Provincial Library

Subscribe to the Western Call
$1.00 Per Year
6 Mos. 50 cents

The Western Call

Published in the Interests of Mount Pleasant and Vicinity

T. J. Kearney
J. M. McIntyre
Funeral Director
T. J. Kearney & Co.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.
At your service day and night.
Moderate charges.
802 Broadway West
Phone: Fair. 1098

OLUME VII. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916. 5 Cents Per Copy. No. 47.

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.

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT

At the Mount Pleasant Methodist church last night the British Columbia Sunday School Association presented a historical pageant describing the method of religious education in all ages from the times of the patriarchs until the present. Tableaux were presented to show each of the many departmentsof the modern Sunday school and its work.. The first tableau presented Religion, Education and Youth presented by a trio from the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, then followed in order the Hebrew Patriarch, by the First Christian Church; School of the Scribes, by the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church; Synagogue Scribes, by the Oak street Methodist church; The Teaching of Timothy by the Steveston Union Church; the Middle Ages, by the First Christian Church; Robert Raikes School, by St. Paul's Presbyterian church; Reformation Period by the First Baptist Church; Second Tableau, by Fourteenth Ave. Methodist Church; Cradle Roll by the Kitsilano Methodist Church; Beginners' Class by St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church; School Cadets, by Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church; Camp Fire Girls, by the Central Methodist Church; David's Generosity, by St. Andrew's Church; Missions by a number of Chinese boys; Temperance, by the W. C. T. U.; Adult Bible Class, by the Sixth Avenue Methodist, and the Teachers' Training Class by the same church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester G. Davis, of Alberta, are spending their honeymoon at the coast, and are visiting Mrs. Davis' brother, Mr. Wm. Davis, 455 10th avenue west.

A general meeting of the Sunday School Athletic League will be held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Tuesday next at 8 p.m. All the churches and Sunday schools interested in baseball and tennis are requested to have delegates present as this will be the organization meeting for the coming season.

Following is a list of the defenders of empire mentioned on the third memorial tablet to be invested at Mt. Pleasant Methodist church on Sunday next: J. A. Ainsley, J. E. Armishaw, Jos. Armishaw, Jas. Armishaw, R. Armishaw, J. S. Black, D. Broom, A. Clower, V. L. Cox, L. Domoney, R. G. Drost, C. Etheridge, R. Fluker, G. Fulton, G. H. Goldsmith, H. H. Gregg, M. G. Grindlay, R. L. Harper, J. V. Hartwell, F. H. Howe, G. D. Hunt, J. C. Johnstone, A. W. Langlois, W. H. Miller, J. Morrison, T. Morrison, W. McGregor, W. McMorran, J. Potter, F. C. Roberts, S. M. Scott, H. Smythe, W. Symington, H. L. Taylor, E. T. Ternan, L. Westcott, F. J. Williams, H. Worsley, A. B. Taylor, C. K. Fox, J. Gowanlock, E. G. Butcher, H. F. Kerr, D. Hazelwood, G. Powell.

The new Conservative rooms located at Main street and Sixth avenue, in the Ashnola block, will be formally opened next Monday evening.

A union dance will be given on Friday evening, April 7, in the Eagle's new hall, Homer street, under the auspices of the combined reviews of the Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees. Proceeds donated to Canadian Patriotic Fund.

No. 11 Mount Pleasant Lodge of the Knights of Pythias entertained the Pythian Sisters and their friends on Monday evening in the K. of P. Hall. On Tuesday next the Pythian Sisters are giving a social dance, in honor of their anniversary, to the various lodges of the Knights of Pythias and their friends in the same hall.

On Tuesday evening next the Vancouver Musical Society will have a rehearsal of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," both chorus and orchestra being present. The orchestra will also hold its usual separate practice on Monday evening. Excellent progress is being made by both branches of the society and music lovers may anticipate a treat at the public performance on April 18, at Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church.

The Girls' Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Michael's church is giving an entertainment in the basement of the church next Thursday, April 6. There will be an illustrated lecture by Mr. J. Francis Bursill on "London, Belgium and the War," and the program will also include several musical numbers. Mr. Bursill knows London better than any other man in the province and those who miss this lecture will miss a rare treat.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church will be held in the ladies' parlor of the church on Monday next, April 3, instead of on Tuesday as usual. This change of date has been adopted owing to the meeting of the provincial W. F. M. S. in Victoria to be held on the 5th and 6th of April, when a number of the local W.F.M.S. will attend. The topics for the Mt. Pleasant meeting on Monday will be "Central India" and "The Indian Boarding Schools of Canada." Very interesting addresses are anticipated and a large attendance should result.

Last Monday night a most instructive and interesting address was given on the "African Mission Field" to the members of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Y. P. U. Mrs. Hale, who gave the address, gave a most graphic description of her work and just the human touch which makes it real to the inexperienced in the actual work. It is hoped that Mrs. Hale will be able to return at an early date. Next Monday evening, April 3rd, Miss Dunlop will give an address on "Consecration of Time." Miss Dunlop is a trained social service worker, being a graduate of the A. B. Simpson School at Nyack, N.J. Any young people who feel a desire to make the best use of their time, will receive practical help, as well as inspiration.

SPECIAL MILITARY SERVICES

Special services will be held in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church on Sunday which will be of great interest to residents of this community. The occasion is the unveiling of the third memorial tablet to members of that church who have enlisted for foreign service. The first tablet contained 57 names, the second 38. There are 38 names also on the third tablet, and a number of names are being held over for a fourth tablet to be erected in a few weeks. These tablets are built in keeping with the color scheme and design of the organ, the names being laid on in gold letters. They are surmounted by the Union Jack and Canadian ensign.

The services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Sipprell. An address will be delivered by Col. Milne, of the 158th battalion. The tablet will be unveiled by Col. Milne and Capt. Meredith. The band of the 158th will furnish both vocal and instrumental selections. Two large hand paintings of the King and Queen in their royal robes will be hung above the tablet. In the evening a roll call of the names on the tablets will be made, and all who can be present will answer. Those unable to be present will be represented by some of their friends. A number of men from this church have already been killed and a large number have been wounded.

GOVERNMENT TO GRANT WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY

The legislature will endeavor to suit as nearly as possible the requests of store clerks of the province for a weekly half-holiday, according to a statement made by Premier Bowser to a delegation of clerks representing 4,400 storekeepers and employees of Vancouver and Victoria.

"The half-holiday movement has been active for three years," said the Premier, and one result of the work of the Labor Commission had been that a weekly half holiday be given, but there was difficulty about choosing the best day. It was thought Saturday would be best, and he would have liked the employers in the deputation to have confined themselves to that phase of the matter.

The deputation appeared to be fully represented. On the side of the clerks were several department store company representatives, and two petitions were presented asking for Saturday.

The Premier spoke of the small towns where matters might be different from the city and remarked on the position of the mechanic employed all day all the week. How could he buy his clothes, etc., if the stores were closed on Saturday afternoon?

"We are going to do the best we can for all," said the Premier.

From the representations made by the various speakers for the clerks, it appeared to be the general wish on that side that there should be a half-holiday on Saturday, closing that day at 1 o'clock, and working until 9.30 o'clock Friday night. This did not suit the bakers, who claimed they could not be included in the new proposals without breaking the legislation now in force govering their business.

The speakers for the clerks were Frederick Welch, Vancouver, an employer; L. W. Poupard for the Victoria clerks; Mr. Bishop for the department stores of Vancouver; also Mr. Campbell and Mr. Williams, Vancouver.

Fairview

The auditorium of the King Edward High school was the scene of a presentation on Friday afternoon last of medals awarded in connection with the work of high school students in the city. Mr. Mathews urged upon the assembled students the necessity of doing their utmost to live up to the promise given in their entrance examination. He also emphasized the growing care with which employers select their employees and the importance which they attach to school records.

April 7 there will be two concurrent debates for the Sears' cup. The subject fixed for discussion is: "Resolved that the attitude of the government of the United States of America in this present European war is justifiable." One debate will be held in Vancouver, the other in Victoria. In the former case the King Edward High Schol will uphold the affirmative against their opponents, the Victoria High School. At Victoria the sides will be reversed—King Edward arguing for the negative. The school obtaining the greater aggregate number of points will secure the trophy.

Miss Randall, lady superintendent at the general hospital, is leaving on a three months' holiday to recuperate her health.

The first British Columbia University annual is now nearing completion, and the editor and staff expect to have just cause to be proud of the result. The annual will be much larger and better than in the old days, and a big demand for copies is anticipated.

Much mystery surrounds the death of Sergeant Dr. A. C. Hutchison, a local dentist attached to the Dental Corps, who died about eleven Saturday night while being taken in an ambulance to the general hospital. As late as five in the afternoon he had been in perfect health and his death came as a great shock to his wife. Dr. Hutchinson had been employed in the dental offices of Dr. Milloy and Dr. Moody previous to enlisting, and only a few hours before death had called at the offices of his former employers. He complained of pains in his head and when Dr. Champion was called he was in an unconscious condition. He was about 30 years of age and had lived in Vancouver for several years. Interment took place under the auspices of the I.O.O.F. on Tuesday afternoon.

SOUTH VANCOUVER

At an enthusiastic meeting held in the municipal hall on Tuesday evening it was decided that the Patriotic War Fund collection in the municipality should be taken on April 15.

A public demonstration and exhibition of work by the students attending the evening classes will be made in the Selkirk school, Cedar Cottage, on Saturday afternoon, April 1, at 3 o'clock.

The teachers and students who have been attending the various evening classes at Selkirk Centre are entertaining their fellow teachers, students and friends of Mackenzie Centre tonight at a social evening, this being the close of the winter term.

Over 40 applications were received by the school board for the position of assistant janitor of Mackenzie school. Mr. G. Campbell, of Forty-eighth avenue, was appointed. Mr. Fitzjohn, janitor at Carleton school, has been granted indefinite leave of absence for overseas service.

A public meeting has been called for this evening in the Fraser Hall, Fraser street and Fifty-ninth Avenue, to consider a proposal to establish a woollen factory in the municipality. It is proposed to manufacture sweaters, socks, underwear and blankets which are at present being imported into British Columbia in large quantities.

Rev. W. Robertson, of St. Andrew's church, Rossland, accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to Victoria to attend the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod next week, and is stopping in the city for a few days at the St. David's manse in South Vancouver as the guests of Rev. J. R. Robertson and Mrs. Roberston. Mr. W. Robertson is the uncle of Rev. J. R. Roberston.

Central Park Presbyterian church, Kingsway and Boundary road, held an honor roll service on Sunday evening at which Lieut.-Col. C. Milne, of the 158th battalion, spoke. Rev. J. S. Muldrew preached on the subject, "God is Our Refuge." Mrs. J. Robertson and Mr. Bennie Crann sang solos. This small church has eighteen members on the honor roll. A very artistic honor roll card had been printed by Mr. R. B. Glen, a member of the congregation, to commemorate the service.

Mr. Ewing Buchan, liquidator of the Bank of Vancouver, has written the board of school trustees with regard to deposits made by the pupils attending some of the schools to the effect that it is hoped in time, under normal conditions and with the assistance of its shareholders, to pay the creditors, but owing to the impossibility of realizing the assets advantageously at the present time and to the fact that the bank's notes are unpaid and the provincial government deposits have priority, the ordinary depositors cannot expect a dividend for a long time, possibly three or four years or thereabouts.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Plowman, 1801 Seventh avenue east, was the scene of a happy event on Thursday evening of last week, when their niece, Miss Hilda M. Plowman, was united in marriage to Mr. Frederick S. Roberts of this city. The bride was assisted by her cousin, Miss Ida Plowman. Little Miss Pearl Plowman was flower girl, dressed in white, and carrying a huge basket of white flowers. The groom was attended by Mr. J. C. Hoag, and the wedding march was played by Miss Annie Spracklin, niece of the groom. Rev. O. M. Sanford performed the ceremony, after which the guests, including only relatives and intimate friends of the couple, were entertained at supper. The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful cameo and gold chain, to the bridesmaid a gold locket and chain, and to the flower girl and pianist gold brooches. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will take up residence in Vancouver.

Burnaby

An honor roll will be unveiled at Gordon Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7.30.

Coun. McDonald, chairman of the finance committee, gave notice of motion at the meeting of the council on Monday that at the next meeting of the council he would propose that tax rate be levied for this year of 15 mills on improved land and 34 mills on wild land.

Lara Hodne was found guilty in the Burnaby police court on Monday of using abusive and improper language to a woman at Alta Vista and was sentenced by Magistrate Clute to60 days' imprisonment.

