

GREAT VICTORY LOAN GIVES PEOPLE OF BRITAIN OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW THEIR DETERMINATION TO TRIUMPH

Launching of Issue Unqualified Success; Appeal Made by Mr. Lloyd George Met With Instant Response When Subscription List Opened; All Sections of Population Aiding

London, Jan. 13.—Britain's "Loan of Victory" was successfully launched yesterday. Stimulated by the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George in the Guildhall, in which he appealed to all classes of society to place their capital at the disposal of the government, the first investors began to pour their funds into the Bank of England. The prime minister's declaration that "a well directed cheque" now is as powerful as a shell met with an instant response. By noon £100,000,000 already had been subscribed.

The special building leased by the Bank of England to handle the rush of war loan bidders was crowded early in the day with a picturesque throng which included many soldiers in khaki and numerous women. The doors opened earlier than at the bank, at shortly after 8 o'clock, and up until the closing hours the entry was filled with the applicants for prospectuses, which are being distributed broadcast over the city. Even the East End is having its share of the loan, one of the earliest visitors to the bank being a costermonger who wheeled away a pile of pamphlets for the small dealers in his neighborhood.

Throughout the country application forms are being given out. The munitions factories in particular are being systematically canvassed by the government, which is asking the workers, both men and women, to use the new loan as an investment for their weekly savings.

The general public undoubtedly is welcoming the loan.

Large Amounts.
The greatest single amount thus far subscribed is £20,000,000, which the Prudential Assurance Company sent its cheque for early yesterday. Several other large corporations applied for £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 as first instalments on their subscriptions. It is quite evident that the peace notes have not affected the desire of the British people to participate in the measure, which, they know, will bring them a long way nearer to the end of the war.

More and more the great part economic pressure will play in crushing the enemy is being appreciated. Britain's superiority in this respect is so great that the result is a foregone conclusion when she brings her advantage to bear fully upon the central powers. Much has been accomplished by the allies' blockade, which is gradually starving out the Teutons. By mobilizing her capital Britain can press irresistibly on.

The large addition to "other deposits" in yesterday's bank returns explains the ease-up in the short loan market, according to Francis W. Hirst, who adds: "This will grease the wheels of the new war loan machinery, which had been somewhat complicated by the conversion of rights."

Bank Rate.
Those who had anticipated a reduction in the bank rate have been disappointed. The treasury and the Bank of England probably felt that a high rate was desirable from the standpoint of foreign exchange.

The difficulties of Indian exchange are disappearing slowly, and after a somewhat anxious time eastern merchants are feeling more comfortable.
The stock exchange and other banking communities are enormously busy with the new loan, which will occupy them for a considerable time. Liquidation and depression in competing stocks are unavoidable, but the funding of treasury bills and the short term obligations of the different nationalities is enthusiastically applauded, even by the Unionist press.

SERIOUS OUTBURSTS AT GRATZ, AUSTRIA

Soldiers Refused to Fire on Rioters, Who Demanded Peace

Amsterdam, Jan. 12.—The news has just leaked out that there were serious popular disturbances at Gratz, Austria, last Saturday and Sunday. Huge crowds thronged the streets demanding increased rations. They cried: "We are starving. We want peace."
The crowds were riotous and attacked numerous shops. The disturbances reached such a point on Saturday night that troops quartered at Gratz were called out. The troops included a battalion of the 27th regiment. Another regiment was composed chiefly of Czechs. The soldiers refused to attack the populace, and the officers, being powerless, marched the men back to barracks.
The disturbances were renewed on Sunday. Without any aid from the military, the police were unable to restore order.

BATTLE IN RIGA REGION INCREASES

Russians Continue Heavy Attacks Under Direction of Gen. Dimitrieff

London, Jan. 12.—The battle on the Riga front shows no signs of abatement, but rather is increasing in intensity. The Russians continued their fierce attacks yesterday on both sides of the Riga-Mitau road, along the Dwina and south of Dwinsk, where the railroad to Vilna is being hammered incessantly. None of the assaults succeeded in piercing the lines of the Germans, who in turn were hurried back in attempts to smash the Russian defences east of the village of Kalnszem.

The czar's troops are making good progress through the four-mile-wide forest west of the river Aa, where there has been not a moment's relaxation in the fighting. At the present rate the Russians may reach the important railroad centre and German base of Mitau very quickly, being not more than 14 miles distant at present. Through Mitau passes the railroad which serves the whole German front from the Dwina to Jacobstadt, and its capture would be a very heavy blow for the enemy.

Dimitrieff Leading.
It is now known that the famous Bulgarian General Radko Dimitrieff is personally in command of the operations on this front, which are steadily assuming proportions of great magnitude.

An attempted German attack south of Zabolino, between Vladimir-Volynski and Lutsk, in Volhynia, brought to light a new gas invention. A Russian official statement describes the attack thus:

"The enemy directed from his trenches on our flank a hose similar to a fire hose, after which we heard a pronounced hissing noise and the whistle of escaping gas. At first there appeared a yellowish-green and afterward a white cloud of gas, which, however, failed to reach our trenches owing to the wind blowing along our front. The release of gas lasted two minutes and was not repeated."

BACK TO BELGIUM AFTER DEPORTATION

Germany Notifies Holland of Intention Regarding Belgians Forcibly Removed

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Germany has notified Holland that Belgian workmen deported from the province of Antwerp will be given the option of returning to their homes in Belgium and, if unable to find work there, of removing to Holland or returning to Germany.
This step is taken in consequence of Holland's representations based on the invitation of the military governor of Antwerp in October, 1914, addressed to Belgian fugitives in Holland. The military governor assured the fugitives that if they returned they would not be drafted for forced labor in Germany.
The German communication explains that these assurances were given under quite different circumstances from the present, and under the expectation that the war would be a matter of months only, but that Germany has decided to acknowledge and respect them.

HARDEN DECLARES GERMANY BLUNDERED

Peace Note Preceded and Accompanied by Acts of Stupidity

OUTSPOKEN ARTICLE IN DIE ZUKUNFT

Germany Cannot Dictate Peace Terms, Kreuz Zeitung Admits

London, Jan. 13.—The German paper Die Zukunft prints a startling article by Maximilian Harden declaring in unmistakable terms that the German peace move was a blunder. It says:

"The German government formulated its peace offer in such a manner that it could possess no semblance of sincerity in the enemy's eyes. The German note was preceded and accompanied by an array of blunders and stupidities which robbed it of all authority—such, for instance, as the proclamation of the kingdom of Poland, the deportation of Belgian workers and official speeches which were nothing more than bragging about German victories."

"The entente nations rejected Germany's offer because they do not believe such offers could serve to prepare a lasting peace. Therefore, we must reverse the procedure. Instead of first signing a peace treaty and then forming a European league to fix the conditions of such a peace, Germany ought to declare herself ready for an understanding and willing to agree to convene an international court of arbitration."

Kreuz Zeitung's Admission.
This article, which probably will cause the suspension again of Die Zukunft, comes out at the same time as an article in the Kreuz Zeitung, which admits that Germany never can dictate a peace. It says:

"It is our ardent hope that the merchant marines of our enemies may diminish more and more. With this object before us, our submarine weapon, the strength of which grows daily, shortly will stagger the entire world. It is mainly in this arm that we place confidence. This is now the only way to compel those on the other side of the channel to cry for peace."

"We must remember at the same time that however favorable be our military position, continuance of the war never will render us strong enough to dictate terms of peace. Therefore, if we are to enter into negotiations it will be to our interest not to make equal claims against all our enemies, but to make one alone bear the full weight of our ambitions. That one must be England."

WILHELM'S EFFORT WITH HIS PEOPLE

Having Learned Contents of Allies' Note, He Issues Proclamation

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—The following proclamation by Kaiser Wilhelm to the German people has been published officially in Berlin:

"Our enemies have dropped the mask. After refusing with scorn and hypocritical words of love of peace and humanity our honest peace offer, they have now, in their reply to the United States, gone beyond that and admitted their lust for conquest, the baseness of which is further enhanced by their calumnious assertions. Their aim is the crushing of Germany, the dismemberment of the powers allied with us and the enslavement of the freedom of Europe and the seas under the same yoke that Greece, with smashing of teeth, now is enduring."

"But what they could not achieve in thirty months of the bloodiest fighting and most unscrupulous economic war they also will fail to accomplish in the future. Our glorious victories and our iron strength of will with which our fighting people at the front and at home have borne all hardships and distress, guarantee that also in the future our beloved fatherland has nothing to fear. Burning indignation and holy wrath will redouble the strength of every German man and woman, whether it is devoted to fighting, to work or to suffering."

"We are ready for all sacrifices. The God who plants His glorious spirit of freedom in the hearts of our brave people also will give us and our loyal allies, tested in battle, the full victory over all the enemies' lust for power and rage for destruction."
(Sgd.) "WILHELM I. et R."

PARIS AFFECTED BY FLOODING OF SEINE; COAL UNDER WATER

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Seine rose thirteen inches during the day and the gauge at the Tournele bridge registered thirteen feet. All the wharves of the city are now under water and large quantities of coal are submerged, still further accentuating the fuel famine. Most of the tributaries of the Seine continue to rise.

DECISIVE BLOW IN WESTERN THEATRE

British Critics Discuss Allies' Plans Following Conference at Rome

FRONT IN FRANCE IS ENEMY'S GREATEST WORRY

London, Jan. 13.—The majority of the military critics who have written summaries of the situation in the theatres of operations during the past week have expressed the opinion that the decisive contest of the war will be fought out in the western theatre.

Report says that this is the final decision of the entente strategists and statesmen after debate as to the relative advantages of launching the last great crushing blow on the west or the east front. The question is said to have been settled in Rome at the recent conference attended by Mr. Lloyd George, and it is regarded as the most important action taken by the entente leaders for many a day.

Many reasons are said to have dictated the choice, chief of them all, undoubtedly being the fact that the allies now have the Germans absolutely on the defensive in the west, and that the latter are clinging desperately to the territory they now hold with a line which has grown dangerously thin. And such as Hindenburg may disparage the west front as the decisive battleground, it is his greatest obstacle. Attacked there, he must rush thousands of troops to that theatre. This neutralizes the offensives he has planned in the east.

Constantine's Predicament.
Looking generally at the political and military situation, the readiness of King Constantine of Greece to comply with the terms of the allies' ultimatum probably is due to the failure of Kaiser Wilhelm to give him assurance of military assistance before the entente blockade throws Greece into a condition approaching starvation. Undoubtedly Kaiser Wilhelm told his brother-in-law that he could not help him for several weeks.

Chief Worry.
However disparagingly Hindenburg speaks of the western front, it remains his chief worry, for he knows that when the next Anglo-French blow falls he must rush troops there. In the west the big battle of the war remains to be fought. It must not be understood that the eastern campaign is considered unimportant, but it still remains a secondary theatre of the war.

Not the least important question considered at the allies' conference at Rome is said to have been Macedonia. When the period of inclement weather is over it is apparent that some decision will be reached there. Only the barest outlines of the forthcoming interesting Balkan campaign are possible, but they are necessary to the understanding of future developments. In the first place, the Serbians deserve infinite praise for the bravery, gallantry and skill with which they have come back. These soldiers, wearied by four years of fighting and impoverished, grappled with the task of repulsing the Bulgarians massed attacks soon after they had taken the field. From August on they forced the fight almost constantly, capturing Monastir, and practically putting the Bulgarians to rout. Only German reinforcements prevented the collapse of the Bulgarians.

Is Longer.
Few persons, even here, appreciate the fact that the British hold a line in Macedonia longer than their front in France. In the few opportunities at their command they made fine headway against an enemy outnumbering them.

In the second place, instead of helping the Germans in their campaign, the Bulgarians cried for assistance. This upset Mackensen's timetable—how seriously the spring offensive will show. Before he undertook the Dobruja campaign, Mackensen had to organize and train a Bulgarian reserve army. This took time. Eventually he will find that these delays will prove costly, and that his whole campaign will end abortively. The allies can thank Gen. Sarrajl for this.

The French chief has faced tremendous handicaps and obstacles, and has overcome them. Close observers believe the Bulgars have had almost enough fighting, and will not be tough adversaries in 1917.
When the weather permits there will be heavy fighting, and decisive battles will be waged. Gen. Sarrajl has laid the groundwork.

GERMANS GAVE UP RATHER THAN DIE

British Took 300 in Raids on Two Days North of Ancre

GERMANS DID NOT GET MACHINE GUNS AT WORK

Haig's Men Are Allowing Weary Enemy Troops No Rest Now

With the British armies in the field, Jan. 12, via London, Jan. 13.—(By Philip Gibbs.)—Successful attacks were made yesterday morning by British troops to the north of Beaumont-Hamel, in which they pushed the Germans off some high ground from which they had observation of the British trenches, and added another hundred or so prisoners to about 200 previously taken. It is a continuation of the series of small encounters which happened in this part of the line during the past 10 days. They have not been big fights; they were not very important as military events, although of local importance, but they show very clearly the character of this winter warfare and the spirit of the men who are up in the firing lines and the effect of the definite and deadly British policy of hammering at the Germans unceasingly with high explosives, giving them no rest, no silence for a nerve cure, no kind of peace whatever.

Poor Trenches.
The weather in the country between Serre and Beaumont-Hamel is as bad as anywhere along the battlefield. Behind the German lines there is a series of lakes, through which the enemy's reliefs have to come up, and their transports. The front lines on both sides are not trenches in more than name. Their strong points thrust out into the swamps in advance of ditches which once were good trenches and may be again if ever the rain and sleet will stop falling and sitting down parapets and sandbags.
Early Wednesday morning small detachments of British soldiers followed the barrage as far as the German dugouts and gave the men hiding there the choice between death and capture. None of them wanted death. They were wet, cold and miserable men, nerve-broken by the long rush of shells above the hell in their mud-holes. Three officers, nine non-commissioned and 109 men surrendered out of one nest of dugouts on a front of 500 yards. Probably there were more of them than the attacking force, which was only a raiding party.

In Stronger Force.
Yesterday morning the attack was in stronger force. It was an action of some local importance, having for its object the capturing of some high ground on the plateau.
The morning was thick with mist. Later, after the glimmer of dawn, snow fell, whitening the ground, covering the trunks of broken trees and falling lightly upon the litter and foulness of the battlefield so that every strand of the broken wire was touched by this whiteness. Underneath there was quagmire, in which the men went ankle-deep, and old gaping shellholes that were waterlogged.

The Germans were not quick enough to fight. The British were over their dugouts before they could bring out their machine guns. They had the same choice as on the day before and the men surrendered as quickly as those who had gone before them. Some few of their officers tried to rally them and fought rather than surrender and were killed.
It told the prisoners in these two days fighting numbered 300. The German artillery was wild in its shooting. Either their guns or their gunners were bad.

WORKS AT TRIESTE WERE ATTACKED BY ITALIAN SEAPLANES

Rome, Jan. 13.—The following communication has been issued by the war office:

"Some of our seaplanes bombarded Trieste on January 11. Damage was done to the enemy's works and the machines returned safely in the face of a fierce fire from the enemy's anti-aircraft batteries."
"On the same night two enemy seaplanes made a fruitless excursion against the Grado Cervignano. One of them was hit by our aircraft guns and obliged to land. The aviators were made prisoners."

A GERMAN APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Hancel von Halmhausen, counsel for the German embassy here, was informed to-day by the German foreign office that Kaiser Wilhelm had appointed him minister plenipotentiary in the German diplomatic service. He will remain attached to the German embassy for the present.

GERMAN NOTE TO NEUTRALS MERELY PROOF MEN LEADING GERMANS MUST BE BEATEN DOWN BY ALLIED POWERS

Leaves No Doubt, Says London Globe; Communications From Berlin and Vienna Treated With Ridicule by Newspapers of France; Very Poor Specimens of Special Pleading, Says Paris Figaro

London, Jan. 13.—Referring to the German note to neutral nations, the Globe says Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has given to all the world proof of the spirit which still fills the rulers of Germany and has supplied her enemies with irresistible evidence of the need of beating them to the dust.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The new Austrian and German notes are greeted with ridicule by the French press of all shades of opinion.

The Figaro says the Germans and Austrians had declared they would not reply to the refusal of the allies to consider their proposal, but that on reflection they conclude it would be better not to remain quiet "under the smashing blow of our note."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT ON GERARD'S SPEECH

American Government Probably Will Make Statement About Remarks in Berlin

Washington, Jan. 13.—Ambassador Gerard's much-discussed speech on his return to Berlin, in which he was quoted as saying that "never since the beginning of the war have the relations between the United States and Germany been so cordial as now," was reported substantially as made, it was said at the state department to-day.

The text will be examined carefully, and it is probable some announcement will be made later. It is stated officially that the department's request of the ambassador to send on his exact words is in no way a reproof to him, being only a customary procedure.

Much Comment.
Ambassador Gerard's speech has caused more comment abroad perhaps than any utterance by an American diplomat since the war broke out. The German newspapers attached much significance to it, especially as it followed so shortly on Ambassador Gerard's visit to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing here and on the president's note to the belligerents.

In general the German chancellor's supporters and those looking to an early peace approved it, while the chancellor's enemies and those urging more vigorous warfare regarded his suggestion that so long as the present German officials should continue in power no trouble would be likely, as an undue interference in Germany's internal affairs and as justifying his recall.

