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# The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Mount Pleasant and Vicinity

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## MOUNT PLEASANT

The secretaries of all Clubs and Associations (whether social, religious or political) as well as private individuals, are invited to send in any items of general interest each week for publication in these columns. Copy may be sent by mail or phoned in, and should reach this office not later than Thursday noon to ensure publication.

### Unveil Third Honor Roll at Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church

A. J. Ainsley, Canadian Engineers, N. Vancouver; J. E. Armishaw, 102nd Comox; Jos. Armishaw, 72nd; Jas. Armishaw, 72nd; R. Armishaw, Western Irish; J. S. Black, Canadian Engineers, Kingston; D. Broom, Canadian Engineers, N. Vancouver; A. Clower, Overseas; V. L. Cox, 72nd; L. Domoney, 72nd; R. G. Drost, Canadian Engineers, Kingston; C. Etheridge, 62nd Overseas; R. Fluker, Overseas; G. Fulton, Canadian Engineers, N. Vancouver; G. H. Goldsmith, 72nd; H. H. Gregg, M. G. Grindley, 72nd; R. L. Harper, 138th, Edmonton; J. V. Hartwell, 121st Western Irish; F. H. Howe, Canadian Artillery, Kingston; G. D. Hunt, Canadian Artillery, Kingston; J. C. Johnstone, 158th; A. W. Langlois, Royal Navy; W. H. Miller, Artillery; J. Morrison, 102nd Comox; T. Morrison, 102nd Comox; W. McGregor, Canadian Engineers, N. Vancouver; W. McMorran, Western Irish; J. Potter, 62nd Overseas; F. C. Roberts, Western Irish; S. M. Scott, Univ. Hospital Corps; H. Smyth, 72nd; W. Symington, 47th Overseas; H. L. Taylor, 88th, Victoria; E. T. Ternan, 158th; L. Westcott, Western Irish; F. J. Williams, 88th, Victoria; H. Worsley; D. Hazlewood, Univ. Hosp. Corps; A. B. Taylor, at the front; E. G. Butcher, Overseas Pioneers; J. Gowanlock, 7th, at the front; G. Powell, Eng. Training Corps, Ottawa; nurse, Miss E. Rohrer, Overseas.

With the large auditorium of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church filled to its utmost capacity and with crowds who were unable to gain admittance to the interior of the building standing in the porch and filling the exits, the unveiling of the church's third military honor roll tablet took place last Sunday night, Col. Milne and Major Meredith, of the 158th battalion, drawing aside the curtains which veiled the tablet, at the conclusion of a brief dedicatory address by Rev. Dr. Sipprell, the pastor. Following the unveiling the congregation rose and sang God Save the King. During the evening Col. Milne, in a stirring address, outlined the responsibilities and duties of a soldier and called upon the men and women at home to give practical support and sympathetic assistance to the boys who had enlisted for overseas service. The band of the 158th battalion was present and played "O Canada" during the offertory. The anthem of the choir was of a character appropriate to the occasion as were also the solos. The auditorium was attractively decorated with flags of the entente allies.

The names of 38 adherents of the congregation were revealed when the tablet was unveiled and these, with 86 on the other two tablets unveiled in October and December, bring the total representation from the church to 124.

As the names of the men on the honor roll were called, those soldiers thus favored who were in the audience stood up, and at the completion of the roll call the pastor asked the members of families to stand up also. Then a short prayer in which a safe return of the men who had enlisted and in which consolation for those who had been afflicted by the loss of relatives was offered by Dr. Sipprell.

### WARD V. CONSERVATIVES OPEN NEW QUARTERS

Ward V. Conservatives turned out in large numbers on Monday night, the occasion being the formal opening of their new and spacious quarters at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Main street. Interesting speeches were given by Mr. J. A. Harvey, K.C.; Mr. H. C. N. McKim, the president, and others on the political situation of the province. On the platform with Mr. McKim were Messrs. Thomas Duke, Walter Leek, A. M. Harper, J. A. Harvey and Mr. Strang, president of Ward II Conservative Association.

In the opening address of the evening, Mr. McKim paid eloquent tributes to Premier Borden, Sir John A. Macdonald and Premier Bowser, whose portraits appeared on the walls of the room. He referred to Premier Borden as a statesman of the most patriotic type who was hindered in carrying out his program of patriotism by the leader of the opposition. He stated that the affairs of the Dominion were indeed in safe hands.

"There is no man in this province today," he stated, in speaking of Premier Bowser, "so strong in the political life of the province and so indefatigable in working for the best interests of the country." He lauded the Soldiers' Homestead Act and reminded the electors that the premier was giving the opposition every opportunity to make good their charges of maladministration. He thought it was up to the Conservative party to nail the lies of the opposition as soon as they were uttered. The president then read letters from Premier Bowser, H. H. Watson, M.P.P., Dr. G. A. McGuire, M.P.P., and Mr. A. H. B. Magowan, M.P.P., expressing regret at not being able to attend the function and hopes for a bright future of the Ward V. organization. Premier Bowser stated that he would be in Vancouver as soon as the session was over. He also thought that the party was being rejuvenated and that the road to victory for the opposition was not along the rosy path which it believed.

After paying a similar tribute to Premier Bowser, Sir John A. Macdonald and Premier Borden, Mr. Harvey pointed out that the Conservative party was suffering from two circumstances, past prosperity, which caused over confidence, and the advent of hard times, the war having dislocated every phase of human activity. The recent byelection, however, had cured the party of overconfidence. The interest was being renewed, however, and the future was looking brighter for the party.

Other speakers were Mr. Thomas Duke, Mr. Walter Leek, Mr. A. M. Harper and Mr. Strang, all of whom congratulated the members of the association on their enterprise in securing such comfortable quarters.

During the evening a splendid musical programme was presented. This included a speciality by Mr. W. C. McC. Moore, vocal solo by Mr. C. E. Smitheringale, instrumental selection by Dr. E. E. Harper and a vocal solo by Mr. Wark. Each number was heartily encored and responded to.

"Kleptomania," a farcical comedy in three acts, will be staged this evening by the Mt. Pleasant Dramatic Society at the Soldiers' Club, 233 Abbott St., under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The performance will commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

Miss K. Martin and Mr. Graham Bruce were in charge of the Monday night meeting of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian C. E. Society. The address and discussion on the topic, "Consecration of our Time," was very bright and interesting.

## LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PLANS FOR EXHIBITION

Discussion as to the arrangements for the women's part of the Vancouver Exhibition occupied the attention of this week's meeting of the Local Council of Women, held in the Board of Trade rooms.

The executive of the local council decided to take up the women's work this year again, and its action in the matter was endorsed by the meeting, the industrial building having been given over entirely to the women's work.

Owing to some difficulty in finding prizes this year for the home gardening competition, a committee was appointed for this purpose, consisting of Mrs. A. F. Perry, Mrs. Robert McNair, Mrs. A. E. Clark, and Mrs. Harold. Thirty members of the council were asked to volunteer to visit 10 gardens each in connection with the competition, their names to be sent to the convener, Mrs. F. G. Lewis.

With regard to the baby contest, it was resolved to send a letter to the exhibition committee expressing the willingness of the local council to again undertake the better babies' contest, provided suitable accommodation was afforded. It was also resolved to send a letter to the exhibition committee asking if it will provide the prizes for the better babies this year.

A motion was passed that the Local Council of Women take up the tea room, household arts, and needlework departments again this year. The following ladies to act as conveners: Mrs. W. H. Griffin, household arts; Mrs. W. H. White, tea rooms; Mrs. Turnbull, needlework. Mrs. W. A. Clarke, convener for the better babies' contest, will be glad to receive names of those willing to help with the babies.

### Fairview

This evening at 8 o'clock there will be a debate between Victoria and King Edward High Schools in the King Edward auditorium, corner of Oak street and Twelfth avenue. The subject is, "Resolved that the Attitude of the United States Government in the Present War is Justifiable." Messrs. Cross and Folkes will debate for Victoria, while Messrs. Pratt and Robson will support the affirmative for King Edward High School. There will be a musical programme in addition to the debate, and everyone is welcome.

At the meeting of the King Edward High School Parent-Teachers' Association yesterday afternoon presided over by the president, Mrs. Herbert Baker, Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson, president of the University Women's Club, gave an interesting and instructive address on the relationship between the school and the home, showing the part the home plays, the part the school plays, and the insistent need for the co-operation of both in the development of the ideal citizen, both school and home failing if they do not realize this responsibility. The address was so much enjoyed that the members hope to arrange for an evening meeting next month, when a larger audience can be brought together to hear Mrs. Jamieson again.

### Burnaby

Rosedale's shingle and lumber mills are busy and nearly all their product is going east over the C. N. R.

The honor roll of Gordon Presbyterian church, at Edmonds, contains 36 names, two of the men having been killed and an-ported missing.

The municipal finance committee has received an offer from Mr. J. F. Mahon, through Mr. R. C. Proctor, to advance \$6,560 on account of 1916 taxes if interest at the rate of 8 per cent. was paid from the date of the advance to the end of the rebate period and it was decided to offer seven per cent. interest.

Several motorists were fined at the Burnaby police court yesterday. Mr. J. R. Dunca, New Westminster, was fined \$10 and costs for speeding and Mr. C. Wilcock, of North Vancouver, was fined \$25 and costs for a similar offence, having also to pay the costs on a second charge for speeding. Percy Swift, Vancouver was fined \$5 and costs for not having a rear light. Fred Fellows, of Burnaby, was fined \$10 and costs for riding a motor bicycle without a number plate, and Roy Kerr, Vancouver, was fined \$2.50 and costs for riding a bicycle without a light. Mr. J. S. Clute was the magistrate.

## SOUTH VANCOUVER

In order to allow the usual vacation to the members of the fire department, Chief Lester has been authorized to appoint substitute men during the vacation periods.

There will be a preparatory service tonight at 8 o'clock in the Westminster Presbyterian church, cor. Sophia and 26th avenue east. All wishing to join the church at this season should be present at this service. On Sunday morning the pastor's subject will be "The Eternal Will," and in the evening, "If I were Prime Minister."

After a long discussion over the rate of pay being given teamsters for hauling sewer pipe from the manufacturers' yard in the city, to the municipality, raised by the receipt of a petition from the teamsters asking that only South Vancouver men be employed, and that they be paid a "fair rate of wages," the council decided to raise the wage from 80 to 90 cents per ton to all districts except Collingwood, for which they will receive \$1. The petition contained 16 signatures and was backed by a delegation of the men.

Notices are at present being distributed to those in arrears with their water rates that if payment is not made immediately the supply will be cut off. No fixed date has been set for the cutting off of the water, as the municipality is large, and it will take several days to distribute all the notices, but the collector points out that after receipt of the notices if payment is not made within 14 days the water supply will be immediately stopped.

The arrangements for the canvass of the municipality for the Canadian Patriotic Fund were furthered at a meeting held last evening in the municipal hall. After arrangements for securing of tags and collection boxes for the street collection had been made it was decided to call a special meeting next Thursday evening of all ladies and gentlemen who are in any way to help the collection. Captains for the different districts will be appointed, and the taggers will be assigned to their respective stations.

