; but on the sixth day, exasperated by their resistance, they were put on dry bread and water.

6. One hundred and fifty Uhlans were quartered on the villagers and for a day and a night the inhabitants had to feed and lodge them.

7. Uhlans patrolled the streets for the purpose of intimidating the population, frequently attacking with their lances peaceful citizens who happened to be talking together in front of their homes. Two persons were wounded during one of these attacks.

In spite of all this harassing the workmen preserved a calm and dignified attitude and steadfastly refused to work for the German army.

8. Finally, unable to break the resistance of the workmen, the Germans decided to deport them to Germany. They divided them into two classes:

(a) Those who had refused to work from the very beginning.

(b) Those who had consented to work for a few days and then seeing that they were helping the military operations of the enemy, had left the work-shops.

The latter were accused of insubordination and deported as "dangerous persons" to a penal colony where they were subjected to particularly harsh treatment.

The prisoners were sent in groups of about fifty. During the trip from Luttre to the internment camp at Senne (Westphalia) they received only an insufficient quantity of food and drink and had to pass that night in the station cellar at Cologne, packed together so closely

(Continued on Page 4)

THE NEW RAILWAY

WHAT IS HOPED will be a great transcontinental road in the future was opened this week when the C. N. R. commenced operations on its new line. The first train going east left Vancouver on Tuesday morning and the first incoming train arrived on Wednesday. For the present the Canadian Northern has leased running rights over the Great Northern from Vancouver to Port Mann, and will use the Great Northern terminal depot here. Offices have been opened in Vancouver and a complete office staff has been installed. With the opening of this new road Vancouver becomes the terminal for a new line of traffic and as a result should benefit immensely in the coming years.

Much has been said for and against the construction of this road in relation to its future operation and present cost. No doubt Canadians of the future will find the C. N. R. a useful road and in its expanding side-lines it should bring much trade towards the coast that goes elsewhere at the present time.

INOPPORTUNE

UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION the Victoria "Week" has the following:

"A great English judge once said that it is as necessery to do a right thing at the right time as to do it at all. An older and even wiser authority said, 'There is a time for all things.' Whether or not there is a time for Prohibition is a matter of opinion, but there should not be two opinions that the present time is inopportune. The Province has been agitated by a vigorous campaign, embodying as its most essential principle Compulsion. This campaign is being carried on at a time when it is urged upon us by every authority in the country and the Empire that our undivided energies should be directed to the carrying on of the calamitous war into which we have been plunged. Our greatest statesmen have declared, and never ceased to emphasize the fact, that the war can only be won by a combination of effort and a concentration of purpose which exclude every other consideration. We have been urged to economize, to devise, to plan and to think in order that every possible faculty may be co-ordinated for the work of war-winning. To achieve this there must not only be unity of purpose throughout the Tmpire, but true unity of spirit. There must be sympathy, fellow feeling and brotherly co-operation. The war is a famity affair, and its problems are increased by the fact that the family is a big one. Still the family must pull together or lose, and anything which engenders bitter feeling, or accentuates differences of opinion is an enemy within the fold and inimical to the common good. The Prohibitionists cannot have entertained these considerations, they cannot have realized how unpatriotic it is to fling a fire brand on the hearth at such a time. Whatever merits there may be in their propaganda, there can be no fitness in precipitating an internal conflict while the enemy is at the gates. No doubt the question will have to be faced, the opinions of those who favor it are entitled to every consideration, but in the opinion of The Week there is no justification for forcing the issue at the present time, and unless it is greatly mistaken, the sober judgment of the communities will resent the lack of consideration for vital issues which the Prohibition propagandists are showing."

Indeed! Does the Week, which talks of brotherly co-operation, consider the Prohibitionists are making an unfair request by asking for an expression of opinion by the electors of the province on the matter?

Does the Week consider the province is economizing when yearly there is spent in liquor millions of dollars for the paltry return which the government receives in license fees?

Is the Week sincere in its protestations of unity throughout the Empire? If so, why not co-operate with Lloyd George in minimizing this traffic? Is it unaware that the British government has declared 'dry" all great industrial centres? Does it not know that London—democratic London—has shortened hours and abolished treating? Is Lloyd George a "traitor?" Are the Imperial Statesmen "unpatriotic?"

According to the Week they are—but only according to the "Weak."

From this distance it looks like "pocket-book" talk by the Week, carrying as it does over 50 liquor advertisements. It would be much more becoming for the editor to have held his tongue on the matter.

PAY SOLDIERS BY CHEQUE

WORD HAS ARRIVED from Ottawa that in future the soldiers will be paid by cheques instead of in cash, as has been the case up till now. Paymasters of recruiting offices and organized units have been notified to this effect. The cheques are on the Bank of Montreal, and being government cheques, no war tax is necessary on them. In the past the soldiers have been paid in cash. The change is viewed with favor generally by the paymasters, especially in the cases where the paymaster is also the recruiting officer. It avoids the dangers of mistakes in paying out in cash, but it is understood that the real reason for the change is that the government may have a closer tab on the pay. This is an additional check on the paymasters and the pay sheets, as they come into the headquarters and the cheques have to correspond. It is claimed that in some parts of Canada there have been grave suspicions about paymasters in recruiting stations, which had resulted in the change being made. One game, which it is said has been played in in regard to subsistence allowance. Each soldier is allowed seventy-five cents a day for his maintenance from the time he enlists until he goes into camp, where the government keeps him. This is in addition to the ordinary pay. In some parts of the country where the cost of living is not quite so high as it is, for example, in Ottawa, the recruiting officers, it is claimed, have arranged for the men's board in boarding houses at fifty cents or thereabouts a day. It has been the custom practically everywhere for the recruiting officers to pay the soldiers' board and keep it out of the pay instead of paying the soldier and letting him pay the board bill. The reason was that sometimes the board bill would not be paid and there was trouble all round. The recruiting officer stands good for the board when the soldier enlists until the first pay.

TIMBER TRADE OF HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSES are built on piles 50-60 feet long, and 6-8 inches in diameter at the large end. The piles are white and red fir imported from the state forests of Germany and sold cheaply. The cost of building foundations for houses is so great that every possible saving is made in the remainder of the construction, with the result that the building operations of Holland only offer a good market for cheap woods used in general construction.

The only wood in a Holland house except the piling, is in the window and door frames, doors, joists, studding, rafters and battens, which carry the tile roofs and flooring.

The window and door framing, joists, studding, rafters and battens are in nearly all cases made of Swedish, Russian or German whitewood. Whitewood is preferred to redwood in Holland, whereas the reverse is the case in England. Whitewood for these purposes is in normal times sold at Dutch ports, in all the common dimensions and common grades, sufficient for over 90 per cent. of Dutch buildings, for $22.50 to $27.50 per thousand feet. Whitewood planks, 2 to 3 inches thick, 6 inches and up in width, and of a grade suitable for strong construction, are imported from Germany at a cost of 60 shillings per load or $24 per thousand.

Although Douglas fir decking has been for years extensively used in the neighboring German shipyards, it has not yet been accepted by Dutch shipbuilders. It may be regarded, however, as certain that the qualities which led to its use for decking in Germany will very soon lead to its adoption in Holland. Pitch-pine decking, flat grain, 3 1-2 inch by 5-inch sells in Holland for 120 shillings a load or $48 per thousand.

The Dutch market is one that will steadily grow in importance, not only because of the purchasing power of 7,000,000 prosperous people in Holland, but because a great part of the reconstruction of the Belgian and neighboring war zone will be handled through Holland. It is an important point, too, that Holland will take deckloads in the winter time. It is worth while, therefore, for any shipper or group of shippers in Western Canada, when making arrangements with selling representatives in England, to go farther and insure at the same time that a suitable sub-agent will be appointed for Holland.

Every wise man has a parachute of prudence, attached to his balloon of enthusiasm.

THE AUSTRALIAN CADETS

NO VISITORS TO TORONTO ever found a warmer welcome or a more cordial reception than the band of Australian cadets who have been our guests during the past few days. Their sojourn, though all too brief, means much for the people of this city in many ways. Manliness is stamped on their forms and features, and they have, as have Canadians of like young manhood, an air of modest independence that always wins friends and disarms critics. The most satisfactory thing about their visit is that they thoroughly enjoyed all the provision made for their entertainment, and were frank enough to let their hosts know this by signs more unmistakable than words.

Nothing better calculated to arouse in Canadians a permanent interest in the Antipodean island-continent could have been devised. The Australian cadets were flowing over with enthusiasm for their own land, which they are determined to make a "white man's country." Individually, the more thoughtful among them frankly admit that the intervention of the Japanese and the service of the British Indian troops in the war have created a situation that may prove embarassing to a people who have a long sea coast and a vast interior without white settlers and with very few aboriginal natives; but they easily take an optimistic view even of this problem, and they hope to be able to retain the hundreds of Pacific islands they were prompt in annexing after the outbreak of the war.—Toronto Globe.

EXIT "THE CRISIS"

WHATEVER THE GENERAL EFFECT of the statements made in "The Crisis," may have been upon public opinion, the trial of the Lucas libel action proved beyond doubt that Moses B. Cotsworth is not only an unreliable authority, but he is persistently mendacious. He lied about essential matters, he showed a "shocking bad memory and a horrible imagination. "For instance, he declared that the Regrading Commission had received extra powers not contained in the act from the executive council, among them the power to dismiss officials of the civil service. It was proved by the testimony of the other two commissioners and Premier McBride that no such powers, nor any powers outside the act, had ever been granted the commission. Cotsworth was enmeshed in his own lies on many other points in the trial. The judge made it unmistakeably clear that he considered Mr. Cotsworth unreliable. He charged the jury that it was for them to say whether Cotsworth were not an ordinary untruthful man —"there is a shorter word for it"—he added meaningly. Later, when Cotsworth's counsel objected to the use of that phrase his lordship retorted that "liar" was the word he meant to use.

In view of the fact that the Ministerial Union have, over and over, declared that their only source of information for the allegations contained in "The Crisis" was Mr. Cotsworth, the public is now in a position to properly appraise the value of the pamphlet as a medium of information.

The public will not greatly blame the Ministerial Union. That body has simply been misled by an amateurish desire to put before the public the revelations of Moses. To the unsophisticated ministers the things which Cotsworth "revealed" appeared to be very awful and being imbued with a sense of duty to the public, they felt these things should be told broadcast. "The Crisis" pamphlet was the method adopted. With true thrift Moses, it is said, grabbed for himself the major portion of the proceeds of the sale of the pamphlet.