On the motion of Councillor McDonald and Coun. Murray, the council passed the following resolution: "That the corporations solicitors be instructed to commence foreclosure proceedings in cases where mortgages are delinquent in interest or principal, taking due care of the interests of the mortgagors who may be on active service." Reeve Fraser pointed out that it was the duty of the council, as trustees of public funds, to see that the conditions of the mortgages were properly carried out.

BELLIGERENT NATIONS

The alignment of nations in the present war is as follows: "The Allies": France, Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Portugal; "The Central Powers" (also known as the Teutonic Allies): Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria. Japan is also an ally of the allied nations in the far east, although she is not carrying her part of the war into the western area, or the near east.

The Triple Alliance was composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The members of the Triple Entente are France, Russia and Great Britain.

Sailor (who has slipped on a banana-skin)—Torpedoed, by gum!—Punch.

B. C. Has Fine Handicraft Work

"Handicrafts and the Work of the Vancouver Handicrafts Guild," was the subject of an address by Mr. Dunbar Taylor, K.C., to the members of the Women's Canadian Club at the Hotel Vancouver last week.

A short business meeting preceded the address. A nominating committee was elected with the following as its members: Mrs. McAllister, of New Westminster; Mrs. J. H. MacGill, Mrs. A. A. Richardson, Mrs. Robert Telford and Mrs. Geo. McKinnon.

Mr. Taylor prefaced his address with a short causerie on handicrafts in general. He defined handicrafts as those crafts used with the mothercraft architecture to make the house beautiful.

The middle ages were the ideal period for the craftsman or woman, for it was without any doubt the day of the individual workers, a condition in marked contrast to those of the present day. Handicrafts grew and flourished until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when there came the industrial age with the introduction of machinery and in the flood of machine-made articles which followed, handicrafts were swept out of fashion and nearly out of existence. This was especially true of England, which became so flooded with machine-made articles that it was practically impossible to find handicrafts anywhere in the islands. Other European countries fell victims to this machine fever, but none to such an extent. Russia alone remained untouched, and there the hand work of the peasant is in as great demand as ever it was.

English Art Workers

Toward the end of the early eighties a revival of handicrafts was begun in England, principally through the efforts of the Art Workers' Guild, which later became the Arts and Crafts Society. The first exhibition was held in 1888 and was such a success that they were continued at regular periods thereafter. People at last had begun to think that the machine-made articles did not fill the bill. The things with which they furnished their homes lacked the individuality of the article made by the craftsman and gradually a desire for the hand made product began to grow, and with the demand there came a supply.

This demand grew until shortly before the war there were 500 centres where handicrafts were carried on, entirely exclusive of the home centres. Although there had been little in the United States to encourage handicrafts until late years there are now numbers of centres and many towns have started guilds.

An Interesting Incident

Mr. Taylor related an interesting incident to show how the old spirit of handicraft survives through all difficulties. About two weeks ago he had a letter from a friend in the trenches in that little corner of Belgium that is not under the heel of the Prussian. There before the door of a little cottage his correspondent had seen an elderly Belgian woman busy knitting lace as her ancestors had done for many generations.

Taking up the work of the Canadian Guild he gave an outline of the work since its inception, the first branch being started in Montreal. Three years ago the branch was organized in Vancouver, and despite the war it grew steadily. This is shown by the fact that last year the Guild paid over 70 per cent more to its workers than in 1913. Since its inception the branch has paid over $7,000 to its workers.

The Canadian Guild

The Guild has fifty workers at present and many are depending entirely on their handicrafts as a means of livelihood. Mr. Taylor pointed out this fact and appealed to the ladies to give it the support it deserved. It is in no sense a charitable institution, he said. It is simply a link between the craftsmen and the public. He explained that this year the government has been unable to make its customary grant of $5,050 and consequently the Guild is depending entirely upon the public for support.

The exhibition of handicrafts attracted a great deal of attention and the fact that, with the exception of one or two pieces, the entire lot had been made in this province caused some surprise. There were some excellent pieces of homespuns, beaten metal articles, leather, embroideries and lace, brass, models in brass and wood, pictures, carving and perhaps the most interesting feature of all was the display of toys, which were equal in every way to the "Made in Germany" toys which are now a thing of the past as far as Canada is concerned.

Buy Vancouver Real Estate at these Prices

=NEVER AGAIN= SUCH SACRIFICES

LOTS

Fourth Avenue Carline—33 feet near Trutch St., formerly held at $4,500, for $1,600, on terms.

Kitsilano—Two 33 ft. lots, cleared, on 11th Avenue, for merly held at $1,200 each, for $350 each.

Strathcona Heights—50 ft. lot, magnificent view, on 25th Avenue, held at $2,200, for $750, on terms.

Burnaby—Fine high lot, near 17th Avenue and Laurel St., assessed at $300, for $90.00.

Point Grey—33 ft. lot on the hill near 22nd and Dunbar St., a great buy at $350.

Fairview—50 ft. lot on 11th Ave., near Pine Street. Cost owner $3,300. Sell for $900.

Point Grey—33 ft. on 18th Ave. near Highbury Street, on top of the hill, for $300.

Point Grey—70 by 122 ft. on 21st Ave., near Crown St., for $300.

South Vancouver—A few Lots on 66th and 67th Avenue for $70.00 each.

Burnaby—122 by 122 ft., near corner River Ave. and Gilley Avenue on the hill, fine view, southern exposure, for $225.00.

ACREAGE

Burnaby—2.35 acres on Rumble Road, on the sunny southern slope. Dirt cheap at $1,150. On terms.

Lulu Island—4 acres at Garden City, cleared, richest of soil. Cost owner $320 per acre 8 years ago. Sell the 4 acres for $700.00.

Langley—5 Acres near Milner Station, has all been under cultivation. Cost $300 per acre. The whole for $650.

Gibson's Landing—10 Acres on the Government Road, 3 miles from the Landing. Good land. Creek running through, all for $350.00.

Burnaby—4.24 Acres, with long frontage on the B. C. E. R. near Jubilee Station. A grand property with a great future, improved. $35,000 was one time refused for this same property. Can be bought today for $6,500.

Coquitlam—20 Acres of the very best soil, 2 1-2 miles north of Coquitlam City, half mile from school, light clearing. Owner paid over $500 per acre as a subdivision proposition. Sell to-day for $100 per acre on terms.

Burnaby—1 3-4 acres at Central Park, very cheap at $1,500.

HOUSES

Point Grey—On Wilson Road carline, neat little 3-room cottage, on lot 33.7 by 298.9 feet deep, all improved, chicken house and runs. Formerly held at $3.300. To-day for $1,350.

Fairview—Quebec St., 5 room modern cottage, fireplace, built in buffet, pannelled walls, etc., for $1,500 on terms.

Kitsilano—6-room modern house on lot 66 by 132 feet, with fireplace, hardwood floors, furnace, bath and toilet separate, former value was $6,000. Sell for $3,150.

Fairview—8 rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heat, all fully modern, lot 50 ft. by 120, on 12th Avenue, near Granville St. Owner paid $9,000. Sell for $6,000.

Fairview—7 rooms, hot water heat, hardwood floors, fireplace, full 50 ft. lot, on 10th Ave., the best part, a $9,000 home for $5,500, including a $3,400 7 1-2 per cent. mortgage.

Fairview—8 rooms and one on the 3rd floor, hot water heat, garage, nice grounds, on 11th Ave., near Yukon Street. Formerly held at $10,000. Sell now for $6,000 on terms.

ALLAN BROS.

510 Pender St. West **Phone Sey. 2873**

Real Estate, Insurance and Mining

PLAYING SHAKESPEARE IN BERLIN

Sir Herbert Tree, the eminent English actor, who is now playing to crowded houses in New York in honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, tells of a former visit to Berlin when he played before the Kaiser.

"I was playing Falstaff in The Merry Wives," said Sir Herbert, "and after the performance they called on me for a speech. Let me see; my daughter and Miss Collier were in my company, and we played Shakesperean repertoire in English at the Court Theatre. I made a speech and then went around to the Crown Prince's box to pay my respects. I stood talking with him in the box, and for twenty minutes by the clock the audience remained applauding. At last the Crown Prince said, 'You must address them again, Sir Herbert,' so I stepped to the front of the box and spoke to them. There stood the audience in the stalls with their backs to the stage and I facing the stage, speaking to them. Wasn't that an odd situation?

"One night we played 'Richard II.' and when I came to the speech about the death of Kings my imagination ran away with me, and I addressed the speech to the Kaiser in the royal box.

"After the performance the Kaiser came to see me. He was a forceful, vital, impulsive, and I must say a likable fellow. He spoke perfect English.

"'Shakespeare was a great figure,' he said vigorously, 'a dramatic figure.'

"'He was great because he was dramatic,' I replied, 'and dramatic because he was great. All great events are dramatic because they are great and great because they are dramatic. And I might say the same of individuals.' And the Kaiser laughed.

"That was seven years ago, and even then the anti-English feeling was strong. The opening night the stage hands struck and we had to handle things back stage ourselves. It was like that all through our engagement, but I kept it from the newspapers, and not until we were ready to leave did I tell our ambassador so that he might know the truth if the story leaked out later.

"'The Death of Kings,'" mused Sir Herbert, grown suddenly more serious. "At the end of this war we may well say 'the death of Kings.' Then indeed will come the debacle; then will there be great drama."

"They do Shakespeare rather well in Berlin, only they use a little too much intellect and not enough intelligence."

The Movie Monarch

"Can any one tell me who was the monarch who had long black curly hair? His name begins with a C."

"I know, sir; it's Charlie Chaplin."

Too Much Smith

Judge: "Name?"
Prisoner: "Smith."
Judge: "Occupation?"
Prisoner: "Locksmith."
Judge: "Officer, lock Smith up!"

A Good Definition

Sunday School Teacher: "What do we mean by the quick and the dead?"

Small Boy: "Them as gets out of the way of motor-cars is quick, and them as don't is dead."

It Ought to Be

"Have you seen my stick, Johnny?"

"No, uncle."

"But I left it in the corner last night, and it can't walk."

"Why not? It's a walking-stick, ain't it, uncle?"

Her Reason

The Mistress—My last maid was too familiar with the policeman. I hope I can trust you.

The Maid—Oh, yes, madam, I can't abear 'em. I've been brought up to 'ate the very sight of 'em. Pa's a burglar.—London Sketch.

He'd Thought It Out

"So," said the visitor, "you intend to become a physician when you grow up?"

"Yes, sir," said the youth.

"And why have you decided upon the medical profession?"

"Well, a doctor seems to be the only man that keeps on getting paid whether his work is satisfactory or not."

Forebodings Fulfilled

A teacher in a local school was examining his class on geography, and, addressing a small boy, said:

"Now, Sam, you have in front of you the north; on your right the east; on your left the west. Now, what have you behind you?"

Sam remained silent, and the teacher continued:

"Come, now Sam; let the boys see how clever you are"

Thus encouraged, Sam blurted out:

"Please, teacher, a patch on ma trousers!"

RENTAL LISTINGS

We are having a number of calls for five and seven room houses, in different parts of the City. We shall be glad to have your listings. No charge unless results obtained. See our Rental Department.

North West Trust Company, Limited

Seymour 7467. 509 Richards St.

Sovereign Radiators

Artistic in design.
Perfect in finish.
Made in Canada.

Taylor-Forbes Co.
LIMITED
Vancouver, B. C.

ESTABLISHED 1886

Ceperley, Rounsefell & Co. Limited

INVESTMENTS and INSURANCE

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds (Canadian), yielding from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent.
Rents and Mortgage Interests collected.
Investments made on First Mortgage and Estates managed under personal supervision.
Insurance—Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Automobile, Employers' Liability.

Molson's Bank Building 543 Hastings St. West

Phone Seymour 8171

STOREY & CAMPBELL

518-520 BEATTY ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Light and Heavy Harness, Mexican Saddles, Closed Uppers, Leggings, etc.

A large stock of Trunks and Valises always on hand.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, Etc.

Leather of all kinds. Horse Clothing.

We are the largest manufacturers and importers of Leather Goods in B. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT

An event of great musical promise is to take place in the palm room of Glencoe Lodge on Thursday evening, April 13, when an entertainment entitled, "The Sublime to the Ridiculous," will be given under the auspices of the Dufferin Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, for the benefit of the prisoners of war.

The programme is being arranged by Mrs. Percy Shallcross, assisted by Mrs. Herbert Wood and Mr. Gordon Stewart, pianist of the orchestra of the Vancouver Hotel, whose rare musical and dramatic ability is already well known throughout the city. It will be in three parts, commencing with Liza Lehmann's exquisite song cycle, "In a Persian Garden." In Part II. "Echoes from Grand Opera." Many a pleasant memory will be evoked in the hearts of music lovers—comprising "Echoes from Grand Opera," "Madame Butterfly," "La Boheme," "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," sung in costume by Vancouver artists. The last, and by no means least part of the entertainment will bring to light some of Mr Stewart's topical inspirations, introducing many mirth-provoking features. As Miss Mollison has very generously donoted the use of the palm room at Glencoe Lodge for the entertainment the expenses connected with the entertainment will be small, and it is anticipated that a substantial sum will be forthcoming for the prisoners of war.