South Vancouver night classes were brought to a pleasant close on Saturday by an exhibition of articles made by the students. There was a large attendance of visitors. The supply of confectionery and cakes under the control of Miss Allen and her students was quickly exhausted although the supply was large. The large millinery and dressmaking rooms were arranged under the direction of Mrs. Martin and the Misses Aldred and Jackman with their students and congratulations were freely made. Mr. John Kyle provincial inspector, made an examination of the work done and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the display. Among the visitors to the exhibition were Mr. R. H. Neelands, chairman of the school board, and Mrs. Neelands, and Messrs. Woods and Robertson, trustees. An apology for absence was received from Mrs. McPhie who was indisposed.

There were 288 births, 95 deaths and 94 marriages in the city of Vancouver during the month of March, according to figures given out at the office of the government agent at the provincial court house. For South Vancouver, the figures were: Births 52, deaths 17 and marriages 6.

The ministers of the various churches in the municipality are to be asked to make a special announcement on Sunday asking all ladies willing to help in the Patriotic Fund campaign to send their names to the secretary, J. B. Springford, or the treasurer, Miss Hurd, addressed to the municipal hall, if they cannot be present at the meeting. The aim of the committee in charge of the collection is \$1,000 from South Vancouver, and they ask the whole-hearted co-operation of every resident of the municipality in its effort.

At the regular business meeting of the Cedar Cottage branch of the B. C. Political Equality League on Monday afternoon it was decided to change the name of the organization to the South Vancouver branch of the league. It was also decided to increase the executive committee to seven members. After hearing the reports of the various committees and making arrangements for an entertainment to be given on an early date an interesting talk was given by Miss Helen Gutteridge on "Parliamentary Laws."

The Main Street Circle of the South Vancouver Soldiers and Sailors' Mothers and Wives Red Cross branch are holding their meetings at the home of Mrs. Rife, 4332 Howard St., near 28th avenue, South Vancouver. Members please note the change. The sacred concert given in the Dreamland theatre, loaned by Mr. Dean, and the Tipperary cushion donated by Miss Gladys Smith, realized the sum of \$28 for the fund. The South Vancouver Soldiers and Sailors Mothers and Wives association have decided to resume their social meetings every Friday afternoon, at Khaki House, corner of 47th avenue and Chester street. An effort will be made to provide speakers for each meeting, and all mothers and wives of soldiers or sailors are invited to attend. Mrs. Macdonald, president, would like to hear from anyone having a sewing machine to loan for Red Cross work.

Authoritative reports from the east go to show that paint and leather will be sharply advanced in price after May. Both these very necessary commodities will be from 25 to 200 per cent. higher than in normal times. The leather situation, to say nothing of the tanning and dyeing materials is in a critical state, and it will be impossible to obtain shoes next fall at anywhere near the present price. This is due to the decrease in cattle raising throughout the world and to the increased demand for leather. Those who require a supply of shoes would do well to do their fall shopping early, and a similar hint would not come amiss to those intending to paint up this spring or summer. In buying paint or leather, the maxim "a stitch in time saves nine," will be specially applicable.



## Inventions Add to War's Terrors

War today is not what it was when England declared war on Germany. Great improvements have been perfected within the last year and the men who have had to handle the new engines of destruction have learned the better how to direct them.

From the standpoint of the military expert the greatest lesson of the present war on land has been the immense value of the aircraft, even when viewed solely from the standpoint of reconnoitring. As one military master has phrased it; "The great surprise of aircraft in the present war is that it eliminates surprise."

The work of the air forces during the present war can hardly be overestimated. It has been thorough and, what is even more important it has been very speedy. Reports which would have taken cavalry several days to compile, with the danger that they would be rendered useless by reason of changes in the meantime, are now delivered within a few hours after the air-scouts leave camp, and the use of wireless on the aeroplanes and dirigibles renders it possible for the scout at headquarters making his report and up in the air watching the enemy to see that they do not change their movements.

### Getting Range of Hidden Batteries

Then, too, cavalry is of little use in locating the batteries of the enemy, which are usually masked or hidden so as to be practically invisible from earth level. To the eye of the aeronaut or aviator, however, the faint wisps of smoke which mark the location of even smokeless powder batteries act as signposts, and it is the matter of a few moments to flash the range of the hidden batteries back to the guns which can sweep the surrounding country.

Germany has not been content with building a large air fleet and then allowing it to find its way about the country, unguided save by a rather unsteady compass and the pilot's knowledge of the terrain over which he is passing. As an additional measure of safety the German government has erected a number of "war beacons" which, flashing in different parts of the empire, give information to the aviator as to his exact location.

### Act as Lighthouses

These beacons act as lighthouses of the air, giving warning where not to land and information as to the approach to the landing stages. They are constructed on the lighthouse prin-

ciple, except that the light, instead of being projected horizontally, is projected vertically upward. In addition to marking the exact location for the benefit of the men aloft, these beacons are also used as telegraph stations, a system of dots and dashes of light transmitting messages to the aviators without the necessity for the latter descending.

In the immediate vicinity of these beacons are the landing stages, huge sheets of very thick glass through which shine lights to guide the aviator. The aeroplanes land directly upon these glass-covered surfaces and landing accidents are almost unknown.

### New Wind Indicators

The Germans also have a very clever manner of indicating to the air-pilot the direction of the wind near the earth. Red lights are placed at each corner of the landing stage, and these are connected with a weather vane. If the wind is from the northwest the lights at the north and west corners are automatically lighted; but, should the wind suddenly veer to the southeast, the north and west lights are extinguished and those at the opposite corners lighted. When there is no wind the red lights are all extinguished, and there remains only the white light in the centre of the glass.

Mention of aircraft naturally brings to the popular mind the question of the Zeppelin—the German dreadnought of the air—which, it was predicted, would sweep everything before it, laying waste cities and devastating whole states with its deadly bombs. The average layman is of the opinion that the zeppelin has been rather much of a failure in the present war, mainly because the German raids on England have resulted in little more than scaring the populace and dropping bombs which did little damage.

### Scouting Work of Zeppelins

But the zeppelin has done far more than this. It has performed duties which, for the most part have remained unknown, because the big craft, huge as they are, have not been detected. I am speaking now of the scouting work performed by the zeppelins—work which has not been widely advertised by the German war office, but which has been of immense value in assisting the operations of the invading army in France.

It is nothing unusual for these huge monsters of the air to penetrate miles beyond the allies' battlefront and to hover, under cover of the night, until the first streaks of dawn break in the east. Neutral-tinted, the Zeppelins, as large as a city block, would rise with the mist, and the military observers could, with perfect safety, make out the details of the enemy's movements. The big airship would continue to rise until it passed the cloud level, and it would then report its observations to headquarters by means of wireless, sometimes remaining hidden behind friendly clouds for hours at a time, waiting for an opportunity to make fresh observations through rifts in the vapor. In the event of an attack by aeroplanes the zeppelin would either rise to a level beyond that at which the airplane could be safely operated, or it would beat a hasty retreat to its own side of the line, returning for further observations the next night.

### Triumphs of Modern Surgery

But the triumphs of modern medical science do not eclipse the triumphs of modern surgery, both in preventing death and in bringing about the rapid recovery of the wounded. The average of deaths among the men wounded abroad has in most hospitals been less than one in ten.

Gangrene and the other deadly maladies that formerly followed in the wake of the bullet or the

bursting shell have been subdued to such an extent that a wounded man is a much better life insurance policy than his brother in the trenches, for the latter may be killed at any moment, while the man in the hospital will have the best of care in order that he may resume his place.

### The New Field Kitchen

It was formerly the custom to furnish soldiers in the field with their rations in an uncooked state. The troops were supposed to prepare their food over camp fires, using their own utensils for this purpose. But, for one thing, camp fires have gone out of fashion in well-regulated wars—they furnish an excellent target for artillery fire and also attract bombs from aeroplanes and dirigibles. Besides, soldiers are usually too tired to cook their own food thoroughly and many stomach troubles, lessening the efficiency of the troops, would result from this undercooked food. Accordingly, the new field kitchen was developed and all the armies engaged in the war have supplied themselves with these enormous, ungainly, shapeless box wagons, which perform the very important function of supplying the fighting men with hot, nourishing rations, something never before attempted on a scale as large as this.

### A Stationary Birthday

Here lies Miss Jane, aged 28. "Here lies" is most appropriate.

### Some Speed!

He ran for trains, he ran for boats,  
He ran for office, too, they say!  
He ran to business, ran to lunch,  
Then ran in debt—and ran away.

### Nocturne

Sentry—Halt! Who goes there?  
Convivial Recruit—Give it up.  
Whasher answer?

### Indirectly

"What is an indirect lighting system?"  
"It is where a fellow gets 'lit up' when another fellow buys the drinks."

### Key to the Parable

"Pop, what does the Bible mean by the people who swallow a camel and strain at a gnat."  
"Oh, I suppose it means the people who swallow a fish story and choke to death on a fish-bone."

### Appreciation

Hokus—Harduppe struck me for a loan of \$10 last week.  
Pokus—Well, I suppose he was appreciative.  
Hokus—Yes, so appreciative that he has since demanded several encores.

### Three, Count 'Em, Three

The crusty old bachelor, with the self-winding 24-hour grouch, settled down into one of the club armchairs.

"I've just spent an hour talking with some young married ladies," he growled, "and not once did their conversation deviate from the great feminine trilogy."

"What's that?" came from the depths of another armchair.  
"Babies, servants, and babies."

### The Commander in Chief

It was at an evening party and Dodge asked Kellar:

"Who is that impressive-looking woman over there?"

"That's Mrs. Moore," was the reply. "She's a remarkably strong-minded woman. It is said she commands a large salary."

"Indeed," said Dodge, reflectively, as he looked at the woman with interest. "How does she earn it?"

"She don't earn it," said Kellar. "Her husband earns it and she commands it."

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### IN THE CAMEROONS

An officer in a Gold Coast regiment writes to a friend a very instructive and interesting account of the operations in which he has taken part. He says:

It was then our troubles began. For two weeks we cut through the bush, forded rivers knee to waist deep, and were literally eaten by mosquitoes, flies and huge ants. It was the most terrible march, admitted to be by the most experienced of the old coasters, ever made.

Well, in two days we got to Sakkyenne which we put in a state of defence. We turned the Basel Mission into a fort, and owing to its position twenty men could hold it against 2,000. As long as the enemy has no artillery, it was absolutely impregnable. This took us two days' hard work. We left a small garrison, and started off on a seven days' march to Winn Biagas, on the Nkel river, where we expected to meet with opposition. As Winn Biagas is on the Juande road, the main column marched against it, and we were to go round it on the left flank.

The day and night before we got there we met the Huns at a small place, but strategically important, called Muin. Here we fought an advance guard action and drove them out—we had previously found rows of beautifully constructed trenches, which were left untenanted by the Germans, some considerable time previously—and as our rearguard went through we had to stave off a rather sudden and ferocious attack. This we did without a casualty on our side.