MR. BREWSTER IS RETURNING TO COAST

At Ottawa Discussed Returned Soldiers and Matters Affecting Province

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Hon. H. C. Brewster, premier of British Columbia, who was here attending the conference between representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments relative to plans for the welfare of returned soldiers, has left for home via Toronto, where he will pay a short visit to his daughter.
After the conference Mr. Brewster took up a number of matters affecting British Columbia with the Dominion government. While expressing himself as well pleased with the treatment received at the capital, Mr. Brewster said that he had no announcements to make in regard to his visit at present.

Mr. Brewster expressed satisfaction with the progress made towards formulating a dominion-wide plan for dealing with returned soldiers. He said that a good basis for future effort had been made, but it would be necessary to secure additional information and to confer again before the plan could be fully matured.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN CHAULNES REGION

Paris, Jan. 13.—There was artillery fighting in the region of Chaulnes, says an official statement issued this afternoon. "The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front."

"They have replied," says the paper, "but as they had said they could not continue the conversation even indirectly with enemies who treated them so badly, it is to neutrals they addressed their attempt at a defence, and the two notes we see to-day are but bad pieces of special pleading of counsel who realize the jury's verdict must inevitably be against their clients."
No Comparison.
"As to their comparison of the way they treated the Belgians and Serbians with Great Britain's treatment of Ireland and the Transvaal, it is only necessary to point out that there are 400,000 Irish, all volunteers, in the British army, and that Gen. Botha conquered German West Africa, while another Boer general now is completing the conquest of German East Africa."

"The pretence that the employment of native troops is a grievance against the allies is simply grotesque on the part of the power which allied herself with Turkey and approved, encouraged and directed the massacre of Armenians."
Pure In Sentiment.
Madrid, Jan. 13.—The Imparcial says that the allies' reply to President Wilson was inspired with the most dignified and pure sentiments.

An Italian Opinion.
Rome, Jan. 13.—The allies' reply to President Wilson is regarded as a noteworthy step toward the discussion of peace by the Corriere d'Italia, because it is a statement of the precise aim the allies wish to reach through the war.

The Tribuna says that the allies present in their answer "a map of Europe drawn according to righteousness and justice, in contrast to a war map emanating from the overbearing spirit of conquest."

It concludes its comment by saying that the note is worded in language such as is used only when the writer is mathematically certain of victory.

From Germany.
London, Jan. 13.—The Rhineland members of the German Central party have declared at a meeting, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, that there must now be no more talk of peace but that "we must extort the peace which the enemy would not negotiate."

The dispatch quotes the Socialist newspaper Vorwarts as saying that the entente's reply is far from being a peace offer and that it is instead "a new declaration of war with boundless war aims."

Firm and Dignified.
Geneva, Jan. 13.—The Journal, commenting on the allies' reply to President Wilson, predicts that the note will make the most favorable impression.

"Its language is firm and dignified," says the Journal, "and is that of sincerity. It is instinct with the principles of justice. The allies have explained their position with all possible clearness and it is now for the Germans to reply."

ADMITTED BY BERLIN HAIG'S TROOPS GAINED NORTH OF THE ANCRE

Berlin, Jan. 13.—British troops attacked again to-day the German lines at Serre, north of the Ancre. They gained a footing in one advanced position, army headquarters announced to-day, but otherwise were singularly repulsed, the Germans continuing to hold the main position.

SWITZERLAND NOW LOSING POPULATION

Lausanne, Jan. 13.—The Gazette says that the population of Switzerland has decreased as a consequence of the war. According to the paper, both marriages and births are much fewer, a fact which is attributed to the increased cost of living.

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INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, very nice; 2 lbs. for 85c. QUAKER CORN or PEAS, 2 cans for 25c. C. & Y. BREAD FLOUR, the best bread flour made. Sack \$2.25. KING'S QUALITY FLOUR, sack \$2.50. PACIFIC MILK 3 large cans 25c. REINDEER COFFEE AND MILK, per can 25c. REINDEER COCOA AND MILK, per can 25c. ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE, very nice. 1-lb. tin 35c. FANCY ASHCROFT POTATOES, 100-lb. sack \$1.75. LIBBY'S MIXED PICKLES or RELISH Per jar 20c. PLUMS, Ensign Brand. Large can 15c.

QUAKER RASP. BERRIES, 2 cans for 25c. ROBINSON'S HOME-MADE MARMALADE 4-lb. tin 50c, 2-lb. tin 25c. RAMSAY'S SODA BISCUITS, per can 30c. SHIRIFF'S or PURE GOLD JELLY POWDER 4 pkts. for 25c. COX'S GELATINE Per pkt. 10c. FINEST NEW CURRANTS, 12-oz. pkt. 15c. WAGSTAFFE'S or MALKIN'S PURE JAM, all kinds. 4-lb. tin 70c. NICE ONTARIO JAM 4-lb. tin 45c. ROBERTSON'S OLD COUNTRY PLUM JAM 7-lb. tin \$1.00. ROBERTSON'S OLD COUNTRY PURE STRAWBERRY or RASPBERRY JAM 7-lb. tin \$1.10.

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ITALIAN BATTLESHIP STRUCK MINE; SANK. Officially Announced 675 Lost Lives When Regina Margherita Went Down.

Rome, Jan. 12.—It is officially announced that the Italian battleship Regina Margherita struck a mine and sank on December 11. Six hundred and seventy-five men perished. Two hundred and seventy were saved.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The war office reported last night: In the Vosges, following a concentrated fire by our artillery, a reconnoitering party penetrated German trenches, subdued the defenders and brought back prisoners. On the rest of the front the usual cannonading is reported.

Denver, Jan. 12.—After a five-hour struggle with her husband to prevent him from forcing her to drink liquor, Mrs. John Lawrence Smith to-day drew a revolver from a dresser drawer in their home in the fashionable residence district and shot her husband.

BRITISH CONTINUE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS. North of Ancre and North of Arras; French and Italian Reports.

London, Jan. 12.—The following official report was issued last night: "During the past twenty-four hours 28 additional prisoners have been taken north of the Ancre, making the total for the successful operations in that area reported in yesterday's communication 294.

French Report. Paris, Jan. 12.—The war office reported last night: In the Vosges, following a concentrated fire by our artillery, a reconnoitering party penetrated German trenches, subdued the defenders and brought back prisoners.

Rome, Jan. 12.—The following official communication was issued last evening: "On the Trentino front there were only limited artillery actions. Enemy batteries shelled one of our field hospitals at Andrami, in the upper Cordevole, although it was visibly marked with the red cross. There were no casualties.

AN AUSTRIAN NOTE TO NEUTRAL NATIONS. Vienna, as Did Berlin, Makes Effort to Influence Opinion.

London, Jan. 12.—Count von Thundt, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the United States and other neutrals and of the Holy See a note defining the Austro-Hungarian government's views of the situation created by the entente's reply to the peace proposals of the central powers, according to a Vienna dispatch under Thursday's date transmitted by Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent.

French Report. Paris, Jan. 12.—The war office reported last night: In the Vosges, following a concentrated fire by our artillery, a reconnoitering party penetrated German trenches, subdued the defenders and brought back prisoners.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, yesterday informed the state department in a note that he had relieved from duty Franz Bopp and E. H. von Schack, respectively German consul-general and vice-consul at San Francisco, recently convicted of violating the neutrality of the United States by conspiring to destroy munitions destined to the entente powers.

BOPP NOT IN SERVICE OF GERMANY NOW. Washington, Jan. 12.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, yesterday informed the state department in a note that he had relieved from duty Franz Bopp and E. H. von Schack, respectively German consul-general and vice-consul at San Francisco, recently convicted of violating the neutrality of the United States by conspiring to destroy munitions destined to the entente powers.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Permanently Cured. NEW BRUNSWICK LADY GIVES FULL PARTICULARS OF HER RECOVERY.

There are many types of rheumatism, but none worse than inflammatory. It was this kind that almost killed Mrs. Edw. Warman, of Kent Jct., N. B. Every known remedy she tried, different doctors gave their advice, but the disease increased.

For five years I have been rheumatic. I tried various forms of relief without success. The disease increased in my joints and muscles; these swelled, caused excruciating pain and kept me from sleeping. My limbs and arms stiffened, my shoulders were lame and prevented me from working.

Ferrosone has power to destroy Uric Acid, neutralize and enrich the blood, and therefore does cure the worst cases. Mrs. Warman's statement proves this.

By removing the cause of the disease and building up a reserve of energy, Ferrosone is certain to cure. Sufferer, isn't it about time to stop experimenting? Ferrosone is a CURE, order to-day, 50c per box, or six for \$2.50, sold by all dealers or direct from The Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The following casualties have been announced: Infantry. Killed in action—Pte. C. Moore, Arnprior, Ont.; Pte. Wm. Johnstone, Edmonton; Cpl. J. Whan, Scotland; Pte. P. Kuheema, Russia; Pte. R. D. Dakers, Toronto; Pte. Wm. Green, Montreal; Pte. W. J. Bishop, Dunrobin, Ont.; Pte. M. McIntosh, Fort William; Pte. A. Halton, The Pas, Man.; Lieut. B. Cottan, London, Ont.

Previously reported missing: now reported killed in action—Pte. Geo. Knood, Chatham, Ont. Unofficially reported died while prisoner of war—Sgt. H. S. Lesser, Scotland. Missing; believed killed—Pte. F. Hanks, Cleveland, Ohio; Pte. W. Waterson, Fort William; Pte. Edward Archer, Ottawa.

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Makes Housework a Pleasure. Why continue the old and cumbersome methods of house cleaning, when by using an ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER. The Work Can Be Done Twice as Easily in Half the Time. Now being demonstrated at our Langley street show rooms. B.C. Electric. Corner Fort and Langley. Phone 123.

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N. S.; Pte. H. Hetherington, Dartmouth, N. S.; Pte. E. Gardin, Montreal; Lieut. A. M. Jordan, Saskatoon; Pte. E. Whithorn, Westboro, Ont.; Pte. Thos. Franks, England; Pte. J. Burke, Milverton, Alta.; Pte. H. Taylor, Toronto; Pte. W. J. Chivas, Vancouver; Pte. K. Shimizu, Japan; Pte. L. McCormick, Ottawa.

Previously reported wounded; now wounded and missing—Pte. J. O'Brien, Toronto. Services. Died—Lieut.-Col. R. C. McLeod, Halifax.

Previously reported wounded; now wounded and missing—Pte. J. O'Brien, Toronto. Services. Died—Lieut.-Col. R. C. McLeod, Halifax.

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The Hotel Metropolis. This new fireproof hotel, one of the best equipped and most beautifully appointed hotels in the city. Special Rates During the Winter Months. Our rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath. Steam heat, hot and cold water, telephone in every room. Who not enjoy warmth and comfort at this home-like hotel? We cordially invite your inspection. Hotel Metropolis. 712 Yates St. Phone 3508.

FACE ALL COVERED WITH PIMPLES Healed by Cuticura Trial Free. "My face was all covered with little pimples which began to tingle and itch. They became worse when I scratched them. My face was red and unsteady, and I looked very bad. I lost my rest at night. I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for a sample. I got a large cake of Soap and a box of Ointment. In three weeks I was healed." (Signed) Yakiv D. Danlychuk, Canora, Sask., January 5, 1916.

Delinquent Tax Committee Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the next meeting of the Delinquent Tax Committee will take place in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday the 16th Day of January. Instant, at 2.30 p. m. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

Haynes for Reliability. — Reliable Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., and reliable repairs, 1124 Government St.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time in Many Instances. A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home. Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle eyesight strengthening prescription. One of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitude more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto Tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. May hopefully blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

MADE IN CANADA

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

Old Dutch



Special Notice to Mail Subscribers of the Times.

As we, along with our contemporaries in the newspaper business all over the world, have had to contend with greatly increased costs, we are therefore reluctantly compelled to increase our rates for subscriptions from all out-of-town points. Our city subscribers have been paying 50c per month—\$6.00 per year—while our out-of-town readers have been charged only 25c per month—\$3.00 per year. We have decided that

On and After Feb. 1, 1917

the rate by mail for the Daily Times to subscribers in Canada, Great Britain and possessions, will be

35c Per Month \$4 Per Year Three Months \$1

To points in the United States and possessions, Mexico, 50c per month.

\$5.00 Per Year

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS

In order to give our old mail subscribers ample opportunity to renew at the present rate, we will accept

Renewal Subscriptions Until Feb. 1, 1917, at the Rate of \$3.00 Per Year

IMPORTANT—Be it understood we will not accept renewal subscriptions at the rate of \$3.00 per year covering a period farther than Jan. 1, 1918.

All subscriptions not renewed by Feb. 1, 1917, will be charged at 25c per month for period prior to Feb. 1, 1917, and 35c per month for period following.

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AMBIDEXTROUS



—New York Herald.

THREE MORE SHIPS

SUNK BY GERMANS

British, Russian and Greek; Another British Vessel Reported Missing

London, Jan. 13.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announce the sinking of the British steamship Beaufort (a new vessel built in 1915 at Newcastle, 255 feet long).

Lloyd's also announces that the Russian sailing ship Ruby, "a three-masted barque of 942 tons, last reported sailing from Darien on November 9 for Fleetwood," has been sunk.

The Greek steamship Evangelos, of 3,774 tons gross, has been sunk. The British steamship Brentwood, of 1,192 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, Lloyd's reports.

ARGUMENTS FALSE

IN GERMAN NOTE

Pleas Regarding Belgium Preposterous, Says the London News; Chronicle's Comments

London, Jan. 13.—The Daily News concedes that the German note to neutrals is not without merits, as it probably makes the best of the German case, but points out that its generalizations are merely specious and its detailed arguments almost wholly false.

It mentions Belgium, saying: "The pleas advanced by Germany are so preposterous that their inclusion is almost incredible. The assertion that lawlessness on the sea began with arbitrary measures taken by Great Britain will fall with a shock of amazement upon the ears of the nation which in February, 1915, had to issue a warning holding Germany to strict accountability for her acts."

"It is useless to waste time in argument with a conversationalist to whom words are meaningless. The gulf disclosed between the aims of the entente powers and the aims of the central powers is wide, but the prospect of bridging it probably is less hopeless than would appear."

The Daily Chronicle believes that American opinion will certainly fasten upon the significant absence in the entente note of any demand by Great Britain. It says: "This self-effacement can not fail to impress public opinion in the United States. It furnishes fresh proofs that we did not enter the war with lust for dominion or any desire to destroy an inconvenient and commercial rival, but simply from an overwhelming sense of duty. Our disinterestedness will remind the Americans of their relinquishment of Cuba to the Cubans."

Concerning the German note to neutrals, the Chronicle says: "It seems to have definitely closed the door to peace, which until its issuance, remained ajar. In these unpromising circumstances it is not unlikely that President Wilson, for the time being, will continue his high-minded efforts to act as a peacemaker, but when the hour is ripe, we hope he will 'crash the skirts of the happy chance.' As the head of a state not involved in the war he has sacred obligations to humanity to do what is in his power to end the bloodshed and devastation."

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR DEAD.

London, Jan. 13.—Count Alexandre Constantinovitch Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, died yesterday. He was born in 1848.

GERMAN PAPERS ON

NOTE FROM ENTENTE

In Their Disappointment They Hope It Will Unite Teutonic Peoples

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The German press, although expressing indignation at what it considers slurs on the central powers in the reply of the entente powers to President Wilson, and although angered at the peace conditions, finds consolation in the belief that the note will serve to weld together all classes into an unconquerable and determined whole.

Papers like the Berliner Tageblatt and the Lokal Anzeiger emphasize this expected effect of the allies' reply and almost ignore the second German note which was published simultaneously. The Pan-German press, on the other hand, gives the German communication the greatest importance and points to it as a sign that the leaders of the central powers are finally coming around to their view in regard to Belgium and other mooted questions.

The entente's specific delineation of its aims is accepted in general with relief as finally eliminating all guess work and allowing everyone to see just what is at stake. The extravagance of these aims, according to the Lokal Anzeiger, binds central Europe a thousand times more tightly together. The Tageblatt thinks that the note, instead of being a heavy blow for Germany as predicted, really makes things easier because it will serve to arrange all differences of opinion. This paper believes that the reply "at one stroke unites such opposition as that of the Socialists who are desirous of avoiding any rejection of overtures, with the moderates, who favor a business peace, and with the annexationists, who insist upon the total defeat of the enemy."

"The enemy's demands," continues the Tageblatt, "are foolish and senseless and such that no German could consider them for a second. The Tageblatt sarcastically touches on the allies' declaration that they have no intention of destroying the German peoples and says that in fact the entente does not demand that every German be drowned or otherwise obliterated."

"Generally speaking, it may be said that if the allies win the struggle no people in Europe will be oppressed in future."

Sir Edwin Pears said to-day that he was well pleased with the allies' note. Sir Edwin's comment was highly agreeable to officials and the public alike. He is an authority on Near Eastern affairs and has been quoted as favoring a neutralized Constantinople.

Magic "Nerviline" Cures Toothache, Earache
It Relieves Every External Pain.

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Tight Chest and Hoarseness.