Where the Ministerial Union made a mistake and where it is to blame, is that it accepted without question, the statements of Moses B. Cotsworth, and published them as facts. Cotsworth had peddled his stuff to other organizations and to at least one newspaper in the city, and had been turned down. It remained for the Union, in its zeal, mistaken and amateurish as it was, to adopt Cotsworth and sponsor his statements.

Many good people assert that politics should be quite outside the purview of ministerial duties and this "Crisis" incident will, in future, be quoted as an instance in point.

The man who trims himself to suit everybody, soon whittles himself away.

THE SPIRIT OF RUSSIA

(By a Russian, in London "News and Leader")

It is important for anyone who would truly understand the relations between Petrograd and Russia to realize that throughout the whole history of the city it has represented to Russia in general something outside itself. Peter brought to it the relics of Saint Alexander Nevsky, and enshrined them in the monastery called after that Russian patriot; but though he wished to do it, he never succeeded in bringing to it the spirit of Russia. It has never been to the Russian a holy city, in the sense that Moscow or Kiev are held holy. Planned as a window 2towards the west, it has always been a sort of gigantic frontier station, containing, like all frontier stations, something from both sides of the border, and yet not belonging to either.

For some time after the war began there were fewer wounded to be seen here than in Moscow. That is so no longer, and the broad pavement of the Nevsky Prospect, once the promenade of a city that was very proud of its reputation for gaiety, are now the scene of a daily pageant that brings the war painfully near those who stay at home. Processions of wounded men in tattered khaki, sometimes a dozen all legless, then a score with empty sleeves, move slowly along together with a Red Cross nurse or a hospital orderly to look after them.

Crowds of Refugees

Latterly, since the big retreat was brought nearer home, was to be seen complete hospitals, beds, tables, chairs, with damaged white paint, piled on carts for transport, moved through the town. We have seen bands of refugees sitting on the pavement outside the offices opened for their relief. We have seen the richer sort of refugees, driving from the station in cabs laden with all they had managed to save—a man and his wife, worn with travel, crammed into a cab with a favorite chair, a bird cage, roughly-corded trunks, and great bundles done up in sheets. We have seen them go by, and have known that those bundles represent a hurried packing, the sheet spread on the floor, the things thrown on it haphazard and tied up, and then a fortunate scramble for an overcrowded train.

The good Russians of Petrograd (there are bad Russians too) have nobly done their share. They have sent hospial trains to the front. The students of the University, until recently exempt from military service, have volunteered for active service, or joined the Red Cross.

And those who could not go have not been idle. I have already mentioned the refugees from the invaded districts. Petrograd as a railway centre received a disproportionately large share of them, in many cases penniless, foodless, and ignorant of Russian. Committees were formed by private enterprise to deal with this new form of distress, and the already terribly-worked "popetchitelsvos," voluntary organizations (in operation not unlike the Charity Organization Society) dealing with the relief of the dependents of men with the forces, took on their shoulders much of this new and quite unforeseen burden. Many people have given flats and houses as shelters for the immigrants, and already a very great deal is being done in the way of planting out the refugees in the interior, and of finding them work on the farms, where most of the more active laborers have gone to the war. And all this business, elaborate, wearisome, disheartening, as only those who have taken a share in it can know, has been and is being done by private enterprise, and, to a very large extent, by unpaid helpers.

German Troublers

And you must imagine during these latter months this work going on in a city where rumors float more readily, perhaps, than in any other towns of the Empire. Petrograd has been German too long for any complete weeding out of persons of German sympathies to be possible. It would take a magician to do it. So it is not strange that there has been continual attempts to disquiet the dwellers in the capital. For a time we were made to fear that in a month, in six weeks, the place would be in the hands of the enemy. That, of course, was during the more rapid stages of his now arrested advance. Then there was the affair of the small change, thanks to the prompt action of the authorities.

I am told that there is no doubt in the minds of those likely to know that this operation was inspired by the enemy. Its effects must have been prepared by months of patient collection, and became apparent one morning in a sudden complete disappearance of small change. Passengers proffering a rouble note to a tram conductor were told to get off unless they had copper money. The working women, who buy their provisions in small quantities, were faced with starvation. A day or two like that and the result desired by the enemy would have been achieved, and the paper money would have become nearly valueless. However, notices were set up promising a heavy penalty to anyone who refused change when possessing it, a few arrests were made, the mint was set working at high pressure, and things became normal.

Cost of Living

The cost of living in Petrograd has increased as it has all over Europe. I am sure that we who live in Petrograd do not suffer more than Londoners; and in comparison with the state of town-dwellers in Germany we are probably more enviable. Lack of transport has been our chief difficulty. With the railways, never more than adequate, largely used for the war, there has been difficulty in bringing to the capital goods which, already in Russia, lay at some distance. For example, we have several times been short of wood-firing.

Curiously enough, some of the increased cost of living is due to the greater wealth of some sections of the populace caused by the prohibition of vodka. For example, cab fares have almost doubled, and the cabby, the "isvoshtchik," picks and chooses among those who wish to hire him. This is because he was accustomed to spend a great part of his income on vodka. That means of expenditure has been removed; consequently he needs far less money to keep him in the state of comfort to which he was accustomed before the war. A journey or two and he has made enough.

A thousand details occur to me, but perhaps I have said enough to give some sort of idea of the way in which the war has affected this gigantic frontier station of the Russian Empire. A city continually worried by rumour, a city looked at rather coldly by its smaller, but older sisters, it has lately shown by the steadiness with which it passed through the crisis brought upon it by the prorogation of the Duma, that here, no less than in the more truly Russian towns, is working that new spirit of serious determination which is the strongest guarantee of ultimate success not only for Russia but for her allies.

We are all sorry that the British Government has made mistakes in conducting the war. Errors of judgment were unavoidable under the circumstances. But no mistake has been made that dims the honor of the nation. That shines as bright as ever. So let us draw upon our "reservoirs of courage," and go forward.

A dictating phonograph has been invented to enable a military aviator to record his observations and still have his hands free.

FRENCH AND HIS MEN

An interesting and picturesque account of an inspection at the front by Sir John French is contained in a letter received from a visitor to the front.

Describing the ceremony the writer says: It was raining when we marched into the square, trodden into mud by the passage of men and horses, but, as the hour came when the Field Marshal was expected the rain ceased, and a struggling beam of sunshine broke through the clouds. Then came Sir John French. He stood on the 4th side of the square, with his staff around him—a little, insignificant -looking man, in a brown cap unadorned by badges of rank in the shape of band, and a mackintosh, while behind him stood some of the best brain of Britain.

The ranks stiffened to attention, and he began o speak. I have heard many speeches, some by orators whose fame is more than national, but I have never heard a speaker quite like Sir John. He speaks very slowly, in a voice that carries well, and I suppose no one ever spoke in quite such a way, to quite such an audience before.

"You may have thought when you have fought so gallantly, day after day, in the trenches, that you were doing no good. I don't want any man to think that."

So he began, and one could see the stiffening of backs and a squaring of shoulders as he spoke, while over the already quiet ranks there fell a deeper hush. "To make charges when one is excited—anyone can do that; but trench warfare—that needs all the qualities of a soldier."

"The battle in which you have been engaged and which you have won . . . You have enabled the British and French armies to make a successful attack elsewhere." Then it was that one realized that these men had made history. Just a few more phrases, and the speaker finished, and someone called for "Three cheers for the Field-Marshal."

Ye gods! how the square rang! I doubt not that in this quiet French village some backwaters of history have sometimes rippled, but these women and children who leaned out of their windows have seen something that they may well tell to those who come after, so long as the old market-place lies drowsing in the sun. They have seen the thin band of heroes; they have seen something of the spirit of England; but more than that, they have seen in their day a little unassuming man, whose army is greater, whose task is harder, but whose success is surer than ever was the case with that other "little man" whom France has idealized.

"The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart."

and the market place is drowsy and deserted again, but the men who have been marched out have been converted into keen, zealous soldiers by the wizandry of a man's speech.

WOULD COLONIZE CANADA

What the Germans Would Do if They Won the War

At a mass meeting in Massey Hall last week, Lieut. G. R. Forneret, Hamilton, 10th battalion, who was wounded at Neuve Chappelle, said: "We are fighting a nation whose policy is blood and iron, and who has been carrying that out. It is for the champions of freedom to take a rifle and stand eye to eye and front to front with these people and say, "Take your hands off that flag or by the just God we will blow them off.'"

Hon. J. D. Hazen asserted that had it not been for the vigilance of the British fleet, which had driven the German cruisers off the sea and protected the shores and commerce of Canada, destruction would have been wrought in the coast cities, both upon the Atlantic and Pacific. Discussing the operation of the Monroe doctrine in the event of the war resulting adversely to the Allies, the speaker remarked that if even this was sufficient to prevent a landing on our shores of German forces the attitude of Germany would be to send her people out to colonize the Canadian western provinces, to fill the prairie lands with her citizens. In a few years, under these circumstances, British institutions would be disappearing, and in a short space they would have experience of the policy of German "culture." In order to prevent such a contingency Canada had done a splendid part.

Hon. W. T. White declared it was for each man to decide his duty in the light of patriotism. "I have an almost religious belief in the high destinies of the British race. I see that as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera, so the moral forces in the universe are today fighting against Germany. I believe the British Empire stands for ideals with which this world is not ready to part."

THE ROUMANIANS

The Roumanians, who may enter the war soon, are next to the Serbo-Croates, the most numerous race in the Balkans. They number 11,000,000.

Roumania iself has 7,520,000 people, nearly all Roumanians. A million more live under Russia in Bessarabia; about 3,000,000 in Bukowina and Transylvania under Hungary.

In the elbow of the boundary, on the Hungarian side, are hundreds of thousands of Hungarians about Szekely, with colonies elsewhere. About Kronstadt and Hermannstadt are Saxon colonies. Both these groups are surrounded by Roumanians running west to Temesver. So the Greater Roumania idea includes many of other races. Thousands of Kutzovlachs, or wandering Roumanians, have gone into other countries. Dr. Dumba is descended from this race.