The last march we did after that was something appalling. We had a river 4 ft. to 5 ft. deep, and go down the side of a mountain, with a precipice on our left which fell sheer into unknown depths, along a path at an angle of 45 degrees, which was four or five inches deep in greasy mud. We succeeded in getting down this after eight hours, but we lost about 20 loads, which fell over the precipice. We then began to hear firing on our right, and pushed on in order to make our flank attack more effective. We reached our objective at midday, and found ourselves in a bush path, with rising ground on our right and a steep hill on our left, both covered with thick bush.

### Ambushed

Everything looked to be innocent of Germans, and the officers went forward to spy out the land. We found in front of us a river, fordable we afterwards discovered at one small spot only, with a steep high bank on the opposite side. On our side of the river the ground had been made as clean as a new pin, all trees were felled and brushwood cleared away.

Through the trees on the other side at a distance of not more than 450 yards we could see a stockhouse, well

hidden, and only discoverable by the loopholes, and a series of loopholes along a ridge. We stood out in the open and examined the position, and all appeared to be quiet and innocent of men.

As soon as we found the trenches I mentioned before untenanted we began to think that this place, too, had been evacuated by the Germans in order to support their centre which was being attacked heavily by our main column. However, after a consultation it was agreed to bring up one company of men, two machine guns, and a millimetre gun (mountain gun—a very small thing), and have a go at the position before going on.

As soon as the movement commenced, however, there was a perfect salvo of fire opened on to us not only from the loopholes we could see, but from excellently-hidden trenches along the bank and on both flanks and rear. We dropped like logs and lay on our stomachs, knowing we were trapped.

Such a position is only possible in a country like this, where it is a matter of utter impossibility to see or scout our flanks. After we had taken our breath we came to ourselves again, and fired like the deuce at their position, which we could easily distinguish by the bursts of flame from their rifles.

### Enemy Evacuates the Position

Well, when their fire went high we sent out men on our flanks and cleared the beggars out from our rear and both sides, left and right. After this we commenced to get round their left flank, and after a jolly good scrap lasting four and one-half hours they cleared out entirely and left the place in our hands.

When we examined the ground we found that their position was practically impregnable, and to this day no one can make out why they left. Trench after trench, beautifully hidden, with splendid cover, we found and on the hill on the left and behind their position in front we found accommodation for something like 600 men, and 50 or 60 white men. They outnumbered us without doubt because we only had 300 men, three machine guns, and the little millimetre gun. They, besides outnumbering us in men, had four machine guns.

An old lady at the market asked the time, saying that the clock had stopped. "Stopped?" asked the other. "So it is, and my clock at home is stopped, too. There must be a hepidemic among clocks now." "Hepidemic, indeed!" came the response. "You ought to come to my home, Mrs. B., and then you might talk about hepidemics." "What? Is your clock stopped as well?" "Rather!" was the grim reply. "I've a watch, three sons, two clocks, an' t'owd man, and a flock of chickens all doing nowt! Hepidemic, indeed!"

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Evan W. Sexsmith, Editor

## MT. PLEASANT AND THE HALF HOLIDAY

There has been a great deal of discussion and many expressions of opinion pro and con with regard to the effect the passing of the half-holiday law will have on Mount Pleasant as a business community. The fact that over 83 per cent. of the employers and clerks in Vancouver and over 90 per cent. in Victoria have appended their names to the petition for the law shows beyond all question that the opinion of this section of the community is overwhelmingly in favor of such enactment. Similar enthusiasm has been shown in every district of the province.

In the first place, it is self-evident that if everyone was compelled to finish shopping by Saturday noon, an equal amount of purchasing would be done, and no one inconvenienced to any appreciable extent. The habit of Saturday afternoon and evening buying is indeed largely a useless habit, although it has been made necessary to many by their inability to get away from their duties at any other time. A compulsory half-holiday on Saturday would relieve the situation, in that it would release everyone alike; and the substitution of Friday evening for Saturday evening as a week-end shopping opportunity would no doubt serve the interests of the housewife or buyer just as efficiently as under the present system.

As for the storekeeper and his clerks, the argument they advance is this, why should they be kept working until eleven or twelve Saturday night when they could just as easily do the same volume of business by Saturday noon if the shoppers would accommodate themselves to the situation? As it is they are only too often too tired when Sunday comes to enjoy the day as they are entitled to do, and as for a Saturday afternoon outing, such is out of the question.

It seems, on the face of it that a general holiday on Saturday afternoon would mean no appreciable loss, in the volume of business done in the local stores, but rather an increased stimulus to buy on the hill owing to the fact that no shopping could be done in the city on Saturday afternoon or evening.

A point of some importance brought out by some of the storekeepers is that a greatly increased church attendance would result from the early closing hour on Saturday, as, under the present conditions, it is difficult for a man who has to work till nearly midnight Saturday to get to church on Sunday morning.

Whatever step is taken, there will undoubtedly be some shopkeepers in all lines of business who will not be satisfied with the new arrangement, and it is to be hoped for this very reason that a fair adjustment of these many differences will be arrived at before too drastic measures are taken.

### RATIONAL OPTIMISM

The business situation in Mt. Pleasant today, and indeed in all Vancouver, demands an attitude of lively and rational optimism on the part of every member of the community. Three years ago it was an uncommon occurrence for a shopper to ask for a local product in any Vancouver store. There was here, as there was all over Canada, a keen demand for imported goods—a desire to

spend money regardless of the welfare of our own community or of whether a cent of the money spent ever found its way back to our community. The financial situation and the war have caused people to think as they never thought before, and one notable trend of public opinion is in the direction of home buying. It is a matter of no moment nowadays that a customer insists on "Made in B. C." goods. The public have found that it is part of the duty of every rational optimist to prefer the products of his own province, city or community to those of an outsider. It is a duty, too, that has already paid British Columbia a big dividend in dollars and cents, and will continue to pay in direct proportion to the enthusiasm its people show in local products and local stores.

There is just as much need for loyalty, optimism and enthusiasm in our local community as there is in the city or province at large. Mt. Pleasant has shown in the erection of a modern theatre and in the addition and improvement of the premises of many of its stores that times are looking up on the hill. There are fortunately very few business men now who have not great faith in the future of our community. It would seem, therefore, that a more lively interest in and a firmer loyalty to our local stores would in the end pay us just such a dividend as the "Made in B. C." idea has paid the province. If every resident of this district would, when in need of any household commodity, try the local stores first, we feel sure the desired article would be found here at a price in many cases less than is asked in the down-town stores. We may all feel the pinch of the financial depression in some degree, but it would not be long, if we followed a policy of rational faith in the local community, before this depression would vanish, to be supplanted by gradually improved business conditions throughout the entire district.

### CONSUMERS' LEAGUE HAS A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The British Columbia Consumers' League has been actively working for a year, although the organization was begun sixteen months ago. The British Columbia Consumers' League today represents a membership of 8,500 of the purchasing public of this province. It has branches and members located in 167 of the post office centres and its work has been hailed by the government, the pulpit and the press as among the most important of all the many significant movements which the stress of this marvelous period in our history has brought into being. Like all movements for the public it has been misunderstood, opposed, criticized and condemned. It has not lacked for enemies. Its growth has not been easy and felicitous. It has been an unceasing struggle, a battle for existence from its very inception.

The objects of the Consumers' League are:

To promote preferential buying in British Columbia of the goods and products; first, of British Columbia; second, Canada and third, of the British empire in general.

To bring producer and consumers more closely together for the purposes of mutual benefit.

To insist upon purity and healthiness in foodstuffs and the maintenance of high standards in all British Columbia products.

To guard the interests of British Columbia consumers.

To influence consumers to pay cash, or, if not, to pay bills promptly.

To influence consumers to shop as early as possible and regulate their buying so as to keep deliveries as few as possible.

The following strong pledge has been drawn up and it is this pledge which 8,500 persons in this province have signed:

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

The work of the British Columbia League is not peculiar to this province alone. The movement to educate the buying public to patronize the home product is one which is taking hold all over the world. Everywhere the people are waking up to the value of payrolls in their immediate vicinity, and to the folly of sending money to distant lands for the maintenance of far-off peoples, to the detriment of home industries. The most notable example of the Buy Home Products movement is Ireland, a land which for centuries was a synonym for poverty. Today Ireland stands forth as one of the most prosperous sections of the wealthy British Empire, and it is only a few years since Ireland seriously began to follow the rule of buying from home producers. Today Irish factories are supplying the Irish people with millions of dollars' worth of goods which were formerly imported; Irish factories are supporting hundreds of thousands who, in the ordinary course of events, would now have been living in far distant parts of the world, having been forced to emigrate owing to the inability of their native land to support them. In the United States, home products leagues are springing up everywhere. In California there is a particularly strong league which sees that the public knows what is and what is not made in that state and which keeps alive the sentiment in favor of the native product.

### Work of the League

It is difficult to realize how large is the wastage each year of money which might be kept in British Columbia to benefit home people. The agricultural department of this province has issued a statement declaring that every year we consume imported farm produce to the extent of \$22,000,000. The Board of Trade has issued a statement to the effect that the province annually buys \$25,000,000 worth of manufactured articles, which could be produced here. This is a total of \$47,000,000 every year. This is enough money to support 100,000 families in comfort. The people of British Columbia have the power in their own hands to alleviate the poverty which now oppresses them. The League was formed with the idea of educating the people to take advantage of this power.

If every man, woman and child who has the spending of a cent of money will see to it that that cent is spent on a product which is produced in this province, then that cent will never go beyond the borders of this province. It is for this purpose that the league is working. When the money is circulated in this province and not allowed to escape from the province, we will have begun to build up a solid prosperity. In five years we could save to the people of British Columbia the enormous sum of \$245,000,000.

The publicity which the press of Vancouver has given to the League has been of so generous a nature that the League feels its inability to express its gratitude and that its warmest thanks are all too inadequate to properly convey the sense of the debt which is owing to the newspapers of this city. In addition to the four daily papers, the week-

ly papers and monthly publications have all contributed many columns of space to the work.

The League has many other persons and institutions to thank for assistance in carrying forward the work. Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., has constantly shown a willingness to help the League in every way and has, on two occasions, taken up questions at Ottawa which were brought to his attention by the B. C. Consumers' League—From the annual report.

### MUST BANISH LIQUOR BUSINESS FROM PROVINCE

In telling a large audience that gathered in the Orpheum theatre last Sunday night how the battle for prohibition was won in Manitoba, Rev. W. J. Hindley, pastor of Central Congregational church, Winnipeg, a former resident of Vancouver, and more recently mayor of Spokane, made an earnest appeal to the people of British Columbia to banish the liquor business from the province when the opportunity is given them to do so. He repudiated the contention that prohibitionists are invading the personal rights of the citizen and argued against compensation. Mr. Jonathan Rogers presided, and with him on the platform were a number of prominent citizens and leaders in the prohibition movement, including Mayor McBeath, Ald. Hamilton and Ald. Gale. The choir of Wesley church rendered an anthem and led in the singing.