It's when sickness comes at night, when you are far from the druggist or the doctor, that's when you need Nerviline most. Experienced mothers are never without it. One of the children may have toothache. Without Nerviline—a sleepless night for the entire household. With Nerviline the pain is relieved quickly. It may be earache, perhaps a stiff neck, or one of the kiddies coughing with a bad chest cold. Nothing can give quicker results than vigorous rubbing with this old-time family remedy.

Nerviline is too useful, too valuable to be without. For hunchago, lame back, sciatica or neuralgia there is no liniment with half of Nerviline's power to penetrate and ease the pain. As a family safeguard, as something to ward off sickness and to cure the minor ills that will occur in every family, to cure pain anywhere, you can find nothing to compare with old-time Nerviline, which for forty years has been the most widely used family remedy in the Dominion. The most economical size is the large 50c family size bottle, small trial size 25c. All dealers sell Nerviline.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, \$1.00 per dozen.

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IT WILL MAKE PROFITABLE READING

AN EXPERT CORSETIERE WILL FIT YOU WITHOUT OBLIGATION



Canada must 'Carry On' If Belgium's Children Are To Be Saved --

To punish the violation of Belgium and free its land from the Huns has been one of the strongest rallying cries of British and Canadians throughout this war. For our men have fought hard and long, and stronger and more determined now than ever, they are "Carrying on" to the finish.

When the soldiers first went out to fight the despoilers of Belgium, we who could not go undertook to help feed the starving women and children who were victims of German savagery. Are WE carrying on as the soldiers are doing? Or has our enthusiasm cooled—our sympathy died out—our help lessened or ceased?

Certainly the Belgians' need of help has not lessened, but rather increased! Three million women, children and old men are depending for food—for life itself—on the Belgian Relief Commission. The Commission in turn depends on us Canadians for a substantial share of the necessary food, or the money with which to buy it. If we fall short in our contributions, thousands of Belgian kiddies must go painfully, if not fatally, short in their food supply. Already an alarming number of them, weakened by scanty rations, are falling victims to tuberculosis.

There would be little merit in restoring Belgium to a nation whose motherhood and youth we had allowed to be decimated and weakened by hunger and resulting disease. Let us at home carry on the relief work as unselfishly, as steadfastly and as successfully as our soldier boys are carrying on the fighting! If YOU have not been helping, now is the time to give a hand and do your bit.

Send your subscriptions weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer **Belgian Relief Fund**

59 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

The Greatest, Most Efficiently Organized Relief Work The World Has Ever Seen.

NOTE FROM ENTENTE IMPRESSES DUTCH

Amsterdam Telegraaf Perceives Truth; Sir Edwin Pears is Pleased

London, Jan. 13.—The allies' reply to President Wilson's peace note has made an extremely favorable impression in Holland. The Amsterdam Telegraaf says to-day:

"Generally speaking, it may be said that if the allies win the struggle no people in Europe will be oppressed in future."

Sir Edwin Pears said to-day that he was well pleased with the allies' note. Sir Edwin's comment was highly agreeable to officials and the public alike. He is an authority on Near Eastern affairs and has been quoted as favoring a neutralized Constantinople.

IN AUSTRALIA FRUIT IS GOING TO WASTE

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 13.—The fruit market is badly glutted. All jam factories have been closed down, principally owing to the present difficulties of procuring cans. Tons of plums have gone to the garbage dumps.

An inventory has been taken of the stock of tinplate, of which there has been a great shortage lately. War regulations now require that all purchases must be by license.

LADY GRENFELL DIES.

London, Jan. 13.—Lady Grenfell, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Grenfell, once commander of the British Channel squadron, died yesterday. She was a daughter of Andrea Low, of Savannah, Ga.

Save Money on Your Purchases of Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

Our stock of Furniture for the home is now at its best. Every article has been carefully selected for its wearing qualities, and close buying has enabled us to place the most moderate prices on everything we offer. See our fine stock. You will be welcome whether you intend purchasing or not. We want you to get acquainted with the values we offer. We have Cots, Couches, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets and Iron Beds, all at very low prices. Let us supply your Furniture wants. Free city delivery. Ten per cent. cash discount allowed off regular prices. Special attention paid to out-of-town orders.

Repairing and Upholstering of Furniture, Mattresses, Springs, etc., is a specialty with us. Let us estimate on your Furniture Repairs. Nice stock of Coverings to choose from at lowest prices.

Special Sale of Furniture Polish
Veri Brite Ven Oil—The Polish we use ourselves. 25c size for 15c. 50c size for 35c. Special offer to get you acquainted with its merits.

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 All copy for display advertisements must be at Times Office before 5 p. m. of the day previous to the day of insertion. This is imperative. When this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Announcement

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Notices of meetings, political, suffrage, patriotic, lodge, society, club or church meetings and services, concerts, socials, etc., inserted under special headings of "Meetings" on classified pages at one cent per word per insertion. As reading matter under heading of "Announcements" on news pages at three cents per word, per insertion.

ON HIS OWN PETARD.

The German emperor lost no time in issuing a proclamation to his subjects after the publication of the allies' reply to President Wilson's note. This was to be expected, for the processes of the Hohenzollern mind these days are clear to the world. In mortal fear lest the German people, heart-sick, weary of the war and, for a large part, confronted with ruin and starvation, might see in the allies' response a way to peace and demand the acceptance of the terms set forth, in their main essentials, he rushes into print with a ready-made interpretation for them. He knows that if Germany accepted the conditions she would do so in the shadow of defeat and that defeated Prussianism means dead Prussianism. So he issues a frantic proclamation declaring that the aim of the allies is the crushing of Germany and "the enslavement of freedom of Europe and the seas under the same yoke that Greece, with gnashing of teeth, now is enduring." Behind it, of course, is the whole chorus of the German press.

A terrible dread lies beneath this crazy fulmination and it is based upon something very real and tangible. Prussianism has not received a more disastrous blow since the war began than the announcement of the allies' terms. Compliance with them must connote a defeated Germany, but would not crush her. The prospect of living on terms of equality with their neighbors should have no terrors for the German people. The re-mapping of Europe on the basis of nationality and the expulsion of Turkey would not be calamitous to them. The German government of late has repeatedly asserted its affection for small nations and its belief in the desirability of a re-adjustment of boundaries on the principle of nationality. It announced its conversion to this idea when it proclaimed Poland an "independent kingdom." The Kaiser undoubtedly fears that the German people, famishing for peace, may read the allies' terms in conjunction with the hypocritical protestations of his government in respect of small nations and take it at its word. Hence he dashes into print with his distortion of those terms before the type with which they were printed is cold. He has been unmasked before his own subjects, whom he distrusts and therefore fears, as military despotism always distrusts and fears the people. The crafty intriguer for a German peace has recoiled upon its author.

In the circumstances it needs no seer to predict accurately the Prussian future course of action. The Hun will turn loose every devil in their cages. They will engage in submarine frightfulness to the very limit of their resources. They will sink every ship they can reach with torpedo and shell without regard to its nationality or the safety of its passengers. They already have resumed their dynamiting and arson campaign in the United States, responsibility for which was admitted by the German government when it ceased at a word of command from

Berlin. This resumption of frightfulness in the United States of course is designed to intimidate President Wilson into taking more measures to bring about peace, in the hope that his efforts either will be successful in this respect or will cause a dangerous straining of the relations between the allies and the republic. But no matter what the enemy may do he is securely held. The next few months will witness the frantic struggles of a Germany that is now rapidly being strangled. The issue between the paranoiac emperor and his people has been broadened. How long will it be before Prussianism is destroyed by its own dupes in consequence of the remorseless pressure from without?

JERUSALEM AND BAGDAD.

Two British armies are advancing upon objectives the capture of which would be, perhaps, the most dramatic developments of this war up to their time, and fraught with outstanding moral, political and historical significance. One is Jerusalem, the occupation of which would profoundly impress the whole of Christendom. The other is Bagdad, whose fall would enormously influence the sentiment of the Moslem world. The hoisting of the Union Jack over the Holy City would punctuate the end of the tenacious Ottoman domination of Israel's heritage, which western military and commercial penetration for many centuries has failed to shake. The capture of Bagdad would give a tremendous stimulus to the movement in Arabia which aims at the emancipation of the holy places of Mohammedanism from the control of Constantinople. Both would make British prestige supreme in the East.

The British army at Rafa is seventy-five miles from Jerusalem as the crow flies. Along the most feasible routes of approach it is considerably more. There are two of these—one near the shores of the Mediterranean and the other by way of Beersheba farther inland. The first route is historic in a military sense. Over it, or near it, the Children of Israel are believed to have passed after their long wanderings from Egypt. On it marched the intrepid legions of Napoleon in the development of his Oriental campaign, which was smashed by the British at Acre. War watchers have long expected that Great Britain would strike at Syria from Egypt, and there has been some surprise that such an operation has not been attempted before. The physical difficulties were apparent, but it was remembered that these did not daunt Napoleon, even after his fleet had been destroyed at Aboukir Bay and he had to keep his armies supplied by land transport. If he could cross the Sinai peninsula and force his way to Acre, why could not a British army, based upon Egypt and supported by command of the Mediterranean, do the same?

We may be sure there have been good and sufficient reasons why there has been no invasion of Syria up to the present. A few of them suggest themselves on a little reflection. In the first place the sentiment of Egypt was an unknown quantity. There was some apprehension of a revolutionary outbreak which German and Turkish agents actively sought to start. The Germans undoubtedly looked for this, and it was with such a prospect in view that three attempts were made by the Turks to cross the Suez Canal. The loyalty of the Sudanese was not suspected, but the British authorities were not so sure of the Egyptian troops. On the western border of Egypt the menace of the Senusis had to be reckoned with. This became a real danger, for these fierce tribesmen, armed by Germans, attempted an invasion of the country. The Sultan of Darfur with ten thousand men rose in revolt and a considerable force was dispatched to deal with the uprising. This task was completed in business-like fashion, the Darfur rebels being crushed and the Sultan killed. The enemy's campaign against Egypt, therefore, was in the nature of an attack from two sides—one from the east against the Suez Canal and the other from the tribesmen in the west, coached, no doubt, by German agents. Between these two movements and the activities of insurrectionists within, Germany hoped to destroy Britain's hold on this key to her immense Oriental possessions and, in fact, to cut the empire in two. At the same time the Dardanelles campaign was in progress, so it is evident that Great Britain had enough work on her hands in holding Egypt and fighting on Gallipoli without undertaking the invasion of the Holy Land. Now, however, the coast is clear. The Senusis movement is causing no trouble. The danger of internal upheaval has been reduced to a minimum, while the Turks, attacked by Russia in Armenia and by the British in Mesopotamia, fighting in Roumania and Galicia, and occupied with an over-growing revolt in Arabia, are at a definite disadvantage along the Turko-Egyptian frontier.

To facilitate an Ottoman campaign against Egypt the Germans have done

considerable railroad construction since the war began. A branch line has been built southward from the road which connects Jerusalem with Jaffa, the seaport, to Beersheba, the base of the Turkish expedition which went across the Sinai peninsula. It is reported that from Beersheba this road has been extended which connected Jerusalem with Jaffa, westward through Rafa to El Arish. As to that neither side has given out any information, but if the report be true the British force at Rafa has some thirty miles of this road in its possession, for Rafa is that distance east of El Arish. If there is such an extension it will be a convenient route over which the British might strike at Beersheba, which is only thirty-five miles east of Rafa. In that case the invasion of Syria would be conducted along two parallel routes—from Rafa along the path of Napoleon a few miles from the seacoast, and farther inland along the railroad from Beersheba the Germans so accommodatingly constructed to the Jerusalem-Jaffa line.

Jerusalem, however, would not be the main objective of a British invasion of Palestine. Of greater military importance, indeed, would be the capture of Jaffa, Acre and other seaports which would be used as bases of supply for the attainment of the real object of the campaign. That object would probably be the capture of Aleppo in northern Syria, the junction of the Bagdad railroad, which from that point runs eastward to the Tigris, with the Hedjaz railroad, which runs south through Palestine along the valley of the Jordan. Their progress in that direction, therefore, would endanger the communications of the Turkish troops in Mesopotamia. All this speculation, however, is based upon the theory of a British advance into Palestine. If within the next few days we hear of progress beyond Rafa, then we can safely conclude that we are at the beginning of a vast three-phase movement for the downfall of Turkey in which several large armies will converge upon the very heart of the Ottoman empire.

REFINING OUR METALS.

On the outbreak of war, at the latest, steps should have been taken at the instance of the British and Canadian governments to make this country independent of foreign plants in the treatment of its metal products required for military purposes. If this had been done it would not now be necessary to send Canadian copper and nickel matte to refineries on the other side of the boundary line. It is true that the danger of a break in the relations between the entente and the United States is very remote, but it is not impossible, and if the unexpected happened a very serious blow would be dealt the allies' cause through the crippling of the supplies of copper, nickel and other metals which, though originating in Canada, cannot reach Europe in a finished state except through American refineries. It is not yet too late for the government to ensure the establishment of refineries in Canada, particularly in British Columbia, but it is the national authority which should take the matter in hand, for it alone has sufficient resources for the task. There has been enough money wasted in connection with our war expenditures to erect a dozen refineries and pay the cost of their operation for years. What Canada's government needs in regard to these matters is a little backbone, initiative and foresight. It should take more action and deliver less speeches and issue less circulars which mean little or nothing.

TRANSACTIONS IN SHIPPING.

Norwegian shipowners are playing a shrewd game in reinforcing their marine tonnage from the yards of Canada and the United States; likewise John Bull, who knows a thing or two about the shipping question, is looking a long way ahead. Norway knows that Great Britain will soon be ready to pay a fat price for the vessels she now has under construction, and she is prepared to drive a profitable bargain. This is natural and logical enough. Norway is losing heavily in tonnage from the German submarine warfare, but owing to the high rates she is getting she is still financially ahead of the game.

But when the war is over Norway's picnic will come to an end and Great Britain will recoup herself from a source which will be barred to neutrals. German shipyards are busy night and day turning out vessels for the resumption of business after the conflict. Last June the tonnage under construction there was \$70,000, one of the vessels building measuring 56,000 tons. All this activity absorbs German manpower which otherwise would be used for military purposes. It also guarantees for Great Britain and her allies a fine fleet of brand new ships which they will require as compensation for the ravages of Germany's submarines. Obviously, it would be unwise to discourage this shipbuilding activity in enemy ports by any premature announcement. Thus, while Britain may have to pay high prices

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for shipping, purchased from Norway, she will more than make this up in the terms of peace to be shovled under Germany's nose on the point of a sword.

Bernstorff has asked for the recall of Hopp, a Hun consul-general who has been convicted of murderous practices in the United States. The idea doubtless is to shield the incendiary from punishment befitting his crimes. At the same time we observe that Bernstorff's agents in the eastern states have started a new campaign of "rightfulness" following the announcement of the allies' terms of peace. The German ambassador is a deep one, and, like old Joe Bagstock, "devilish sly."

We now have to meet the interest charges on the bonds, hypothecated to the bank by the P. G. E. This makes something more than a million dollars the public treasury has had to pay on account of the company's default of its obligations. Clearly this cannot be allowed to continue. Whatever policy the government intends to adopt in regard to the railroads it must provide a means of escape for the taxpayers from the crushing burden which they owe to the "statesmanlike vision" of Sir Richard McBride and Mr. Bowser.

The latest number of Chambers's Journal contains an interesting article on the great telescope the Dominion government is erecting on Little Saanich mountain, pointing out that the site was selected because the variation of temperature in Victoria and neighborhood is the least by far of any section of Canada. Chambers maintains its high reputation as one of the greatest of British periodicals, its contents being varied and interesting.

A British force is marching in the direction of Jerusalem over the route taken by the Children of Israel when they fled from the bondage of the Egyptians. However, we understand that the expedition is not trusting entirely to picking up manna for provenc-

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.
STORE HOURS: 8.30 TO 6 P.M. FRIDAY, 9.30. SATURDAY, 1 P.M.

Our Entire Stock of French Embroideries and Bead Trimmings To Be Cleared at a Great Sacrifice--Monday

On Monday morning sharp at 8.30 we shall place on sale our entire stock of high-grade French Embroidered and Bead Trimmings at a great sacrifice. We intend clearing the entire balance of stock before stock-taking day comes; therefore, we have made almost unbelievable price reductions to do it.

Our customers who know our stock of Trimmings will, we feel sure, appreciate this extraordinary offer—for we doubt if such high-grade stock has ever been offered before in this province at such low prices—certainly not in this city.

It would be almost impossible to print a complete list of the different items included in this sale. We therefore draw your particular attention to the window display on View street. We also give the following details by way of example.