FOR WAR RELIEF

Mr. Boris Hambourg, the 'cellist, who is now settled in New York, will devote the proceeds of his recital at Aeolian Hall, on March 30, to the Brooklyn War Relief Fund, and the American Girls Aid Society, both working for the Allies His programme will consist largely of works by men of the eighteenth century, like Bach, Handel, Galeotti, Gaillard and Lanzetti. He will also play a group of his own compositions.

BELGIAN BARITONE

Gravenne, the noted Belgian baritone, who appeared in Toronto this week, met with high success in New York as noted in the Portland Daily "Argus":

"At the finish he received storms of applause, and was recalled again and again. He was most generous with encores, among these being 'Aime-Moi,' by Hermnn Bemberg, and 'Tommy Lad,' by Margetson, and Ronald's 'O Lovely Night,' all of these being given with rare artistry and showing to a marked degree his success as a ballad singer, rather than in the heavier arias, which were his programmed numbers. He was accorded one of the heartiest ovations that has yet been given to any festival artist, and he literally had the entire great audience at his feet.'

ARTHUR GEORGE, SOLOIST

Arthur George, the well-known Toronto baritone, was soloist at the concert of the famous Paulist choir of Chicago at the Auditorium in that city on March 5th. The choir is conducted by Father Finn, a musician of very high standing, who was for a short time a resident of Toronto and consists of 125 boys and men, all the possessors of beautiful voices. The Auditorium, which has an immense seating capacity, was packed to the doors by a brilliant audience which included the famous conductor, Signor Campanini. Father Finn had under his baton in support of his choir the entire orchestra of the Chicoga Grand Opera.

BALLET OF THE NATIONS

Vernon Lee's "Ballet of the Nations," a present-day morality with a "pictorial commentary," by Maxwell Armfield, introduces a number of dancing nations, with Death and Fear, Suspicion and Panic, Murder and Lust, in one of "the vastest and most successful productions" ever produced by the Lessee of the World, Satan. "Nothing very new in the title," remarks Death, "but one that always draws. As regards instruction, long experience has taught me that I can leave both my orchestra and my corps de ballet to their own inspiration, provided only that they will kep their eyes constantly fixed on my baton. The more they depart from the regulation steps, cutting capers according to circumstances, and inventing terrifically new figures, the more they will find, odd as it may appear, that their vis-a-vis as well as their partners will respond; and the more indissolubly interlocked will become the novel and majestic pattern of destruction which their gory but indefatigable limbs are weaving for the satisfaction of our enlightened Stage-Lessee, my Lord Satan, and the admiration of History."

War-Time Journey Round the World

Do you make your own travels? Or do you buy them ready made? A wit has asked this question, adding that those who make their own spoil such a lot of good geography and make such a frumpy use of it. There arrived, however, at the port of New York recently a man who has been around the world with the war. He went on business, and found plenty of it, due in part, he says, to the fact that the Germans were not able to compete for trade, owing to circumstances over which they had no control.

Mr. Lesage came to New York, on his start around the world, in the steamship Lapland, from Liverpool, in April last, arriving on the same day that the Lusitania reached this port on her last western voyage. He was born in Mulhausen, Alsace, the town which has passed through many vicissitudes during the present war. He has a clear recollection of the stirring times of 1870, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France, and is able to compare the conditions and events of forty-six years ago with those of today. He left Alsace after the annexation, and remained a citizen of France, but latterly has resided in England. He has a son in the British army.

Preferred Canadian Route

"When I arrived in New York last spring," said Mr. Lesage, "I had the choice of two routes to Australia and New Zealand. I could go to San Francisco or Vancouver, and, as I had not been used to meeting enemies on neutral ground, and doing so got on my nerves, I decided to get into Canada at the earliest possible moment. I went to Niagara Falls and was very pleased to find that when you get half way across the bridge up there you are on British territory. And henceforward, from Niagara bridge to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand, and back from Australia to India and from India through Egypt, the Suez, the Mediterranean, on through France to London, across the Atlantic to New York—on the entire circuit around the globe I did not meet a single German fellow-traveler.

Mistress of the Seas

"One scarcely realizes it unless one sees it with one's own eyes. The British command of the seas is an extraordinary thing. Where can a German traveler go? He cannot get on board a British ship at Vancouver. If there were an American ship going from San Francisco to Sydney, a German wouldn't be allowed on board because he couldn't land at Sydney. He might go from San Francisco to Honolulu, but there would be no place else to go but back, as the saying is. If he proceeded to Fiji he wouldn't be allowed to get off, because the British control Fiji.

Apart from this fact, which impressed me more and more as my journey proceeded, the tremendous enthusiasm of the British colonies throughout the world struck me as truly remarkable. There is no doubt that they are aware that the defeat of the allies would mean the destruction of their own freedom. But even if they were not in danger, there is no doubt that they would fight for the mother country out of sheer friendship. Since the beginning of the war you may add to this feeling the resentment of the Canadians, who were among the first victims of the new and infamous method of poisoning by gas.

An Added Glory

"To the Australians and New Zealanders there is the added glory of their gallant deeds in Gallipoli, the sacrifices they have made, and which they do not intend shall be in vain. It was the Australians who captured and destroyed the Emden, the wreck of which I saw off Cocos Island. It was the New Zealanders who annexed Samoa, and I should like to see the English statesmen who would dare propose handing back this possession to the Germans after the war.

"The same remark applies to Southwest Africa, out of which the Germans have been cleared by General Botha, who only a few years tgo was fighting the British. The loyalty of the Boers to the British Empire is due to the wise policy of giving them independent government. This is the thing which the Germans never would understand, and explains the loyalty of Ireland as well.

India's Loyal Attitude

"The next striking fact to me was the peaceful and loyal attitude of the people in India, where revolution is expected by Germany every hour. I dare say somebody has been paid by the Germans for bringing about such revolution, but up to now there has been no delivery of goods. I traveled from Bombay right to Khyber Pass, which leads into Afghanistan, and I found the natives intelligent enough to appreciate the beneficence of British rule, imperfect though it may be, and to know they would be a great deal worse off under German rule.

"In the course of my visit to India, I stopped at such places as Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore. There had been a small uprising in Ceylon a week before I arrived, in September last, but this was promptly suppressed, and the natives again seemed most friendly within a week afterward. Among native races who were fighting for the cause of civilization against barbarism, it was quaint to find the Fiji Islanders and the Maoris (natives of New Zealand). Among the latter, a very democratic people, I was surprised to hear one young man referred to as a 'low-class Maori.' On my expressing surprise, and asking what constituted a low-class Maori, I was told that there were only two classes of Maoris, the high class being those who fight and the low class being those who do not fight. Of course, I found the Northern Indians magnificent soldiers, on whose loyalty the British officers can absolutely rely.

French Have Confidence

"On my return through the Mediterranean I landed at Marseilles, which might have been mistaken for a British port, as there were on that day about 50,000 British troops there, all on their way to Saloniki. Most of them had come from the north of France, where they had been in the trenches for many months, and both among the British and the French I found the utmost enthusiasm and feeling of certainty that the Germans were beaten. The French people have the utmost confidence in their own government and in General Joffre, and they know that on this occasion it must be a war to a finish, that a patched-up peace is inconceivable. They have made tremendous sacrifices, and are not prepared to undergo another forty years of nightmare such as they have gone through.

"As for the British people, they are even more incensed against the Germans, chiefly on account of the baby-killing raids on the east coast, and the zeppelin raids over London and some country districts. Of the effects of these raids I can speak with first-hand knowledge, as we had one zeppelin over my house in London. The military effects have been absolutely nil. Of public works not a single one of any importance has been touched in London or anywhere else.

Shocked at Neutrality

"When I started on my trip around the world the coast of England was infested with submarines. We took no notice of them. At that time, although the war had been on for almost nine months, the traffic in and out of British ports was 200 vessels every day — 6,000 vessels a month. So when we heard of one British vessel sunk—filled with potatoes or cabbage—it made a line in the newspapers, but nobody cared a rap."

"What do they think of American opinion in Europe?" Mr. Lesage was asked.

"I must tell you candidly," he replied, "that most of us were shocked at your inaction when the neutrality of Belgium was violated in such murderous manner. Many people thought that the bulk of Americans cared only for dollars and business. I am happy to find that the large majority of the American people are behind the allies with all their heart."

WHY ENDURE THE CRUEL TORTURE OF TOOTHACHE--WHY GO ALONG FROM DAY TO DAY WITH UNSIGHTLY, DECAYING TEETH WHICH ARE A MENACE TO YOUR OWN HEALTH--AN OFFENCE TO YOUR FRIENDS?

If the dread of pain or your inability to meet the exorbitant prices charged by other dentists has hitherto prevented you having your teeth attended to, listen to my message.

DENTISTRY AS I PRACTICE IT IS ABSOLUTELY DEVOID OF PAIN

Be the operation simple or complex, it makes absolutely no difference to me.

ORALTHESIA, THE SIMPLE, SAFE AND HARMLESS REMEDY WHICH I USE THROUGHOUT MY PRACTICE, HAS ABSOLUTELY DRIVEN PAIN FROM THE DENTAL CHAIR.

So sure am I of Oralthesia and its certain results, I say to all my patients:

"IF IT HURTS, DON'T PAY ME"

And in comparison to the high prices charged by others in my profession MY prices are, in keeping with the HIGH quality of my work and the materials which I use, exceedingly low.

CALL AT MY OFFICES TODAY FOR A FREE EXAMINATION

Dr. T. Glendon Moody

Vancouver's Pioneer Dentist · DAWSON BLOCK COR. HASTINGS & MAIN STS. · Vancouver's Painless Dentist

Phone Seymour 1566

HOW ABOUT ADVERTISING in the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY?

Did you see that letter in the daily papers from a satisfied advertiser in the telephone directory?

He declared there was no other medium like it, and has contracted for his space for two years ahead.

If you advertise, consider the directory, which gives you city and country circulation, in the home and the office---in short, it covers the whole Lower Mainland thoroughly and completely.

British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited

Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd.

ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS
IRON & STEEL FOUNDERS

519 Sixth Ave. West. Vancouver, B. C.

WILL STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS PLAGUE

That tuberculosis can be as effectively stamped out as leprosy is the substance of a report made on Thursday last at the annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of British Columbia by Dr. Vrooman. His remedy lies in the following points:

'If the province will spend 20 per cent. of the economic loss annually in a well directed campaign within ten years or less the death rate would be reduced by one half whereas the province by its efforts today was simply holding the death rate at a stationary point.

"If, the province of British Columbia would provide beds for the treatment of tuberculosis equal to the number of deaths, viz., 400.

"If, in each of the larger centres dispensaries in charge of visiting nurses were established, so that advanced cases could be sought and isolated, and incipient cases diagnosed early.

'If, open air schools and preventoriums were established for tubercular and anaemic children.

"If food, particularly milk, weremade safe from infection from tuberculosis bacilli.

"If the existing laws regarding notification, fumigation of infected houses, anti-spitting by-laws and health regulations generally were strictly enforced.

"If, a campaign of education as to the benefits of fresh air, the early symptoms of disease, etc., were carried on in the schools.

"If, these things were done it is as certain as—that tubercle bacilli are killed by sunlight and fresh air—that the death rate from this dread disease could be reduced by one-half within a decade at least, and within a few generations become as rare as leprosy."

The following officers and directors were elected: Honorary president, Hon. James Dunsmuir; president, Dr. Wesbrook; vice-president, R. Marpole; vice-president, W. Gray; hon. treasurer, H. C. Chiene; hon. secretary, Dr. A. P. Proctor.

Directors: Dr. C. H. Gatewood, Edward Mahon, W. Hepburn, E. L. Webber, J. C. Shaw, Dr. A. Cumming, all of Vancouver; F. F. Busteed, J. Gill, of Kamloops; A. H. Skey, A. E. Planta, J. M. Rudd, of Nanaimo; D. S. Curtis, and G. D. Brymner, of New Westminster; G. H. Dawson, Victoria.

Directors appointed by the provincial government were Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Vancouver; W. F. Wood and E. Fisher, of Kamloops.

A PEASANT GIRL'S RUSE

Among a party of Letts who have succeded in escaping from a village in Courland, now occupied by the Germans, is a girl of seventeen, who has been rewarded for a great deed of bravery with the St. George's Cross, says The Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

A small German detachment marched on to the farm owned by this girl's father. Sentries were left outside to keep watch on a hill quite close while the rest entered the house and prepared to have a good time. The young German lieutenant turned to the girl with the order to get wine at any cost as their suply had run short. She was told that unless she fulfilled the order the house would be set on fire and she herself subjected to violence.