Mr. Hindley declared that the fight for prohibition was the result of an awakening of the national conscience. Nothing stayed the progress of the social and industrial life of a nation as did the liquor traffic, and those who had the welfare of the nation at heart were going to beat the saloon just as the Empire is going to beat the Teuton. It is the business we are against. It is bad for the man behind the bar just as it is for the man in front.

### Must Raise This Money

After the war it was estimated the speaker said, that it would cost Great Britain annually the sum of one hundred and thirty million pounds to provide pensions and other obligations arising from the war; but huge as this it, it is thirty million pounds less than Great Britain is pouring down its throat in a year. How are we going to raise this money, asked Mr. Hindley. Are we going to raise it by foreign loans, levy it against the product of the working man, or pay it by eliminating the curse of strong drink from our domain?

The speaker argued that the claim for compensation would not stand investigation. The liquor men had gone into the business voluntarily, and should they be compensated for commercial mistakes? It would not be an injustice to those who had invested. It was in the interest of the liquor man and his family to get out of the business. The invention of labor saving machinery had dispossessed thousands of employment, but had there been a claim for compensation? There is no compensation in the new economic adjustment that is taking place. The recompense came with the advent of prohibition in the betterment of the nation and of the liquor man and his family.

### The Broader View

As to the argument that prohibitionists are invading the personal rights of the people, the speaker declared that this is a time to talk about the common weal. There never was any right in the liquor business, and to give it up violated no right. It was a stupendous blunder into which our prosperity had led us. If this is a time to question personal rights, what about the 500,000 men who are giving up their rights to fight for us? The liquor business was nothing but

folly and grief from beginning to end. It had done nothing but harm. Over \$10,000,000 a year he claimed was spent across the bar in British Columbia. It would have been better had this been thrown into the Inlet—there would be fewer headaches and fewer heartaches.

The CALL commends to the careful attention of buyers in Mount Pleasant and vicinity the spring offerings of the progressive merchants of our community which appear on this page. Never

has Mt. Pleasant been in a better condition to supply the demands of the exacting shopper and certainly never has the spirit of business reciprocity been more in evidence on the hill than it is today. We have the opportunity this summer to build up our community to the rank of the most prosperous suburban district of Greater Vancouver. This can be done only in one way—by determination to do our shopping right at home as much as possible and thus keep our money on the hill.



## Canadian Pacific Railway

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED  
FROM VANCOUVER TO ALL  
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Popular Route to the—  
OLD COUNTRY, ALASKA, CHINA  
AND JAPAN.

Up-to-date Train Service Between Vancouver and the East.  
All trains equipped with Standard and Tourist Sleepers.  
For full particulars apply to any C. P. R. agent or write H. W. Brodie, General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

## COMING! 1000 IRON WEEK

May we see you at our Showroom Demonstrations at Carrall and Hastings @ 11:30 Granville

NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 10th AND  
THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WEEK

In order to convince you that a comfortable home may be obtained by the extended use of the Electric Service

An Extraordinary Bargain is Being Offered

Our new indirect illumination at Carrall St. is worth inspection.

Special features, including music, during entire week.

**A.C. Electric**

Carrall & Hastings Sts.  
1138 Granville St., Near Davie.

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5000



## Compare Royal Standard With Any Flour You Have Ever Used

Observe its great rising strength—how easy it is to work with—note the big clean wholesome loaves it bakes—tasty, snow-white bread.

### ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

is made from the pick of Canada's golden wheat harvest, is milled by the most modern processes known to science, is thoroughly tested before leaving the mill for its baking properties, and comes to you PURE, WHOLESOME, CLEAN. Ask your grocer to deliver ROYAL STANDARD.

## Vancouver Milling and Grain Co. Limited

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO



# Spring Offerings of Mt. Pleasant's Most Progressive Merchants

**DON'T GO DOWNTOWN** to do all your buying.

We have **JUST AS GOOD STORES IN MOUNT PLEASANT** as anywhere in the city.

The goods are all right, the variety is good, and **THE PRICE CAN'T BE BEAT.** We know this—**WE'VE TRIED IT OUT.** You'll know it, too, if you give these stores a fair trial.

Here are **A FEW OF THE GOOD SHOPS** on the Hill. They'll treat you right if you buy from them.

You would be surprised to find what a fine selection they have.

**BE A MEMBER OF THE BOOSTERS' CLUB.** Help your own cause and that of your community by resolving to **"BUY ON THE HILL AND SAVE MONEY."**



## Liquid Granite A Varnish You Can Scrub

Here's a finish so tough and durable that you can scrub it with soap and hot water without harming it a bit. In fact, soap and water only serves to restore the lustre and beauty of the varnish.

Liquid Granite is not only an unexcelled varnish for wood floors, it is excellent for use on linoleum and oil cloth, preserving their freshness and making a glossy finish.

There are many other profitable uses of Liquid Granite we'll be glad to tell you about, if you'll call at our store.

**W. R. OWEN**  
2337 Main St.  
Phone Fair. 447

## R. J. TAYLOR

The Mount Pleasant FLORIST

BROADWAY AND MAIN

Introducer of the following 1916 exclusive novelties in seeds:

Taylor Strain Asters 10c pkt.

New Wonderberry, fruit from seed same year, 15c pkt.

New Cardinal Climber, 25 ft., from seed same year.

New Trust Buster Potato, early, 6 lbs., 25c.

New Aster, Pacific Beauty (Mauve), 15c pkt.

Originator of Taylor Strain Pansies (Champions of the world) outdoor culture 15c pkt.

New Sweet Peas Fiery Cross pkt. 35c

New **RED SUNFLOWER** pkt. 10c.

All the latest in Sweet Peas three times the amount for your money than down town and better quality.

**I Know My Business**

Funeral Designs Cut Flowers Fertilizers, Etc.

**LATEST MILLINERY CREATIONS**

from London

Specialties and Novelties in **LADIES' WAISTS** and **Middies**

Agents for **Cojlene Corsets**—cannot break, rust or tear—be sure to see them! Open evenings till 9.

**ACME MILLINERY and DRY GOODS STORE**

670 Broadway East

**Who's Taylor?**

The Mount Pleasant Picture

Framer : : 2414 Main Street

Several thousand feet of moulding just arrived. Call and see our

**Unclaimed Pictures at Cut Prices**

**COFFEE**

at **PIKE'S**

Good, Better, Best. Stop Here!

**518 BROADWAY E. (Next Dairy)**

Phone Fairmont 1367

**BUY YOUR**

**SPRING SUIT**

from

**R. PERRIN & COMPANY**

Tailors to B. C. Electric

2343 Main St.

**For the Very Best Fancy and Staple Groceries**

Phone Fair. 1276

**B. A. SHATFORD**

254 Broadway West

**All \$6.50 and \$7.50**

**Hats \$5 Saturday**

**MISS McLENAGHEN**

2410 Main Street

a period frock. The large soft hat is one that will find enthusiastic favor among the great number of women to whom the style is so well suited.

The long neglect of the ostrich plume as hat trimming gives it now the prestige of novelty, and the rise above the fashion horizon of the extremely broad brimmed shapes calls for it in many instances.

## SPRING GARDENING

A good many owners of gardens may be unable to spend quite as much money this year as in former years in buying seeds and plants for their garden but everyone in Vancouver, and especially in Mount Pleasant should try to do his very best, both for his own sake and for the sake of beautifying our own locality. The price of vegetables and fruit will hardly come down while the war lasts, and it is the duty of every man and woman to try to make their plot or lot produce all it can be made to yield. Every city lot should produce at least half the vegetables required for a small family the year round. Money spent in vegetable seeds will, therefore, be a good investment. The time is up to begin, so let everyone get to work.

## Sweet Peas

Everybody with a garden grows sweet peas, of course, and now is the time to grow them outdoors. They can be grown in clumps or in rows. In either case the soil should be properly prepared beforehand. Dig out the existing soil to a depth of 2 feet, fork up the subsoil, then add 6 inches of rotten manure and fork this in. Fill in the dug-out soil, mixing it with decayed manure, wood-ashes, also 4 ounces of bone-meal, 1 ounce of sulphate of potash, and 4 ounces of lime per yard run of trench, or per clump, if you are planting them that way. In this sow the seeds one inch deep and 3 inches apart. If your soil is exceptionally good, you may dispense with the fertilizers. It is always best to plant distinct and absolutely reliable strains of sweet peas in preference to the usual run of mixed.

## The Kitchen Garden

You can now make a sowing of radish, beet, onion, carrot, parsnip, as well as peas and beans. Asparagus beds should now be forked over. A little lettuce seed may be sown upon them at the same time. This is the time to sow asparagus seed, as well as mustard and cress. A few early potatoes should be planted and spinach should now be sown in pots or boxes. If you have some early sown tomatoes pot them on as they require it, so as to get good established plants by the time the weather will permit of their being planted out. Most people, however, will now be making their first sowing, and it is the right time for the amateur.

## WHY LOWER PRICES ARE IMPOSSIBLE

We are very prone nowadays to pass off without a thought the commercial conditions existing in Europe. We say, "It's too far away to affect us." We should remember, however, that with rapid transportation the world has been made smaller and what affects them affects us.

In view of these facts, a well informed authority on the steel and general hardware industry has said:

"When a railway's steel rails have lost from ten to twenty per cent. in weight through wear and rust they go again to the furnaces and are made over. The same applies to plowshares and many other articles of daily use. But for the last sixteen months they have been annihilating metal at a tremendous rate. When a solid shot is buried in the earth or sea it is lost to us forever. The same applies to the numbers of sunken ships. A vessel of 10,000 tons carries down with her 6,000 tons of iron. In ten days' time, 5,700,000 shells have been fired by the French on their offensive lines. This all means we must go back to the mines and produce new metal to replace the store that was in the world before the war."

"When the treaty of peace, shall have been signed, every mile of railway track in Germany and Austria will have to be relaid, her bridges built, especially in the eastern frontiers. We have three facts—material destruction, producing destruction, indisputable requirements. In our opinion, therefore, we have not yet experienced high prices. They are of the future.

## CLEAN-UP DISAPPOINTING

There is much disappointment expressed in city hall circles over the result, up to the present of the clean-up, which is not coming up to the desires of those who instituted it. Under the supervision of the city engineer and the medical health officer elaborate arrangements were made, and it is the fault of the people themselves that the result has been, in a great measure, a disappointment. All rubbish should be ready on Monday morning for the coming of the city men, but many people have neglected to get it placed in a convenient position, the outcome being that additional work has been entailed and extra cost involved on account of the collectors having to retrace their steps so often to gather in the refuse that has been placed after the first round had been made. If there is a howl afterwards on the cost of the work it will hardly be fair to the civic officials. The people have been told repeatedly, by advertisement and through newspaper stories, what they should do and when they should do it, but they have not obeyed instructions.