Beautiful French Embroidered Dress Trimmings, in various colors, and widths 2 to 18 inches.		
Reg. \$17.50 value to go at, yard	\$2.50	Reg. \$8.75 value to go at, yard
Reg. \$12.50 value to go at, yard	\$2.00	A big range that was \$4.75 and \$5.75, will clear at, yard
Reg. \$10.50 value to go at, yard	\$2.50	Other pieces that were \$2.75 will clear at, yard
Handsome White Bead and Rhinestone, also Pearl Trimmings and Colored French Bead Trimmings, White Bead and Rhinestone-Allover Trimmings, formerly priced \$15.00, now reduced to, a yard	\$2.50	
A Few Pieces of Black Jet and Sequin Flouncings, worth \$5.00, to clear at, yard	\$1.50	
Wide Dress Flouncings, heavily embroidered in gold and blue silk. Reg. \$25.00 values. Reduced to, a yard	\$4.50	

Hundreds of Other Pieces All Substantially Reduced in a Similar Manner
 —Selling, Main Floor

Ladies' Navy Blue Costumes
 Worth \$27.50, **\$18.75**
Monday

Positively the Finest Quality Navy Blue Serge Suits Offered at This Price This Season

They are beautifully tailored Suits from fine quality serge, finished in smart belted effects, with high waisted skirt with gathered backs. Well worth their regular value, \$27.50. Monday, 24 Suits only to go at

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

WANTED

All sufferers from the following complaints to take a FREE TRIAL of the wonderful

Violet Ray Generator

Instantly stops pain, and is the best HOME treatment for curing sciatica, rheumatism, neuritis, paralysis, neuralgia, headache, lumbago, indigestion, gout, asthma, bronchitis, weak eyes, falling hair, catarrh, deafness.

FREE TRIAL DEMONSTRATIONS
 For One Week, Commencing Jan. 8
 Hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2 to 5 p.m. Friday, 7 to 9 p.m.
 AT
HAWKINS & HAYWARD
 SALESROOMS
 1103 Douglas Street Phone 2627 Near Cor. Fort St.

The Branston Violet Ray
High Frequency Generator

ALL MEMBERS OF THE
VICTORIA CHORAL SOCIETY
 and the
THOMAS STEELE CHOIR

Are requested to meet at the (British Columbia) Academy of Music of B. C. at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, for a joint practice of the Messiah.

IT DIDN'T MATTER THEN.
 New York Sun.

The lady in the State of Washington who made this promise to her steady company: "If Hughes wins I'll marry you right away, but if he loses we'll wait a long time," and on the Wednesday morning consented to be married, was overheard to say: "Oh, bother the extras!" when her husband showed her that the

election was in doubt. Woman seems to be just about the same in the suffrage states as in the states that refuse to put the ballot in her hand.

THE GAME'S A GAMBLE, NOW!
 Baltimore American.

The old saying that there is no understanding a woman is going to be just as applicable in politics as in everything else. The women voters will always be an unknown quantity in the calculations of the practical politicians.

HUDSON'S BAY

- Old Highland Scotch, per oval pint.....90¢
- Old Highland Scotch, per bottle.....\$1.25
- Old Highland Scotch, per oval quart.....\$1.75
- F. O. B. Scotch Whisky, per oval pint.....\$1.15
- F. O. B. Scotch Whisky, per bottle.....\$1.50
- "Special" (Best Procurable) Scotch Whisky, bot. \$2.00
- "Special" (Best Procurable) Scotch Whisky, per oval quart.....\$2.50

QUALITY GUARANTEED BY

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Family Wines and Spirit Merchants. Incorporated 1879
Open Till 10 p.m. Telephone 4288
1212 Douglas Street. We Deliver.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Big Bargains to Be Seen in Our Centre Window

Stock-Taking Clean-Up



Maynard's Shoe Store

Phone 1232 642 Yates Street

BUTTERICK PATTERNS

New Dress Goods at Excellent Values

Not only are these prices low but the splendid quality of the material is above the average. See them to-morrow.

- Navy Serge, \$3.00, \$1.25, \$1.00 and.....90¢
- Cream Serge, \$2.25 and \$1.40
- Tweeds, \$1.50 and.....\$1.00
- Plaids, \$1.00 and.....45¢
- Corduroys.....75¢
- Cream Corduroy, \$1.00 & 75¢

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House, 638 Yates St.

CORDWOOD

\$5.25 Per Cord

12 and 16-inch Blocks.

Victoria Wood Co.

809 Johnson St. Phone 2274

University School for Boys

Recent success at McGill University. Second place in Canada in 1916 at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Canadian Navy, E. C. Surveyors' Preliminary Cadet Corps and Shooting. Separate and special arrangements for Junior Boys.

BOYS TAKEN FROM 8 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS

Easter term commences Wednesday, January 13, 1917. Jarden—Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cantab.). Headmaster—J. C. Barnack, Esq. (London University). For particulars and prospectus apply to the Headmaster.

SWIMMING

In large, comfortably heated pool, Y. M. C. A. Building for Women.

Monday and Friday, 7.30 to 10.30 p. m., or Tuesday and Thursday, 9 to 12 a. m. Two periods a week, \$1 for term ending April 20.

Saturday, 9 to 11 a. m., \$1.50 for same term. Under supervision of officers of the Victoria Ladies Swimming Club. Get your ticket promptly.

STAMPED—READY FOR MAILING VICTORIA DAILY TIMES APPLY OFFICE, 5c. PER COPY

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, Jan. 13, 1892.

A few days ago Mr. Leopold Sheper died at Los Angeles, Cal. In 1862 he was a well-known resident in Victoria, at that time running a business on Yates street in partnership with his brother.

The increase in the membership of the B. C. Marine Engineers' Association has made it necessary that larger quarters should be secured, and therefore rooms in the Five Sisters' block have been acquired.

A much clearer idea can be gained of the beauty of the New Roman Catholic cathedral now that the scaffolding has been removed from the interior. Mr. Chapman has done some pretty freecing, and another artist is engaged in figure painting of the Virgin and saints.

Manicurist at the Capital Barber Shop.

Demand Phoenix Stout, Home product.

Big Dance To-night, Connaught hall, 8.45.

Owl Auto Service is now prepared to furnish autos or taxis at any hour of the day or night at reasonable rates. Phone 225.

Demand Phoenix Stout, Home product.

Porter's Committee Rooms, corner Broad and Pandora streets. Phone 365.

Demand Phoenix Stout, Home product.

A good slightly used Monarch Typewriter for sale at a snap. Sweeney-McConnell, Ltd., Typewriter Supplies and Printing, 1010 Langley St.

Demand Phoenix Stout, Home product.

Don't Fail to Watch Haynes's Window! Every day there will be a special bargain. An opportunity not to be missed. Haynes, 1124 Government St.

Demand Phoenix Stout, Home product.

New Thought, Dr. Butler, Sunday evening, Dominion theatre.

It was the Women's Vote that has made our Strathcona pattern of fishes so popular. We sell it in sets or by the piece. Call and see it. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, 3 for 25c.

Big Dance To-night, Connaught hall, 8.45.

Naval and Military Methodist Church, Esquimalt. Subject on Sunday evening will be "John Wesley."

Illustrated Sermon, last of series. Mr. Inkster will give "Faith's Life" in First church, Sunday night, illustrated with Coppings' pictures.

Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Dance will be held in Connaught hall on Tuesday next.

New Thought, Dominion theatre, Sunday evening.

Florence Nightingale Chapter—The Florence Nightingale Chapter, I. O. D. E., will be in charge at headquarters next Monday at 3 o'clock for patriotic work, when a very good attendance of members is hoped for.

Thanked for Donations.—The officer in charge of the Resthaven Convalescent hospital wishes to extend to the following people, sincerest thanks for their generous donations to the Resthaven Military Convalescent hospital: Mr. Taylor, cigarettes and candy; Smith & Champion, one chair; Canadian Red Cross Society, four dozen pyjamas; Mr. Armstrong, Sidney, apples and pears; Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, visitors' book; the Misses Toime, six wicker chairs, one table and one stand.

Sanich Campaign.—The final meeting of the Sanich municipal campaign was held last evening at Cedar Hill. No particular new point was brought out in the speeches. Mr. Nicholson devoted his address to a criticism of the present administration for alleged extravagance and for the use of the Barlow report in this campaign to show how things were going on when the change of staff took place three years ago. Councillor Borden replied at length, denying the charges of extravagance, and showing that if large sums of money had been expended, they had been spent well. Other speakers included Councillor-Elect C. B. Jones and Councillor Diggon.

ORIENTAL LABOR

Vancouver Exercised About Action of Great Northern Railway on Terminal Construction.

The alleged employment of Asiatics by the Great Northern railway on the V. V. & E. terminals at False Creek, Vancouver, is exercising the minds of the city council over there.

In the contract which exists between the city and the company there is a penalty of one dollar a day for every Asiatic employed, either directly or indirectly. A legal opinion furnished to the council, however, would seem to throw doubt upon the power of the city to force the company to permit any examination of its books or records.

It was stated to the council the other day by Ald. Gale that he had been reliably informed that a number of Asiatics were being actually employed on the terminal construction works, in contravention of the agreement. It was decided to ask the company for a straight yes or no answer to the straight question of their employment of Orientals on the work.

Demand Phoenix Stout, Home product.

"The Religion of the New Democracy." Hear Rev. Charles Croucher, at the Congregational church, Sunday evening, 7.30. Morning subject, "Soul-Making."

Nobby Club.—The Nobby Club dance held last Wednesday in Connaught hall was a decided success, and the weekly dances to be held by this organization are likely to become very popular.

Citizens' Educational League.—Amongst other subjects on the programme for the Citizens' Educational League for the present season are two lectures which will deal with women's position under the law of British Columbia. F. J. Stapoole, K. C., has kindly consented to deliver these addresses, the first of which will be given early in February.

Theft by Force.—Charged with stealing five dollars from Joseph Oestricher at the St. Francis' hotel yesterday, William Slocum was remanded by Magistrate Jay at the city police court this morning. It is alleged that Slocum went to the room occupied by Oestricher and by the use of force secured the money from him. The accused is still in custody and will appear again on Monday.

Thirty-One New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the board of trade yesterday: Messrs. A. M. Abbey, D. J. Angus, E. B. Andros, Hon. H. C. Brewster, Frank Calvert, A. M. Campbell, John E. Clark, John Cochrane, W. L. Craig, H. Currie, H. M. Diggon, J. B. Fagan, Jas. A. Grimth, E. B. Halsall, T. J. Jackman, Mr. R. Jamieson, George Jay, P. M. Linklater, W. H. Moore, David Milne, R. H. Powell, R. H. Price, R. B. Neild, J. A. Rithet, J. A. Robertson, W. B. Ryan, J. F. Scott, R. M. Shaw, L. W. Slade, E. A. Taylor, Charles Williams and E. A. Williams.

Installed Officers.—The installation of newly-elected officers of the Daughters and Maids of England, Primrose Lodge No. 32, took place last night, Sister Somerville, assisted by Past District Deputy Bro. Haynes officiating. The officers were installed as follows: Past president, Mrs. Wynand; worthy president, Mrs. Oddy; vice-president, Sister Wilson; secretary, A. L. Harrison; treasurer, Sister Stafford; chaplain, Sister Dale; first guide, Sister Atkinson; second guide, Sister Hill; third guide, Sister Corbett; fourth guide, Sister Haddon; inside guard, Sister Weaving; outside guard, Sister Manson; Dr. J. W. Lennox, medical officer; auditors, Sisters Berryman, King, and Corley; trustees, Sisters Trousdale and Hood; musician, Sister Croxley.

Why Does God Permit Evil?

What say the Scriptures?

DOLY BIRLE

Evil, Why Permitted

PRINCESS THEATRE

SUNDAY AT 7.30

Auspices Associated Bible Students

SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION

SHAKESPEARE AS THE ARTISTS SHOW HIM

Interesting Lecture by Provincial Librarian, Illustrated From Boydell Engravings

A large audience gathered last evening in the provincial library to hear a lecture on Shakespeare by E. O. S. Schofield, provincial librarian and archivist, and to see the splendid series of lantern views which have been prepared from the Boydell engravings.

The collection of Shakespeareana in the provincial library is an excellent one, and has been brought together in the course of years by the energy and enthusiasm of the librarian, who is himself a devoted admirer of the poet. Part of this collection is a set of the incomparable engravings which John Boydell had made and published late in the eighteenth century, now become so much of a rarity that the library is fortunate in having a set.

These were made from paintings specially executed for Boydell by some of the foremost artists of his day, and the lantern slides convey clearly the beauty both of the paintings and of the engravings. The slides shown included scenes from the plays, views of Stratford-on-Avon, London and the Globe theatre, reproductions of contemporary engravings illustrating the manners and customs of Elizabeth's auspicious days, portraits of Shakespeare and his friends, and portraits in character of some of the famous men and women who have impersonated the heroes and heroines of the plays.

Among the personages portrayed, besides the poet, shown in some of the more authentic of his features which exist, were Hamson, Burleigh, Macready as Macbeth, Mrs. Siddons, and Mrs. Yates as Lady Macbeth, and Edmund Keen as Falstaff and Richard II.

In connection with the engraving of Keen as Richard, Mr. Schofield mentioned an interesting coincidence. The younger Keen, who was a friend of Gladstone's, was in Victoria in 1865 in the course of the world tour from which he returned home to England to die, and was a guest of Governor Kennedy's at Government House. After leaving here he wrote to Gladstone his opinions on this colony and his views on its future. This letter was secured by the library and was received by Mr. Schofield on the same day upon which, from another source, he received the engraving of the writer's father.

Mr. Schofield began his lecture with some reference to Shakespeare's deep sense of patriotism, shown in quotations such as Prince Hal's, in King Henry IV., and other well-known passages. He accompanied all the scenes from the plays with illuminating comment and extracts from the text. Each of the chief tragedies and comedies were thus illustrated, and those who had the good fortune to be present enjoyed the evening greatly.

A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Schofield, and acknowledged by him.

VETERANS' CLUB

Premises on Langley Street Taken Over From Legion of Frontiersmen.

The semi-monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Veterans' Club of British Columbia was held at the club rooms, 1293-5 Langley street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Lt.-Col. Andrew C. F. Haggard, Lt.-Col. H. W. Cunliffe, Major Seymour Rowlinson, Lieut. J. A. B. Hoyis, Sgt. W. Wallace Grime, Pioneer J. Watson Taylor, Able Seaman David Boyle, Trooper R. H. Pixley were present. Heretofore the Veterans' Club of British Columbia have been the guests of the Victoria Command Legion of Frontiersmen, but the Veterans' Club have now taken over the premises from them. A hearty vote of thanks was voted and tendered to that patriotic corps for the most generous treatment they had meted out to the Veterans' Club in the past.

Colonel Cunliffe reported that he had interviewed the hon. president, Admiral W. O. Story, with the result that the admiral had appointed Able Seaman David Boyle to serve on the executive committee to represent his majesty's navy, and he was very pleased to see that gentleman present at this meeting.

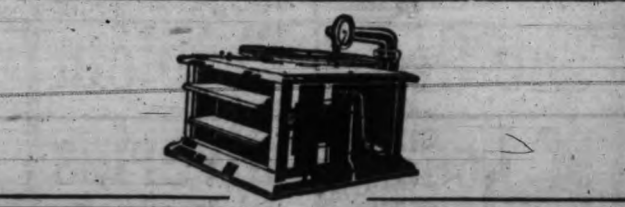
The executive committee instructed the hon. secretary, Sgt. W. Wallace Grime, to have a second edition of the by-laws and application for membership forms printed.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT G. G. A. BAND

Assisted by Miss Helen Badgley, elocutionist, and Mr. D. C. Hughes, vocalist, will render the following programme:

NEXT SUNDAY EVENING

1. Anthem—Hosanna in the Highest, Round
 2. Overture—Mirella.....Gould
 3. Vocal Solo—Selected.....Gould
 4. Selection—A Country Girl.....Monkton
 5. A Musical Travesty—The Warbler's Serenade.....Perry
 6. Patriotic Recitation—Selected.....Miss Helen Badgley
 7. Patrol—The Boys of Tipperary.....H. G. Amers
 8. Vocal Solo—Selected.....Mr. D. C. Hughes
 9. March—Namus.....Richards
- God Save the King.
Accompanied, Mrs. A. J. Gibson; bandmaster, W. J. Smith.



One Dollar Puts a Columbia Grafonola and Six Records Into Your Home

And remember, please, when you acquire a Columbia Grafonola you align yourself with the greatest organization of musical talent in the world. The Columbia artists are supreme. The instrument itself possesses a tone of incomparable purity.

- Investigate the Instrument Before You Buy.
- Investigate the Records, the Artists and the Service.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1121 GOVERNMENT STREET AND 607 VIEW STREET
In the New Spencer Building

Call and inspect our large and high-grade stock of

Tools and Supplies

PLUMBERS
CARPENTERS
MACHINISTS
ELECTRICIANS
BLACKSMITHS

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd

1129 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephones 3 and 2361.

New Thought—Free Lectures

By DR. T. W. BUTLER

At the DOMINION THEATRE every Sunday at 7.30 p.m.
Subject: Jan. 14, "What New Thought Can Do for the Individual and the World."

The public are invited.

The Church of the Modern Spirit

A.M.—"Canada and the Future" P.M.—"The War and the Jews"

The above are Mr. Latham's themes for Sunday at the FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner Fernwood road and Fisgard street.

"A woman's reasons" for life insurance

Because: In the event of my husband's death my home could be maintained for an indefinite period by means of the proceeds of a Mutual Life Policy.

Because: To be compelled to manage my household and also to provide for it would be an impossible task—but it would be mine should I become a widow.

Because: The welfare of my children, apart from my own, demands life insurance protection—their prospects in life, without insurance, would be imperilled.

Because: There is no other friend of woman as dependable in the great crisis which removes her natural protector as life insurance. And there is no other company that offers more liberal policies or more secure protection than Canada's only mutual life insurance company—

The Mutual Life of Canada

WATERLOO ONTARIO
FRED M. MCGREGOR, General Agent
203-4 Times Bldg., Victoria, B.C.