"There were two barrels of heavy old liquor made of spirits and berries in the cellar, and a bright idea struck the girl. Before giving them the cordial she dropped into it some powder made of bluebells, which brings on heavy drowsiness. The first barrel was soon emptied, and the demand came for more. The second barrel contained a double portion of the powder, and the Germans soon began to roll on to the floor, one after another.

"Seeing her enemies helpless around the barrel she filled a bowl with the liquor, took it out to the sentries, who stood freezing in the cold, and gave it them to drink, incidentally mentioning that she was fulfilling the officer's orders. The bowl was soon emptied. She then returned to the house and carefully disarmed the soldiers, who, sunk in heavy slumber, lay about in different attitudes, and hid their weapons deep in the cellar. Meantime her father was fastening with ropes the limbs of the insensible Germans.

"Having accomplished her task with the prisoners, the girl proceeded to find her way out to the Russian positions. Following forest paths and making her way through swamps, she finally reached a Siberian outpost.

"'I have disarmed and tied up twenty German soldiers and one officer; hasten and take them prisoners,' were the excited words with which the girl addressed the head officer of the Siberian Rifles. The soldiers were amazed at the audacity of the young Lett, and could hardly believe her story. However, she persuaded them to follow her and when they reached the farm they found the Germans still fast locked in their drunken sleep. Several pails of ice-cold water flung in the faces of the sleepers soon roused them to the grim realities of their situation. To their bewilderment they found that they were no longer soldiers of the German army, but prisoners of the Russians.

"The brave girl was brought into the presence of the commanding General who shook hands with her, thanked her for her heroic deed and promised to make a report on it to the higher military authorities. This was done, and as a reward for her service she received the much-coveted decoration which signifies valor in the Russian army."

A Lack of Proof

An English publican was prosecuted in London recently for selling a bottle of whiskey during prohibited hours. A bottle of whiskey similar to that sold was produced as evidence.

The jury heard the evidence anl retired to the jury room. They presently returned.

"My lord," said the foreman, "the jury are quite satisfied as to the sale of the bottle, but they are not sure of its contents. May they have the bottle to satisfy themselves?"

"Certainly," declared the judge.

After a brief period the jury filed into the box again.

"Well, gentlemen, have you reached a decision?" asked the judge.

"No case, my lord," said the foreman. "There was not enough evidence to go around."—From the New York Times.

WESTERN CALL, $1.00 a Year.

THE WESTERN CALL
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
By the
McConnells, Publishers, Limited

Head Office:
203 Kingsway, Vancouver, B. C.
Telephone: Fairmont 1140

Subscription: One Dollar a Year in Advance. $1.50 Outside Canada.

Evan W. Sexsmith, Editor

WHAT OF THE SEA FIGHT?

Judging by the vague rumors which are reaching the press of this country, a great naval fight is rapidly becoming imminent. This is the fight for which the whole world has been waiting ever since August 4th, 1914. Germany's naval preparations were so patent at the outset of war, indeed to the observant person they were apparent during the ten years' preceding that it was to be expected that the initial stages of the war would witness a giant demonstration of what the German High Sea Fleet could do.

It is only now that the public is beginning to understand and appreciate what actually did happen and to realize the omnipotence of the British Grand Fleet, aided by her various auxiliary fleets. Their work has been so silent that it is only by the results that we are able to form any conception of the tremendous part which the British navy has been playing in this war, and of its power to direct the trend of events. Competent writers, who have been eye-witnesses of the sea drama, tell us that the British seamen have been indefatigable in keeping the seas cleared of the ships and submarines of the central powers, and safeguarding the ocean highways for the transportation of soldiers and urgent supplies for the allies. They have been sweeping away the mines in the North Sea and English Channel and trapping in their nets the German submarines whose object was to prey on commerce. And their destroyers, light cruisers and seaplanes have guarded, with wonderful efficiency, the successful transportation of British, French and overseas troops. Their work has been a most decisive factor in determining the course of events in the whole field of the war. But for it Germany would undoubtedly be today the mistress of continental Europe and her heavy artillery, mounted in a lofty position behind Calais, would control the Channel and the Kaiser would be a greater figure in world history than ever Napoleon in his wildest dreams hoped to be.

But the danger at sea is not yet entirely eliminated. Britain's command of the seas has not been finally challenged by the German grand fleet, but there are growing indications of an attempt to do so. The Germans are once more vaunting the glories of "The Day" in which they are to wrest from Britain her supremacy of the seas, a day which they toasted with so much assurance at the beginning of the conflict. But, as the public knows, "The Day," through no fault of their own, lost its pristine significance, and, after a few brief, bloody encounters, with varying fortunes on both sides, Great Britain's cumulative victories strengthened her position as mistress of the seas, and German naval effort became reduced to a policy of attrition, in which the massacre of non-combatants was the predominating feature.

The thinking men in Germany have awakened to the realization of the harm done to their cause by such a policy of attrition. German public sentiment is undergoing a revolution. They are dissatisfied with the inaction of their navy, and complaints are being made that the soldiers are bearing all the brunt of the war. This, no doubt, is the true reason for Von Tirpitz' retirement. The Germans are crying for action and it now looks as though they would welcome the risks of a decisive sea fight rather than keep their fine modern fleet in a state of inactivity until the end of the war. As the celebrated American naval expert once said, the German Grand Fleet will only leave the waters of the Kiel canal when forced to do so by the public sentiment of the Fatherland, and that day is now approaching.

In what manner they hope to gain a decisive victory can only be imagined. Certainly not by superiority of numbers, greater skill or greater courage than the British. If they ever did win a victory it would be through resort to that craft and treachery for which they are already noted, and through the medium of their mines and zeppelins and any other Machiavellian device which they are capable of inventing.

But, even then, such a possibility seems unlikely so long as right is might and the British are British. And there is no question but that, while the British fleet retains command of the high seas, Germany will be obliged to own, as Napoleon did a century ago, that military power is no match in a struggle for world dominion with the sea power of an impregnable island kingdom, and that the war, in its wider application, must be an absolute failure.

THE WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY

The proposal to make Saturday afternoon a compulsory half-holiday throughout British Columbia is one that carries with it undoubted benefits for the working classes of the province, while at the same time it may involve a measure of injustice to the proprietors of certain stores and certain lines of business. The half-holiday movement is not by any means a new one, having been active for over three years. It is quite evidently the wish of the majority of the clerks that the closing hour be made 1 p.m. on Saturdays, the stores to remain open instead until 9.30 p.m. Fridays. This would interfere with many lines of business, however, notably with the bakers, who could scarcely be included in such a proposal without breaking the legislation already in force governing their business.

There is a very strong feeling among certain storekeepers against being coerced, as they call it, into closing their places of business at a particular hour, believing, as they do, that all the requirements of justice would be met if the clerks were given a half-holiday in each week, the day to be at the discretion of their employers. This would seem to be a fair minded view of the matter, as the proprietor of the store, who has to pay the rent, taxes and clerk hire, is manifestly entitled to keep his place of business open on all lawful days.

Perhaps, in questions like this, that touch the public interest from so many points, a general plebiscite would solve the difficulty in the fairest manner.

CLEAN-UP WEEK

A movement which is somewhat of an experiment in Vancouver is the one of setting apart a particular week in each year for a thorough spring cleaning on the part of property-owners. This idea has been in vogue and has been successfully carried out for several years in the east. It is to be hoped that our citizens will take enthusiastically to the plan and will endeavor to make their houses and grounds help earn for Vancouver the title of "Spotless Town."

An encouraging feature of civic life in Vancouver is the growing disposition on the part of householders to cultivate "a garden." This has been fostered and encouraged by the flower shows—now an established department of annual exhibition—and by the awarding of prizes for the best kept gardens. No lot is so small but the owner or occupier can transform it into a beauty spot with a little labor and a trifling expense for seeds or plants. And what a reward is his! The mere pleasure afforded by the mass of color contained in a row of sweet peas or a bed of roses, or a hundred other flowers which his taste may select, will compensate him a thousand fold for any trouble or expenditure he may have incurred. With such a climate as ours, so favorable to the growth of practically every species of flower and plant, Vancouver ought to be able to wrest from every competitor the enviable title of "The Garden City of Canada."

Ypres is pronounced "Wipres" by the British Tommy. In native circles it is pronounced "Eep."

* * *

When a politician "doesn't know" or "cannot remember," take it for granted there's a reason.

* * *

The Mexicans may fight each other to the death, but they can usually be depended upon to combine against outside interference. The United States troops will face a nation, not a faction, in invading Mexico.

* * *

When Kings made war they had had to consult the Jews, who decided as to the wisdom of financing prospective quests of glory and territory. The financier still has a leading interest, and J. P. Morgan's assurance that the turning point has been reached and the allies are on the road to victory will have an improving effect of the financial element in military strength. — Toronto Globe.

The report of weather conditions in Greater Vancouver for the week ending Tuesday, March 28, is as follows, according to Weatherman Shearman:

Rainfall: 1.79 inches.
Snow: .25 inches.
Total precipitation: 1.81 inches.
Bright sunshine: 19 hours 6 minutes.
Highest temperature: 50 degrees on March 28.
Lowest temperature: 35 degrees on March 23.

DEMAND FOR AIRMEN INCREASING

Prince Rupert has added its name and support to the B. C. Aviation School in an appeal made to the residents of that section through the editorial columns of the Daily News and by the enrollment of two students for flying instruction from the northern city.

The News aptly puts the case when it says:

"Today there is an ever-increasing demand for air pilots and many of the young men of Canada are anxious to qualify for this thrilling work. The chief difficulty is that the war office provides nothing in the way of tuition for budding pilots.

"Pupils are obliged to furnish their own training and to pay their share of the equipment, which, in the meantime, is very limited. The Aero Club of Vancouver was formed last fall with the object of providing opportunities to young men of the coast to prepare themselves for this branch of the service.

"Five planes are needed and it seems that the only way in which they can be procured is by public subscription. It would appear that the war office should share the larger part of the burden, but, meantime, it only has use for men who have gained their certificates. There will shortly be given to the people of Prince Rupert an opportunity to do their share in helping along a branch of the service which is second to none in importance, and it goes without saying that this city will not be behind Vancouver in helping to provide the equipment for our intrepid young aviators-to-be."

CANADA IN FLANDERS

By Sir Max Aitken, M. P. Published by Hodder & Stoughton, London and Toronto.

No loyal Canadian, in whose heart burns the flame of patriotism, should be without the first, and so far as we know, most authentic, up-to-date official record of the war from the Canadian standpoint. The author is already a well-known and established name in households all over the Dominion whose several members eagerly looked forward to and read with avidity the brilliant newspaper articles describing the fortunes of the Canadians in France. It will, therefore, be good news to readers here that these articles have been collected into book form and that they will be able to place it on their private bookshelves for their own information and use and for the edification of future generations.

The work opens with a preface contributed by the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, who pays Sir Max Aitken a well-deserved compliment on the services he has rendered Canada in the capacity of official recorder of their part in the war. He says "As Canadian Record Officer, he published a glowing account of the part played in the Battle of Ypres by the Canadian contingent * * The present work seems to me a model of lucid, picturesque and sympathetic narrative, and it will have, I feel sure, a lasting value."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has added an introduction in which he pays a high tribute to the Canadian forces, whose movements he has followed from the day of their organization and equipment for service to the present time when they are as much an integral part of the Overseas Forces as any one portion of the British Empire.

Sir Max Aitken opens his narrative with an account of the effect of the declaration of war upon Canada.

The author gives a splendid account of the Canadians in action and his descriptions of the engagements at Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy could not be rivalled, and should certainly be incorporated in the big History of the Great War which will some day come into being.

This is a book which should find its way into the hands of every Canadian patriot, and every boy and girl that they may learn to revere Canada and the British Empire.

TRANSPORTATION CLUB

New, commodious quarters in the Williams building at the corner of Granville and Hastings street, will be occupied by the Transportation Club in the near future following a meeting of the club members in the Board of Trade rooms during the past week. About one hundred members of the club were in attendance, and if the enthusiasm shown can be taken as a criterion, then the new venture will be successful from the outset.

The necessity of Vancouver having a club where the men engaged in the transportation business could meet for social, business and good-fellowship interests, was emphasized in a brief address by the president of the club, Mr. J. A. M. Faulds. He was under the impression that these objects could be obtained and give not only necessary relaxation after a day's work, but would be the means of bringing the transportation men into closer relationship.