## MONEY SAVING SHOE PRICES

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords at .....95c  
Ladies' Pumps, in Patent or Velvet .....\$1.35  
Ladies' 1-Strap House Slippers, with rubber heels.....95c  
Children's Boots, lace or button, sizes to 7½, at .....75c  
Children's Patent Strap Shoes. Reg. \$1.25. Sizes 2 to 5 .....90c  
Girls' Patent 1-Bar Slippers. Sizes 8 to 2. Reg. \$2.00, at .....\$1.25

**10 PER CENT. OFF ALL CLASSIC SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

**BUY HERE AND SAVE MONEY**

**WOOD & SON**

2313 Main St.

2 Doors from P. Burns' Market

## GROCERY SPECIALS THIS WEEK

Purity Flour .....\$1.60  
Royal Standard Flour .....\$1.60  
Quaker Flour .....\$1.60  
Royal Crown Soap .....20c  
Fresh Ginger Snaps, 3 lbs. ....25c  
Cherries, reg. 15c, 3 for .....25c  
Fancy Corn, reg. 15c .....10c  
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for .....25c  
Lux, 3 for .....25c  
Kellogg Corn Flakes, 3 for .....25c  
Krinkle Corn Flakes, 2 for .....15c  
Quaker Oats, 2 for .....45c  
Fancy Coffee, per lb. ....25c  
Extra Fancy Tea, reg. 50c, 3 lbs. \$1  
5 lbs. White Star Baking Powder, reg. \$1.00 .....75c

**Mount Pleasant Grocery**

The Money Savers

Fair. 713 2345 Main St.

Don't Experiment With New Chick Feeds

**DIAMOND CHICK FEED** has been tried for years and produces fine healthy chicks. Made and sold by

**VERNON FEED CO.**

Fair. 186 and Fair. 878

We carry a complete line of Poultry Supplies, Pigeon Feed, Canary Seed, Etc.

Two Branches:

South Vancouver, 49th Ave. & Fraser

Phone Fraser 175

Collingwood, 280—Joyce—Street

Phone: Collingwood. 153

**VOILES and SILKS for SUMMER DRESSES — VOILE and SILK BLOUSES — EXTREMELY REASONABLE PRICES AT**

**Acme Millinery & Dry Goods Store**

670 Broadway East

**A GOOD PLACE TO EAT**

**PURITY LUNCH**

165 Broadway East—Lee Bldg.

Home Cooking. Lady Cook. All

White Help

**FOR THE FINEST**

**JOB PRINTING**

TELEPHONE

Fairmont 1140

or call at 203 KINGSWAY

**Plans for the Home Gardening**

competition this year are well

under way and are again in the

hands of the Local Council of

Women with Mrs. S. D. Scott as

convenor. The School Board will

co-operate this year, for the first

time the teachers will visit the

gardens, in addition to the Local

Council. Up to the present 360

entries have been filed.

## BICYCLES BABY BUGGIES LAWN MOWERS

Ground and Repaired

**Davies Repair and Cycle Store**

Corner of

**Kingsway and Broadway**

**Visit our**

**Soda Fountain**

We serve all the latest drinks.

The best all-round line of

Confectionery and Fancy

Groceries in Mt. Pleasant.

**School Supplies—Magazines**

**Periodicals**

**W. H. ARMSTRONG**

Corner Eighth and Main St.

**CONGOLEUM RUGS**

We specialize on this

**New Floor Covering**

Also Blankets, Portiers, Lace Curtains,

Table Linen, Tapestry Table Covers.

Cash or easy payments. Fair. 2512

**R. H. STEWART CO., LTD.**

2607 Main Street

**SPECIAL**

**MEN'S SHIRTS \$1.00 EACH**

We have just opened up an immense

lot of **MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS**

in Black, Navy, Grey and Tan Colors.

Sizes 14½ to 17.

**R. MOORE**

Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings

2211-2215 Cambie St. South

**PHONE FAIRMONT 74**

for the very best quality

**MEATS and GROCERIES**

**L. R. Wilson & Son**

232 Broadway West

## People's Mission

157 Cordova St. E.

Will be opened on Sunday

Evening, April 16th, at 7.30

with a special evangelistic

service.

See advt. in next week's

Western Call.

**Support the People's Mission**

**P. Paxton, Secretary**

Bay. 115X

1234 8th Ave. W.

**LAWN MOWERS**

**SHARPENED RIGHT**

We make any mower cut. We call

for and deliver. Call Fair. 2526.

**Vancouver Hollow**

Grinding Company

240 BROADWAY WEST

**WESTERN CALL ADS.**

**WILL PAY YOU.**

**SPRING MILLINERY**

A marked trend for purple and

violet tints is evidenced in the lat-

est importations from abroad. The

tones of the Russian and Parma

violet, the lilac blossoms in all its

variations, are reproduced in

practically all millinery materi-

als, including veillings and lace.

A particular favorite in colors is

the rich, reddish, eggplant tone.

Touches of serin introduced on a hat of black deep blue or brown produce a striking and original combination. Field and roadside flowers will be used to a great extent, and quills of odd colorings inserted at an unexpected angle will give the hats for the coming season unusual piquancy and charm. Silk and chiffon, with straw braids to match as facing, make hats to be worn with



## HOME TABLE RECIPES

It will be the aim of the Editor of this department to furnish the women readers of the WESTERN CALL from week to week with a series of practical and economical recipes for seasonable dishes; and incidentally to suggest any new and attractive methods of serving them. We will welcome any suggestions from readers of this page, and will gladly give them publicity in these columns if received not later than Monday of each week.

### MEATS

To broil meats well, have the gridiron hot and the bars well greased before putting on the meat.

In boiling beef, or indeed any fresh meat, plunge it into boiling water, that the outer parts may contract, and so retain the internal juices. Salt meats should be put on in cold water, that the salt may be extracted in the cooking. In boiling meats, it is important to keep the water constantly boiling, otherwise the meat will absorb the water. Be careful to add boiling water only, if more is needed. Cold water will check the process of cooking and spoil the flavor. Remove the scum as soon as the boiling commences. Allow about twenty minutes boiling for each pound of fresh meat, and from one-half to three-quarters of an hour for all salt meats, except ham, which requires but fifteen minutes to the pound. The more gently all meats boil the more tender they will be. Slow boiling makes meat far better.

### Roast Beef

The best roasting-pieces are the middle ribs and the sirloin. The ends of the ribs should be removed from the flank, and the latter folded under the beef and securely fastened with skewers. Rub a little salt into the fat part; place the meat in the dripping-pan with a pint of stock or water; baste freely, and dredge with flour half an hour before taking the joint from the oven. Should the oven be very hot, place a buttered paper over the meat to prevent it scorching while yet raw. When the paper is used it will need very little basting. Or, turn the rib side up toward the fire for the first twenty minutes. The time it will take in cooking depends upon the thickness of the joint and the length of time the animal has been killed. Skim

the fat from the gravy and add a tablespoonful of prepared brown flour to the remainder.

### Minced Beef

Cut cold roast beef into thin slices; put some of the gravy into a stewpan, a bit of butter rolled in flour, pepper and salt, and boil it up. Add a little catsup, and put in the minced slices, and heat them through, but do not let it boil. Put small slices of toast in the dish, and cover with the meat.

### Beef Stew

Cut cold beef into small pieces, and put into cold water; add one tomato, a little onion, chopped fine; pepper and salt and cook slowly; thicken with butter and flour, and pour over toast.

### Boiled Tongue

Soak the tongue over night, then boil four or five hours. Peel off the outer skin and return it to the water in which it was boiled to cool. This will render it juicy and tender.

### Beefsteak with Onions

Take a nice rumpsteak, and pound it with a rolling-pin until it is quite tender; flour and season; put it into a frying-pan with hot lard and fry it. When well browned on both sides, take it up and dredge with flour. Have about two dozen onions ready boiled; strain them in a colander and put them in a frying-pan, seasoning with pepper and salt; dredge in a little flour, and add a small lump of butter; place the pan over the fire and stir the onions frequently, to prevent their scorching. When they are soft and a little brown, return the steak to the pan, and heat all together. Place the steak on a large dish, pour the onions and gravy over it, and send to the table hot.

## PRACTICAL BEAUTY SECRETS

THIS series of short practical talks on the scientific care of the complexion, hair and eyes was begun in the WESTERN CALL on February 25th, and will be continued from week to week in these columns. Readers having any suggestions to offer or inquiries to make are invited to send them in not later than Monday of each week to insure attention.—The Editor.

### SOME SIMPLE AND RELIABLE BEAUTY RECIPES

When shampooing blonde hair great care should be taken to rinse the hair thoroughly. The least bit of soap remaining on blonde hair will destroy its brilliancy and its golden sparkle.

In manicuring the nails it is always best to use an orangewood stick with a blunt point. The use of sharp steel instruments on the nails often aids in bringing on the white spots which makes them so unsightly.

In massaging the throat and shoulders to fill in the hollows, coconut oil is the best to use. First wash the neck and shoulders in warm water and soap, rinse in warm water, then apply hot towels to the skin to open the pores and stimulate circulation. After this the coconut oil may be massaged gently into the pores with the right hand.

Steaming the face tends to make it dry and wrinkly. It is much better to use the alternate hot and cold water application, as this will stimulate circulation better than steaming, and will also tend to harden the muscles.

A mole that is too prominent may be removed by tying a piece of thread about the roots, thus starving the mole out. It will drop off in a few days.

Liver spots on the face or skin of the body may be removed in time by the daily use of a little pure olive oil taken before breakfast and going to bed. The use of plenty of fresh, pure drinking water between meals, as well as of fruits and vegetables will also be of great assistance. So long as the liver is out of the order the spots will not disappear with external treatment.

For enlarged pores there is nothing so good as the complexion brush, soap and warm water applied at night, followed by hot and cold spray to the face, and a thorough application of a good cold cream. Pure witch hazel applied when warm to the face will also be of great assistance.

The use of camphor on cold sores when they are first seen coming on is the best preventive. Cold sores are apt to leave a scar if not attended to at once.

A good preparation for corns: 20 grains of salicylic acid, one-eighth ounces alcohol, one ounce flexible collodion. Apply at night with a soft brush to the corns. After a few applications the corns should peel away.

A simple manicure treatment: First soak the fingertips in a bowl of warm, soapy water; dry the fingers and proceed to file the nails gently down to the proper length, shaping them to the shape of the finger ends; clean under the nails with a pointed orangewood stick wrapped in cotton and dipped in moist pumicestone; push back the cuticle with the other end of the stick, using the cuticle scissors to clip hangnails; then scrub gently with a brush and hand soap; rinse and dry; sift a nail powder on the nails and pol-

ish with chamois. Following is a good nail polisher: half an ounce of talcum, half an ounce of pulverized boric acid, half an ounce of powdered starch, and 15 drops of tincture of carmine.

Bad breath is most often caused by either bad teeth or bad digestion, and these causes must be removed before any improvement will be noticed. A good mouth wash is made as follows: Three grains of tymol, forty grains of benzoic acid, three drams of tincture of eucalyptus, ten drops of essence of peppermint, three ounces of alcohol. Dilute a portion of this with water and rinse the mouth thoroughly with it.