THE Overland "6" \$1,425

Here is the greatest Automobile value ever offered by the Overland, or any other company. If you contemplate a purchase—see it. That's all we ask. Your good judgment will do the rest.

AUTOS 727-735 Thomas Plimley CYCLES 611 Johnson St., Phone 697 Phone 693 View St.

PRINCESS THEATRE

SUNDAY AT 7.30

Auspices Associated Bible Students

SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION

WORK for the Victoria Patriotic Aid Fund

The Great Problem of Local Deliveries

—is coming to the forefront in the minds of business men all over this continent, because they realize the dreadful wastage it is causing. When the public realizes it, then, and not until then, will there be a change.

The following are extracts from an article in "System Magazine." We could give you many other interesting quotations if space permitted.

"The head of a great department store told me that every package he delivered cost an average of seven cents for delivery alone, and that for some small packages, of which there were many, the cost of the delivery was greater than the total profit on the sale, and in some cases, as in the case of bread, of which he sold a great deal, was more than the total amount he received."

"It has been found that a certain residence street in Washington is covered by eight competing milk wagons. How much more economically one or two could do it! And yet this condition is not extraordinary. We have almost left untouched in this country the tremendous problem of the local deliveries."

"We have spent a lot of time on the subject of long distance transportation but the greater problem we accept as if it were nothing. Yet it costs more to get a barrel of potatoes from the corner grocery to your home than it does to bring it 500 miles from where it was grown to the corner grocery."

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO., LTD.
Victoria, B. C. Duncan, B. C.
PhonEs: Grocery, 178 and 179. Delivery, 5522.
Fish and Provisions, 5520. Meat, 5521

WESCOTT'S Phone 5150
1313 Douglas Street

Our prices are lower than so-called Sale prices because every day is Bargain Day at our store

We have some Excellent Values in Bedding—

- Flannelette Sheets, best quality, at, pair\$1.65
- Flannelette Sheets, large size, at \$1.90 and\$2.25
- Saxony Blankets, large size, at, pair\$4.00
- Wool Blankets, at, pair\$4.25
- Comfort Quilts, filled with white wadding, up from, each\$1.50
- Heavy English Sheets, 2 x 2 1/2 yards, ready for use. Exceptional value at, pair\$2.90
- Hemstitched Sheets, up from, pair\$2.50
- Pillow Cases, up from, each20¢
- Hemstitched Pillow Cases, up from, each25¢

Hear Him To-Night
ERNEST BUTTERWORTH
London's Celebrated Baritone, also
Miss Peggy Lewis
at the
Westholme Grill
Musical Programme, 9 to 1

Present yourself with a worth-while
SUIT
A Suit of Clothes with
**INDIVIDUALITY
PERSONALITY
DISTINCTIVENESS
STYLE AND FIT**
A select range of this season's woolsens to choose from.
G. H. Redman
655 Yates St.
Tailor to Men and Women.

We Deliver Immediately—Anywhere
Phone your order to
4253
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.
WINE DEPARTMENT
1113 Douglas St. Open till 9 p. m.

Some Things
are entirely a matter of taste.
Try a
MEAL
here next time.
THE TEA KETTLE
Miss M. Woodridge
Corner Douglas and View Streets
Phone 4096

For a Short Time Only
Miss Hanman will give a treatment free of charge to any lady disfigured with superfluous hair on her face, to prove method employed is absolutely permanent.
209 Campbell Building
Phone 3040 X, Morning or Evening

STAMPED—READY FOR MAILING
Daily Times
APPLY OFFICE, 5c. PER COPY

JEWISH RELIEF FUND BEING SENT FORWARD

Local Committee Receives Letter of Acknowledgement From Montreal

A letter acknowledging cheque for \$2,100, the net proceeds of the Russian Polish Jewish Relief fund, held under the auspices of the local committee in this behalf last November 10, has been received by M. Platner, the secretary here for this fund, from D. S. Friedman, honorary treasurer of the headquarters Canadian Russian Polish Jewish Relief fund, Montreal. The letter from Mr. Friedman states that up to the present time the Montreal headquarters committee have forwarded to London, England, the sum of \$127,887 for this work of relief among the Russian Polish Jews. It is hoped further subscriptions will continue to pour in, however, as the conditions are still frightful in the eastern war zone. Fred Landberg, 641 Fort street, headquarters of the local committee, or I. M. Nodok, 1015 Cook street, treasurer, will be glad to receive any contributions.

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements by the local Russian Poland Jewish Relief Association in the period September 24, 1915, to November 15, 1916:

Donations and subscriptions from September 24, 1915, to November 1, 1916 \$2,376.69
Result from tag day, collections and subscriptions 2,175.78
Totals \$4,552.47

Disbursements:
Oct. 14, 1915, draft to Montreal \$1,250.00
Nov. 12, 1915, draft to Montreal 490.00
Jan. 17, 1916, draft to Montreal 130.00
March 23, 1916, draft to Montreal 200.00
Oct. 17, 1916, draft to Montreal 350.00
Nov. 15, 1916, draft to Montreal 5,100.00
Total \$14,490.00

Expenses, Oct. 6, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1916 \$4.97
Balance cash on hand or in bank 238.40
Totals \$14,732.47
Of the balance \$268.40, \$200 is being forwarded now.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

All personal items sent by mail for publication must be signed with the name and address of the sender.

Thomas Bickle, of Cumberland, is at the Dominion hotel.

Thomas H. Parker, of Cowichan, is stopping at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. K. Davidson, of Somenos, is registered at the Strathcona hotel.

Dr. L. T. Seavey, of Port Townsend, is a guest of the Dominion hotel.

J. W. Russell, Jr., of Los Angeles, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

F. Yates is in town from Shawnigan Lake and is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stillwell, of Duncan, have registered at the Strathcona hotel.

A. MacDonald has arrived from Calgary and is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

F. T. Perrin and Mrs. Perrin, of Spyhill, Sask., are new arrivals at the Dominion.

M. Fox and family, of Nohbford, Alta., are new arrivals at the Dominion hotel.

Geo. Witzel, of Monitor, Alta., is a prairie visitor staying at the Strathcona hotel.

W. A. Winters and J. F. Day, of Bright, Sask., are staying at the Dominion hotel.

Harry Quinn and Mrs. Quinn, of Westham Island, are new arrivals at the Dominion.

J. Davis and W. K. C. Manly, of Grand Forks, B. C., are guests at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Edward Tulk, of Vancouver, registered at the Empress hotel yesterday.

L. Carmichael and J. Carmichael, of Monarch, Alta., are guests at the Strathcona hotel.

R. E. Jackson has arrived from Lawson, Sask., and is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Jno. Patterson, of Morden, Man., is visiting the coast and is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Geo. W. Matheson and Mrs. Matheson, Craik, Sask., registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday.

W. Potter, P. McKibben, W. Dewhurst, T. Elliott, E. L. Lawrence, E. G. Mader and J. Merrill are some Vancouver arrivals at the Dominion.

James Rutherford, Mrs. Janet Rutherford and Miss May Rutherford, of Donavan, Sask., are amongst yesterday's registrations at the Dominion hotel.

AT THE THEATRES

ROYAL VICTORIA.
Virginia Pearson, the stage and film beauty, who is the star of "Blazing Love," which is the feature attraction at the Royal Victoria for the last time

"THE GIFT CENTRE"
A Limited Number of Ladies' Wrist Watches
Price is Only
\$5.25
Such Value!

Each with a first-class lever movement and every one of them guaranteed. Greatest value ever offered at, or anywhere near, the price of five and a quarter.

Such Value!
\$5.25
is the Price
Remember Only a Limited Number

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd
JEWELERS
Central Building, Corner View and Broad Sts.

TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS

PANTAGES THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK
DASHING COURTROOM GIRLS
In "A Travesty on Trial."
DANIELS AND CONRAD
"A Miniature Musical Festival,"
And Four Other Big Features.
Matinee, 3; Night, 7 and 9.

DOMINION THEATRE
TO-DAY
MARIE DORO in
"OLIVER TWIST"

ROYAL VICTORIA
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT
Matinee, 2 and 3.30, 10c
Evening, 6.30, 8, 9.30, 10c, 15c
VIRGINIA PEARSON
in
"BLAZING LOVE"

MAJESTIC THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
Second Episode
GIRL FROM FRISCO
Entitled
"A Turquoise Mine Conspiracy"

to-night, already has earned her right to demand attention as a foremost artiste.

In making a contract with Miss Pearson the William Fox organization not only acquired another woman who has gained country-wide fame in the so-called "vampire" roles, but an actress of force, distinction and vast possibilities hitherto undeveloped. She is known in all parts of the country as the original "Vampire" in "A Fool There Was," with Robert Hilliard, which part she played for two years. Oddy enough this is the role first created in motion pictures by Theda Bara and through which Miss Bara gained her first fame that formed the basic foundation of her present enormous vogue.

PANTAGES THEATRE.

A most promising programme of unequalled vaudeville will be given at the Pantages for the coming week, commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon; it includes grand opera singing, comedy, patter, juggling and animal training; a variety that should please anyone.

Gruber's animals is a unique and sensational offering of the kind, it surpasses anything previously seen on the stage; the tricks done by these animals are remarkable. An elephant, horse, pony and dog compose the group, and what it lacks in number is made up in quality.

The Metropolitan Five offer is a combination of singing and instrumental numbers mostly of the classical kind; the act is entitled, "Ballads d'Amour," and the rendition of the numbers chosen is faultless and worth listening to; it is a musical treat that will be appreciated by lovers of good singing and music.

what extent patience and ability will go towards making a thing perfect. Ray and Emma Dean will present a comedy offering entitled, "Oh Leave Me Alone," which will be the cause of much entertaining eccentric dance. Nan Gray, the Scotch lassie, will return with her charming singing of Scotch songs.

GORGE CHURCH HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

All Departments Flourishing; Financial Statement Shows Cash on Hand

The annual meeting of the congregation took place on Jan. 11, in the Gorge Presbyterian church on Tillicum road, with the Rev. S. Lundie in the chair. The year 1916 being the third year of this church's existence, the progress made during this short time as shown by the reports of the officers is quite remarkable.

The Sunday school under the superintendence of H. H. Williston takes first place as the most vigorous of all the organizations, having seven teachers and 67 children on the roll, with a high and increasing percentage of attendance.

The Ladies' Aid Society under the presidency of Mrs. N. Kennedy have been largely responsible for the growth and popularity of the church on account of the amount of social work performed by the members.

However great the spiritual gains of the members of the ladies' society may have been during the past year, they did not neglect the temporal affairs as shown by the treasurer's report according to which the ladies during the past year received over \$200.

Financial statements were distributed among the congregation showing the total receipts of the church during the year 1916 as \$714.62, expenditures \$602.22, leaving a balance on hand of \$112.40.

The board of management was re-elected and Mr. A. Pike added as a member in place of Mr. J. Caddey, who has joined the army.

The business meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the pastor, the Rev. S. Lundie, who has found a warm place in the hearts of his congregation as well as the people of the Gorge district.

Y.W.C.A. IS FACTOR IN SOCIAL LIFE HERE

Institution Does Splendid Work Throughout Empire; in Existence 61 Years

Among the institutions which have come to be regarded as almost essential to the social life of our moderate sized city is the Young Women's Christian Association, which just a year ago celebrated its sixtieth jubilee. The Y. W. C. A. came into being during a time of extreme stress in England's history, viz., 1856-56, when it served a very definite purpose in assisting nurses to go out to the Crimean war and in harboring those who afterwards returned to England needing rest and care. Its organizer was Lady Kinnaird, a splendid and liberal-minded philanthropist, one of whose descendants of the same name is still active in the work.

In the United States, where the Y. W. C. A. movement has probably attained its highest degree of perfection, the jubilee of a year ago was a time of rejoicing. Banquets were held, great historical pageants arranged, and pioneer members entertained in the modern buildings which have grown up from small beginnings. In France the jubilee was the occasion of renewed effort on the part of the few associations to readjust the conditions generally, with the result that the committee work resumed. England, the birthplace of the movement, was the scene of the grandest celebration, the great working sisterhood which has grown out of the institution of these times of war finding the association looking after the welfare of the girl munition workers.

For many years the organization of the Young Women's Christian Association has been proving itself able to cope with many situations. The board of directors, consisting in most cities of from 20 to 30 representative women, along with an advisory board of from four to six men, make up the controlling factor in all local associations. With them these officers have, as employed officers, the general secretary and such other secretaries as the size of the association warrants. The general secretary is a member of the board ex officio, and meets with each committee. The board of directors are divided into various committees such as educational, house, social, religious, travelers' aid, etc., whose duty it is to plan and execute the work of these departments along recognized association lines. A national committee and a national staff of secretaries has been formed in order that the work may be developed along harmonious lines. In Canada the Dominion council has its headquarters in Toronto. The world's committee, which administers the institution as a whole, has its head-

Gordon Doyle LIMITED
Store Hours: 9.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Friday, 9.30 p. m.; Saturday, 1 p. m.

Specially Attractive Waist Values

A Feature of the White Sale

Pretty Waists, of white flaked voile and semi-tailored models in fancy stripes; in all sizes. To clear, 85¢ each.

Middy Waists in all white and white with cadet or navy collar and trimmed with braid. To clear at 85¢.

White Japanese Silk Waists, made with frill and large collar, also style with revers trimmed with lace. Very special, \$1.15.

Heavy Quality White Japanese Silk Waists, made with hemstitched or plain ruffle and deep collar. Exceptional value, \$1.85 each.



BATHROBE BLANKETS
One dozen only, with trimming to match. Reduced to \$3.25. Regular \$5.00

Further Reduction on Fall and Winter Suits

The great values presented will appeal to those who anticipate making selection. Suits of excellent quality are offered at prices that will readily interest all those who desire to economize.

Suits that were \$25.00, now.....\$12.50
Suits that were \$39.50, now.....\$15.00
Suits that were \$45.00, now.....\$19.50

FLANNELETTE SPECIAL FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

Colored Woven Stripe Flannelette, soft Saxony finish; fast colors. Regularly sold at 25c. Reduced to 18¢ a yard.

Phone 1876. First Floor, 5329
Sayward Building 1211 Douglas St.

quarters in London, England. Each country is entitled to one representative for each 12,000 members of the association, except in those countries where there are less than this number, in which event they may still be represented in the world's committee. The representation of any country on the world's committee must not exceed 13 members, and before the war both Germany and the United States had reached the maximum of representation.

The predominance of one country over another is controlled to some extent. The world's president is an English woman, but the world's secretary, an employed officer, is an American woman called to serve in that capacity for a four-year period. Though England is the seat of the world's committee, they also have their national committee, whose purpose it is to develop the association at home. It is to that committee that the greatest credit is due at the present time, as at a time when help was much needed in this way they were able to direct the work so that it became rapidly a great national working force, taking over the responsibility when the munitions board asked them to look after the welfare of the girl munition workers in the country.

Lady of the House—"Marin, it seems to me that the worst mistresses get the best cooks." Genus of the Kitchen—"Ah, gaw on now, mind, with your flattery."

No Cure Guaranteed More Corns

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

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To be obtained from Messrs. Spencers Limited, Vancouver and Victoria. If you cannot obtain goods, write THE CRAVENETTE CO., P.O. Box 1934, MONTREAL.





BABY WILLOUGHBY.

I consider Virol saved him.

415 8th Street East, Prince Albert, Sask., Canada, November 29th, 1913.

Dear Sir,
When my little boy was four months old he had a very serious illness. There seemed to be no hope for him until on their advice we gave him Virol, and very soon we saw a great change for the better. He gained rapidly in weight, and I consider your food saved him. He is now a fine bouncing boy, full of life and energy.

He is now three years old, and since the illness above referred to he has had no sign of ache or pain, thanks to judicious use of Virol.

(Sgd.) JOHN THOS. WILLOUGHBY.

VIROL
Sold everywhere in tins at 75c. for 8 oz., \$1.25 for 16 oz.

Sole Importers: SOYRIL LTD., 57, St. Peter Street, Montreal, P.Q.

POLLING TO-DAY IN SAANICH ELECTION

Contest for Reeveship, Two Councilors and Vote on Referendum is in Progress

The electors of the municipality of Saanich are expressing themselves at the polls to-day in the choice of reeve, and in Wards II and III in the choice of councilor, as well as voting throughout the district on the referendum with regard to the weekly half-holiday.

The reeve-ship has again become the subject of a strenuous fight, after two years of returns by acclamation. Ex-Reeve Joseph Nicholson is contesting the seat with Councilor Borden, who is the representative of the existing administration, of which he has been a leading figure during three years of exceptional activity for a rural municipality.

In Wards II and III, the sitting councilors are opposed. In the former case Councilor Carey's seat is attacked by Cornelius Pointer, whom he displaced 12 months ago. In Ward III, Councilor Somers, who is a leading figure at Gordon Head, is opposed by Mr. Hobbs, who represents the Cadboro Bay end of the ward.

The referendum for the weekly half-holiday is being submitted, with great reluctance, it is true, from members of the council, but the statutory necessity has forced its submission. To the rural members the idea of compulsory closing is objectionable, because most of the rural stores are also post offices, and in the country the two functions often run in common. The impression is favorable to Wednesday being selected.