Roumania is rich, for the Balkans. Her commerce is larger than that of Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria combined; as large as Mexico's, except for bullion. She has struck oil in the hills, and adds $8,000,000 worth of petroleum to $123,000,000 of farm produce, etc. The city of Bucharest, with the population of Cincinatti, is a little Paris or Pittsburgh. "Coal-Oil Johnnies" set the pace. Night is day; dress is extravagant; automobile-dodging reminds one of New York.

The army is the strongest numerically in the Balkans. The Roumanians fought bravely in 1877; Plevna surrendered to them rather than the Russians. Descendants of Roman soldiers that held the Dacian border, they claim to be the nearest kin left in Europe of the Romans in race and speech. Hence their fellow-feeling for the Italians. There are no more skilful politicians than those of Bucharest.

Messrs. Hampton-Pinchin, the hustling proprietors of the baking establishment of that name, made a splendid contribution to the funds of the Red Cross Society on Wednesday when they gave $640, the proceeds of the first day's sale of "Colonials," a new cake manufactured in their establishment. Thousands of the boxes were disposed of, and many more could have been sold had they been available. The Colonials are a delicate toothsome preparation, and will no doubt have a large sale in the future.

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If pure ingredients, EXPERT attention, conditions of spotless cleanliness have anything to do in making good bread, BUTTER-NUT will rank supreme. Try it once. Delivered daily—phone Fairmont 44, or INSIST on BUTTER-NUT at your grocer's.

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Wherever, and in whatever form, it appears, and the allurements of electric illumination and electric signs are but the working of the same natural law which draws the moth to the candle.

Until this electric era began the merchant put up his shutters or pulled down his shades when he closed the doors of his store at nightfall.

His expenses—rent, salaries, insurance—all went on but his business stopped. This was the ancient way.

With the modern way—the electric way—busines no longer slumbers, for the progressive store keeps glittering eyes open for business throughout the night by tempting window displays under the brilliant rays of the electric lamps.

Many a sale is made by this tireless electric salesman who always shows his goods in the right light.

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THE NEW FRANCE

Frenchmen Go to Battle in the Spirit of Crusaders—A New Day for the French People.

Rev. Stuart L. Roussel, from St. Cloud, near Paris, addressed the Canadian Club last week on the new spirit of France, and among other things, said:

"I have been told people do not understand why Alsace means so much to the French people. I have been asked what is the French viewpoint. It is not merely the question of a country. It is a great principle that is involved, namely, whether people are to live under the government they choose or whether they are to be forced against their will under an alien people. I believe if Alsace had remained French there would have been no war. Bismarck felt the great danger of interfering with Alsace. The Germans claim that it is German.

"The struggle for liberty in France has been in three stages. First there was the battle for religious liberty, then the battle for civil liberty, and now the question is: 'Shall the nation be allowed to live her own life?' German writers in the past have never taken into consideration the feeling of the people. They have always looked at it from a historical standpoint.

"Some two or three hundred years ago Alsace became French territory as a recognition of what France had done to help Germany to keep and maintain her national existence against Austria. Strassburg opened its doors willingly to Louis XIV. His motto was never to interfere with the habits and customs of the Germans in the province. There are many Germans in the province still. Then came the great reverse in 1871 and France was forced to cede these provinces. Her people have never recognized this right to the Germans to take the provinces without the consent of the people themselves. And so for 45 years Alsace has waited to return to France.

French at Heart

"Alsace has been French at heart. The French language, although a compulsory stud in other parts of Germany, has been a prohibited language in Alsace. I went there for the purpose of finding out what the sentiment of the people is. I found that boys and girls who have never spoken a word of French are French at heart. They have been not only French—they are ardently French. Although Germany has tried to trammel the people in every possible way, still they gave their heart to the great cause of national liberty. I asked them what their national song was. They told me it was 'The Marseillaise.' While all the externals have been German, all the internal things—all the things of the heart and mind—are French.

"In Alsace the employers were able to speak French but the workers spoke only German. When the French army entered Alsace and took possession a school teacher was put in each of the schools. Such was the eagerness of the people to learn French that they had acquired the language in six months. There I found children singing 'The Marseillaise" with a German accent. The teachers had used the dialect method and the language swept over the country in the short space of six months. There were, perhaps, a half dozen contributing causes that made the people take readily to the French language.

Know Not Defeat

"As to the morale of the troops at the front I was astounded to find that it was splendid. These Alsatians are absolutely resolute at heart. They know also that "Grandfather" Joffre will not ask them to shed their blood needlessly. An incident of the spirit of the Alpine troops serves to show the valor of those men. It was necessary to cut a wire entanglement to permit the troops to advance. One man crept out and did part of the work until he was shot. In succession eight men went down advancing the work just a little more. Then the troops advanced when the entanglements had been cut and carried the position.

"A foreigner to France had remarked on the resoluteness of the people. He had visited that country expecting to find a nation of butterflies. Instead he had expressed astonishment to see the back-bone of the nation. The Moulin Rouge is not all of France. If there were no foreigners there would be no Moulin Rouge. It is only in the homes of France that people can get to know the French people. I have a dream of some organization that will permit the people of your country and my country to know each other through the homelife.

Spirit of Crusaders

"Undoubtedly there was growing up a love of ease and a tide of materialism. But all of the men now feel that they are Crusaders. With such a feeling there is much to make a man sacred. One fellow, known as an Apache, received the call of the country. The war had made a new man of him by keeping down all that was bad. He was mentioned in despatches on several occasions and had received the high distinction of the military medal. With these honors he expressed the sentiment that there was only one other thing he could do for France and that was to die. He felt that it was better to die with a redeemed character than to live on and perhaps fall into his old habits again. And he did die shortly after. War is of the devil, but it sometimes has a wonderful effect to rebuild human nature.

'For France I believe the dawn is here. She has in the past been following a materialistic existence and has worshipped science to find that it has failed. When the cloud has passed I believe France will be ready to look to her purer ideals in the great cause of nations. I am glad indeed to be with you. To me it is a symbol of the coming together of the French people and the British peoples. You are practical; we are idealists. Let us join hands now in the cause of liberty, for purity and for righteousness. For it is only by those that our cause can prosper."

REINDEER STAMPEDE

Domesticated Herd in the Peace River Country Break Pasture and Disappear.

The efforts of the Dominion government to propagate reindeer in the Peace River country and in the Great Slave district have proven unsuccessful and of the original herd of fifty which were sent north from Labrador in 1911, there is now but one lonely survivor. He is at present lord of all he surveys on an island in Great Slave Lake.

The chief difficulty was the "bull" flies of the north, which drove the reindeer frantic in the summer. The result was that they stampeded through the strongest enclosures their keepers could build and were lost and shot by the Indians. Reindeer have thrived in Alaska, but apparently the Peace River country and the valley of the Mackenzie were not suitable for them. Later an effort may be made to introduce them in the Yukon, where there seems to be no reason why they should not succeed.

An effort was even made to cross them with caribou. It was hoped the result would be an animal which could be domesticated, could be driven and used as is the reindeer, while able to stand the climate. This experiment failed for a peculiar reason. The superstitious Indians of the North have a tradition that centuries ago their ancestors entered into a treaty with the caribou whereby they agreed not to capture them alive, or degrade them by using them for domestic purposes. While the Indians will shoot the caribou they will not capture them alive. They stubbornly insisted on abiding by this treaty. They feared that if the treaty were broken the cariboo would disappear or seek new haunts. Liberal offers of money were made to the Indians to capture the cariboo, but without success. The efforts of the forest rangers to capture some specimens were not successful. Without the assistance of the cunning of the red men the cariboo could not be secured. The idea had to be abandoned and the treaty with the cariboo is still inviolate.

In was in 1911 that Dr. Grenfell suggested to the Canadian government that he believed reindeer could be successfully propagated in the Mackenzie river basin. He believed that they would prove as valuable to settlers as to the fishermen of Labrador and the people of Lapland. He thought they could take the place of horses and would be even more useful. He pointed out the success of the introduction of reindeer in Alaska. It was decided to try the plan, and in the fall of 1911 a herd of fifty were brought across the continent to the Great Slave country. Forty-five of the fifty survived the trip, which considering its length and hardship, was very satisfactory.

They were placed on a point on Great Slave Lake which was closely fenced in. The animals wintered well, but when the flies came with the summer they stampeded. Crazed by the flies, they broke through the fencing and scattered in the heavy woods of the district. They captured about half and held them for the rest of the season and for the winter. It was decided to move them to an island in Great Slave Lake where it was thought the flies would be less bothersome. They were taken to Fort Smith to be transported by boat to the island. Transportation facilities in the far north are slow and in the meantime they were herded at Fort Smith. However, the flies worried them so much they they again stampeded, some even swimming the rapids in the Gt. Slave river, which is very broad at that point. Ten were rounded up. Several died during the winter, but the remainder were finally rounded up on the island in the Lake. However, they have not thrived.

Curing a Crop-Bound Fowl

In case a fowl becomes crop bound the contents of the crop may sometimes be removed by forcing it to swallow some sweet oil, at least a teaspoonful. Then, by massaging the lower portion of the gullet and that part of the crop nearest the opening of the gullet, the packed mass of feed may be worked toward the head. In such a case the bird should be held downward, which will aid in removing the feed through the mouth. If this treatment is successful the bird should not be allowed to eat for several hours afterward.

Very frequently the last resort in case of crop impaction is the use of the knife. A small opening of about an inch is made through the outer skin and into the crop, and with the aid of a button hook or bent wire the contents of the crop are taken out through this opening. The crop is then washed out and the wound stitched with the usual surgical precautions. Coarse, white silk thread is best to use for stitching. Begin on the opening in the wall of the crop, tying each stitch separately as made, and making three or four to the inch. Then stitch the outer skin together in the same way. After such an operation the bird should receive nothing for two or three days but milk and possibly some eggs beaten into the milk. Then change gradually to some feed and continue until the wounds are well healed.

The only monument in the world erected to the memory of horses which have fallen in war was raised by public subscription at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa, in recognition of the gallant animals which perished in the Boer war, 1899-1902.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY

With the passing of the bill to establish a Hindu University at Benares the government of India has taken a remarkable step in educational policy. It is certainly curious that, while in Europe universities are being destroyed or depleted of their students, in India one new university project after another should be receiving the sanction of the supreme government. In this, however, India is only following precedent; for it was in the midst of the terrors of the Mutiny that the first universities in the three presidency cities, were founded by Lord Canning. Lord Hardinge's term has been in this respect more noteworthy than that of any predecessor in the Viceroyalty. The East Bengal University at Dacca is well on the way; that of Behar and Orissa at Patna is being formulated, and one for the Central Provinces of Nagpur is under discussion. These institutions, however, will follow in the main the established model. The Benares University is to be a wholly new experiment, for it is to be religious and denominational.