Washing the face with sour buttermilk will tend to whiten it and to bleach out freckles in time.

Lack of proper exercise and overeating combine to produce most of the accumulation of flesh, and if these causes remain, it is very difficult to expect drugs to effect a cure, although they may produce temporary relief.

Deep breathing and thorough massage with coconut oil should do much to fill in the hollows of the neck.

Following is a most effective astringent: It not only tightens the skin and contracts open pores—if any there be—but firms flabby muscles:

Juice of cucumbers ..... 4 drams  
Tincture of Benzoin ..... 1 ounce  
Cologne ..... 4 drams  
Elderflower water ..... 10 ounces  
Combine the juice of the cucumber with the cologne, add the elderflower water and lastly the benzoin, drop by drop.

Dampen a folded cloth with this liquid and lay on face or neck, pressing it firmly down on the flesh. Every few minutes dampen cloth anew and apply again to skin. When you have persisted with applications for half an hour call a halt.

Two such treatments every day will bring about a wonderful change in skin and muscle conditions inside of two or three months.

A home-made recipe for elder flower cream:  
Almond oil ..... 3 ounces  
White wax ..... 5 drams  
Spermaceti ..... 5 drams  
Lanolin ..... 1 ounce  
Oil of bitter almonds ..... 1 dram  
Elder flower water ..... 3 ounces  
Witch hazel ..... 1 ounce

The juice of the cucumbers is obtained by boiling them in very little water. Slice them very thin, skin and all, and let them cook slowly till soft and mushy; strain through a fine sieve and then through a cloth.

Scalp massage is the secret of keeping the scalp and hair healthy. It is easily done and not a great tax either on time or patience. The scalp is loosely attached to the underlying skull and when the scalp becomes adherent to the bones underneath and will not move easily then the hair will fall and become dry and lifeless. By massaging the scalp you keep it flexible, promoting a flow of blood to the roots so that it will be properly nourished.

### SEBASTIAN BURNETT

ONE of the most brilliant functions of the season was held on Thursday evening of last week, under the auspices of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, when Mr. Sebastian Burnett, the celebrated baritone, favored music-lovers of this city with one of the most delightful and select song programmes it has ever been their good fortune to enjoy.

Too much praise cannot be lavished on the exquisite singing qualities of Mr. Burnett's voice. His tonal inflections and delicate shadings, together with a remarkable volume of voice, produced no small flutter among his hearers, and those who have heard Mr. John McCormack, were unconsciously comparing the rendition of these two singers, arriving at the conclusion that Mr. Burnett is second to none in his profession. He gave a most finished rendering of some of the most difficult of well-known songs, which displayed his command of technicality to great advantage.

The programme was somewhat unusual, being as follows:

Vittoria ..... Carissimi  
Prologue (Paglacci) ..... Leoncavallo  
Psyche ..... Paladilhet  
Plaisir d'Amour ..... Martini  
Aminte ..... Weckerlin  
The Bitterness of Love .....  
Flower Rain ..... Scheneider  
My Love Is Like a Red  
Rose ..... Macdermid  
The Uiper of Gordon's Men Hammond  
Bamba Bimbetta ..... Sibella  
Core Ingrato ..... Cardillo

God Save the King  
Mr. Burnett understands the value of good accompaniments, and has in Miss Edna McDonough, a wonderful pianist and expert sight reader.

Mr. Burnett, who was formerly leading baritone of the Majestic Opera Company of New York, and the Montreal Opera Company, of Canada, has elected to appear on the concert rather than the operatic stage, and his rare performance justifies his choice of career. The people of Vancouver take it as a high compliment that Mr. Burnett made a digression to this city in their favor and their best hope is that he received a sufficient welcome to induce him to return again in the near future.

### OLD TYME CONCERT

A most unique and successful concert was held Friday evening in the Britannia High School under the auspices of Ward Five branch of the Red Cross Society in aid of the material fund of that branch.

The following numbers were rendered during the evening:

**Firste Parte**  
1. Ye Begynning Parte, "Rule Britannia"  
2. Tune on the Piano, "Clayton's Grand March"  
3. Songe, "Ye Banks and Braes"  
4. A Piece on the Musicle Instruments  
5. Songe—"Needles and Pins"  
6. Tune on the Piano  
7. Musical Soupe, Betty Shoemaker  
8. Songe  
9. A Piece on the Musical Instruments  
10. Ye Orchestra.

**Secunde Parte**  
11. Songe—"In the Gloaming"  
12. Hodge Podge, Pepperminto Familie; Faith, Hope, Charity, Arabella and Araminta.  
13. A Piece on the Piano.  
14. Irish Folke Songe.  
15. Songe—"Jack o' Hazeldene"  
16. Minuette, Victoria Hopalong and Elizabeth Hopalong.  
17. Songe—"Lose Rose of Summer"  
18. Songe—"Twenty Years Ago"  
19. Orchestra  
20. "Auld Lang Syne" and God Save the King, by alle ye Ancient Singers and ye People on ye Benches.  
Time Beater, Julia Highflyer; On ye Spinnet, Betsy Bobbert; Maide, Jerusha Simkins.

### FINE SCHOLARSHIP

Every now and then some work of profound, painstaking scholarship makes its appearance that renews one's admiration for the patience that avoids not the smallest detail in the effort to reach a goal that, at the best, must remain "caviare to the general." Such a work has just come from the Princeton University Press under the title "Egyptian Records of Travel in Western Asia." The author, Mr. David Paton, is one of the leading Egyptologists of the world. In the transcription of original sources that he has here given he brings together the "materials for a historical geography of Western Asia." The present large folio volume is the first of the "Early Egyptian Records," and ends its research work with the Seventeenth Dynasty. It takes into account what has been done in this field; by other Egyptologists and provides an admirable compilation and analysis of their work. As an attempt to reconstruct the fascinating part of Western Asia, Mr. Paton's book is a monument of industry and original scholarship. For the future writer of popular history, and even of fiction, it will provide a storehouse of valuable learning and discoveries along paths that are not often trodden in literature.

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## My Australian Diary

(Continued from last week)

**January 19.**—Reached Frankton Junction at 7 last night, and motored out to Hamilton, three miles away, to await the Auckland train for Rotorua, the centre of New Zealand's world famous wonderland. Hamilton is quite a brisk little city and thoroughly up-to-date. It reminds me much of Guelph, Ontario. The state experimental farm, agricultural school, and model horse and sheep breeding stations are located here. The New Zealand farmer seems to be scientific and thoroughly up-to-date both in his farm equipment and in his method of using it.

Left for Rotorua this morning. This 140 mile run is the dustiest railway ride, I believe, on earth, as the line is laid through old volcanic country all the way, and the motion of the train raises a fine pumice that penetrates every part of the car and covers the passengers with a quarter of an inch layer of it by the time we reach Rotorua. About noon we rounded the base of Mount Ngongotaha, and there to the south-east lay the wide expanse of Lake Rotorua and the volcanic hills beyond, with the little town nestling at the foot of one of these hills by the lake shore. Steam was rising from several parts of the lake and we were impressed with the weirdness of the scene even before we reached the station. The town contains a large government sanitarium and the most beautiful and splendidly equipped public and private bath buildings I have ever seen. They are built and fitted up on the plan of the famous European spas, and provide all manner of hot and cold mineral baths. All water is supplied from the hot sulphur and saline springs over some of which the buildings are erected. The most noted is the Rachael water, a satin-soft, alkaline sulphur water which gushes out at a temperature not far from the boiling point. This water is also excellent for drinking purposes. The Postmaster

baths are acid, and are too sulphuric to enjoy under a roof, the water being only slightly warm but giving forth fumes that if confined indoors would cause asphyxiation. The Priest water is milder but is also acid. Thousands of tourists and health-seekers come here every year to drink and bathe in the medicinal waters.

These baths have been used for over fifty years by the white men, and no doubt were used for hundreds of years before that by the Maoris.

At Whakarewarewa, a mile to the south, there is an old-time Maori village. Near here is located the national park where the most noted geysers and hot springs can be seen in eruption. There is the Wairoa geyser, which spurts 190 feet of boiling sulphur water into the air. Close to this geyser is a boiling pool known as the Cauldron, which starts violent ebullition a few moments before the Wairoa starts in eruption. The Prince of Wales Feather is another geyser which sends out a triple stream of feathery spray to a height of about 120 feet. There are hundreds of pools and cauldrons of boiling water, cold water, boiling black mud, boiling blue mud and boiling sulphur. The park covers over 100 acres in all and native guides are essential to avoid getting lost among the maze of hot pools. This district is called the safety valve of New Zealand, and thirty years ago, when the awful eruption of Mount Tarawera occurred, the geysers were quiet for many weeks, afterwards resuming their normal activity.

**January 20.**—Today will remain a vivid picture in my memory as long as I live. We joined a coach party for the "round trip," taking in the buried village of Te Wairoa, Blue and Green Lakes, and the desolate ruins left by the eruption of Mt. Tarawera in June, 1884. This volcanic eruption, while not resulting in as large a death toll as those of Vesuvius, remains one

of the most colossal eruptions in the records of history. It occurred as a result of terrific heat pressure beneath the floor of the sea, this pressure forcing its way out at the weakest spot in the earth's crust, which proved to be the crest of Mount Tarawera. The eruption occurred practically without warning, and completely buried under boiling lava and ashes a territory of over forty square miles, including the villages of Te Wairoa and Te Arika. It lasted from two o'clock till a little after four in the morning, and the residents of Rotorua eleven miles away, were panic stricken, although they say the spectacle was the most magnificent one you could imagine, resembling a huge aerial battle.

At Wairoa we were shown the top of a few houses protruding through the ground, the inhabitants of which perished on that terrible June night, thirty-one years ago. The wonderful sapphire blue and emerald green lakes, both bottomless, lie close together near the site of this buried village. Neither one existed before the eruption and no one has been able to explain their peculiar color. We crossed Lake Tarawera in a little gasoline launch and walked across a narrow peninsula to Lake Rotomahana, the water of which is a milky color. Here we had an excellent view of the whole side of Mount Tarawera where it was blown off by the violence of the eruption. It is a hideous sight, but there is no sign of internal activity now. All is quiet and desolate. Along the shores of Lake Rotomahana there are several "blow holes" where steam is forcibly emitted at frequent intervals; and as we neared the opposite shore the water over which the yacht passed was boiling violently.

From the landing there is a four mile walk along the banks of a hot water creek to the site of Waimangu geyser and the noted inferno. The Waimangu used to spout boiling mud 600 feet into the air at irregular intervals. It is quiet now, but the inferno, a deep lake of boiling water, is active enough for both. Before the eruption this inferno was filled with ice-cold water of crystal purity. It is a weird spot and we were not sorry when we had passed on. During the last eruption of Waimangu several tourists were buried in the stream of hot mud that was carried many feet out of its usual course by a high wind.