The poll to-day is in the hands again of Returning Officer Sewell, and the boxes as counted at the district polling places will be taken to the municipal hall at Royal Oak.

On behalf of Councilor Borden there was an organization operating to get out the city vote during the day, with headquarters at the corner of Pandora avenue and Broad street, and many cars were traversing the Saanich roads hourly. The weather fortunately was encouraging for the taking of a poll, in sharp contrast to a year ago, when heavy snow covered the country roads. While the total vote cast is never large compared with the voters' list, owing to the tremendous majority of non-resident voters, it was hoped to-day to get a fairly representative expression of opinion.

The registered voters of the various wards are as follows:

- Ward I, Cedar Hill—Deputy Walter Palmer, 1,416 voters.
- Ward II—Maywood—Deputy William Graham, 1,240 voters.
- Ward III, Gordon Head—Deputy Andrew Strachan, 511 voters.
- Ward IV, Colquits—Deputy J. Priestley, 1,918 voters.
- Ward V, Royal Oak—Deputy Wm. Trickey, 520 voters.
- Ward VI, Saanichton—Deputy Arthur Stewart, 415 voters.
- Ward VII, the Gorge—Deputy G. Vallance, 1,560 voters.

There are also 90 voters in the Craigflower school district, also grouped with Ward VII.

THE PROBLEM OF THE REPUBLIC

America can neither keep herself out of the world system nor can she afford to enter it without a national organization as compact, as well ordered and directed, as fully within the command of its collective will, as the other units of the great system. If she does she will meet in due time no better fate than Turkey or China. The great task before the American genius to-day is the intensive organization of the nation's power. This is a problem of material organization, and even more a problem of moral stimulation and social integration. We are no waning inefficient aggregation of fairly efficient individuals. We are passing into a world of the highest organization. We are not ready to take an effective place in it. We are wasteful in a day of Spartan economy. We are relaxed and undecided in a day of heroic discipline and determination. We are luxurious and self-indulgent, vague, sentimental, and ill-used, while other peoples are at grips with the naked realities which rule the destiny of mankind.—Chicago Tribune.

CONSERVE NIAGARA FALLS.

The falls of Niagara belong to humanity, not to Canada or to the United States. They are an inheritance in trust. They should be handed down to other generations, unimpaired in beauty. They came out of the immeasurable past; they should be preserved for the immeasurable future. The only way in which they can be so preserved is by ousting all intruders upon the waters of Niagara river, whether they be United States or Canadian interests. It has been proved, time and again, that these interests will not be content with a little, or even a great deal, but with nothing less than all. So long as they may take an inch they will demand an ell, at every opportunity and on every excuse. Let the manufacturers of the Niagara region find their power elsewhere. They are not entitled to special privilege. The first duty of the United States and Canadian governments in this particular is to rescue Niagara Falls from the grasp of the spoiler.—Christian Science Monitor.



Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short and legibly written. The longer an article the shorter its chance of insertion. All communications must bear the name of the writer. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

"THE MAPLE LEAVES."

To the Editor:—It may be of interest to many of your readers who had friends or relatives with the first contingent leaving Victoria to hear that the most interesting book, entitled "Maple Leaves in Flanders," edited by Herbert Rife, has been published by Smith, Ewart & Co., London. It is of the same character and written in the same happy vein as "The First Hundred Thousand," which, of course, deals with the first British contingent, while "The Maple Leaves" deals with the first Canadian.

The characters, although given fictitious names, are easily recognizable. I am sure that anyone reading this book will feel that the "Padre," who left many friends here, is making a still greater number, and is doing a far grander work at his post at the front. The book has been dedicated to Major-General A. W. Curtis, C. B., and the introduction has been written by Admiral Sir Albert Markham, K.C.E.

BEAUMONT BOGGS.

Jan. 12.

SUCCESS OF "PUSS."

To the Editor:—The Victoria City and District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society having received \$3,200, the net proceeds of the "Puss in Boots" pantomime, and having handed \$1,600 of it to the French Red Cross Society, would like to express their gratitude for this splendid donation.

The thanks of the sick, the wounded, and the prisoners of war who through the Red Cross Society will receive the benefit of this money, are due to Mr. Hinks, the creator of the entertainment, to the performers from dolls to principals, including those who only looked pretty, to the orchestra, to Mr. Pearce, the business manager; to the Girl Guide ushers, and to all who helped in any capacity to make the enterprise a success.

Thanks are also rendered to the press for their support and to the public for their patronage. It is a satisfaction to know that the press notices were earned by merit, and that the public got more than full value for the admissions paid.

CHAS. WILLIAMS, Hon. Sec'y-Treas. Temple Building, Jan. 12.

CLARION CALL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

To the Editor: These are the days of strain and sacrifice, the days of economy and conservation of energy and resources, for the end is not yet. Neither is it in sight; the black clouds of war still hang low upon the horizon, and the dove of peace coos but in notes of deception. We shall be called to fuller service, to greater sacrifice than we have yet known. This great world disaster has hardly touched our people, save only when an intimate friend or a near relative has made the supreme sacrifice; then and then only have we begun to realize the full meaning of it all. But the measure of its necessity will soon be upon us, and for that experience we must all prepare.

The question each one should ask is, "What can I do?" and each must answer according to his ability and realization of duty. He who does not feel his nerves tingling at every turn, who does not see his opportunity to put a brick in the new structure, that this nation is building, "that house not made with hands," that is arising out of the debris of decaying institutions, is dead while he lives. But to him who is alive, the times are electric with all that calls upon the best manhood, that solicits the aid of the noblest womanhood. But how each one can best serve his country and himself it is not for me to say. I can speak for myself only. There is one matter, however, upon which there can be but one opinion and one voice, and that is the fact that the safety of our homes and the integrity of our empire depend to-day upon the physical and mental fitness of our men, and anything that interferes with that fitness must be discouraged and if possible eliminated.

The good sense of the province, we hope, has triumphed and decreed that the menace of alcohol abuse shall no longer exist, but there lingers yet another menace, its co-partner in human deterioration and destruction—social disease. This "pestilence that walketh at midnight and wasteth at noonday"—the conquest of which is to be our next great national hygienic crusade.

The extent to which the condition referred to saps the vitality and undermines the constitution of our men is an unknown factor to the average man, in fact, few individuals outside of the medical profession have any adequate conception of the frightful and far-reaching effects of these diseases, and the truth is that partially stated would certainly come as a shock of horror to those who calmly recline upon the richly upholstered couches of their own ignorance and inactivity, meditating in terms of "the sun shines and all is well." These people must be awakened and aroused to the realization of the facts of life, and they need not complain if at times their awakening is accompanied by a sudden jolt. In these days when our loyalty is on exhibition, when much is real and not a little paraded before the public, it might be well to remember that there is no patriotism in the fullest meaning of the term that is not sensitive to national shortcomings, that does not carry an ethical re-

sponsibility as well as a glorification of national privilege. He who exposes a national ulcer and points to the remedy may be equally deserving of honorable mention as he who faces the enemy's guns and dies nobly.

As an indication of the result of social disease among us, let me call your attention to the reports of the British Columbia Hospital for the Insane at New Westminster. We find during the last ten years that two hundred and seventy-six patients have been admitted to the asylum, the victims of this scourge. The death rate from this condition is also correspondingly large, running as high as 60 per cent of the deaths among the males, with an average of about 30 per cent, and these deaths, let me emphasize, are from but one of the many manifestations of what one of the three diseases which are included under the term "social disease." Surely to those who can read between the lines, the Blue Books tell sad stories and contain a revelation infinitely more impressive than that of St. John upon Patmos. Nature teaches by killing, and the post mortem room tells the tale and solves many a vexed social problem.

In private life the results are equally appalling. Many of our brightest and best are falling around us, the victims of these diseases. "The rest may reason and wonder, but we physicians know." Our mouths are closed, our lips are sealed, even the death certificate must be more kind than just, for the facts must not be stated, the truth must not be told, the shroud of secrecy must still conceal. But wake up we must, or pass the way of those nations which drank the poisoned cup, boasted of their vice, and ceased to be. We can no longer afford to conceal this cancer that has its grip upon our nation's vitals. Canada requires the strongest and best at this strategic point. She will require equal vigor for the reconstruction period! Can we measure up if we remain in ignorance of a foul stream that destroys our best manhood and noblest womanhood and carries its harmful influence to succeeding generations? Can a man tread upon coals and not be burned? Wasn't thousands of years ago, as corroborated by experience, and justified by the science of to-day. Still we tolerate—largely because we are unaware of the far-reaching effects—that which next to alcoholism, is perhaps the greatest cause of human invalidism and inefficiency. "Whatever form of wrong is allowed to continue, receives the assent of the public opinion," the public should not complain if such evil turn and spread it. The surgeon's knife is necessary at times to sever the parts so that pent-up poisons may escape, so in dealing with social disease it may be necessary to cut through the superficial veneer of our civilization in order to expose a foul condition lurking beneath and poisoning the currents of life. In doing this we must necessarily offend many very good people—but duty lies before us in this matter of national import. It is time we took stock of ourselves.

It scarcely requires stating that when men are removed from their homes and away from the ordinary restrictions of social life the temptations to all kinds of irregularities is increased, and that men under arms are too frequently the victims of indulgence. To such an extent was the efficiency of the army affected by this condition that a royal commission was appointed in England to study the problem of social disease. Before the war broke out this national commission found that seven out of every thousand men were incapacitated from these diseases. At the same ratio with the present forces, it means that thirty-five thousand of England's fighting forces are to-day unable to perform their duty from this condition alone. The devastation wrought by this menace is appalling. Australia sent a fully equipped hospital of eleven hundred beds for the treatment of these diseases alone. Had as this may appear, it is far outclassed by the result found upon investigation into conditions found in the United States Army. Among the young men who apply for admission into the U. S. Army, the presence of syphilis is found to be 20 per cent and among the students at West Point, 5 per cent. The report goes on to say that this disease is productive of so much disability that it is considered a greater menace to health than any other single infectious disease.

The facts herein stated all too briefly will impress the reader with the necessity of society protecting itself against this as well as other infectious diseases. The methods of such protection, however, hardly come within the scope of newspaper correspondence. But let me state that if we Canadians ever hope to enter fully upon our heritage, which is probably the greatest that Providence has ever given to any new nation, we will not only have to be sober, but also free from the devastating influences of the forces herein spoken of. This is the next great Canadian crusade, not to rescue an empty tomb from an alien race, but to rescue our race from an impending empty tomb, for no greater cause of low birthrate and infant mortality is known to science than these diseases. ERNEST A. HALL. January 12, 1917.

Drooping, Tired, Wearry, Try This Remedy!

Don't give in to that depressed, played out, half-care sort of feeling. Better days are ahead. Cheer up, do as the other fellow is doing, tone and strengthen your blood, and you'll feel like new again. You'll dance with new found energy once you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will quickly fill your system with energy, bring back the old appetite, restore that long lost complexion, make you feel like a kid again. A wonderful medicine, checked full of health-bringing qualities. You need Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box to-day at any dealers.

Demand Phoenix Beer. Home product.



At any time of the day
Baker's Cocoa
is a good drink, as wholesome and nourishing as it is delicious.

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ESTABLISHED 1780
MONTREAL, CANADA DORCHESTER, MASS.

A SOLDIER'S CORNER.

It is possible that there may be a soldier's corner in the cemeteries of our great cities. The first suggestion of the kind comes from Paddington, but it is likely that the idea will spread over the country. The Paddington Borough Council, finding that many wounded soldiers had died within the borough and been buried in public graves, recommended that the cemetery committee should select a suitable space in the Paddington cemetery to be set apart and used for the free interment of soldiers and sailors who have died in a local hospital or who at the time of enlistment were resident in the borough and have died from illness and wounds received during the war. It is also proposed to open a fund for the erection of a memorial to the dead soldiers. It may be urged against the proposal that it would be a wish of many men to be buried beside their family, or in a grave where in time their family might also be interred, but it is a circumstance of the war that the deaths take place in hospitals of men whose homes are in distant parts, and it is impracticable for the bodies to be taken there. If a piece of the city cemeteries were set apart in this way, with a suitable memorial, it would be a small return to the memory of those who have given everything. I think the idea would be approved by the families of the soldiers. To have a father in a "soldier's corner" would be a title of honor to his children.—Manchester Guardian.

DO YOUR BIT!

The Man in the Trenches Depends on Your Promises

ARE YOU KEEPING THEM?

VICTORIA PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY
606 View St.

Is Your Musical Ear Keener than Zenatello's?

KNIGHTED by the King of Italy — acclaimed in the musical centers of the Old World and The New — one of the great tenors of all times — Zenatello has delighted thousands with his "voice of golden tone, prodigal in its expenditure, yet responsive to every emotional shade." Zenatello is the leading tenor of the Boston National Grand Opera Company.

In the above picture, this great artist is singing in direct comparison with

The NEW EDISON

Re-Creation of his voice. Over three hundred musical critics say that the New Edison Re-Creation of the voice is indistinguishable from the original.

Is your musical ear keener, truer than Zenatello's? Make the test. Hear the New Edison Re-Creation of Zenatello, Anna Case, Thomas Chalmers, Albert Spalding and other great artists.

We will gladly arrange a concert for you and your friends, so that you may hear these Re-Creations.

KENT'S EDISON STORE
1004 Government Street
Victoria, B. C.

SUPERFLUITIES GREATEST RAFFLE

Tickets 10c

The drawing for the raffle, owing to the work in connection with the Christmas Pantomime and the closing of the Superfluties Shop, has been POSTPONED TILL FEB. 2

Hundreds of dollars' worth of prizes have been added to those already advertised. The list of prizes is as follows:

- 1—Breeze Motor Car.
- 2—Pool Table (value \$200).
- 3—Very valuable Ten Set, Benares ware, cost \$9 guinea.
- 4—Cut Glass Flower Bowl.
- 5—400-Day Clock.
- 6—Opal and Diamond Ring.
- 7—Very valuable Chinese Carved Figure (worth \$100).
- 8—Tantalus.
- 9—Silver Jug.
- 10—Gold Watch.
- 11—Olive and Pearl Pendant.
- 12—Fox's Head Compass in 40 carat B. C. gold.
- 13—Linen and Lace Spread.
- 14—Cut Glass and Silver Scent Bottle.
- 15—Book in Purple Leather.
- 16—Blue Chinese Vase.
- 17—Yoke and Cush, Handmade Lace.
- 18—Gold Bracelet.
- 19—Buckle.
- 20—Picture (valued at \$100).
- 21—Silver Tea Service.
- 22—Picture.
- 23—Gold Medal (gold alone worth \$500).
- 24—Banjo.
- 25—Indian War Rag (worth \$100).
- 26—Fan.
- 27—Buckinghamshire Lace Tea Cloth.
- 28—Barometer.
- 29—French Marble Clock (over 100 years old).
- 30—Violin.
- 31—Camera.
- 32—Picture.

Most of the prizes are on view at Messrs. T. N. Hibben's store, Government street. The pool table is on view at Superfluties store, Belmont House.

TICKETS, TEN CENTS EACH

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SPORTING NEWS

VANCOUVER HOCKEY TEAM IS DEFEATED

Spokane Club Wins From Portland by Score of 5-3; Fast Game Witnessed

Seattle, Jan. 13.—Literally demoralized by the dash and effectiveness of the Seattle attack, the Vancouver hockey team was routed by a score of 12 to 3 in the arena here last night. Seattle outskated, outchecked and out-gamed the Millionaires, and after the first three minutes of the second period the final result was never in doubt.

Summary.
First period—1, Morris from Riley, 6:35; 2, Mackay from Roberts, 4:04; 3, Roberts from Stanley, 4:05; 4, Morris, 1:55. Second period—5, Foyston, Rowe, 3:00; 6, Mackay, 6:15; 7, Foyston, 3:15; 8, Riley, 3:55. Third period—9, Rowe from Morris, 6:00; 10, Morris from Rowe, 20; 11, Carpenter from Morris, 3:00; 12, Walker, 2:10; 13, Morris from Riley, 1:45; 14, Foyston from Riskey, 6:20; 15, Morris, 1:5.

Spokane, Jan. 13.—Spokane defeated Portland in to-night's hockey game, 5 to 3. The game was fast but was remarkably free from rough play, only two penalties being imposed.

HOCKEY NOTES

Sibby Nichols convinced Frank Foyston that two seasons in H. M. service fitted him well for fast hockey and also for a boxing exhibition or two. "I said that the diminutive Sibby rocked the Seattle captain's head like a cork in a rough sea with a series of well delivered blows.

According to George Kennedy, the Montreal sport promoter, "Newsy" Lalonde shows speed in everything but signing his contract.

Carl Kendall, who played with Vancouver during the first season of professional hockey on the coast, is doing some useful work with the Ottawa club. Kendall was always a willing worker during his brief career on the coast.

If Dick Irvine is the best forward ever came into the Coast League we have no hesitation in stating that Eddie Oatman was the best who ever went out of it. He was one of the most effective men in the history of the game out this way. It was his all-round play that won the title for Portland a year ago, and also made Charley Tobin a star. Without Oatman alongside Tobin will never play as effective a game as he did a season ago.