Mr. W. H. Olin, president of the Seattle Transportation Club, was the guest of the evening, and in an entertaining speech told the local members how they in Seattle had conducted their club during the past four years. They had made rapid progress and now boasted of a membership of over four hundred. He explained that among the objects of the Seattle club was the encouragement of the various members' talents in such matters as parliamentary procedure, public speaking, while a course in transportation covering 60 weeks, had also proved to be a most acceptable adjunct of the club.

The noon-day lunch was another feature discussed by Mr. A. E. Disney, also a member of the Seattle Transportation Club. He explained that it not only afforded the members an opportunity to partake of a substantial luncheon at a minimum price, but it also provided the means of bringing the club members together and giving them an opportunity of discussing the leading topics of the day.

Mr. K. J. Burns was most enthusiastic of the scheme and could see no reason why the Vancouver Transportation club should not be the equal to any on the coast.

The following officers and directors were elected:

President, J. A. M. Faulds; vice-president, K. J. Burns; second vice-president, C. E. Lang; third vice-president, F. H. Clendenning; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Schofield. Directors: J. W. Nutt, A. L. Clements, A. Whitnall, J. E. Archer, A. Brostedt, C. E. Jenney, C. A. Whitelock.

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.

Electric Coffee is The Best Coffee

The Electric Percolator is ready for service day and night.

Operates on connection with any ordinary household socket and makes coffee at the table for meals in the scientific way.

Starts to percolate from cold water within 30 seconds.

Makes five cups of coffee at one time in 10 to 15 minutes at a cost of only One Cent for current.

B.C. Electric

Vancouver North Vancouver Chilliwack Eburne

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO. LTD. VANCOUVER CANADA

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

YOU CAN BUY THE BEST IN MOUNT PLEASANT

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."**

PHONE FAIRMONT 74
for the very best quality
MEATS and GROCERIES
L. R. Wilson & Son
232 Broadway West

GAINING & CO.
Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods, Silks, Chairs, Etc.
FINE TAILORS
Order your Spring Suit NOW. Prices reasonable. New goods to select from.
2317 Main St. Phone Fair. 1197

FOR THE FINEST
JOB PRINTING
TELEPHONE
Fairmont 1140
or call at 203 KINGSWAY

HATS - TRIMMED OR UNTRIMMED
It's to your advantage to visit this store. We specialize in remodelling.
MISS McCLENAGHEN
2410 Main Street

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED RIGHT
We make any mower cut. We call for and deliver. Call Fair. 2526.
Vancouver Hollow Grinding Company • 240 BROADWAY WEST

Our Summer Patterns of **PRINTS, GINGHAMS and CREPES** are the very best in the market. Prices Reasonable
R. MOORE
Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings
2211-2215 Cambie St. South

BASHALLA
Ceylon Tea 40c
(as good as Lipton's best)
B. A. SHATFORD
Pure Food Grocer
254 B'way West. Fair. 1276

Brooms at Pike's
25c, 30c, 45c, 50c.
518 BROADWAY E. (Next Dairy)
Phone Fairmont 1367

VOILES and SILKS for SUMMER DRESSES — VOILE and SILK BLOUSES—EXTREMELY REASONABLE PRICES AT
Acme Millinery & Dry Goods Store
670 Broadway East

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR SHOE BILL
10 Per Cent. Off All Classic Shoes for Women and Children
We have just received a shipment of these Celebrated Shoes
These Goods have advanced 20 per cent. Our Discount is off the old prices.
A large consignment of Children's Sandals Just in.
BUY HERE AND SAVE MONEY
WOOD & SON
2313 Main St. 2 Doors from P. Burns' Market

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

WESTERN CALL ADS. BRING RESULTS. TRY ONE.

Cut out this coupon and mail it with your subscription to J P's WEEKLY, 203 Kingsway, Vancouver, B. C.

Subscription Rates:
Twelve Months $2.00
Six Months $1.25
Three Months $0.75

To the Publishers J P's Weekly, Vancouver, B. C.
Enter my subscription for J P's Weekly for .....
.....months. Enclosed herewith I send you $.....
in payment of same.

Name .....

Address .....

WE SOLICIT THE SERVICES OF, AND PAY A LIBERAL COMMISSION TO ACTIVE SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS IN EVERY DISTRICT.

JP's Weekly
FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTIVE

READ The Practical Measures Page, which contains each week items of absorbing interest on the development and investment opportunities of our wonderful province. Lovers of music who appreciate impartial criticism will find with us on the page devoted to "Pipe and Strings," many topics in common. Under the heading of "Books and Writers" edited by 'Aimee,' a friendly review of the latest in prose and poetry is ably dealt with. The front page by "Bruce" will always find many friends and interested readers.

McConnells, Publishers, Limited
203 Kingsway, Vancouver, B. C. -:- W. H. Carswell, Mgr.

THE CONFLICT OF TWO IDEALS

For twenty years the allied powers have been fighting a losing battle for liberty and for respect for international right as the basis of the European system. To their notion of international co-operation the Prussians opposed as resolute a belief in the inevitableness of conflict. And so, driven by their own gospel that force is the mainspring of human government and by the necessities of their own autocratic position, the rulers of Germany were inexorably led first to attempt to settle every question by might alone, and finally, after they had thereby succeeded in ranging their neighbors in self-defence against them, to endeavor to solve all difficulties by one heroic effort to master them all. As the Chancellor said on August 4th, Germany had only one thought, "How to hack a way through." There is little use in considering how Armageddon could have been avoided. Short of the conversion of the German people from their belief in force, which would have made possible a general world settlement based on equal rights for all civilized powers, it could only have been by building up such a balance of force behind right that the German attempt would never have been launched. And for failure to do this all the civilized powers of the world must in varying degrees share the blame. What matters now is to see what has still to be done to defeat the German aim.

The Germanic Policy

No sooner was the die cast than the General staff assumed entire direction of German policy, and the Prussian gospel of force was applied in its entirety. The only aim was to destroy or terrorize into submission every fountain of opposition to the Germanic will on the European continent. Hence the terrific concentration of the first onslaught on France and the measures of frightfulness which accompanied it. Frightfulness was not intended solely to cow the Belgians, it was designed to dispirit the opponents of Germany and to deter the neutrals from entering the war on the side of freedom. How successful this policy has been has since been manifest in the Balkans. But the main plan failed. Germany was unable to strike France to the ground, to seize Calais as the jumping-off ground for an attack on Great Britain, or to round up the Russian armies. She was also unable to isolate her enemies. The original foe of resistance to her will remained. The main object of the Germanic policy, the establishment of an undisputed military mastery over Europe, by the dramatic overthrow of her neighbors, as the prelude to the methods of the mailed fist in the outer world passed out of her immediate grasp.

Germany's Secondary Plan

She, therefore, fell back upon a second plan, that of securing a peace in which she would retain a good strategic position for another "suppressed" or open war. That is the essence of the Mittel-Europa plan. If they fail to annihilate one of the main allies or to break up the alliance this year, the rulers of Germany mean to retain control of as large an area as large a population, and as many strategic points as possible. When these are organized on Prussian lines, it will be possible to begin again the old game to build up armaments and alliance which will create a preponderance of force behind Germany, to isolate her neighbors and compel them to retreat before the mailed fist, and if that again fails to give her the undisputed ascendancy to which she aspires, in the last resort to re-enact at a later stage the drama which has miscarried today. In this programme frightfulness has its part. The airship attacks on undefended towns, the ferocity of the submarine campaign, the obliteration of Serbia and Montenegro, every high-handed severity, are calculated to make other nations, and not only other nations, but the subject peoples and the German people themselves, think twice, after the war, of resisting the Prussian will. War, said Mirabeau, is Prussia's national industry. And the purpose of war as a policy is not only to destroy, but to terrify and enslave. Not the smallest motive behind the conduct of the German General staff is to increase the prestige and terror which military might and ruthlessness inspire in the minds of men. If the rulers of Germany can succeed in this aim the war will be as good as lost to freedom. The most impressive feature in the world will be an aggression of militarist powers stretching from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, bound together by political, economic, and military treaties, and under the control of Berlin.

Defeat Teutonic Attempt

It will be an alliance between the autocratic minority in Turkey, the monarch of Bulgaria, the despotic Magyars, and the Prussian ruling classes, on the one side, to maintain their own absolute power as against the progress of democracy, or the revolt of oppressed nationalities within, and, on the other, for the purpose of aggression abroad. The cement of the whole will be force, its weapon will be force, its purpose will be to settle every dispute in which it is involved by dictating a settlement at the sword's point, and this aggression will not only be the strongest power in Europe, but its existence will enable the autocracy to make to the German people the same pleas for armaments and submission which have been so successful in the past, that their own safety depends upon their military control of Mittel-Europa and that the only hope of a reduction of armaments lies in the establishment of a final predominance of that alliance over its neighbors. To the Prussianized mind the appeal will not be made in vain. It is driven by the inexorable logic of its beliefs to war. If life is a conflict, that nation will prosper and be safe which is resolute and strong. The main object of the allies is, therefore, abundantly clear. It is to defeat the attempt of Germany to establish the predominance of her own will in the councils of Europe, and to secure a peace which will make it impossible for her, or for anyone else for that matter, to think of making such an attempt again. This is our fundamental purpose in the war, and the attainment of it is the sine qua non of peace. Until it is attained there will be no peace, and any so-called peace would be no more than a truce before a renewed conflict in which it would be finally determined whether force or justice were to be paramount in the world.—From the Round Table.

The Nerve Centre

Just watch interest in the war revive now that there have been naval actions in the North Sea, foreshadowing further "liveliness" of the same kind! The navy is the real nerve of the empire.

HOW "SLIVERS" DIED

Note the death of "Slivers." He was a clown. His broad smile made millions roar with laughter. When he tramped over the sawdust with his big artificial feet, the children screamed with glee. Not a season but he invented a new trick, something that had not been done before in the laugh-making line, something that spoke of a creative genius that saw nothing in this world but the things that make people merry. Recall all this to your mind and then note how "Slivers" died; they found him dead in his lonely room. Gas was escaping from every jet. The lifeless body lay amidst his effects. The chinks of the door and the windows were carefully choked with towels and rags. Can you imagine this fellow of infinite wit, this man of merry quips and jolly notions, this high priest of fun, can you imagine him going dark-browed and despairing, hopeless and hapless, through the tragic business of closing the crevices so that death may come with more speed and certainty? All the echoes of all the laughter that he caused could not break through the stillness of that little room where they found him.

And now it turns out that this man, who apparently could perceive little serious in life, ended his existence because of unrequited love—the very thing which philosophers call the least serious of all the manifestations of human emotions. Viewing the case coldly, it is hard to assume that "Slivers" killed himself just because of the girl. For suicide, unless it be committed under the pressure of a great and sudden calamity, is the culmination of something akin to a mental disease, the work of a germ, perhaps, that undermines a man's disposition until no resistance is left and he gives in to the fatal impulse. The last man on earth one would think prone to this affliction is a clown. Must a fellow not be merry to make others so? And here is the answer. Not at all. No need to be a laugher to produce laughs. He may be a mighty serious and morose person; he may be one who sees everything that concerns himself through a glass, darkly—all he needs is a peculiar gift, apart entirely from his character. And "Sliver" had that gift, that and nothing more. He was not, he could not have been a merry fellow himself. A love affair, to most men an experience of gaiety, broke his heart.

There are men who are always laughing and nobody laughs with them. They simply lack the gift we mean. You meet them every day—happy chaps, forever giggling o'er their own remarks, wondering why others do not join them. The sunshine is in their hearts and they were born with a smile. But would they make good clowns or even comedians? Not a bit of it. The only people whom they manage to amuse is themselves. On the other hand, the best professional funny men are just as likely as not mighty serious-faced and serious-minded hypochondriacs. Such is life, and such are life's puppets. And the next time you see a man who makes everybody merry, don't envy him. Remember how "Slivers" died.—From The Brooklyn Daily Times.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR

Owing to the intermarriage of the members of the various courts of Europe, this war has placed many royal families in painful positions.

Referring for a moment to England, the Duchess of Albany is by birth a German princess. Although she has made her home in England for 33 years, and is deeply attached to her son-in-law, Prince Alexander of Teck, the brother of Queen Mary, her only son is fighting against England in France, and has shown such bitterness with regard to everything British that King George was compelled, in deference to popular sentiment, to expel him from the Order of the Garter.

Again, the son of Princess Christian, who married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who has lived in England for half a century, is serving on the staff of the Prussian army in one of the Kaiser's regiments of cavalry.

In the reigning houses of Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria, one finds German born princesses.

The heroic Queen of Belgium is a princess of the reigning house of Bavaria, but she has publicly announced that the door between her German relatives and herself has been closed "for all time" by the treatment to which Belgium has been subjected by Germany.