The story of the scheme makes a singular chapter in the contemporary history of India. Some eight years ago the leaders of the Mahometan community began with great vigor to raise funds for a Moslem university at Allgarh, where is the most famous modern college of the British-Islamic world. This stimulated the Hindus to a similar effort, but both schemes were checked when the government of India announced that no denominational university could be granted a charter except under severe restrictions. This, of course, was inevitable for the government in India is committed to fixed and unalienable neutrality in matters of religion. The Hindu University Committee was prepared to compromise, and its scheme has gone through the legislature, but the Moslems, who had made great headway in the early stages, have steadily declined to accept the measure and kind of control upon which the government insists. As a consequence the first denominational university in the country will be established in the metropolis of Brahamic learning. Its governing body will be Hindu, and the teaching of Hindu religion is obligatory. It is to be a teaching and residential institutions with faculties of theology and Oriental studies and its degrees are to be counted as equivalent in value to those of the government universities. Apart from the religious basis, the most important new privilege is that its students, instead of coming entirely from the surrounding territory, will be drawn from the whole of India. The Hindu University, however, is not to be permitted to prescribe its own matriculation tests; its students must conform to the standard of the government institutions. Large funds have been subscribed to the university by the princes, the nobility, and the professional classes, and it is clear that the project responds to a public demand. Its develcpment will be watched with the keenest interest.

THE NAVY

It is the major facts which the plain man keeps in mind. He sees not our own failures only, but the failures of the enemy. He remembers that there has been only one sphere of the war in which victory for either side has been overwhelming and absolute. That is the victory of the British navy. The pressure of that victory is slow, but it is cumulative, and will be ultimately decisive. It will dstroy the Kaiser as it destroyed Napoleon. He is said to have attributed his defeat to the fact that wherever there was enough water to sail a cock-boat he found the English there before him. And the dominion of the navy is far more complete today than it was a hundred years ago. It was never so convincing as at this moment. The submarines of the enemy are swept from the seas as absolutely as his cruisers and his merchantmen. And in the meantime something of profound significance has happened. British submarines of a new and formidable type are in possession of the Baltic. The whole transport trade from Scandinavia to Germany is held up, and the iron ore that is necessary for Krupp's furnaces is being sent to the bottom of the sea.

Winston Churchill, the American novelist, says the American people have lost the chance of a lifetime in not protesting against the invasion of Belgium.

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BANK LOANS IN WALL STREET

ON SEPTEMBER 30th Canadian banks had on deposit, subject to notice of withdrawal, $693,000,000 and $359,000,000 not subject to notice of withdrawal. They employed a capital of $188,866,000. They had in circulation $105,000,000 in notes. They had on call loans outside of Canada, mostly in Wall street, $135.-000,000.

The Dominion banks, if they so desired could take up the government's entire war loan out of the call, loans in Wall street and still have $85,000,000 invested in the games of the "bulls and bears."And so the bonds of the war loan are quite as liquid as the securities upon which money is loaned for marginal speculation in Wall street, and every bit as safe, it is now believed the hoary argument that it is necessary to have Canadian bank funds invested in New York stocks because they form a sort of liquid reserve, will cease to form part of the defense of the banks when they are reproach-

While the banks have on deposit bearing no interest or a minimum of interest, one million and fifty-two million dollars against their own aggregate capital of $188,000,000 they have loaned in Canada $771,000,000, or $279,000,000 less than the public have deposited with them. They have loaned in New York a sum equal to nearly 72 per cent. of their capital, while in Canada they have loaned to the business interests of the country an amount equal to 73 per cent of the people's deposits, without touching a dollar of their capital.

Or another way of putting it would be to say that the banks have on hand belonging to the people over and above the sums loaned in Canada and New York, a balance of $44,000,000 without counting a dollar of their capital. It is all very well to talk about the safety and stability of the Canadian banks, that is never disputed; but it comes down to this that it is Canadian deposits which make them safe, it is Canadian energy and enterprise, not infrequently handicapped by banking caution, that makes the deposits. If Canadian banks were forbidden to use the money of Canadian depositors in New York would they dare loan up to 72 per cent. of their own capital in Wall street?

Of course, it is said the deposits are all liabilities which the banks can be called upon to pay. This is true in theory, but in practice not only are they not called upon to pay the depositors, but the deposits increase year by year.

What the banks are really doing is capitalizing this deposit liability upon which they make huge profits. Some day parliament will devise legislation that will make patriotism a compulsory virtue on the part of Canadian banks. It is absurd, it is ridiculous and exasperating to Canadian enterprise to find itself handicapped for capital and the assets of the people depreciated by the attitude of the banks, while scores of millions of dollars of the money belonging to Canadians is loaned to the stock gamblers of Wall street.

AMERICAN SETTLERS NEEDED

THE WINNIPEG TELEGRAM says: "Reports coming from the Western States confirm the belief, expressed by the Telegram some time ago, that never was the time more opportune, nor the necessity so great, for an active campaign to induce American settlers to come to Canada. In the first place, money was never so plentiful in the Western States as it is at the present. The banks and trust companies are overflowing with it. Advantageous opportunities for investment are not numerous there. There is no great reserve of farm lands open to the adventurous settler. Young men, by the thousands, are said to be looking for new places in which to settle; capitalists are looking for new places in which to invest their money. Western Canada, with its millions of acres of tillable but untilled lands, is calling for settlers—for men who can not only stake themselves to homesteads, but can work them after they take possession. The American farmer is the ideal settler for Canada. He is already trained in Canadian ways before he arrives. He requires no primary education in the ideals of our democracy. He fits into the landscape. He knows our ways and methods like one to the manner born. As an allurement there is the advertisement of the greatest grain crop ever produced to appeal to his fancy. Why doesn't he come? He doesn't come, in part, because the advantages which we have to offer him have not been adequately brought to his attention. He doesn't come, furthermore, because the press of his own country has told him that if he comes he is likely to be seized upon and "drafted" into the King's army and made to fight for Great Britain. He doesn't come because he has been told foolish and untrue stories about the war-tax burden which we are said to be laboring under. An active publicity campaign, undertaken by the Dominion government at this time, would do a great deal towards removing these obstacles to his coming. It would result in bringing to Canada next spring thousands of the most desirable settlers and help to supply the void made in our immigration by the present unhappy conditions in Great Britain and in continental Europe. We need the settlers and we need the money which they would bring. They are both well worth going after, and it should be our part to go after them."

The above article applies more forcibly to conditions in this province than to the Dominion government, as they are making considerable effort if not sufficient, as stated. The prairie provinces, although having no land of their own are spending large sums on immigration work in the United States in addition to what is done by the Dominion. While British Columbia, with its immense areas of agricultural lands favourable climate and great natural resources stands idly by and pay over to those more energetic people the money for produce which should be raised in our own province. It is a well known fact that Americans from the timber States and Eastern Canadians are the most suitable for this province and many could be secured by little effort.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

THE CONSUMPTION of alcoholic liquors and of tobacco has tended annually to increase both absolutely and relatively per head of the population. For 1913-14 the quantity of spirits taken out of bond for consumption was 4,829,115 gallons, and of malt liquor 56,060,846 gallons.

Of tobacco the quantity was 25,746,829 lbs in 1913-14. The number of cigars was 288,219,892 in 1913-14. Ten years ago, in 1904, the corresponding quantities were 3,481,827 gallons of spirits, 27,335,985 gallons of malt liquor, 13,-207,707 lb. of tobacco and 180,485,202 cigars; so that in ten years the increases are in the ratio of 89 per cent. for spirits, 105 per cent. for malt liquor, 95 per cent. for tobacco and 60 per cent. for cigars. The consumption per head is 1.061 gallons of spirits, 0.124 gallons of wine, 7.200 gallons of beer, and 3.711 lb. of tobacco, including cigars, the corresponding figures in 1904 being 0.917 gallons of spirits, 0.092 gallons of wine, 4.739 gallons of beer and 2.664 lbs. of tobacco.

THE TEST OF EDUCATION

The test of a good education is the degree of mental culture which it imports, for education, so far as its object is scientific, is the discipline of the mind. The reader must not overlook what is meant by the word mind when used in reference to education. That some dumb animals are possessed of a sort of understanding is admitted, but it has never been asserted that they enjoy the use of reason. Man, however, has the faculty called reason in addition to his underfstanding. Accordingly what we mean by saying that the object of education is the cultivation of our minds or that the goodness of an education varies with the degree of mental culture amounts simply to this—that we better perform our functions as rational creatures in proportion as we cary further the distinction between ourselves and the brute creation—that is, in proportion as we are better fitted for the discourse of reason.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE

In ancient times, before the conquest of Alexander the Great, there were many differences in the dialects spoken in different parts of Greece. About 330 B. C. a common dialect sometimes called Hellenistic Greek, arose. This is the Greek of the New Testament. By 800 A. D. the differences between the spoken and written language had become so great that the literary language was supplanted by the spoken. From this time the language has been further changed in grammar, inflection and by the introduction of loan words from other languages, notably from the Italian and Turkish. Since the Greek kingdom was established in 1830 there has been a movement toward the ancient idiom. This has resulted again in a gap between spoken and written Greek. The new movement has made such progress, however, that it is not too much to say that a modern newspaper would be now intelligible to Plato.

SKATING SEASON OPENED

THE VANCOUVER ARENA CO. has opened for another winter season. The first night there was a very large number of skaters, and it goes without saying that the great winter sport will this season have its usual quota of devotees. The price of admission has been reduced and is the same as last year, 40 cents on band nights, and 25 cents on regular skating nights. The Vancouver Arena fills a long felt want in this city and deserves a large patronage. The proprietors have an immense amount of capital invested in this business and in the other rinks in coast cities, and their enterprise and energy is deserving of the highest appreciation of Vancouver citizens, which is, regular attendance.

GERMANS OUT-DO "BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA"

(Continued from Page 1)

that sleeping was out of the question.