On the flats just below there is the frying pan—about four acres of ground that is honeycombed with little pools of boiling mud and pitch. You can immerse a piece of glass or china in one of these pools for a while and take it out coated with a beautiful black glaze. China fanciers sometimes send valuable pieces here for the guide to treat in this way for them. The glaze and color are permanent. It is like dipping them into hell.

Before the fatal eruption there were two sets of terraces, the pink and the white, along the shores of Lake Rotomahana. These terraces, caused by the deposit of mineral substances in the hot water overflowing the two springs, were among the wonders of the world. I saw a colored photograph of them in Rotorua but the originals must have been marvellous.

It would take whole pages to describe in detail all the wonderful things seen in this round trip, but I must not forget to mention Rainbow Mountain, the side of which, eaten away by chemical action, shows sands of every known shade. We brought away sample flasks containing eighteen distinct layers of this sand.

**January 22.**—We visited a large quarry of pure sulphur, while at Rotorua, and could then understand what terrific action there must have been at one time

within the earth to cause such deposits as these. We were sorry to leave Rotorua with its thousand and one wonders. Even though we had that fearfully dusty ride back to Frankton Junction before us, we could not forget the thrills and surprises of the days spent in and about New Zealand's wonderland, and we, one and all look forward to the day when we may return to study it more thoroughly.

Reached Auckland at 4 p.m. yesterday and registered at the Grand Hotel. Today we went for a sail on the Waitemata, over towards the old extinct volcano of Rangitoto, which has not spoken for over three hundred years and may never speak for as many more—or may tomorrow—for all we know.

**January 23.**—Sailing day. We spent the night aboard the "Atua" in order to be ready for the early sailing hour of eight o'clock. An exquisitely beautiful day and a smooth sea, the reverse of our first arrival at Auckland. We are out on deck till long after the pretty red-tiled roofs and green hills of this truly residential city have faded away in the dim distance. Last of all the sombre peak of Rangitoto, and then the shores recede by slow degrees till finally we pass the Great Barrier and head for the open. By lunch time we have seen the last rugged peak of New Zealand fade on the horizon, and then we close our minds to the last chapter and prepare for our first impressions of Fiji. We will have three days in this tropical fairyland to await the coming of the "Niagara," by which we are booked for home.

**January 25.**—A rather light passenger list, made up mostly of civil service employees going home after a vacation in Auckland and Sydney. We ran into the tail of a small hurricane this afternoon that made deck life an impossibility for some hours. We will be glad to get ashore as the quarters are very cramped. I do not think you could get up a decent row in our stateroom, and two passengers of ordinary dimensions could not pass each other in the companionway.—E. W.S.

(To be continued)

### Boys Do Your Bit

Come, Boys, get in the trenches, And show you've got the grit, And prove you're British to the core, And keen to do your bit.

There ain't no use in hangin' back You'll lose your chance—and name By showing the White Feather With excuses poor and lame.

Your own folk won't feel proud of you And your pals—what will they say? If you keep hangin' round the town Afraid to launch away.

Go, help to man the trenches And help to play the game To win, for right and freedom And Britain's honored name

We'll win, of course, but you can aid Then claim your just reward As forth my boys—all undismayed, That peace may be restored.

When you come back we'll grasp your hand, And slap you on the back, And say, old man, you did your bit For the good old Union Jack. —Lt. Col. A. E. Belcher, Vice-President Veteran 1866, Toronto.

A returned warrior, describing his experiences in one of the huge vats where thirty men tub together, declared that after he had been in it for half an hour, scrubbing his feet most of the time, he came out to find they were as black as before he went in. "Blimey if I hadn't been scrubbin' another chap's feet all along!"

No. 4 Coy. was on parade and as the officer, came down the lines inspecting them he noticed one very shabby and mudbespattered private. Eyeing his smoke helmet the officer enquired: "How did you get it so muddy?" "Oh! I was digging with it," he answered, to the amusement of those present.

The world is going to the yelpers; canons have given place to cannons; the mitre to nitre, and Saint Peter to saltpetre.—Yale Record.

Old Tuff says he's for peace at any price. Yes, he tells me his wife has her own way.

### HORSES IN WAR

The Russians are perhaps using more horses than any of the other belligerents at the present time, says a comment on conditions. They have drawn on the immense supplies of Siberian and other ponies. They harness up great teams of these small horses and pull guns and ammunition wagons, and supplies of thousands of things in advance and in retreat. Where these thousands of horses work it would be impossible to use motor traction.

On the same subject, Hugh Henry writes in a London magazine:

Since the stirring times of good Queen Anne, cavalry have over and over again exhibited their supreme usefulness in war. In spite of many and changing theories, the horse has retained, if not his once unchallenged pride of place in a great army, at least a position of unassailable importance. Time after time, during peace, it has been hinted that his day was over. And then, tried again in war, he has given the lie to the theorists. Always playing a difficult and dangerous part, the arms blanche has covered itself with imperishable glory. Through the efforts of that great cavalry commander, the incomparable Ney, the remnant of Napoleon's army struggled back from Russia. To make the attack, full of dash and "blooded" by previous successes, or, weary in long-drawn-out retreat, to fend off from the army the attacks of the ever-present foe, are the great duties of the cavalry soldier. To carry out the reconnaissance and the screening movement, to injure the enemy's communications and hinder the regular renewal of his supplies, and thus to cripple his mobility, are work in the almost daily routine of cavalry with a modern army.

And so the horse has continued, amid the ever-changing conditions of warfare, to take his place in all the great campaigns of the world. And so, doubtless, will he continue to do until cavalry have vanished from the field, and the power in war created by the spirited union of horses and rider has surrendered its supremacy to something undreamt of today.

### Sport Sparklets

There never will be peace in baseball to the pitcher until catchers stop the practice of signing for pitchouts.

President Barrow of the International league, has fifty applicants for jobs as umpire this season. We have seen more umpires than that in the bleachers at Athletic Park many a sunny afternoon.

A fine bit of whistling to keep up the courage. Professional hockey in eastern Canada has no assets, except a few hockey sticks, well worn uniforms and trunks to store them in. The unsubstantiality of the N. H. A. "clubs" is its fatal defect. "Rink contracts" that have no existence and players who can jump from Toronto to Seattle as a whole team are assets whose value is purely imaginary.—The Toronto Globe.

**Phantom Assets of the N. H. A.** None of the N. H. A. clubs will be far in arrears and their assets in the way of players and rink contracts, of course, offset their liabilities, particularly in view of the fact that the game is certain to boom when better times return.—Ottawa Citizen.

### A Wise Battler

The N. H. A. clubs are of opinion that this would be a good time to establish peace with the Pacific Coast Hockey League and you have to admit that it is a wise battler that knows when he is licked, even though the winner may be in no hurry to announce his terms.—Toronto Globe.



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### A Passport to the Front

The only passport to the front which is not fraught with a thousand difficulties is a simple little telegram. With it a woman—it is nearly always a woman—can leave London, get aboard ship, pass through Boulogne, and arrive at the front without any other document. But it is not a passport that any woman would wish to have, for that little telegram is sent only to the relative of some soldier abroad who is dangerously ill.

The church army has a special branch which looks after the woman who receives the sad summons. The army sisters meet her in London; she stays the night if need be, in one of their homes. She is escorted to the train for the front, and is met at Boulogne. She gets to the base hospital and then her dear boy sees her and smiles happily, and, perhaps, receives his last promotion. But very often these dangerous cases recover, and there are joyous hours before the journey home is made.

The war office helps women in very poor circumstances, and the church army frequently makes the way easy, too.—The London Chronicle.

**Squire.**—You say you are too old for the army, and you can't do heavy work. What can you do?

**The Weary One.**—Well, wot's the matter wiv smokin' cigars in the greenhouse to keep hout the hinsects?

"Would you do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired a tramp at the gate. "Poor old sailor?" said the workman's wife. "Yes, m'm, I followed the water for sixteen years." "Well," said the woman, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

The Kaiser is now definitely in Dutch.

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### SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of 21 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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
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## THE WESTERN CALL



## Mt. Pleasant

The Union dance under the auspices of the local reviews of the Macabees takes place this evening in the Eagles' Hall from 9 to 1 a.m.

Next Monday evening Mount Pleasant Baptist Young People's Union will have the opportunity of listening to Mr. S. P. Miller, familiarly known as "Baraca Miller." The subject will be "The Believer's Standing and State." Last night the Grace Class of the Sunday School gave a surprise party to Miss Olive Finch at the home of Miss Olive Alexander.

Rev. A. F. Bakar, the pastor, will preach at morning services in the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church next Sunday morning on the subject, "The first man sinned."

The evening service will be the regular song service. The speaker will be Mr. Taylor Staten, one of the Y. M. C. A. International secretaries. Mr. Staten is a most forceful speaker whose fame has gone abroad throughout the city.

Stricken with an attack of heart failure while passing the corner of Main street and Broadway, Mrs. James Baker, a mid-

dle-aged lady, residing at 2602 Ontario street, died shortly after 9 o'clock last night en route to the general hospital. The deceased was picked up by Sergeant Waite and Police Constable (41) John Cameron and medical aid and the police ambulance were hastily summoned.

### Women Versus Men

More than 25,000 women are now working in France as porters, cleaners, conductors or agents. According to the "Railway Age Gazette" these women are highly satisfactory. They are more efficient as cleaners than the men, more courteous, and more cheerful.

Only two objections are found to women in this work. One is that they can't do a great deal of cleaning that involves lifting the arms above the head. The other is that they are not afraid of trains, and run risks that a man will not. In handling crowds and baggage alike, the women officials manage with less friction than the men.

Sir Thomas Lipton has signified his intention of trying for the America's cup again next year with Shamrock IV, which was on this side of the Atlantic when war broke out, and which is still here. If persistence, Roman numerals and the well-wishes of the sport-loving world hold out, Sir Thomas may life the cup with a Shamrock some day. It would be a popular victory everywhere.

Cobb, Mathewson, Wagner, Walsh, Brown—most of the stars have served their turns in the world series spotlight. But Lajoie will never enjoy this honor—plus the extra kale—and there is a tall chance that Walter Johnson may never get his W. S. chance. That is, unless Griff can hook a few batsmen to furnish Walter a tally or so to work on here and there through the year.

## THE LION'S CLAWS

Great Britain's first line offensive fleet, an incomparable combination of speed and gun-power, ready for instant action, was inspected the other day by a party of French and American correspondents, and a correspondent of the Associated Press of America, from the bridge of a torpedo boat, was permitted to review the unit, which is expected to meet the first shock of a German attack.

### "Blooded" Warships

In the fleet were practically all the veteran fighting craft which have been "blooded" in this war, but they showed few scars, with the exception of an occasional dent in their armour. The pride of place was held by the battle-cruisers, which, in engagements from the Falkland Isles to the Dardanelles, have borne the brunt of the sea fighting in this war. Unpopular with officers and men before the war, because they were constantly coaling, and never more than cautiously praised by the supporters of the super-Dreadnought policy, these huge fighting units hold the premier position in the British navy, which now worships speed as the first and most important principle of naval strategy.