In Russia, the Czarina is the youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, one of the commanders of the German army against France, while Hessian troops are fighting in the eastern portion of Germany against Russia. One of her sisters, Princess Irene, is the wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, a ranking admiral of the German navy. The mother of the Crown Princess of Germany is the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, widow of Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. Her son, the present grand duke, is one of the generals in the field against Russia.

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE DOMINIONS

The Arbeiter-Zeitung, the organ of the Austrian working classes, publishes a leading article on "Greater Britain in the War," which shows a keen appreciation of the services rendered to the Empire by the Dominions and colonies.

When we are told, says The Arbeiter-Zeitung, that Canada is supplying 200,000 men for the British armies and 100,000 munition workers, it is reasonable to doubt these great totals. The population of the Dominion does not permit of this effort, but even when one strikes out the half of these, the undisputed fact remains that what Canada is doing and has done in this war far surpasses all expectations.

And it is not only Canada. It is Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the rest, great territories for which the word "colony" is not the right term. They are independent states, but of their own will and affection they acknowledge the overlordship of England. England has not the power to compel their assistance in war. The conduct of Canada and Australia in naval matters shows that it is not possible for England to command their complete unanimity with the Home Land, but no controversy which has arisen on those and other subjects between England and her Dominions, no friction ever caused by differing points of view has any influence on the powerful sentiment of inward oneness and interconnection.

The Arbeiter-Zeitung continues: "Although the European war, which flamed forth because of Serbia's action, does not in the slightest degree affect the interests or the security of Canada or Australia, yet of their own free will these Canadians and Australians have shed their blood freely on all battlefields for England. The national feeling, the consciousness of their common mission, has conquered all cleavage of interest, and the remembrance of the blood which Mother Country and daughter countries have shed together in a common cause, will create a still closer union and will, after this war is over, contribute to the more complete consolidation of the Imperial edifice of Greater Britain.

"However, little the present aspect of the struggle, whose end is not in sight, encourages us to look beyond the war, the lines of development of the British Empire are clear. Whether the English win this war or are defeated, the result will be the strengthening of the feeling of inter-dependence between England and her overseas Dominions, the strengthening of the feeling that they belong to one another, the founding of new Imperial formations for the future."

WESTERN CALL, $1.00 a Year.

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.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC

Fish may be very nicely fried in hot lard with only a seasoning of salt and pepper, and a little flour dredged over it, or it may be spread with beaten eggs and rolled in cracker or bread crumbs before frying. Challenge sauce, Worcestershire sauce, and similar condiments upon fish will be found to give a most delicate and piquant flavoring.

* * *

Boiled Halibut

Take a small halibut, or what you require from a large fish. Put it into the fish-kettle, with the back of the fish undermost; cover it with cold water, in which a handful of salt and a bit of saltpetre the size of a hazel nut have been dissolved. When it begins to boil skim it carefully, and then let it just simmer till it is done. Four pounds of fish will require half an hour nearly to boil it. Drain it, garnish with horseradish or parsley. Egg sauce, or plain melted butter, are served with it.

* * *

Smoked Salmon, Broiled

Take a half pound of smoked salmon and parboil it ten minutes; lay in cold water for the same length of time; wipe dry and broil over a clear fire. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter while hot; season with cayenne and the juice of half a lemon; pile in a "log-cabin" square upon a hot plate, and serve with dry toast.

* * *

Fried Trout

Wash, drain, and split; roll in flour, season with salt; have some thin slices of salt pork in a pan, and when very hot put in the fish and fry to a nice brown.

* * *

Stewed Trout

Clean and wash the fish with care, and wipe it perfectly dry; put into a stewpan two tablespoonfuls of butter, dredge in as it melts a little flour, grate half a nutmeg, a few blades of mace, a little cayenne, and a teaspoonful of salt; mix it all together; then lay in the fish, let it brown slightly; pour over some veal gravy, a lemon thinly sliced; stew very slowly for forty minutes; take out the fish, and add two glasses of wine to the gravy. Lay the fish on a hot dish, and pour over it some of the gravy. Serve the rest in a sauce-tureen.

* * *

Roasted Oysters

Take oysters in the shell; wash the shells clean, and lay them on hot coals; when they are done they will begin to open. Remove the upper shell, and serve the oysters in the lower shell, with a little melted butter poured over each, and season to taste.

* * *

Scalloped Oysters

Open the shells, setting aside for use the deepest ones. Have ready some melted butter, not hot, seasoned with minced parsley and pepper. Roll each oyster in this, letting it drip as little as may be, and lay in the shells, which should be arranged in a baking-pan. Add to each a little lemon juice, sift bread-crumbs over it, and bake in a quick oven until done. Serve in the shells.

* * *

Cream Oysters

Fifty shell oysters, one quart sweet cream; butter, pepper, and salt to suit taste. Put the cream and oysters in separate kettles to heat, the oysters in their own liquor, and let them come to a boil; when sufficiently cooked, skim; then take them out of the liquid and put them into a dish to keep warm. Put the cream and liquid together. Season to taste, and thicken with powdered cracker. When sufficiently thick, stir in the oysters.

* * *

Fish Balls

Two cupfuls cold boiled codfish, fresh or salted. Chop the fish when you have freed it of bones and skin; work in one cupful of mashed potatoes, and moisten with a half cup of drawn butter with an egg beaten in. Season to taste. Have them soft enough to mold, yet firm enough to keep in shape. Roll the balls in flour, and fry quickly to a golden-brown in lard or clean dripping. Take from the fat as soon as they are done; lay in a colander or sieve and shake gently, to free them from every drop of grease. Turn out for moment on white paper to absorb any lingering drops, and serve on a hot dish.

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.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH

This is an item in the bill of physical health that can never be neglected without bringing its own punishment—and sometimes a punishment that seems out of all proportion to the offence. The teeth are too important an asset both to beauty and to general health to suffer from neglect. And none of us are fit to take proper care of the teeth without the aid of a good dentist. At least every six months you should pay a visit to the best dentist you can find and have him make a thorough inspection of the teeth and gums. It is so much easier merely to fill a small cavity or two than it is to treat a deeply decayed tooth—to say nothing of the expense. In all matters pertaining to the teeth 'a stitch in time saves nine.'

Proper care of the "baby" or first teeth will make the care of the adult teeth very much easier. The time to begin caring for the teeth is when the first teeth begin to arrive. And it is well at that time to have a first-class dentist selected with the idea of permanent relations, for one's regular dentist is much better qualified to treat the teeth—knowing their peculiarities—than is a stranger.

* * * *

Good teeth not only aid much in promoting the general health, but they also do a good service in preserving a youthful appearance. The first rule of the teeth is "absolute cleanliness." The best bristle toothbrush is none too good, but it should not be too stiff and harsh. For a tooth and mouth cleanser plain salt is as good as anything. Some people prefer a mixture of one part ground castile soap and one part precipitated chalk. Either of these dentifrices will suffice to cleanse the teeth and mouth. If tartar has accumulated on the teeth, a little powdered magnesia applied with a firm bristle tooth brush will, after a few applications, remove the tartar, which is the main cause of tooth decay. But when once the tartar has been removed from the teeth it is well to avoid patent dentrifices, powders and soaps, because many of them contain harmful acids that tend to crack and injure the enamel of the teeth.

Listerine is a valuable mouth wash for bed time, as it is a natural deodorant and germ killer and leaves the mouth in a fine, healthy condition. No matter at what other times the teeth are cleansed they should always receive attention at bedtime, for it is during the hours of sleep that most decay of the teeth occurs. The listerine should be sprinkled on the toothbrush and brushed well into the crevices between the teeth. The better motion for brushing the teeth is from the roots up—never across. Soft wooden tooth picks, or better still, dental floss, should be used after each meal.

* * * *

Causes of Decay

If the saliva of the mouth tends to acidity limewater may be used occasionally as a mouth wash, while if the saliva is somewhat alkaline in its nature baking soda and water may be used in stead. There are other causes of tooth decay besides uncleanliness of the mouth. Some forms of nervous and sexual disease are attended by a persistent breaking away of the enamel of the teeth and by a soft, shelly condition of the teeth. Whenever the body suffers from malnutrition the teeth are sure to suffer also. In all such cases a good physician as well as a good dentist should be consulted.

Sensitive gums may sometimes be much relieved by massaging them with olive oil or alcohol.

* * * *

Recipes Tried and True

To remove warts: twenty grains salicylic acid, one-eighth ounce of alcohol, one ounce flexible collodion. Brush the surface of the warts with this mixture for three or four nights, when if soaked in hot water they will peal. Repeat the treatment until the warts have disappeared. This mixture will tarnish the skin; therefore great care should be taken to avoid spilling any on the rest of the hands.

Heavy lips, or otherwise thick lips, are often the result of the habit of biting them. Many people believe that biting the lips will induce ruddiness. It only serves to make them thick and coarse. To reduce the heavy lips melt one gram of powdered tannin and one gram of alkanet chips in an ounce of pure cold cream. Apply this, when cool, to the lips with a small swab.

If the elbows become hard and angular brush them at night with a good body brush, following this up with a cold cream massage. This will in time soften and smooth them. Hardened elbows are sometimes the outcome of the habit of leaning on them.

For cleansing the ears nothing is so safe as a bit of cotton wrapped around the blunt end of a toothpick. Avoid all sharp instruments when treating the ears.

* * * *

The Eyes

The eyes have been called the "windows of the soul." No woman can be really beautiful who does not possess a fine pair of eyes, nor can a woman be called plain who does possess them. They are the true vehicle of expression—the indication of character as well as the barometers of health. Science, so ready to help us out in other physical defects, can never replace our eyes. Therefore, a knowledge of the proper care of the eyes is of the greatest importance; and it is comforting to know that there are few of us born with optical defects that prevent us having brilliant, beautiful, magnetic eyes.

Medical science can do little for the eyes when the general health is below par. Therefore, it is first necessary to rid the system of impure blood, constipation and liver trouble, as any of these will suffice to injure the general health and to mar the beauty of the eyes. The use of pure drinking water—never less than two quarts daily—is a necessity to those who would have clear eyes.

PROHIBITIONISTS ARE CALLING CONVENTION

A telegraph call to the two hundred members of the Committee of One Hundred of the Prohibition Movement, to meet in session at the old Victoria Theatre, Victoria, on April 4, in order to decide upon their attitude in regard to the prohibition bill and to the rival political parties, has been set out. The decision to hold this convention was arrived at on Friday last at a meeting of the executive called by the president, Mr. Jonathan Rogers.

At the last meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, held in Vancouver on December 3 last, a resolution was passed, in which among other things it was stated that the attitude towards the plebiscite, and the attitute towards the political parties was to be decided at a later meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, specially summoned after the replies had been received from both political parties.

The business of the committee will commence at 10 a.m. and will probably be completed on the one day's sitting. At night a big mass meeting is to be held in one of the largest auditoriums of the capital, at which special speakers will be present.

The session of the committee is expected to mark the appearance of the government prohibition bill which will likely be introduced and given its first reading about that day. This would enable the delegates to the convention to discuss the clauses of the bill and enable their conclusions to be a guide to the House when it discusses the clauses of the bill in committee.

It is quite posible that a fight upon the question of compensation may be raised at that time. The attitude of the executive and committee of one hundred thus far has been to ignore the question of compensation as beyond discussion among themselves.

WHAT OF THE DYE SITUATION?

How far the dye situation will resolve itself in the near future is a matter that is of intense interest to the manufacturers of clothing. Some of them, apparently scared by the discouraging report made to bolster up the demand for a high tariff, urged the launching of a campaign of education for the retailers instructing the latter not to guarantee colors. This had hardly started when some of the biggest and most representative of the clothing manufacturers took especial pains to announce that they would guarantee the dyes in their goods for the next fall season. Others have since made a similar announcement, and they are backed apparently by the promises of the more important makers of woolens and worsteds. The variety in the shades offered may not be as great as hitherto, and it is quite likely that some of the colors may be of the natural as distinguished from the sympathetic ones. But their fastness will be the subject of guarantee. It is worthy of note that practice during the last year or so in the use of vegetable colors with their appropriate mordants has led to considerable expertness. And it should not be forgotten that, despite the general use of the coal tar dyes, those of vegetable origin have never been wholly neglected. This is the case even in Germany, which has been wont in peaceful times to import certain of these vegetable colors from this country. In the fiscal year ended with June, 1915, the exports of dyes and dyestuffs from this country amounted to $1,177,925.—New York Times.

Kultur

Crawford: The Germans say they haven't committed any atrocities.

Crabshaw: Naturally. Germans don't seem to know what atrocity is.

Now is the Time To Buy Your Printing Supplies

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

Strong impressive printing is more valuable to-day than ever, because business men are on the alert to detect the slightest indication of unfavorable conditions, and for this very reason every suggestion of strength and progress is doubly effective.