9. Upon arrival at the camp, their clothing was branded with the letter "Z."

The workmen of class "B" were treated as criminals, undergoing the indignity of having their heads shaved.

10. The work which the prisoners had to do was extremely hard, especially for men used to handling the hammer, file and light tools. It consisted in clearing woods, digging trenches for drainage and laying pipes. The distance from the camp to their working place varied from 3 to 6 miles, that is 6 to 12 miles for the return journey, thus combining the hardships of a long march with weariness resulting from excessive toil.

Although the ground was formed of quicksand, the Germans objected to the construction of the most elementary safety devices, such as propping, and it was quite evident that they wanted to make the work as difficult, as dangerous and as unhealthy as possible. In several instances the workmen had narrow escapes from being crushed by falling trees or buried by earth slides in the trenches which were sometimes from 9 to 12 feet deep. Frequently the trenches were flooded and the men had to work bare-footed in the ice-cold water.

No rest was allowed by the guards. As soon as a worn-out prisoner wanted to rest for a moment, he was struck with a stick or the butt-end of a rifle, sometimes even with the bayonet.

11. The food generally was insufficient, bad and unwholesome. Below we give a sample bill of fare:

Sunday: Morning, 8 oz. of bread baked with flour to which large quantities of mashed potatoes have been added. A decoction of malt. (This meal is the same every day). Noon: Very bitter sauerkrout soup. Evening: Corn soup with blood sausage. (This latter as a rule is not fit to eat).

Monday: Noon, Barley soup; evening, 8 oz. of bread, malt.

Tuesday: Noon, Bean soup. Evening, Barley Soup, blood sausage.

Wednesday: Noon, same as night before. Evening, Corn soup, a little cheese, blood sausage.

Thursday: Noon, Barley soup. Evening, malt, blood sausage (not fit to eat).

Friday: Noon, Codfish soup (disagreeable taste). Evening, Bean soup and one herring.

Saturday: Noon, corn soup. Evening, malt, blood sausage.

Not infrequently the herrings and the blood sausages were in spoiled condition; but our workmen had to eat them to satisfy their craving for food sharpened by working all day in the open.

When the men fell sick owing to lack of nourishment, the guards simply laid them aside and left them anywhere exposed to the rain and sun. The French and English prisoners whose camp was separated from theirs only by a road, took pity on them and threw them portions of the provisions which they received from home.

All soups, with the exception of cod-fish, and sauerkrout, were made of substances which ordinarily are used in Belgium for the feeding of cattle (horse-beans, Indian corn, barley, beets) and contained only very few potatoes. Such food was naturally repulsive to men used to well-prepared, wholesome and tasty nutriments such as coffee, white-bread, meat, different vegetables, etc.

For three weeks the potatoes were thrown into the soup without being either washed or peeled.

12. The men slept on boards. Some had covers, others were without them.

13. The least infraction of the rules was severely punished. The forms of punishment varied; but all bore the trace of cruelty. A man who was late in coming to the shower-bath, had to stand for several hours bare-footed on the tar-paper roof of a shed, his face exposed to the sun. Another form of punishment consisted in making the victim run for several hours with a bag of bricks on his shoulders or with a brick in each hand and two bricks attached to each side of his coat. He was allowed a rest of five or six minutes and a glass of water every two hours. Sometimes the prisoners were ordered to cross a small river whose banks are very steep. Staggering under a heavy load, the men had to cross the stream several times in succession. Another form of punishment was to tie a man to a post or a tree his face exposed to the sun and leave him in that position for several hours.

Four men have fallen seriously ill and are still being treated at the camp hospital. Several others became sick since returning to their country.

About 273 recruits for the two branches of the Imperial flying service, the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, have been recruited in Canada.

MUST HAVE PASSPORT

Henceforth all British subjects without exception, must secure passports before entering the United Kingdom. A despatch conveying this important information has been received by the Governor-General from Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, the secretary of state for the colonies. Passports will be required of all people entering Great Britain until further notice, which probably means during the duration of the war.

TAKES DUTCH LINER

The Statendam, a big liner under construction in Harland & Wolff's shipyards, Belfast, for the Holland-American line, has been taken over by the British government, according to news reaching this continent. It is said the large steamer was purchased for $5,000,000. The vessel will be used as a transport in the Dardanelles, and after the war is over if she is still afloat she will likely go to the Cunard line to replace the Lusitania.

She is a triple screw steamship og 32,500 gross tonnage, 740 feet long, with 86 feet 4 inches beam. She was to steam 19 knots.

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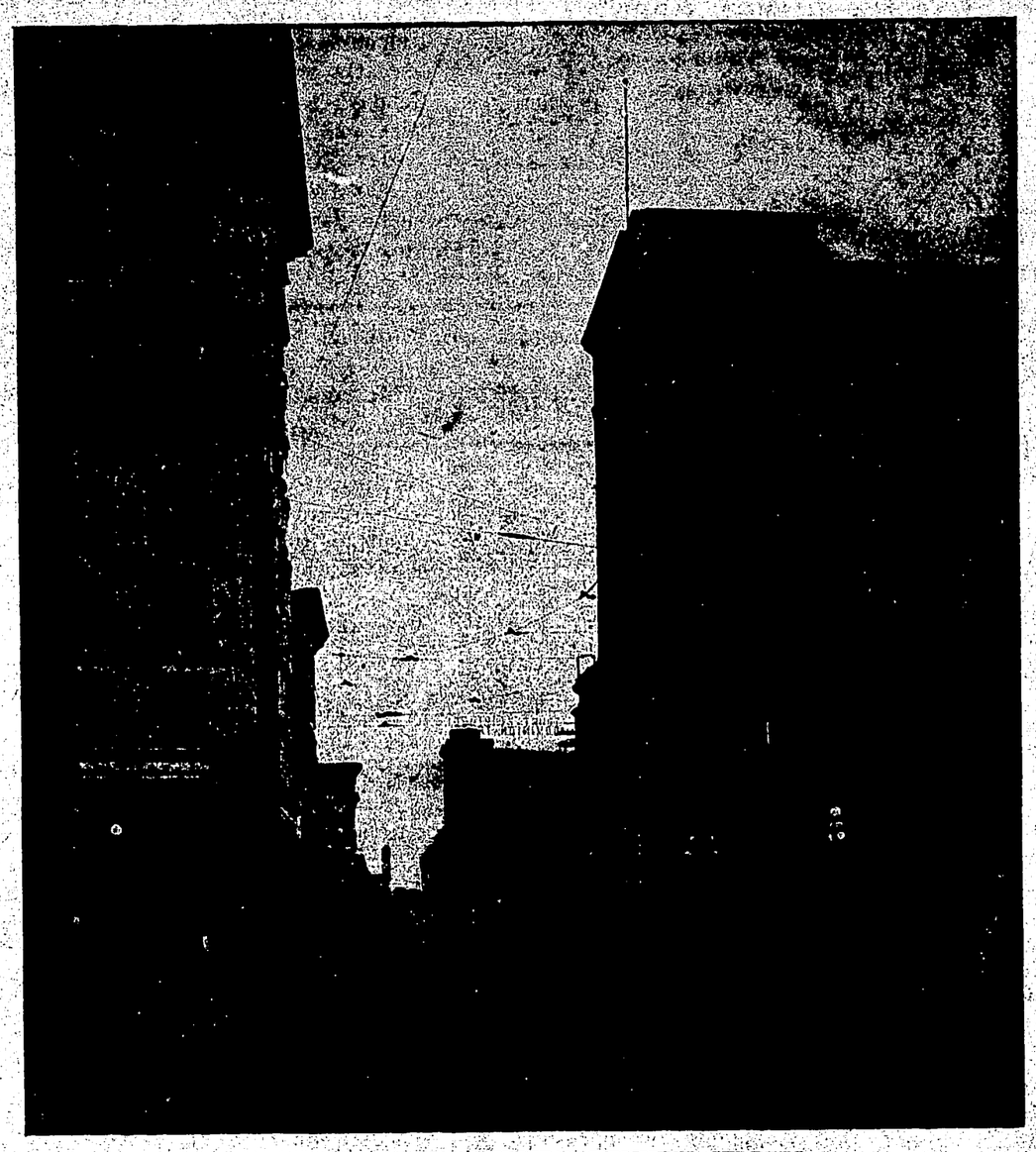

ONE OF VANCOUVER'S BUSINESS STREETS

PROHIBITION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

With the return from St. Barbe district received, reports were made complete from the eighteen electoral districts in Newfoundland on the prohibition plebiscite submitted to the electors of the colony on November 4th.

St. Barbe registered 1069 ballots for prohibition and 437 against. This offsets a majority of about 200 which had been registered against the proposed measure in the other seventeen districts, and the measure is carried by 404 votes.

The report from St. Barbe was delayed by recurrent storms along the coast. Communication from that district to the capital was cut off for the coasting vessels which carry the mails had been previously unable to make the trip.

The bill, which was submitted in the plebiscite of Nov. 5, gives the government permission to enact the importation, manufacture and sale of liquors in the Island of Newfoundland.

Mr. J. H. McVery, one of the members appointed from the labor unions, in connection with investigating the Workingmen's Compensation Act, has returned from a tour of the other provinces of the Dominion, and part of the United States.

WAR LOAN

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THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith on behalf of the Government the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½ payable as follows,—

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20	"	"	1st March, 1916.
20	"	"	1st April, 1916.
20	"	"	1st May, 1916.

The instalments may be paid in full on and after the 3rd day of January, 1916, under discount at the rate of four per cent. per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. The bank will issue a provisional receipt.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch of any chartered bank in Canada, and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Scrip certificates payable to bearer will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds without coupons.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch of any chartered bank in Canada.

Holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, payable to bearer or registered, without payment of any fee, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert, without fee, into fully registered bonds without coupons at any time on application in writing to the Minister of Finance.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

The loan will be repaid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications which bear their stamp.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 30th November, 1915.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 22nd November, 1915.

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO. LTD. VANCOUVER CANADA

Eight Reasons Why Royal Standard Flour

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Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Victoria

NAPOLEON AND THE KAISER

Every day the resemblance between Napoleon and the Kaiser grows stronger. In 1810, France stretched from the confines of Naples to the Baltic, Holland and the Hanseatic towns having been the latest additions. It was possible to travel from Lubeck to Rome without passing outside the boundaries of Napoleon's domain.