THREE BASKETBALL GAMES FOR TONIGHT

Three basketball games will be played at the gymnasium of the First Presbyterian church this evening. The play will start at 7:30 o'clock with a match between the Presbyterian Ladies (B team) and the Congregational Ladies. This will be the opening game of the Sunday School League.

Following this, players of the City League will take the floor. The first game will be between the High School and the Y. M. C. A. and the second between the Firemen and the First Presbyterians.

ALEXANDER REFUSES TO SIGN CONTRACT

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 12.—Grover Alexander, star twirler and mainstay of the Philadelphia Nationals' pitching staff for the past two years, may not be with the club this year. Yesterday he mailed his contract unsigned to the Philadelphia club, saying that he believed he should receive more money for his services. Alexander has been spending the winter at his home in St. Paul, Neb.

LONDON MAY HAVE VISIT FROM CHAMPS

Jess Willard and Georges Carpentier Likely to Fight in England

London has a corner on Carpentier. It is reported that the Frenchman will box Jess Willard in the metropolis and Zulu Kid's manager, who arrived back in New York from England, has been authorized to talk terms to Willard. Everything is arranged for the bout but the signing of the articles, the date and the distance, not to overlook the size of the purse. If Willard refuses to accept a hundred thousand or so, the bout will be passed on to Bombarier Wells, the British heavyweight champion.

According to Joe Sarno, Zulu Kid's manager, who talks as freely as some people write notes, Carpentier is signed to appear in London. Sarno says he is authorized to talk terms to Willard by Callaghan, who promoted the Jimmy Wilde-Zulu Kid affair, in which Willard won in eleven rounds, and who has signed Carpentier to a contract.

Callaghan has Carpentier under contract to fight in London and has agreed to meet Willard or any other prominent heavyweight. The fight will take place in the Holborn Stadium and the receipts will go to the allies' fund for the care of wounded soldiers.

SWEDISH STARS MAY COMPETE IN STATES

New York, Jan. 13.—George F. Pawling, former vice-president of the Amateur Athletic Union, called for Sweden Thursday bearing an invitation to A. B. Hollin and J. Zander, two of the greatest Swedish athletes, to compete in the national senior indoor A. A. U. championships to be held in this city on March 17.

The invitation was made on behalf of the Amateur Athletic Union by Frederick W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer, and will be delivered personally by Pawling, who sailed for Stockholm. The Amateur Athletic Union binds itself to pay the entire expenses of the trip.

Swedish runners should be invited to accept.

BOWLING NEWS.

Patroll's and the Capital Bakery defeated the Wilson Hotel last night at the Arcade alleys in the Commercial Bowling League. Patroll's and Capital City Bakery.

W. Fairall	130	129	128	129
Brown	135	138	136	129
Temple	101	90	94	285
Okell	100	94	115	309
	655	573	611	
Total pins—1,539.				
Wilson Hotel,	1	2	3	
Raby	103	127	114	346
Bishop	103	135	102	340
McAvoy	116	104	82	302
McMillan	123	145	142	410
Kennedy	154	139	118	411
	586	681	557	
Total pins—1,827.				

The next match will be between the Cameron Lumber Company and the Wilson Hotel.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

According to a London cable, a boxing tournament between Mother Country sportsmen and Canadians from the Sportsmen's Battalion, now in the Old Country, is proposed to Sporting Life by Col. Dick Greer and Capt. Tom Flanagan in aid of the British Sportsmen's Ambulance Fund. It is hoped to arrange such an event, which will certainly be one of the most interesting sporting meetings of the war.

First Beggar—"What are you doing here, mate?" I thought your stand was on the bridge?" Second Beggar—"Oh, I gave that to my son as a wedding present."

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts, \$2.00 per dozen.

PLAYERS' FRATERNITY THREATENS TO STRIKE

Big League Magnates Preparing to Carry Out Their Plans Without Change

New York, Jan. 13.—The Baseball Players' Fraternity, through its president, David L. Fultz, has thrown down the gauntlet to organized baseball and declared that unless the magnates agreed to the requests of the fraternity there would be no need of training camps this spring.

Worked for Two Years.
"For over two years," said President Fultz, "we have, through petition, argument and appeals to public sentiment and to the board of arbitration of the National Association of Baseball League's sense of fairness, attempted to get, not sweeping reforms but only those ordinary considerations which are well recognized to be the just portion of the players' things which the national commission long ago granted us on behalf of the major leagues, and which they have gone on record as approving for the minors, in this we have failed absolutely."

Tener Deplores Strike.
New York, Jan. 13.—President John K. Tener, of the National League and one of the three members of the national commission, said yesterday that he deplored the threatened stand of the baseball players' fraternity insofar as it might affect the National League, as there was absolutely no ground for what might be termed a strike on the part of the players expected to play with the senior organization next season.

President Tener refused to say what methods of retaliation might be adopted in case the fraternity members carried out their threat to strike, but stated the situation would undoubtedly be discussed at the schedule meeting of the big leagues in this city next Monday.

Fultz's Remarks Anarchistic.
Ban Johnson, president of the American League, said that the remarks of President David Fultz, of the Players' Fraternity, seemed "anarchistic."

"However, despite anything he may say to the contrary, we are not worrying about going ahead to the training camps precisely as planned," said Mr. Johnson.

Herrmann Not Worrying.
August Herrmann, chairman of the National baseball commission, when told of Mr. Fultz's statement, said that he heartily endorsed the attitude of President Tener, and added:
"When Mr. Fultz says that 'no consideration whatever has been given our request to the board' he does not tell the truth. All of these requests have been acted upon."

The only request that the commission had to deal with, that relative to the pay of players injured during service has been decided for some time and I understand that the Players' Fraternity has no complaint whatever against the major league contracts."

Appeal Is Denied Fraternally.
"We deeply regret," said President Fultz, "that drastic means which have been forced upon us and the trouble in which they will involve the big league magnates. Were an appeal to the commission granted we would unquestionably get a favorable decision. But, unfortunately, an appeal is denied us."

"Every method is blocked except that which we are now pursuing. The real men will stand and see this thing through. A fighting spirit is the very bone and sinew of the game of baseball and the boys will fight for their rights as hard as they do for the game."

"I think it my duty to tell you what 'Fruit-a-tives' has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel rundown and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 3 1/2 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I know now what I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

"WALTER J. MARRIOTT."
Fifty Cents a box, \$ for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WHY PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

This has ceased to be a war of government and become a war of peoples. Outside of Russia there is not a government in Europe concerned in this war which could survive a peace made in defiance of public opinion, and nowhere is there a public opinion that is ready to submit to terms imposed by an enemy. Out of our own experience we know that the Civil War ended not because Lee's army surrendered but because the rank and file of the Southern people knew that their cause was lost. There is no people in Europe which believes its cause is lost, or has yet reached the limit of sacrifice. It is prepared to make. In such circumstances the United States is powerless to compel peace or to hasten peace. A premature effort on our part might so weaken American influence abroad that it would nullify the action of this government when the real opportunity presented itself. We had nothing to do with bringing on this war, and we can have nothing to do with ending it until one side or the other is ready to accept in good faith our friendly services.—New York World.

Royal mail vans the driving of which is to be entrusted to women chauffeurs, originated in the mail coaches which were instituted in 1784 by John Palmer, M. P. for Bath, and manager of the Bath theatre. He had to overcome strenuous opposition before he could induce Mr. Pitt to supersede Allen's system of postboys, whose contract rate of speed was five miles an hour. The first experiment was made on August 8, when a mail coach left London at 8 a.m., and reached Bristol at 11 at night. The other coach left Bristol at 4 in the afternoon, arriving in London at 8 the next morning, the up-journey thus taking 16 hours, or one hour longer than the down-journey.—London Chronicle.

We have bent our necks to the yoke of organized state control, in a fashion none of us ever dreamed of before. We are being governed by a Committee of Public Safety, England is fighting for her existence in a war wherein machinery and cautiousness seem all-important, a war whose latest product is such monstrous engines as "tanks." And yet we have entered upon a new freedom, because our spirits are being redeemed from the tyranny of mere things. Most of us, for example, are worse off to-day than we were before the war, and we expect to grow still poorer. But we are learning afresh that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of those things which he possesseth—things which, as they multiply, generally end by taking possession of him. We can endure the spilling of our goods, not perhaps joyfully, but without flinching, if thereby we attain man's chief good—which is that his spirit shall be quickened so that it becomes more abundantly and vitally and intensely alive.—British Weekly.

Macaroni, which is now being strongly recommended as a cheap and sustaining food, is not at all what its name implies. For macaroni, as Italian spelt it, means a mixture, and at first was one of the ingredients being butter, cheese and flour. But to-day macaroni is the name for the familiar tubes which are compounded of hard Italian wheat and water alone. It was, therefore, from the original meaning of the word that macaroni poetry, in which Latin is blended with a vernacular, derived its name.—London Chronicle.

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had an Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES."



MR. MARRIOTT
73 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
August 9, 1915.

"I think it my duty to tell you what 'Fruit-a-tives' has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel rundown and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 3 1/2 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I know now what I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

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To the Electors of Saanich
After seven years of service on the Council I am candidate for Reeve at the forthcoming municipal elections, and respectfully solicit your support.
FRANK N. BORDEN.

SAANICH FOR COUNCILOR, WARD TWO

Ladies and Gentlemen:
Your votes and influence are solicited for C. Pointer, and policy of Progress, Economy and Efficiency.
C. POINTER.

To the Ratepayers of Saanich Municipality
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
I am a candidate for reeve at the forthcoming municipal election and respectfully request your vote and influence, and if elected, I will endeavor to reduce the cost of municipal administration to a minimum, thereby lessening the burden of taxation.
I am, yours respectfully,
JOSEPH NICHOLSON
Ward II., South Saanich
Having served you as Councilor for 1916, your vote and influence is respectfully solicited on January 13.
Yours truly,
WILLIAM CAREY

ELECTION OF REEVE

Municipality of the District of Oak Bay to wit:
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality aforesaid that I have granted such Poll; and further, that the persons duly nominated as candidates at the said Election, and for whom only votes will be received, are:

Surname	Other Names	For	Abode	Rank or Occup'n
GORDON	Marshall Pollock	Reeve	1344 Victoria Ave.	Retired.
HENDERSON	William	Reeve	2150 Oak Bay Ave.	Architect.

Of which all persons are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Given under my hand at Oak Bay, B. C., this eighth day of January, 1917.
JAMES FAIRWEATHER, Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT NOTICE!

Municipality of Saanich
To-wit:
Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality aforesaid that a poll has become necessary at the election now pending for the same, and that I have granted such poll; and further, that the persons duly nominated as candidates at the said election, and for whom only votes will be received are:

Surname	Other Names	Whether for Mayor, Reeve, Alderman or Councilor	For What Ward	Abode	Rank or Occupation
BORDEN	Frank Noble	Reeve		Quadra St.	Farmer
NICHOLSON	Joseph	Reeve		Cloverdale Ave.	Retired
CAREY	William	Councilor	Two	Oak St.	Lumberman
POINTER	Cornelius	Councilor	Two	Ardenier Rd.	Retired
HOBBS	Frank V.	Councilor	Three	Cadboro Bay	Fruitgrower
BOMERS	William Francis	Councilor	Three	Gordon Head	Fruitgrower

Of which all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Given under my hand at Royal Oak, B. C., this 8th day of January, 1917.
R. R. F. SEWELL, Returning Officer.

Oak Bay Municipality TO THE ELECTORS OF OAK BAY—FELLOW ELECTORS:

Having accepted nomination for Reeve at approaching election Saturday next, I ask your support through these columns. The Voters' List compiled and printed give us no addresses, hence difficulty of reaching you through mail.
If past services as Reeve and Councilor, intelligent appreciation, devoted effort, desire for the advancement and faith in the future of Oak Bay, appeal to you, kindly vote for
Yours faithfully,
WM. HENDERSON.
2150 Oak Bay Ave., Oak Bay, Jan. 8, 1917.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

Weekly Half-Holiday Referendum
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay that a vote will be taken on SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917, on the question as to whether a weekly half-holiday in the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay shall be held on Wednesdays or Saturdays.

WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY ACT
The Poll will be opened on the 13th day of January, 1917, at School House, Oak Bay, at 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY ACT

Are you in favor of a weekly Wednesday Half-Holiday?

Are you in favor of a weekly Saturday Half-Holiday?

Place a cross (thus X) opposite the day you favor for a half-holiday.
A **YOTE IN FAVOR** of either day shall be made by placing a cross (thus X) in the space opposite the word "Wednesday" or opposite the word "Saturday" on the ballot paper.

Given under my hand at Oak Bay, B. C., the 6th day of January, 1917.
JAMES FAIRWEATHER, Returning Officer.

Place a cross (thus X) opposite the day you favor for a half-holiday.
A **YOTE IN FAVOR** of either day shall be made by placing a cross (thus X) in the space opposite the word "Wednesday" or opposite the word "Saturday" on the ballot paper.
Given under my hand at Oak Bay, B. C., the 6th day of January, 1917.
JAMES FAIRWEATHER, Returning Officer.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay that I require the presence of the Electors of the District of Oak Bay, on the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council—**as Reeve and Councilors.**

THE MODE OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
The Candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the 13th day of January, 1917, at the following places: For the First Ward, at Cedar Hill School House, Cedar Hill Cross Road; for the Second Ward, at Tolmie School House, Bolelake Road; for the Third Ward, at the Hall, Tyndall Avenue, Gordon Head; for the Fourth Ward, at McKenzie Avenue School, corner McKenzie Avenue, Carey Road and Raymond Street; for the Fifth Ward, at Royal Oak School, near the junction of the East and West Saanich Roads; for the Sixth Ward, at the Temperance Hall, East Saanich Road; for the Seventh Ward and the corner of Tillamook Road and Obed Avenue; and such polling places will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m., at which time every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A COUNCILOR shall be his being a male British subject and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A REEVE shall be his being a male British subject and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A SCHOOL TRUSTEE shall be any person being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, actually residing within the district, and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

for five hundred dollars or more on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the Crown, or pre-emptor who has resided within the Municipality for a period of one year immediately preceding the nomination, and during the remainder of said year has been the owner of said land of which he holds a lease from the homesteader, lessee from the Crown, or pre-emptor, and is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on His last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll over and above any registered judgment or charge; and being otherwise qualified by this Act to vote at an election of school trustees in the said school district, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a school trustee in such district municipality school district.

Given under my hand at Royal Oak, British Columbia, this 21st day of December, 1916.
R. R. F. SEWELL, Returning Officer.

SAANICH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of Saanich, that I require the presence of said electors at the Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Royal Oak, B. C., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council—**as Reeve and Councilors.**

The mode of nomination or candidates shall be as follows: The writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the 13th day of January, 1917, at the following places: For the First Ward, at Cedar Hill School House, Cedar Hill Cross Road; for the Second Ward, at Tolmie School House, Bolelake Road; for the Third Ward, at the Hall, Tyndall Avenue, Gordon Head; for the Fourth Ward, at McKenzie Avenue School, corner McKenzie Avenue, Carey Road and Raymond Street; for the Fifth Ward, at Royal Oak School, near the junction of the East and West Saanich Roads; for the Sixth Ward, at the Temperance Hall, East Saanich Road; for the Seventh Ward and the corner of Tillamook Road and Obed Avenue; and such polling places will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m., at which time every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

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"No More Swashbuckling Through Streets of Europe"

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George's Memorable Speech in the House of Commons in Reply to Germany's Peace Offer

The Rt. Hon. Lloyd George's speech on the German peace offer on December 12 is described as one of the most thrilling utterances on a great occasion ever delivered from the historic floor of Britain's parliament. The new prime minister spoke for two hours to a crowded chamber and during the whole period held his audience spellbound. The part of his speech bearing directly on the German offer is reproduced here as follows:

I shall have to claim the indulgence of the House in making the few observations I have to make in moving the second reading of the bill. I appear before the House of Commons to-day with the most terrible responsibility that can fall upon the shoulders of any living man as the chief minister of the crown in the midst of the most stupendous war in which this country has ever been engaged—a war upon which its destinies depend.

The responsibilities which rest upon this government have been accentuated by the declaration of the German chancellor, and I propose to deal with that at once. (Cheers.) The statement made by him in the German reichstag has been followed by a note presented to us by the United States minister without any note or comment. (Hear, hear.) The answer which is given by the government will be given in full accord with all our various allies. (Cheers.)

Already there has been an interchange of views, not upon the note itself, because it has only recently arrived, but upon the spirit which propelled the note. The note is only a paraphrase of the note itself, has been discussed informally with the allies, and I am glad to be able to say that we have arrived separately at identical conclusions. (Cheers.)

I am very glad that the first answer was given to the German chancellor by France and by Russia. (Cheers.) They have unquestionably the right to give the first answer. The enemy is still on their soil, and their sacrifices have been greater. The answers they have given have already appeared in all the papers, and I stand here to-day on behalf of the government to give a clear and definite support to the statement they have already made—(cheers) and here let me say that any man or set of men who wantonly and without sufficient cause prolongs a terrible conflict like this has on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse. On the other hand any man or set of men who from a sense of war weariness abandoned the struggle without achieving the high purpose for which we entered upon it would be guilty of the most ghastly poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman. (Cheers.)

I should like to quote the well-known words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions: "We accepted the war for an object—a worthy object. The war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it will never end until that time."