Your Printing should bring this to your customers' attention not only in connection with your office stationery, but with all printed matter and advertising.

WE PRINT

CATALOGUES
MAGAZINES
BOOKLETS
FOLDERS
COMMERCIAL
STATIONERY

Carswells, Printers, Ltd.

PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS

PHONE FAIR. 1140 203 KINGSWAY

My Australian Diary

(Continued from last week)

January 13.—The Union Steamship Company's intercolonial liner, "Manuka," sailed for Wellington, N. Z., at noon today with a full passenger list. We have a 1300 mile run ahead of us, and are anticipating a recurrence of the seasick malady after this month on shore. It is a hot summer day and there is an unusually large crowd to see us off, every one with a serpentine in hand connected with one of the passengers on deck. This custom is always followed on the departure of a passenger steamer from Sydney, and is certainly a very pretty one. The long lines of tissue paper stretch out until the last passenger on the boat deck is forced to let go. Then a last waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the deck and we are off, steaming out past Circular Quay, Mosman, Watson's Bay, out through the channel, where we are cheered by the troops quartered at South Head. Then out to sea.

It is a delightful surprise to find the sea glassy and like a northern lake in June—calm and blue, with only a slight dead swell to disturb its surface as far as you can see. The gulls follow us for over half the first day out, and we will be met, the captain says, by another contingent at least a day out of Wellington. The meals on board the "Manuka" are delightful, and a far greater variety of fresh fruits and vegetables is provided on this run than on the long run from Vancouver to Auckland. As we will arrive the fourth day, sports are out of the question, and therefore, we have more time for getting socially acquainted.

The most interesting passenger is a former missionary to Fiji, and Java, who has spent practically all his life in the tropics. While on these stations, he says, he enjoyed the best of health, but his wife and daughters were forced to spend three months out of each year in Melbourne. At the time he was in Fiji the custom of kava drinking was greatly in vogue among the chiefs and aristocracy of the different tribes, and on one occasion he was present at the preparation of the drink when a young maiden, the daughter of the chief, chewed the root, afterwards placing it in water in a wooden bown to ferment. He said he never had been placed in such an uncomfortable position before, for to refuse to drink with a chief was considered an unpardonable insult.

On this run we frequently pass four-masted schooners and occasionally meet a tramp steamer. The dolphins are very playful and an immense albatross has made its home up near the crowsnest.

January 16.—This has been the most delightful four days' sail since we left Vancouver—perfect summer seas, with not even a ripple to break the monotony. We have got burned to a rich brown by these days on deck, as the Sydney-Wellington liners seldom use the awnings so common on the equatorial runs.

The first sight of the lofty, barren peaks of South Island is had at breakfast time this morning—the same forbidding looking shores as that of Auckland Bay at its entrance, the same wild and treacherous tidal currents as we near the Cook Straits. New Zealand is certainly the most forbidding looking country, when viewed from the water, you could possibly imagine. As we enter Wellington harbor we are reminded of the dangers of navigation on these shores by the wreck of a large steamer partly submerged. The force of the waves has not been sufficient to break up the vessel, which lies pinned securely on a high granite needle. It was the captain's first run into Wellington—and also his last.

Wellington is now the capital of New Zealand, the seat of government having been moved from Auckland several years ago, on account of Wellington's more hat. The city is built on the windy city of New Zealand, and you can always pick out a Wellington man anywhere in the island by the way he tilts his head at a street corner, evidently expecting a gale to strike off his hot. The city is built on the side of the hills and on reclaimed land along the harbor front. The harbor is a most excellent deep water one, and has a bustling appearance, the city enjoying a brisk trade with Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco and South American and English ports. The climb from the level portion of the city near the water to the residential portions on the hills is a very stiff one, and a cable car line is of much assistance to overcome this difficulty.

Wellington possesses the largest frame building in the British Empire the federal government buildings, comprising the printing offices and civil service departments as well as the parliament building, all under one roof. An elegant new parliament building of stone is under construction. Wellington does some manufacturing of woollen rugs and other fabrics, but the finest rug factories are at Kaiapoi, Petone and Mosgiel, two of which are in South Island where most of the sheep ranches are found. New Zealand leads the world in the excellence of its woollen rugs, every tourist carrying away at least one as a much desired souvenir of the country.

January 17.—Left Wellington at 1 p.m. by the Auckland train, which makes the 420 miles in 18 hours—a good average considering the mountainous character of much of the country. The first climb is over the mountains adjoining Wellington, and has necessitated the building of trestles and much tunnelling through solid volcanic rock. The view from the heights of these mountains out over Wellington and its beautiful harbor to the Cook Straits is one not soon forgotten.

The country is now more level and more open. From here to Palmerston, which we reach about 4 o'clock, the country is given over largely to dairying, hog raising and bee-keeping. New Zealand's cheese, butter and honey have no superior anywhere, and the first two form one of the important assets of the country. We decided to leave the train at Taihape, in the heart of the Maori country, in order that we may not only have the opportunity to study the habits of typical New Zealanders, but also that we may be able to make the run through the most picturesque part of the volcanic country in daylight.

January 18.—The industry of these little New Zealand towns is truly remarkable. This little town of 1000 inhabitants has its daily newspaper, three banks and several very handsome public buildings. A great deal of the land adjoining Taihape is owned by the Maoris, who elase it to the white settlers. The government very wisely refuses to allow a Maori to sell any land without its express permission as the most of them are very shiftless and would squander the money as soon as they got it. For example, a Maori came into the best automobile showrooms in Auckland not long ago and asked the price for renting one of the newest cars. "The price of the car is 400 pounds," the dealer said, "but I don't rent any cars. That is the sale price."

"All right," said the Maori, "I'll take it." And take it he did. Inside a week he had run amuck with the plaything and smashed it to pieces. You cannot instil any idea of responsibility or economy into the head of a Moari if he gets hold of any money. Some of them, however, who have been fortunate enough to obtain an education in Auckland or Sydney, and have tried medicine or law, have been very successful and a good example to their race. Some are even members of the Federal parliament.

The half-caste girls among the Maoris are exceedingly attractive creatures and some of them are very talented. It is no common occurrence here for a young white man to marry one of these girls and settle down on her property, and these matches, I am told, usually turn out very happy.

Left Taihape at 1 p.m. on the morning train from Wellington. The mountain scenery from here to Frankton Junction is among the most weird and wonderful in the world. Although Mount Ngarahoe is not a very active volcano, it is an old and genuine one ,and as it is the first I have seen, I have taken a snap-shot of it. This afternoon it is emitting a light cloud of vapor, probably sulphur fumes. It is a huge cone, mathematically proportioned, and there are many old beds of lava in the valley below, showing that at one time its eruptions must have been violent. The spiral descent of the railway is just north of here. We descend over 440 feet in the first mile, and about 3,500 feet in the ten miles of the spiral, looking back at the track above us every little while. It is rather a thrilling descent, and is quite as wonderful a feat of railway engineering as the famous loop in the Selkirks of British Columbia.

New Zealand shows evidence throughout her entire area of volcanic action, both past and present. Some of the most remarkable geysers and hot springs in the world are here in the north island. Many thousands of acres in this North Island will not be fit for cultivation until time has broken down the lava and pumice formations into arable soil. Volcanic soil, however, when it does become capable of cultivation, is the most fertile soil obtainable.—E.W.S.

(To be continued)

CANADIAN TIMBER COMES INTO ITS OWN

The decision of the various Dominion government departments and of the Canadian Pacific railway to use Canadian timber only, to the exclusion of imported timber, is a decided advantage in the utilization of Canadian timber and, therefore, marks a definite gain for the cause of conservation in Canada.

Southern pine, even in 1915, when Canada was at war and when there was a great decrease in the consumption of lumber, was imported to the extent of 95,000,000 feet, having a value of over $3,000,000. In previous years, very much larger quantities were imported despite an adverse trade balance for Canada and in the face of a supply in Canada of better timber at an equal or lower cost, grown and manufactured entirely within the Dominion.

The Dominion government has in past years used many million feet of Southern pine in various public works, but henceforth Canadian timber will be used to the exclusion of the foreign article. Douglas fir will replace Southern pine in such works as Quebec and Montreal harbor improvements and Hudson Bay terminals. Douglas fir has been used entirely in the Toronto Harbour works, as a clause was inserted in that contract calling for Canadian material. The action of Baron Shaughnessy in ruling that Canadian timber only shall be used in works of the Canadian Pacific railway shows that large private users are also finding it consistent with present conditions to use Canadian products. Other consumers throughout Eastern Canada, large and small, will follow the lead of the two largest users. Architectural and engineering professions also are rapidly replacing Southern pine by Douglas fir and the imported woods by the home grown product.—W.J.Ban D.

THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION

The world's estimated gold production in 1915, based on actual outputs for eleven months, amounted in value to £93,795,900, against £90,316,400 in 1914, and £92,533,900 in 1913. It will be seen, therefore, that the war has not interfered much with the gold industry; indeed, even in Asiatic Russia the production last year equalled that of 1914, which included only five months of warfare. The Transvaal's contribution to the total was £37,679,500, against £34,635,200 in 1914, and £36,377,800 in 1913. The United States' production, which increased by £1,129,400 in 1914, further increased by £871,800 in 1915 to £19,778,200.—London Financier.

Something Worth While

A Pittsburg dentist having invented a new filling for teeth, it is now up to somebody to invent something to do away with the drilling.—Ottawa Free Press.

SAYS UNITED STATES IS HELPLESS

Hudson Maxim sounded a note of warning recently at the National Democratic Club in New York when he told his audience that the United States was not fit to fight any nation at present.

"It would be crazy today," said he, "in view of our unpreparedness, to go to war even with Mexico. Why, we cannot even get together a light wagon to take down there to carry supplies.

Mr. Maxim, inventor of high explosives told his audience that this country had only 30,000 available fighting men in the regular army, and that a strong country like Germany should the war in Europe result in her favor, could easily land from 300,00 to 400,000 men on these shores.

He emphasized the need of every man, woman and child in the country being prepared, for he said that the aeroplane had made all alike subject to attack.

Woman Taking Her Part

"Every man, woman and child," he said, "should be taught to shoot. The boy should be ready when the knock of the soldier comes upon his door, to stand at the threshold to do or die. The girl should be within, ready with her dagger to get back at her assailant as best she may. Woman in these days is taking her part in war. She is making munitions. When the time comes she will be on the firing line."

Mr. Maxim said that he thoroughly believed in conscription, and that he hoped to see it adopted in this country.

"Our great danger here," he continued, "is in our wealth. We are richer and more negligent than any other nation on earth. God has put a premium on fitness, and the man will survive who is most fit. In this country we have a lot of men whom we can very well spare. If you had traveled along with the crowd on the Oscar II you would realize what I mean."

The Friend of Peace

Mr. Maxim said especially that the munition maker would be the friend of peace if the country were preparing for war. The possession of a stock of fighting tools was, in his opinion, the best means of preventing war. He predicted that if some adequate measure of preparedness were not adopted this country might one of these days be paying the war debt of Germany.

Mr. Maxim said that the maker of rapid-fire guns was really a life-saver, not, of course, to the men who tried to take the guns away by charging against them, but to the men who had them. And, after all, despite the highly effective means of experimentation in these days, it costs $15,000 to kill a man.

"The Roman short sword," he said, "was much cheaper.'

Count that day lost whose low-descending sun
Views from thy hand no German insult sprung.

Modern Version

The Russ who fights
And runs away
Comes back to fight
Another day.'

Excitement Runs High

Washington dispatch: White House issues order for necessary war supplies:

Carload penholders.
Two carloads pen points.
Four tankers of ink.
Hundred gross diplomatic transmitting codes.

Phone Seymour 9086

One Is Apt

at times to be forgetful, but don't forget that

A Deposit Box

in our SAFETY VAULT will protect your valuables, documents, heirlooms, etc., from FIRE or BURGLARY for one year for

$2.50

We cordially invite you to inspect same

DOW FRASER TRUST CO.

122 HASTINGS STREET W.

Ottawa, Canada

PRINGLE & GUTHRIE

Barristers and Solicitors

Clive Pringle. N. G. Guthrie.

Parliamentary Solicitors, Departmental Agents, Board of Railway Commissioners

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

Citizen Building, Ottawa.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, 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.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —83575.

HANBURY'S

For

LUMBER--SASH--DOORS

WOOD & COAL

Phone: Bayview 1076-1077.

Phones: North Van. 323 and 103.
Seymour 336.

WALLACE SHIPYARDS, LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS

Steel and Wooden Vessels Built, Docked, Painted and Repaired.

North Vancouver, B. C.

"Pride of the West"

BRAND

OVERALLS, SHIRTS, PANTS and MACKINAW CLOTHING

MANUFACTURED IN VANCOUVER

By

MACKAY SMITH, BLAIR & CO., LTD.