Shortly it may be possible to travel from Hamburg to Constantinople without passing outside the area controlled by the Kaiser's soldiers. Austria is virtually a vassal kingdom of the Prussian, and Bulgaria will shortly be dominated by the same impudent power.

Another comparison lies in the inevitable end of this attempt at world-conquest. Napoleon's final defeat was inevitable from his first campaign, and so is the Kaiser's. Napoleon attempted the impossible, and so did the Kaiser. Napoleon's Russian expedition of 1812 has been much discussed in comparison with the Kaiser's Russian campaign of 1915. It remains to be seen whether the results will be the same, but at present it seems likely. The campaign in Bulgaria has its counterpart in Saxony in 1813. Napoleon's great victory at Dresden in August of that year only postponed the great defeat at Leipsic in October. The Kaiser may occupy Nish and join hands with the Turks, but his Leipsic will come sooner or later.

Between Napoleon's last great victory at Dresden in August, 1813, and the occupation of Paris in March, 1814, there was only a period of five months. The downfall of the Kaiser may be less swift, but it is equally certain. Will it be Elba or St. Helena?—Canadian Courier.

The question of re-establishing a monarchial form of government in China has been overshadowed for the time being by the discussion of the proposal that China enter the Entente Alliance, which is attracting wide attention. The Chinese press in general seems to be inclined favorably toward the proposal and regards the attitude of Japan as the principal barrier which might be interposed. The papers take the view that if Japan seconds the invitation of her allies, China could not refuse to enter the Entente. Japan is carefully concealing her attitude.

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Mr. Clive Pringle is a member of the Bar of British Columbia.

Citizen Building, Ottawa.

HOME TABLE HINTS

A function of the meals at home is to give color to all the home life. The daily menu published this week, and which may be continued, is by one of the best known and valued editors of this department, of several leading dailies in the United States. We feel fortunate in being able to offer to the ladies of this city that which is purchased at a high price by such dailies there. These Cards have been especially written for this paper.

Saturday, November 27

"Only a breeze, but a sail is set free,
And a boat that was motionless speeds o'er the sea,
Only the light of my friend's loyal smile—
But because of his faith in me life is worth while!

Breakfast—Stewed Fruit. Cereal with Cream. Fish Balls. Whole Wheat Muffins. Coffee.

Dinner—Julienne Soup. Veal Ragout. Potato Puff. Cauliflower. Apple and Nut Salad. Bavarian Cream. Coffee.

Supper—Creamed Lima Beans. Baking Powder Biscuits. Honey. Brambles. Tea.

Brambles

Beat one egg and add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of stoned and chopped raisins and one-half cupful of broken walnut meats. Roll thin a plain puff paste and cut it into circular pieces about the size of a saucer. Put the fruit over one-half of each piece, wet the edges, turn the paste over, press the edges together and bake in a quick oven for about twenty minutes.

Sunday, November 28

The sun is but a spark of fire,
A transient meteor in the sky;
The soul, immortal as its sire,
Shall never die.

—James Montgomery.

Breakfast—Puff Omelet with Orange Marmalade. Fried Cereal. Dry Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Consomme. Bread Sticks. Planked Steak. Potato Border. String Beans. Lettuce and Roquefort Salad. Apricot Ice Cream. Wafers. Coffee.

Lunch—Jellied Salmon Salad. Olives. Tea Rolls. Fruit Cake. Tea.

Jellied Salmon Salad

Soak one tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in four tablespoonfuls of cold water for five minutes, then add it to three-quarters of a cupful of hot boiled salad dressing. Cool, add one and one-half cupfuls of canned salmon separated into flakes, two tablespoonfuls of chopped olives, one tablespoonful of chopped sweet green pepper, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne. Mix thoroughly, turn ino a wet mold, set aside until firm and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Monday, November 29

After you have been kind, after love has stolen forth into the world and done its beautiful work, go back into the shade again and say nothing about it. Love hides even from itself.

—Henry Drummond.

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream. Beef. Potatoes and Pepper Hash. Warmed Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Beet Soup. Lamb Chops. Boiled Rice. Spinach. Date Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Italian Macaroni. Oatmeal Bread. Currant Preserves. Crisped Wafers. Tea.

Cream of Beet Soup

Cut two boiled beets into dice, add three cupfuls of mutton stock, simmer fifteen minutes and press through a sieve. Cook two tablespoonfuls of flour in two tablespoonfuls of butter, add gradually three cupfuls of hot milk, stir and cook until smooth, then add the prepared beets, season with pepper and salt and heat thoroughly before serving.

Tuesday, November 30

"Commend me to that generous heart
Which, like the pine on high,
Uplifts the same uncarying brow
to every change of sky."

Breakfast—Pears. Cereal with Cream. Skewered Liver and Bacon. Buckwheat Griddle Cakes. Coffee.

Dinner — Onion Soup. Roast Spareribs. Brown Gravy. Mashed Potatoes. Buttered Turnips. Browned Parsnips. Apple Fritters. Crackers and Cheese. Coffee.

Supper—Smoked Herring. Celery. Currant Buns. Baked Bananas. Cup Cakes. Tea.

Apple Fritters

Mix and sift one cupful of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; then add one egg well beaten and diluted with one-third of a cupful of milk. Pare and core two tart apples, cu hem in hin slices lengthwise, stir them into the batter, drop by spoonfuls into deep hot fat and fry until brown.

Wednesday, December 1

The cottage warm and cheerful heart
Will cheat the stormy winter night,
Will bid the glooms of care depart
And to December give delight.

—Phili Freneau.

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream. Bacon, Fried Bananas. Caraway Biscuits. Coffee.

Dinner—Celery Soup. Sliced Pork. Horseradish. Baked Potatoes. Boiled Onions. Coleslaw. Apple Indian Pudding. Coffee.

Supper—Corn Chowder. Crisped Crackers. Popovers. Amber Marmalade. Tea.

Caraway Biscuits

Sift together three pints of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Rub in four tablespoonfuls of shortening, then add two beaten eggs, one pint of milk and two tablesponfuls of caraway seeds. Knead quickly to a smooth, firm dough, roll out to about one-third of an inch in thickness, cut into rounds, prick several times with a fork, place in buttered tins and bake in a hot oven for about fifteen minutes.

Thursday, December 2

The pools are locked with ice, and dead
Are all the brooklets and the rills,
The bare-boughed birches sigh, and wave
With low laments o'er Summer's grave.

—Daniel Chase.

Breakfast — Grapefruit. Sausages. Lyonnaise Potatoes. Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner—Noodle Soup. Lamb Chops. Stuffed Sweet Potatoes. Lima Beans. Lettuce Salad. Raisin Puffs. Vanilla Sauce. Coffee.

Supper—Browned Hash. Mixed Pickles. Rye Bread. Canned Peaches. Loaf Cake. Tea.

Stuffed Sweet Potatoes

Bake sweet potatoes until tender and cut them in halves lengthwise. Scoop out the potato with a spoon, mash, season with pepper, salt and a dash of cayenne, moisten with hot cream, beat until very light and return to the shells. Boil four tablespoonfuls of molasses and one tablespoonful of butter for three minutes, brush the potatoes with this syrup and brown in a hot oven.

Friday, December 3

When bearded December sweeps down from the north
And the far-lying snows shield from chill the dear earth,
May the blasts that then blow bring bright blessings to you.

—Ernest Siegfried Swenson.

Breakfast—Baked Apples. Cereal with Cream. Scrambled Eggs. Buttered Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Tomato Soup. Boiled Salmon. Hollandaise Sauce. Potatoes with Parsley. String Beans. Peach Tarts. Coffee.

Supper—Baked Celery with Cheese. Bread and Butter. Stewed Figs. Cake. Tea.

Baked Celery with Cheese

Wash the celery, cut it into inch lengths, cover with boiling water and let simmer until tender. Drain, and to the liquid add enough white stock to make two cupfuls in all. Cook four tablespoonfuls of flour in four tablespoonfuls of butter, pour in the liquid gradually, stir and cook until smooth, season with pepper and salt, then add the celery together with one-half cupful of grated cheese. Turn into a buttered baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until delicately browned.

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CORRESPONDENCE

King George or King "Booze"

Editor Western Call:

Sir,—If this awful crisis has taught us anything, it has taught us how hard it is to serve two masters, and the cry of the Prophet Elijah comes ringing down the centuries from the First Book of Kings, "If the Lord be God, follow Him, but if Baal, then follow him." There can be no halting between two opinions. We must face our responsibility in no uncertain way, and those of us who are denied the glory and honor of fighting the Kaiser and his Hunnish hordes in Europe have the privilege of fighting King "Booze" and his cursed traffic in our province.

Here we can meet and defeat the other Huns and arch-enemies of our Empire. So say our war lords and great statesmen; so says our beloved king by actions that speak louder than words. Then in the name of common sense let us cut loose from the cursed traffic, for if it is treason for a British subject to aid the enemy by interfering with the usefulness of a machine gun, what of the dirty Huns who lower the efficiency of our sons and brothers who are dying in the trenches that we may live? In my estimation those who approve of such devilish work are double-dyed traitors, be they premiers of provinces, preachers of the Gospel, or of the "Merchants' Protective Association," who barks from the basement of a "booze" factory. The individual "who cannot spell his own name" is great on compensation or the continuance of the traffic.

Now the people of the Prohibition movement, like our king, are determined to go out of the "booze" business, and if our enemies think they can compel us to stay in and grant them licences, they will have to go to the courts in the good old British way, where they can get just what they don't want—good old British fair play.

"What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander"—let them seek compensation as their victims are forced to do when a "booze" butcher rides his chariot rough-shod over a workingman. The friends of a slaughtered citizen seeking compensation have to prove their case in a court of justice in the good old British way. So we will expect Sir Richard to play British and hand out no handicaps, and while his reply to the people in this matter is not along the lines of Pitt's reply to Horace Walpole, it certainly reminds me of a circus that traveled through old Ontario in the long ago. The advance agent painted the highways red with coming events, one of which was "Come and see Dare-devil Dick, the prince of clowns, in his great equestrian feat of riding two horses going in opposite directions." Of course, it takes a rubber man with an elastic conscience to play the trick.

Roblin riding a nightmare was rather a disastrous stunt. Again there is an old adage bordering on a truism that says "Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil," and get there quicker if he happens to have the scent of coming profits from brewery stock in his nostrils.