The review began as the launch with the visitors turned towards the line of battle-cruisers. Against the horizon they could see the eyes of the fleet in the form of a few prowling destroyers, which kept up an incessant watch not only to protect their mighty sisters from submarine attacks, but to catch the first view of any venture some German warship. Looming through the mist could be seen the giant tripod masts which identified the fleet as including the very latest type of battle-cruisers, and soon the launch was at the foot of the boarding ladder of a huge battle-cruiser which got its baptism of fire in the Heligoland Fight, and later bore an honorable share in the Dogger Bank action.

### Aboard the Lion

After luncheon the party were taken aboard the famous cruiser "Lion," which was Admiral Beatty's flagship in the battle of the Dogger Bank. With the exception of a dent in the forward turret armour, and a similar scar just above the waterline, she displayed little sign of the terrific hammering she got when three German battle-cruisers concentrated their fire on her. Carefully mounted in the companion way is an 11-inch unexploded shell which the Seydlitz hurled through the "Lion's" armour below the waterline.

The torpedo boat picked up a portion of the party from the "Lion," and some others from the equally celebrated "Tiger," which looks like a newly-commissioned ship in spite of the many times she has been reported sunk. The oilburning torpedo boat tore along the impressive line of battle-cruisers with its civilized passengers on the bridge, noting with interest through the mist great ships bearing historic names made memorable by their own feats, which were passed in battle formation as they expect to meet the German fleet.

Beyond the battle-cruisers a long line of light cruisers lost itself in the fog. Some of these ships are veterans and show signs of the rough patrol work they are called upon to do constantly, but many are newly commissioned and have yet to win their spurs. Speed, now the fetish of the navy, reaches its zenith in these light cruisers. Any of them could easily overhaul the fastest liner ever built. Beyond the light cruisers was a small flotilla of colliers constantly feeding the hungry stokeholes of the battle-cruisers, which even at anchor keep up a full head of steam, as the turbines may be rested but never allowed to grow cold.

### Bait for Canal Boats

Scattered about the fleet were several destroyer squadrons with light cruiser leader and merchant ships as parents. After sweeping around the destroyers the torpedo boats headed towards a pre-Dreadnought looking formidable enough for a layman, but lightly referred to by the officers accompanying the party as a third line unit or bait to entice the German fleet into the North Sea.

The personnel of the whole fleet seemed to be remarkably fit and eagerly interested in their work in spite of the uncomfortable conditions under which their patrol work in the North Sea is done. The junior officers welcome the coming spring and summer. The battle-cruiser "Princess Royal," which was also visited by the party, had only two members of her crew in the sick bay, both suffering from injuries at football, which is played with great zest whenever a field is available. The officers occasionally get some golf, but both men and officers must depend upon ship board duties for the chief means of exercise.

Rumors of the possibility of zepplin raids on the fleet were rife, and officers and men expressed the eager hope that airships would come and give us a chance to test the anti-aircraft guns.

The last glimpse the party got of the great fleet was an occasional flash through the darkening mist as signals were exchanged between various divisions.

Discovered by H. B. in a Seventh avenue bookshop, on a counter labeled "Popular Fiction": "How to Become Beautiful," by Irene Walker.—New York Tribune.

## IN THE CAMEROONS

An officer in a Gold Coast regiment writes to a friend a very instructive and interesting account of the operations in which he has taken part. He says:

It was then our troubles began. For two weeks we cut through the bush, forded rivers knee to waist deep, and were literally eaten by mosquitoes, flies and huge ants. It was the most terrible march, admitted to be by the most experienced of the old coasters, ever made.

Well, in two days we got to Sakhyenne which we put in a state of defence. We turned the Basal Mission into a fort, and owing to its position twenty men could hold it against 2,000. As long as the enemy has no artillery, it was absolutely impregnable. This took us two days' hard work. We left a small garrison, and started off on a seven days' march to Winn Biagas, on the Nkel river, where we expected to meet with opposition. As Winn Biagas is on the Juande road, the main column marched against it, and we were to go round it on the left flank.

The day and night before we got there we met the Huns at a small place, but strategically important, called Muin. Here we fought an advance guard action and drove them out—we had previously found rows of beautifully constructed trenches, which were left untenanted by the Germans, some considerable time previously—and as our rearguard went through we had to stave off a rather sudden and ferocious attack. This we did without a casualty on our side.

The last march we did after that was something appalling. We had a river 4 ft. to 5 ft. deep, and go down the side of a mountain, with a precipice on our left which fell sheer into unknown depths, along a path at an angle of 45 degrees, which was four or five inches deep in greasy mud.

We succeeded in getting down this after eight hours, but we lost about 20 loads, which fell over the precipice. We then began to hear firing on our right, and pushed on in order to make our flank attack more effective. We reached our objective at midday, and found ourselves in a bush path, with rising ground on our right, and a steep hill on our left, both covered with thick bush.

### Ambushed

Everything looked to be innocent of Germans, and the officers went forward to spy out the land. We found in front of us a river, fordable we afterwards discovered at one small spot only, with a steep high bank on the opposite side. On our side of the river the ground had been made as clean as a new pin, all trees were felled and brushwood cleared away.

Through the trees on the other side at a distance of not more than 450 yards we could see a stockhouse, well hidden, and only discoverable by the loopholes, and a series of loopholes along a ridge. We stood out in the open and examined the position, and all appeared to be quiet and innocent of men.

As soon as we found the trenches I mentioned before untenanted we began to think that this place, too, had been evacuated by the Germans in order to support their centre which was being attacked heavily by our main column. However, after a consultation it was agreed to bring up one company of men, two machine guns, and a millimetre gun (mountain gun—a very small thing), and have a go at the position before going on.

As soon as the movement commenced, however, there was a perfect salvo of fire opened on to us not only from the loopholes we could see, but from excellently-hidden trenches along the bank and on both flanks and rear. We dropped like logs and lay on our stomachs, knowing we were trapped.

Such a position is only possible in a country like this, where it is a matter of utter impossibility to see or scout your flanks. After we had taken our breath we came to ourselves again, and fired like the deuce at their position, which we could easily distinguish by the bursts of flame from their rifles.

### Enemy Evacuates the Position

Well, when their fire went high we sent out men on our flanks and cleared the beggars out from our rear and both sides, left and right. After this we commenced to get round their left flank, and after a jolly good scrap lasting four and one-half hours they cleared out entirely and left the place in our hands.

When we examined the ground we found that their position was practically impregnable, and to this day no one can make out why they left. Trench after trench, beautifully hidden, with splendid cover, we found and on the hill on the left and behind their position in front we found accommodation for something like 600 men, and 50 or 60 white men. They outnumbered us without doubt because we only had 300 men, three machine guns, and the little millimetre gun. They, besides outnumbering us in men, had four machine guns.

### Oldest Woman Is 131 Years of Age

Bulgarians have a reputation for longevity. They boast of possessing more centenarians than any other people in Europe. Among these is "the oldest woman in the world," Mrs. Baba Vasilka, who is, or was quite lately, still living at her native village of Bavelsko, which she has never left. She was born of peasant parentage in May, 1784, and there is no doubt about her age because the record of her baptism is preserved at a neighboring monastery.

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## GERMANY'S RESERVE

The question of the German reserves of men is a very vital one for the future of the war; and opinions about it differ a good deal. A calculation which appeared recently in the "Matin," argued that the German reserves would be exhausted (save for such additions as could be secured by calling up men between 45 and 50) by about the end of April. The conclusion may be correct, but cannot be fixed with certainty, for many details in the reckoning are necessarily guesses. We know the population of military age and fitness with which Germany began the war, and can calculate the addition available since, by the 1915, '16 and '17 contingents. An approximate calculation of the numbers detained abroad and of those employed at home in munitions and other indispensable work, is also possible; and most critics agree generally on these figures.

Where they differ is as to the size of the German field armies, the number necessary for garrison and similar work, the number of casualties, and the rate of wastage. The size of the field armies is variously reckoned from 3,200,000 to 4,000,000; and the number of casualties, which conservative reckoning puts at 3,200,000 down to January 1, has been thought by some to be perhaps half a million greater. Both of these discrepancies, especially the first, make a greater difference to the calculation regarding reserves; but a greater difference still may be made by the rate of wastage. It is customary to compose this at 20,000 a month; but the figure is a round one, inferred from the losses over a long period, and making no allowance for intensification in the latter phases of the war, such as the recent German offensive at Verdun.

The fact is, of course, that the amount of casualties depends on the amount of fighting; and last year, for instance, the German casualties on the Western front in the three weeks including and following the allies' autumn offensive, probably exceeded those of the previous three months put together. And such an influence as the steady and rapid growth in the number and variety of shells fired by the western allies on a normal day must find its echo in the casualty lists. Allowing for this element of acceleration, it may well be that a turning-point can be reached by the spring. Germany has not yet called up her 1917 class; but as she seems to regard about two months as sufficient for training, that is not inconsistent with her being within three months or so of her limit.—London Daily Chronicle.

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### Vancouver Weather for March

For week ending April 4th: Rain, 45; sunshine, 34 hours 12 minutes; highest temperature, 57 on 3rd; lowest temperature, 32 on 29th March.

For the month of March: Highest temperature, 53.2 on the 31st.

Lowest, 28.8 on 5th.  
Mean temperature, 41.8.  
Rain, 14.09.  
Snow, 4.65.  
Total precipitation, 14.55.  
Mean relative humidity, 85.  
Bright sunshine, 86 hours 24 minutes.  
Wind, total miles, 42.66.  
Greatest velocity in one hour, 23 miles, south-east on 5th.  
Mean hourly velocity, 6.9 miles.  
Average precipitation for March covering a ten year period, 3.59.  
Average temperature for March covering a ten year period, 42.6.

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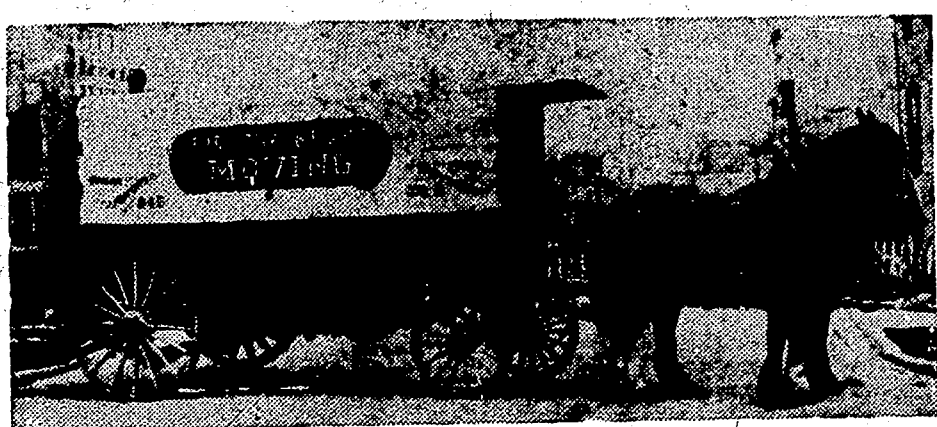
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