"Buy Goods Made at Home, and get both the Goods and the Money."

LEGAL ADVERTISING

Get our Rates for Advertising Legal Notices, Land Notices, Etc., which are required by law to appear but once a week. We can advertise your requirements at a satisfactory price.

THE WESTERN CALL

Mt. Pleasant

Mr. William Henry Lindsay, of 361 Broadway East, left this morning for Victoria to take up his training with the Victoria Bantams.

Next Sunday is Missionary Sunday in the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Sunday School. Parents and friends are invited to attend. The school room is undergoing a thorough spring cleaning.

The pastor will preach at both services in the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church on Sunday. Morning subject: The True Secret of a Holy Life; evening subject, Vancouver's Secret of Future Prosperity. Song service before the regular service. Everybody welcome.

The tennis club of the Mount Pleasant Baptist church is reorganizing for this season. A large number are enrolling and a strong club will undoubtedly be deveoped.

The Mt. Pleasant Dramatic Society, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Soldiers' Club, will give a performance of "Kleptomania," a farcical comedy in three acts by Mark Melford, at the Soldiers' Club, 233 Abbott street, on Friday evening, April 7.

A wedding was solemnized on Thursday evening in Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church by Rev. A. E. Mitchell, when Miss Margaret E. Murray, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Murray, 476 6th avenue east, was united in marriage to Mr. William Burns, also of this city. The bride, who was attired in a grey tailored suit with hat of old rose, was attended by Miss Ruth A. Kerfoot, wearing a cream tailored costume. The groom was supported by Mr. Kenneth McCrae. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a brooch set with garnets. After the ceremony the bridal couple went to their new home, corner of Heatley avenue and Keefer street, where a reception was held. Mr. and Burns were the recipients of many handsome and useful gifts.

A Black Watch officer recently sent to the Rev. J. H. Dickie, of New Kilpatrick an instance of the nonchalance of Scottish troops under heavy shellfire: "The other night we were marching to the trenches when suddenly our road began to be heavily shelled. The men were ordered to lie down, and in the silence which followed the bursting of a shell on the road quite near us I heard a voice say: 'A bet ye what ye like it was Jimmy Quin that scored the winnin' goal.'"

A scene from "The Black-List," a Jesse L. Lasky feature with Blanche Sweet in the leading role, which will be shown at the Dominion Theatre for three days starting April 10th.

PLANNING SERIES OF LECTURES

The monthly meeting of the Art, Historical and Scientific Association was held on Thursday. Arrangements were made for affiliating with the Archaelogical Society and Academy of Science for a series of lectures next winter season, and His Honor Judge Howay and R. P. S. Twizell were appointed to represent the association. The following donations have been received at the Museum recently:

Serbian bride's towel, wedding slippers and reticule; medal Vienna exhibition 1901; official badge of Creation, Chamber of Commerce, and silver Serbian communion service.

Old chair used by first mayor and five other mayors of Vancouver by Mr. H. Devine.

Old Brussels lace by Miss Florence Hazelton and three water color paintings by Mr. Ferris.

There were 2586 visitors to the museum during the month.

REGISTERED NURSES' BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE

If the Registered Nurses' Bill is passed by the legislature this week, there will be great changes in the practice of the nursing profession.

The bill contemplates the establishment of a standard of efficiency upon the attainment of which a nurse may call herself a "registered nurses" and may use the abbreviation of "R. G. N." after her name. The principle has been endorsed by the Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia, but the bill may receive opposition from representatives of untrained nurses who, it is stated, will probably claim that the bill will be the thin wedge which will in the course of time prevent any woman who has not attained the standard specified in the proposed act from practising for money.

To Control Profession

If followed to its logical conclusion, the movement which has promoted the bill will eventually give to the council and the members of the Graduated Nurses' Association of B. C. somewhat the same control over their profession in this province as the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Dental College have over theirs.

The Speed of a Hare

The speed of a hare for a short distance is now pretty fairly established at about the rate of a mile in two minutes. An English motorist has arrived at is in this way: "Some years ago, when running at night on open roads in the country, I found that hares could keep ahead of a car going at 30 miles an hour, but were overtaken at a speed of about 33 miles. Naturally, some were faster than others, but nearly all I tested fell within these limits.

CONDESCENSION AND CONTEMPT

This is a time when every American in high public office must absolutely forget his personal interest and serve the common good. The general interest comes before all else; and it is particularly so in the case of the President of the United States, who represents the country as no one else possibly can. The fact that we are nearing a national election should have no power to withdraw him from the path of his loftiest duty. Woodrow Wilson should speak and stand as vigorously now as in the past for the great causes that are neither his nor any man's, but America's

The one chief consideration today is the country's honor. It must be maintained not as an abstract conception, not as a mere sentiment, but as a real and vital thing. With it are bound up our aspirations and our hopes. We cannot dishonor ourselves or permit others to dishonor us and still expect the United States to mean in the future what it has meant in the past. Yet the German feeling for us is one of condecension and contempt; at home as broad our motives are misinterpreted and ridiculed. There has been too much hesitation in high places, too much equivocation, too much faltering in the guise of patience.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

BIG PATRIOTIC CONCERT

One of the most successful patriotic concerts yet held in Vancouver took place in Wesley church on Thursday evening, when some hundred children from the Children's Aid Society rendered a splendid programme, assisted by some leading soloists of this city, notably Miss Snider and Mr. Harry Grant. The large and select audience were warm in their praise of the excellent performance of the little ones and of their careful training under their conductor, Mr. C. J. South, superintendent of the Children's Home, Mr. S. McNiece, gymnasium instructor, and pianist, Miss C. Marshall.

The concert was given under the patronage and in the presence of the Mayor and aldermen, Lieut.-Col. Milne, staff officers and members of the 158th O.S. Battalion, Duke of Connaught's Own; Lieut.-Col. G. McSpadden, staff officers and members of the 11th regiment, Irish Fusiliers; Major A. D. Wilson, staff officers and members of the 72nd O.S. Battalion, C.E.F.; Capt. C. H. Tupper, O.C., 72nd Regiment, S. H. of C. His Lordship Mr. Justice Murphy, His Honor Judge McInnes, Mr. T. S. Baxter, members of the executive of the Vancouver Citizens' War Fund; Mrs. T. E. Atkins, Mr. H. C. Shaw, police magistrate, and others.

The programme was as follows:

"Lads in Navy Blue" .....R. Dacre
Children
"Soldiers of the King" .....Stuart
Children
Empire drill, introducing Britannia.
Girls and Boys
Illustrative Readings by Mrs. Ernest Thomas
"Our Own Canadian Boys" ....Wilbers
Mr. Harry Grant and Children
"Why Don't You Wear a Uniform" .....Warnicker
Children
Club Swinging .....Girls
"Song of the Allies" .....Heins
Children
Recitation—"Bairnies Cuddle Doon" .....Burns
Wee Nancy McLaughlin
Song—"Garden of Roses" (by request .....Schmidt
Violet Tomkinson
Collection
Gymnastics—Tumbling, Handsprings
Boys and Girls
Song—"Your King and Country Want You" .....Rubens
Children
Flag Drill, introducing "Tenting Tonight" (by request) .....Girls
Song—"Land of the Maple" Godfrey
Children
Song—"Till the Boys Come Home" .....Novello
Miss Snider and Children
Gymnastics—A Bit of Fun
Girls and Boys
Song—"Best Old Flag on Earth" .....Harrison
Miss Snider and Children
Song—"We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall" .....Kelly
Mr. Harry Grant and Children
Gymnastics—Pyramid Building, etc.
Boys and Girls
Song—"Tipperary" .....H. Williams
Boys and Girls
"O CANADA"

A feature of the evening was Mrs. Ernest Thomas' illustrative readings.

SHRAPNEL

The first issue of "The Brazier," the regimental paper being published by the Canadian Scottish 16th Battalion, "Somewhere in Flanders," reached us a few yays ago. It is edited by Pte. Percy F. Godenrath, and contains many amusing incidents which concern members of the battaloin, the majority of whom went from British Columbia. Following are several humorous items taken from the Whizz Bang page of the paper:

Lacking the services of an official interpreter, the Brigadier had requested the assistance of his junior staff officer to interrogate some German prisoners as to whteher any could understand the English language. The youthful officer jumped at the opportunity to display his linguistic talents and addressing the nearest Hun, politely said: "Parley-vous sprecken the Allemand?" Even the Hun grinned.

* * * *

The orderly sergeant of No. 1 Co. was busy detailing men for a working party, when a private interrupted his labours by calling out: "What's the dress tonight, Sergt.?" "Oh!" came back the absent-minded reply, "Smoke helmets only."

* * * *

He was trembling like a leaf with fear as they carefully helped him out of the motor ambulance to the Third Field Dressing Station of the C. A. M. C. and placed him on a stretcher inside. His chevrons denoted the prisoner to be a corporal in a Saxon regiment, and when the cheery orderly had washed his mud-spattered face, disclosing a beautiful black-eye, and prepared his wounded foot for the M. O's. attention, he laid back with a contented grunt—satisfied that his captors did not intend to shoot him. After the surgeon had dressed his foot and made him comfortable with a cigarette he chirped up a bit and in broken English muttered: "If Kaiser killed, war would be ended."

* * * *

A Canadian engineer officer had recently had under his charge a party from a labouring battalion which had been recruited in the north of England coal mining district, and he had visions of the doughty miners cleaning up the work in double quick time. He noticed, however, that one stalwart did not seem quite at home with the pick and shovel and asked him if he had been a miner. "No, sir," replied the soldier, "I'm a tailor by trade." "Good heavens," exclaimed the officer, "I thought you fellows were all miners and now I find you're a bunch of dressmakers."

* * * *

The recruits were going through their first course in musketry, and they were in charge of a full-blown lieutenant, who was trying to show his authority, together with his great knowledge of musketry. Sauntering up to the latest recruit, he said,

"See here, my man, this thing is a rifle; these little things on the barrel are called sights; then to fire you pull this little thing, which is called the trigger. Now smarten up, and remember what I have told you, and, by the way, what trade did you follow before you enlisted?—a miner I suppose."

"No, sir," came the reply, "I worked at the Ross rifle factory."

* * * *

Germany is still sinking ships without warning, proving that the removal of von Tirpitz did not mean a change of heart.

SHIPPING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO EUROPE

Or to any part of this continent, or anywhere in the world, CAMPBELL can do it for you more efficiently—insure you against del and in most cases CAN SAVE YOU DOLLARS AND CENTS TRANSPORTATION CHARGES. If your goods are going East South, CAMPBELL can save you as much as from 25 per cent. 45 per cent. in freight charges. Isn't it worth getting informat about? Telephone Seymour 7360 NOW—no obligation whatever.

CAMPBELL STORAGE COMPANY
OLDEST AND LARGEST IN WESTERN CANADA
PHONE SEYMOUR 7360 OFFICE 857 BEATTY STREET

J. Dixon
House Phone: Bay. 886
G. Murray
House Phone: Bay. 1137L
Office Phone:
Seymour 8765-8766
DIXON & MURRAY
Office and Store Fixture Manufacturers
Jobbing Carpenters
Painting, Paperhanging and Kalsomining
Shop: 1065 Dunsmuir St. Vancouver, B.C.

Banish Corns and Sore Feet in Leckie Boots

When your feet slip into a LECKIE they feel at ease at once. The style is there, too, and wear! well just make your next pair of boots LECKIES' and compare them with any boots you have ever worn before.

LECKIE BOOTS

come in all styles and sizes and your shoe dealer will be glad to try them on your feet. Don't forget---they're made in B. C.---name stamped on each pair.

AT ALL DEALERS

A Whole Loaf of Health and Strength for YOU.

SHELLY'S WRAPPED BUTTER-NUT BREAD combines the food values which make strength and health. Made pure and clean, baked pure and clean.

5c 14 Ounce Loaf

BUTTER-NUT BREAD is the best and least expensive food you can serve daily on your table. Delivered fresh daily by phoning Fairmont 44, or INSIST on BUTTER-NUT at your store. Comes in sanitary waxed wrappers.

Shelly Bros. Bake Ovens
—Bakers of the popular 4X Bread. Fair. 44.

ARMSTRONG, MORRISON & CO.
LIMITED
Public Works Contractors
Head Office, 810-15 Bower Building
Seymour 1836
VANCOUVER CANADA

Dominion Coal Co.
SOUTH WELLINGTON COAL
DOMINION WOOD YARD
All Kinds of Wood Phone: Fair. 1554

Mount Pleasant Livery
TRANSFER
Furniture and Piano Moving
Baggage, Express and Dray. Hacks and Carriages at all hours.
Phone Fairmont 845
Corner Broadway and Main A. F. McTavish, Prop.