There are some things more important than party fealty. There are some things more honorable than party victory. There are some things more disgraceful than defeat. Great ministers, knights like Sir Rodmond, have been corrupted by the low tone our public life has borrowed from other lands than Britain. Take warning that the only victories worth winning are on moral issues, such as the regeneration of our race and nation. But let not the voice of brewers deceive you. To premiers one might say as Junius said to the king: "You are so unaccustomed to the language of truth that you only recognize it when you hear it in the complaint and reproaches of your people." There are even greater honors than those conferred by the sovereign's sword. A king can make a belted knight, etc., etc., etc.

Fifty years' faithful service in the ranks of the Liberal-Conservative pary, without seeking a favor entitles me in this hour, when loyalty and efficiency spell life and liberty, to tender the following advice to Sir Richard: "Stop, look and listen. Stop sparring for position. If George be king, follow him — if "Booze," then follow him.'

W. A. BLACK.

Nov. 24, 1915.

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The time to put your best foot forward is when your competitors are showing signs of weakness.

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SPORTING COMMENT

There is one matter that no very definite information has been published about so far, that of referees for the coast league this year. Phillips and Ion are available, but are hardly able to keep in touch with a double schedule of games twice a week. It will be necessary to grab off another couple.

• • •

The Westminster amateur lacrosse team were presented with gold lockets by the citizens of the Fraser River borough for again bringing honors to the city. This time it is the Mann Cup that has gone to New Westminster, after reposing in the Terminal City for several years. The young fellows over there seem destined to follow in the steps of their elders in world lacrosse honors, and are to be congratulated on their season's display.

• • •

Percy Leseur, who has had many years of experience between the flags as goaler in ice hockey, has signed on with a team that may be in Toronto, and may not be at all. In his best days Leseur was certainly a wonderful player. One numerous occasions he batted the puck from the nets much like a baseball player, indeed, it was he who started tactics of that description on the ice. Possessed of a keen eye and a splendid judge of distance, he was a very hard man to beat.

• • •

George Kennedy, of Montreal, is a great campaigner, but a poor manager. All his talk about signing up coast league players has proved humbug from the start. One player is reported to have flirted some with the Canadien manager, but since Lester Patrick announced that Poulin was signed up for Victoria for another season, Mr. Kennedy's talk has been proven a large chunk of rot.

The Dominion rugby honors of the east were won this year by the Tigers of Hamilton, who defeated the Toronto Rowing Club in the Queen City on Saturday last.

• • •

There is talk of a game of hockey in the east between the old "Silver Seven" of Ottawa, the team that whitewashed so many Stanley Cup aspirants, and the "Little Men of Iron" of Montreal. Among the Ottawa team would be Bouse Hutton, the goalkeeper, who did like service for the Capitals on the lacrosse field for many years, Westwick, Alf. Smith, Harvey Pulford, Art Moore Frank McGee, and the two Gilmours and probably Bruce Stewart. On the Montreal team would be Riley Hern, Pud Glass, Ernie Russell, Jimmy Gardner and one or two others. The game would prove immensely interesting and the proceeds would swell the patriotic funds by a considerable amount.

• • •

A Farewell War?

In many quarters it is expected that the present hockey war will be the last in Canadian hockey. The coast league has abundance of first class material to draw from in the prairies of the middle west, and it is not expected they will ever need to go past Winnipeg for players of first-class calibre. Indeed it looks as if Mr. Patrick had struck a hive of stars in Edmonton, and all the aspiring youngsters will get a fair deal by applying for a berth out this way. It will be good for the game, too, as the old fellows will have to rustle to pull down their salaries. The eastern league has nothing very outstanding right now in the way of players, and while there are many good players down that way, the fellows in the middle west have an opportunity of longer and better practice.

Portland has added three high class players within the last day or two, according to report. A goal-keeper from Winnipeg by the name of Murray has been located, and with him the Irvine brothers have signified their intention of turning professional. Del Irvine is a defense player, and is known all over Canada as a star, and his brother, Dick, is a centre player of equal brilliancy. The addition of these players just about makes Portland the team to beat for the bunting. There will be Murray, Johnson, Irvine, Dunderlale, Tobin, Oatman and Irvine on the lineup, with Harris and a couple of others ready on the side at any time. The Portland team has always been a dangerous combination, with a slight tendency to scrap too much, but the lineup for this year looks good enough for anyone, and the Rosebuds will be in line for the opening game shortly.

• • •

Pacific coast people have a splendid newspaper acquaintance with the stars of the hockey world from coast to coast, and there is much interest shown in the prospective lineups of the teams. The summary given above regarding the Portland team is sufficient to warrant great doings from that quarter, but lest anyone should think that the other cities are less brilliantly represented, look at this: For Seattle—Holmes, Foyston, Carpenter, Walker, Wilson, Rowe, Haas and a couple of other star amateurs; Victoria, McCullough, Patrick, Genge, Poulin, Kerr, O'Leary, Ran McDonald, and several others of equal prominence on the steel blades, and then, Vancouver, Lehman, Cook, Griffiths, Taylor, MacKay, Seaborn, Mallen, Stanley, and another full-blooded wonder from Edmonton, whom Manager Patrick has not yet mentioned, there looks like a wonderful aggregation of stars indeed.

• • •

The Pacific Coast Hockey League should just about be the finest in existence this season. At the outset of the hockey war it did not seem reasonable to expect the cream of the country entirely, but since the hot-air bubble of the eastern magnates has been pricked, it now looks like a great year in hockey out here. To date the eastern men have signed up one Pacific Coast man who was under contract to play here. The Ottawa team captured Frank Nighbor, the Vancouver wing man, but otherwise not a single man has deserted the coast league. On the other hand the Coast League has secured five men from Toronto, three from Winnipeg, one from Regina and the prospect is for several other high class amateurs from the prairie. We do not know what had to be paid for these signatures, but we do know that the N. H. A. is absolutely a second class league for this season at least. The upshot of the matter will surely be forcibly fixed on the minds of the eastern magnates, that to play fair and square all the time is the best policy.

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MOUNTED INFANTRY OF THIRD CONTINGENT

LOCAL SOLDIERS TO LEARN FIRST AID

The Provincial Council of St. John's Ambulance Association is taking active steps to have every soldier instructed in the elements of first aid work before he leaves for the front. Last week Colonel Birdwhistle and other officials of the Canadian headquarters at Ottawa proposed the appointment of instructors throughout Canada to teach the members of each battalion first aid. The minister of militia expressed himself in favor of the idea and asked the St. John's Ambulance Association to carry it out as soon as possible.

With this aim the officers of the Provincial Council have sent out letters from their office in Vancouver to all the centres in the province, including Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Pr. Rupert and points in the interior. Mr. Wm. Burns, secretary of the British Columbia Council, on Friday evening telegraphed to Ottawa that three instructors had been secured and that arrangements were being made for the appointment of others. Probably five or six will be selected in this military district.

Applicants for the position of instructor must not only be thoroughly acquainted with the first aid work, but must also be able to teach others. They must, it is reported, have secured certificates or medallions indicating that they have passed examinations in first aid work and, above all, they must be men of good character.

Instructors will probably be placed under the medical officer of the regiment to which they will be attached. At present a detachment from the Canadian Army Medical Corps is attached to each Overseas unit, but the duties of the members of this section are to perform first aid rather than to instruct the men in it. Each soldier in a battalion is provided with a first aid kit which is sewn on the inside of his coat, but experience has shown that on the field of battle the men have not known how to properly use their bandages. As the result of the system of instruction to be carried on by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and great saving of life and limb will probably be effected.

Applications for the rank of instructor will be received at the offices of the Provincial Council, St. John's Ambulance Association 216 Vancouver Block, or by Major Paulin, O.C., No. 19 Field Company, C.A.M.C.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General of Canada, who volunteered his services to the Minister of Militia recently in any active service capacity, has been appointed an honorary colonel and honorary director of Army Postal Service. This means that he will take a little more direct personal charge of the postal service branch of the Militia Department, which is, of course, being worked in co-operation with the post office department.

LAND ACT

Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range I.

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

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

Dated July 24th, 1915.

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

UNITED COLUMBIA INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1915, incorporating Edward Frank White, secretary, Albert Hapgood Sperry, general manager, Dee Clifford Pennington, clerk, Eugene Wesley Kaufman, accountant, and Robert Lail Morrow, purchasing agent, all of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, for the following purposes, viz.:

(a) To underwrite, subscribe for, purchase or acquire and hold either absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise, and to sell, guarantee the sale of, and to assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of or deal in bonds, debentures, stocks, shares and other securities of any government or municipal or school corporation, or of any chartered bank or of any other duly incorporated company; to offer for public subscription any shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any corporation or company and to transact and carry on a general agency and brokerage business and to act as agents and brokers for the investment, loan, pyment, trnsmission and collection of money and for the purchase, sale and improvement, development and management of any property, business or undertaking, and the management, control or direction of syndicates, partnerships, associations, companies or corporations;

(b) To promote, organize, manage or develop any corporation or company having objects similar to those of this company or created for the purpose of acquiring any part of the assets of this company;

(c) To purchase for investment or re-sale or otherwise acquire and hold or sell or otherwise dispose of and traffic in real and personal property of all kinds and any interest therein including but without restricting the generality of the above, land, house property, real estate, mines, mining rights and metalliferous land, petroleum and oil lands and rights, water powers, rights, and privileges, machinery and implements, shares, stock, debentures and debenture stock and other security in or of any company;

(d) To manage, develop and improve any of the properties of the company or any properties in which the company is interested and to turn the same to account as may seem expedient;

(e) To carry on or become interested in any business which may be conveniently carried on either by the company or any other person or corporation in respect of any of the properties of the company and any business of any nature which may seem to the company capable of being carried on in connection with any of the objects of the company;

(f) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(g) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(h) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(i) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(j) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, coupons and other negotiable instruments and securities;

(k) To make, enter into, deliver, accept and receive all deeds, conveyances, assurances, transfers, assignments, grants and contracts necessary in connection with any of the objects of the company;

(l) To issue paid-up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or part of any other property, real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, good-will, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company;

(m) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(n) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which may have purchased or taken over either in whole or part the property, assets or liabilities of this company;

(o) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property, rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company;

(p) To make donations and subscriptions to any object likely to promote the interest of the company and to subscribe or guarantee money for any charitable object or objects;

(q) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company;

(r) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in any country or place;

(s) To do all such other acts or things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects or any of them.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "United Columbia Investment Company, Limited," with a capital stock of Three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 30,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of November, 1915.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE WESTERN CALL

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

A detachment of the Irish Fusiiers, accompanied by the regimental band will parade to St. Michael's Anglican church, cor. Broadway east and Prince Edward street, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Principal Vance, M. A.

TO ERECT NEW MILL

Mr. Mynohan, of Pittsburg, general manager of the Port Moody Steelworks Company, has arrived in the city and will superintend the erection of the mill. A Vancouver architect is now preparing plans and specifications for the buildings, and tenders will be called for at an early date. Seven carloads of machinery are ready in Cobourg, Ontario to leave for the site of the proposed work.

NEW STOCK COMPANY

Announcement has been made that Vancouver will have a permanent stock company this winter playing at the Imperial. It is the intention of the management to present comedies and dramas of a high class variety, some of which, notably "The Blue Mouse," have been witnessed by theatregoers at $2 prices. The prices for admission will be very low and the company is assured of a good season.

Miss Vane Calvert is booked for the part of leading lady, Mr. Richard Frazes, Mr. Hugh O'Connell and Mr. W. W. Craig, all are splendid artists.

Mr. J. W. Pilling, manager of the Orpheum theatre, has announced his retirement of that position to accept a like position at the head of one of the Calgary theatres.

A numerously attended meeting of the business men of the city who are ratepayers of So. Vancouver, was held this week in the offices of the Yorkshire Guarantee Company on Seymour street. The candidature of Mr. F. J. Gillespie for the reeveship of South Vancouver was unanimously endorsed and a strong committee appointed to further his candidature.

SO. VANCOUVER REEVESHIP

Several names are being mentioned for the reeveship of South Vancouver, the latest being that of Mr. Bruce, who has for the last year held the presidency of the Board of Trade, and has taken a prominent part in local matters. It is expected that Mr. Bruce will be actively campaigning before long.

Mr. F. J. Gillespie announced his candidacy last week. He also is a prominent man, having held the position of chairman of the Liberal Association for some time. He is also a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Rosary church, and is very favorably known in these circles.

Other candidates have also been announced and a lively campaign is expected.

QUEEN ESTHER CANTATA

The second of the series of Intellectual Evenings being given by the Mount Pleasant Methodist church will take place on Tuesday evening next. The cantata, "Queen Esther," written by Bradbury, will be rendered by a chorus of about a hundred, accompanied by an excellent orchestra. The cantata is a description of the deliverance of the Jews in the period of Persian rule, 500 years before Christ, by the hand of Esther, the Queen of the Persian King Ashasuerus. The distinctive parts are taken by the King and Queen, Haman, the King's chief courtier, and Mordecai the Jew. The solos, choruses and orchestral work are particularly fine and promises a delight to all lovers of music who are privileged to attend. Dr. Sipprell will tell the story of the Book of Esther on Sunday evening.

A SOLDIER'S CLUB

The executive committee of the Central City Mission have given out the following suggestions which they propose carrying out so as to prepare the present building for a Soldier's Club, for the overseas contingents:

Remove electric sign, Central City Mission and erect a strong bright light and the sign Soldiers' Club.

Auditorium to be kalsomined and all mottoes removed. Put up flags and bunting, photos of King and Queen and other military photos, etc. Remove all stationary opera chairs so that better use can be made of the floor space, both during the day and evening, games, drills, banquets, conversational groups, etc. Auditorium can be seated with our folding chairs for concerts, lectures, etc.

Our reading room to be supplied with reading tables and an up-to-date supply of papers, magazines and books, in addition to our present library.

Our restaurant will recommend itself, the room being 15 ft. by 65 feet, bright and well furnished. We suggest a counter instead of tables as at present, or it might be wise to have both. We also recommend making an entrance from the main room.

THE GERMAN IN BELGIUM

The German authorities are endeavoring to persuade themselves and the world that they have eradicated discontent with their rule in Belgium, and are now engaged in a work of reconstruction. Evidence of such Prussian philanthropy is naturally hard to collect, so it has to be manufactured. Recently, for instance, German newspapers published what purported to be a conversation between the Belgian author Maeterlinck and a Dutch artist. In this, Maeterlinck is made to declare that the Germans never pillaged Belgium, and that they are now watching over her interests as if she were a sacred trust confided to them. The fictitious Maeterlinck goes on to say that Germany is healing the wounds which war has inflicted on the country, giving work to those who are destitute and trying by every means to establish prosperity, and that so successful are their efforts that there are few Belgians who do not feel that the worst that could happen to Belgium would be the expulsion of the Germans. This in the face of the fiery expressions of abhorrence in Maeterlinck's published utterances. The real Maeterlinck has characterized this clumsy forgery as a tissue of lies from beginning to end, and adds that if he should live for a thousand years he could neither forgive nor forget what Germany has made his country suffer.

VIENNA TAILORS HIT

Such is the distress prevailing among the Viennese tailors and dressmakers that the employers have presented a memorial to the government to make it less difficult for them to obtain material used in their trade.

At present only military cloth may be manufactured, except with a special permit, which is difficult to procure, while the cost of material, especially ladies' cloth, is so great that it is impossible for dressmakers to supply costumes at prices which the customers can afford. Apart from the ten thousand employers in the tailoring trade, all their dependents and assistants must be considered.

Despite government assurances that the Austrian harvest has been excellent and despite the promise that prices will be reduced, regulations have just been issued that the use of bread cards will be much more strictly enforced than ever. Formerly only sellers were punished for selling an undue quantity of flour or bread, but now purchasers are also punished for buying too much, and even a person eating a roll in a coffee house without having a piece detached from his or her bread card is now liable to punishment. The prices in Viennese coffee houses and restaurants again have been raised, and it is now admitted that the Austro-Hungarian potato crop is insufficient for the country's needs, and that potatoes must be imported from Germany.

An appeal signed by the Burgomaster and Chief of Police of Munish jointly with the medical profession urges Bavarians, especially the upper classes, to limit their consumption of meat because lately the numbers of pigs and cattle have largely diminished, and also owing to the necessity of supplying the army with meat. The signatories say they have pledged themselves to the utmost economy in the use of all foodstuffs, to eat only just what is necessary and only four meat meals weekly. They ask all the well to do classes in Bavaria to act likewise.

The recent special dividend of $100,000 declared by the Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company, of Nelson, brings the disbursements of this concern in dividends up to $1,800,000, which represents approximately 90 per cent. of the capital investment. The dividend of five cents per share to stockholders recorded on Nov. 20 will be made in two payments of 2 1-2 cents per share each. The first payment will be made on December 10, and the second on December 18.

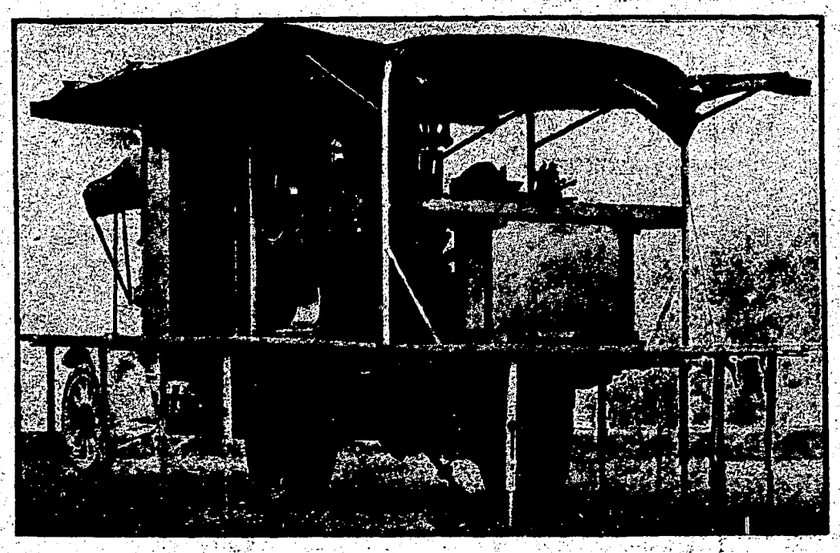
GUNPOWDER PLANTS

Workers in gunpowder plants whenever a storm comes up adjourn to the watch houses surrounding the plant proper and enjoy themselves till the storm is over.

Lightning is not the only danger dreaded in gunpowder plants, however. Metal is dreaded—its hard surface may cause explosions—and hence on the workmen's clothes the buttons must all be of bone.

The workmen's clothes must be pocketless so that they may not carry matches or knives, and a workman, no matter how dandified his tastes, must not wear turned up trousers since in turnups grit is harbored, and grit in a gunpowder mill is as dangerous almost as fire.

In all the buildings of these plants not a nail head or any sort of iron material is exposed. The roofs, too, are made very slight, so that in the event of an explosion they will blow off easily. The doors all open outward to make escape easy, and the plant is usually surrounded with a stream of water, into which the hands are trained to dive at the first sign of danger.



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QUEEN ESTHER CANTATA
This beautiful Musical Entertainment will be rendered by nearly one hundred voices, assisted by an Orchestra of Fifteen Pieces, in Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, Tuesday, Novembr 30th, at 8 p.m.
Come and Enjoy the Evening with Us. Admission, 25c.

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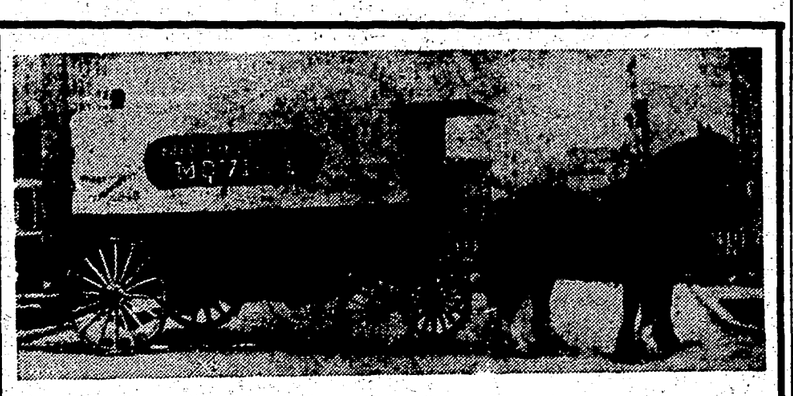

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