Are we likely to achieve that object by accepting the invitation of the German chancellor? That is the only question we have to put to ourselves. There has been some talk about proposals of peace. What are those proposals? There are none. To enter on the invitation of Germany proclaiming herself victorious without any knowledge of the proposals she intends to make into a conference is putting our heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of the Germans.

This country is not altogether without out experience in these matters. It is not the first time we have fought against military despotism which was overshadowing Europe and it will not be the first time we shall help to overthrow it. (Cheers.) We have an uncomfortable historical memory of these things. We can recall how one of the greatest of these despots, having a purpose to serve in the organization of his nefarious scheme, appeared in the garb of the Angel of Peace. He usually appeared under two conditions. When he wished for time to assimilate conquest and reorganize for fresh advances, or secondly, when his subjects showed symptoms of fatigue and weariness the appeal was always made in the name of humanity. He demanded an end of bloodshed, at which he professed himself to be horrified, but for which he himself was mainly responsible. Our ancestors were taken in, and bitterly did they and Europe rue it. The time was devoted to reorganizing his forces for a deadlier attack than ever upon the liberties of Europe.

Examples of that kind cause us to regard their note with a considerable measure of reminiscent disquietude. (Cheers.) We feel we ought to know before we give favorable consideration to such an invitation that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which it is possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe.

What are these terms? They have been repeatedly stated by all the leading statesmen of the allies. All I can do is to quote what the leader of the House (Mr. Bonar Law) said last week, when he made practically the same statement of terms as those put forward by Mr. Asquith: "Restitution, reparation, guarantees against repetition."

So that there shall be no mistake, and it is important there should be no mistake in a matter of the life and death of millions, let me say complete restitution. (Cheers.)

Did the German chancellor use a single phrase that would indicate that he was prepared to accept such terms? Was there a hint of restitution? Was there any suggestion of reparation? Was there any indication of any security for the future that this outrage on civilization will not again be perpetrated at the first profitable opportunity? The very substance and style of the speech constituted a denial of peace on the only terms on which peace is possible. (Cheers.) He is not even conscious now that Germany has committed an offence against the rights of free nations. Listen to this: "Not for an instant had they (the central powers) swerved from the conviction that a respect for the rights of free nations is in any degree incompatible with their own rights and legitimate interests."

Crimes Against Belgium.

When did they discover that? Where was the respect for the rights of other nations in Belgium? (Cheers.) That, it is said, was for self-defence.

Menaced, I suppose, by the overwhelming army of Belgium, the Germans were intimidated into invading Belgium, burning Belgian cities and villages, massacring thousands of inhabitants, old and young, carrying survivors into bondage—(cheers)—yes, carrying them into slavery at the very moment when the note was being written about "unswerving conviction of the respect for the rights of other nations." (Renewed cheers.)

What guarantee is there that these crimes will not be repeated in the future, that if we enter into a treaty of peace we shall put an end to Prussian militarism? If there is to be no reckoning for these atrocities by land and sea, are we to grasp the hand which perpetrated them without any reparation being made? We have to exact damages. We have begun already. (Cheers.) Already it has cost us so much. We must exact it now, so as not to leave such a grim inheritance for our children.

Much as we all long for peace, deeply as we are horrified at the war, their note and speech give small encouragement to hope for an honorable and lasting peace. What hope is given in that spirit that the whole root and cause of this bitterness, the arrogant spirit of the Prussian military caste will not be as dominant as ever if we patch up peace now? The very speech responds with the boast of the Prussian military triumph.

The very appeal for peace was delivered ostentatiously from the triumphal chariot of Prussian militarism.

Allies' One Purpose.

We must keep a steadfast eye on the purpose for which we entered the war, otherwise the great sacrifices we are making will be all in vain. The German note states that, for the defence of their existence and for the freedom of national development, the central powers were constrained to take up arms. Such phrases cannot but deceive those who listen to them. They are intended to delude the German nation into supporting the designs of the Prussian military caste. Whoever wished to put an end to their national existence or to the freedom of their national development? We welcomed their development so long as it was on behalf of peace. The greater their development in that direction the greater would humanity be enriched by that

development. That was not our design, and it is not our purpose now.

The allies entered into the war to defend Europe against the aggression of Prussian military domination, and they must insist that the only end is a most complete and effective guarantee against the possibility of that caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe. (Cheers.) Prussia, since she got into the hands of that caste, has been a bad neighbor—arrogant, threatening, bullying and shifting boundaries at her will, taking one fair field after another from weaker neighbors and adding them to her own dominions, ostentatiously piling up weapons of offence ready at a moment's notice to be used.

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Several times there were threats—there were two of them within the lifetime of this generation which presented an alternative of war or humiliation. There were many of us who had hoped that internal influences in Germany would have been strong enough to check and ultimately to eliminate this bectoring. All our hopes proved illusory, and now that this great war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves it would be a cruel folly not to see to it that their swashbuckling through the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens shall be dealt with now as an offence against the law of nations. (Cheers.)

The mere word that led Belgium to her own destruction will not satisfy Europe any more. We all believed it, we all trusted in it—it gave way at the first pressure of temptation, and Europe has been plunged into this vortex of blood.

We will therefore wait until we hear what terms and guarantees the German government offers other than those, better than those, surer than those which she so lightly broke. Meanwhile we ought to put our trust in our unbroken army rather than in a broken faith. (Loud cheers.) For the moment I do not think it would be advisable for me to add anything upon this particular invitation. A formal reply will be delivered by the allies in the course of the next few days.

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Several times there were threats—there were two of them within the lifetime of this generation which presented an alternative of war or humiliation. There were many of us who had hoped that internal influences in Germany would have been strong enough to check and ultimately to eliminate this bectoring. All our hopes proved illusory, and now that this great war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves it would be a cruel folly not to see to it that their swashbuckling through the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens shall be dealt with now as an offence against the law of nations. (Cheers.)

The mere word that led Belgium to her own destruction will not satisfy Europe any more. We all believed it, we all trusted in it—it gave way at the first pressure of temptation, and Europe has been plunged into this vortex of blood.

We will therefore wait until we hear what terms and guarantees the German government offers other than those, better than those, surer than those which she so lightly broke. Meanwhile we ought to put our trust in our unbroken army rather than in a broken faith. (Loud cheers.) For the moment I do not think it would be advisable for me to add anything upon this particular invitation. A formal reply will be delivered by the allies in the course of the next few days.

What is the urgent task in front of the government? To complete and make even more effective the mobilization of all our national resources, a mobilization which has been going on since the commencement of the war, so as to enable the nation to bear the strain, however prolonged, and to march through to victory, however lengthy and however exhausting may be the task. (Hear, hear.)

It is a gigantic task, and let me give

this word of warning. If there be any who have given their confidence to the new administration in expectation of a speedy victory they will be doomed to disappointment. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to paint a gloomy picture of the military situation. If I did it would not be a true picture. (Cheers.) But I must paint a stern picture, because that accurately represents the facts. I have always insisted on the nation being taught to realize the actual facts of this war. (Cheers.) I have attached enormous importance to it at the risk of being characterised as a pessimist. I believe that a good many of our misunderstandings have arisen from exaggerated views which have been taken about successes and from disposition to treat as trifling real setbacks. To do so is to imagine that you can only get the support and the best help of a strong people by concealing difficulties is to show a fundamental misconception of our people. (Cheers.) The British people are just as sweet toothed as anybody, and they like pleasant things being put on the table, but that is not the stuff they have been brought up on, and that is not what the British empire has been nourished on. Britain has never shown at its best except when it was confronted with a real danger and understood it. (Hear, hear.)

Let us look at the west for a moment. The Roumanian blunder—but at the worst it prolongs the war. It does not alter the fundamental facts of the war. (Cheers.) I cannot help hoping that it may even have a salutary effect in calling the attention of the allies to the obvious defects in their organization, not merely the organization of each but the organization of the whole. (Cheers.) If it does that and braces them to fresh efforts it may prove, had as it is, a blessing. That is the worst. That has been a real setback. It is the darkest cloud, and it is a cloud that appeared on a clearing horizon. We are doing our best to make it impossible that that disaster should lead to worse.

That is why we have taken within the last few days very strong action in Greece. We mean to take no risks there. (Renewed cheers.) We decided to take definite and decisive action, and I think it has succeeded. We have decided also to recognize the agents of that great Greek statesman, M. Venizelos. (Loud cheers.)

Our New Army.

I should like to say one word about the lesson of the fighting on the Western front, not about the military strategy, but about the significance of the whole of that great struggle, one of the greatest struggles in the history of the world. It is full of encouragement and of hope. (Cheers.) Just look at it. An absolutely new army—the old had done its duty—(cheers)—and spent itself on the achievement of its great task. This is a new army. But a year ago it was ore in the garth of Britain, yes, and of Ireland. It became iron. It has passed through a fiery furnace, and the enemy knows that it is fine steel. (Loud cheers.)

Yet this absolutely new army—new men, new officers, generals new to this

kind of work—have faced the greatest army the world has ever seen, the best equipped, the best trained, and they have beaten them, beaten them, beaten them. (Loud cheers.)

Battle after battle, day after day, week after week, from the strongest entrenchments ever devised by human skill, they have driven them out by valor—by valor that is incredible when you read the story of it. (Cheers.) There is something which is full of hope for the future, which fills you with pride in the nations to which they belong. It is a fact full of significance for us and for the foe. It is part of his reckoning. He sees that army grow under his very eyes. A great French general said to me: "Your army is a new army. It must learn—not merely its generals, not merely its officers, but its men—what to do and how and when to do it."

Therefore, basing our confidence upon these facts, I am as convinced as I ever was of ultimate victory. If the nation proves as steady, as valorous, as ready to sacrifice and ready to learn and endure as that great army of our sons in France. (Cheers.)

I should like now to say a word or two about the government itself. In doing so I am anxious to avoid all issues which excite irritation or controversy. This is no time for that. (Cheers.) It must not be assumed, however, if I do so that I accept as complete accounts which have been given of the way the government was formed. My attitude towards the policy of the late administration, of which I was a member and for all of whose deeds I am just as responsible as anyone else, has been given in letters of memoranda, and my reasons for leaving it have also been given in a letter. If it were necessary I should, on personal grounds, welcome the publication of these, but I am convinced that controversies as to the past will not help us as to the future. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore as far as I am concerned I place them on one side and get on with what I regard as the business of the government under these trying conditions.

I should like to say something first of all as to the unusual character and composition of the government as an executive body. The House has realized that there has been a separation between the functions of the prime minister and the leader of the House. That was because we came to the conclusion that it was more than any one man, whatever his energy or physical strength, could do to undertake both functions in the middle of a great war. (Hear, hear.) The task of leader of the House is a very anxious and absorbing one even in a war. I have not been able to attend the House very much during the last two or three years, but I have been here often enough to realize that the task of leading the House of Commons is no sinecure even in a war.

The remainder of the prime minister's speech was devoted to the measures to be taken for the fuller development of the country's resources, the labor question, national service, control of shipping, control of food and other matters.

development. That was not our design, and it is not our purpose now.

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Now Is the Time to Buy

When the war ends you will be able to buy land of this nature so cheaply.

HERE IS AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN 20.42 ACRES

Choice waterfront property. Good drainage. Excellent soil. Partly cleared. Over 200 feet sea front. Close to school and church.

STAMPED AND READY FOR MAILING

Victoria Daily Times APPLY OFFICE 5c PER COPY

PART OF COMPANY ARRIVES HERE TO-DAY

Mr. and Mrs. Hale Hamilton Complete Australasian Tour With Repertoire

Mr. and Mrs. Hale Hamilton, with a leading member of their company, Donald Bowles, arrived on the Makura this morning from an Australasian tour.

Mr. Hamilton has had a very successful series of performances in Australia and New Zealand, always popular from a dramatic standpoint with producers, and he states that the war has not caused the differences in the playgoing public which are reported in other parts of the empire.

At the conclusion of the tour Mr. Hale Hamilton's company divided, the Australian members returning from Auckland to the Commonwealth, and the American artists, after a visit to Rotorua, joined the Makura for this voyage.

On arrival here a cable awaited him asking him to take the leading role in a new play in New York, by the same author as "The Squaw Man."

Mr. Hamilton now completes the first Australian tour that he has made, and comes back with very pleasant memories of the Commonwealth and Dominion, although he admits that the season is very unpropitious for producers in countries so heavily in the war as the Antipodean Dominions.

Mr. Bowles departed here, while Mr. and Mrs. Hale Hamilton proceeded to Vancouver.

MAKURA ARRIVES FROM SOUTH SEAS

Australian Liner Unable to Maintain Good Head of Steam With Poor Coal

Poor coal and heavy head seas encountered after leaving Suva resulted in the Canadian-Australasian liner Makura, Capt. J. D. S. Phillips, losing a full day on her voyage to this port from the Antipodes.

The Makura made good time until after leaving Auckland and she was on schedule at Suva. Heavy head seas were encountered, however, after getting clear of the Fiji Islands, and she was a full day behind in making Honolulu.

It was last Saturday night when the ship steamed from the Hawaiian, and as the head seas remained with her she was unable to make up any of the lost time during the last lap of the voyage.

The through first class passengers were: W. Tain, H. Hamilton, the actor, who has been touring in "It Pays to Advertise," accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton; Dr. W. Mann, M. Myersdough, G. C. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pugh, C. O'Brien, R. H. Blair, Miss I. Stratton, J. Thomas, C. M. Hall, J. Lee Pulling, Mrs. H. E. Orr, O. Gardner, C. H. Hall, T. H. Foster, Miss D. Langford and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peters, of the C. P. R., who has been spending a holiday at Honolulu.

Charles Dickens had a dramatically intelligent sense of other people's likings, and long before cinematographs were thought of he understood that "movies" were what the people would like.

Mrs. Baird, who has died at Southgate in her 92nd year, was one of the sisters of the famous "Walkers of Southgate," a band of cricketing brothers, who might rival even the Greeces.

There were seven of them, and there were many stories that the five sisters were equally enthusiastic cricketers, and used to bowl round arm to their brothers.

That is denied, however, in Mr. Bettsworth's authoritative history of the brotherhood. But they were all experts from the spectator's point of view.

PULLED DOLLAR BOAT OFF BEACH



C. P. R. TUG NITINAT

NITINAT HAULED STEAMER OFF BEACH ON TAMBA MARU

Stanley Dollar Was Floated This Morning and is Bound for Seattle

The steamer Stanley Dollar was floated from the beach at Galliano Island at 8 o'clock this morning after having been ashore for twenty hours and is now on her way to Seattle under her own steam.

The Dollar's nose was driven well in shore and the salvors were forced to wait the high tide before attempting to float her.

Capt. Thompson is of the opinion that the Stanley Dollar is slightly damaged forward, but he says she is taking no water. The vessel is due to reach Seattle at 6 p. m. to-day when she will be hauled out for survey for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the damage below the waterline.

NIELSEN ARRIVES OUT

Norwegian Freighter, Which Repaired at This Port, Now at Vladivostok

The Norwegian steamer Niels Nielsen, built by the Skinner & Eddy Corporation at Seattle, which, late in November, was picked up by the tug Golliah and brought to Victoria for repairs, completed her maiden trans-Pacific voyage on January 4, when she arrived at Vladivostok.

TIDE TABLE

Table with columns for Date, Time, and Height (ft. m. ft. h. m. ft. h. m. ft. h. m.).

The time used is Pacific standard, for the 12th meridian west. It is counted from 9 to 24 hours, from midnight to mid-night.

STOKERS DEMANDED FAST AUTOMOBILE

Speedy Run in Police Patrol Resulted in Riot Aboard Makura

Further details of the drunken spree among the stokers of the Canadian-Australasian liner Makura, which resulted in a riot and the injuring of a number of persons at Honolulu on the last outward trip to Australia, were learned this morning following the arrival of the liner at this port.

It was on November 30 that the Makura reached Honolulu, southbound from Victoria, and the lines had hardly been made fast when a number of the stoker crew trooped ashore in search of liquid refreshment.

Ultimately the ship's officers got the enraged men under control and the liner proceeded on her voyage. The incident created considerable excitement among the populace at Honolulu.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Jan. 13, 8 a. m. Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.30; 27; sea smooth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Seattle, Jan. 12—Arrived: Str Queen-San Pedro, via San Francisco; bgs William H. Smith, San Francisco, in tow of tug Hercules; motor bgs W. Kama, Vancouver, B. C.; U. S. S. Truxton, Lake Washington canal. Sailed: Str J. W. Gille, Willapa Harbor, in tow of tug Golliah; str President, San Francisco; str Tacoma Maru, Hongkong, via way ports; str Alameda, Southwestern, via Southeastern Alaska; str Queen, Tacoma; U. S. S. Truxton, Lake Washington canal.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Table with columns for Date, Sunrise, and Sunset (Hour Min. Hour Min.).

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 13.—The U. S. S. Milwaukee went ashore near this point to-day.

Canadian Pacific Railway Special Excursion In Connection With Annual Convention National Foreign Trades Council Chicago and Return... \$72.50 St. Louis and Return... \$70.00 St. Paul and Return... \$60.00

Excursion Rates East TO CHICAGO AND RETURN \$72.50 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN \$70.00 On Sale Jan. 20 and 21. Final Return Limit Feb. 18.

COURTS WILL DECIDE RIGHT OF CUSTODY

Authorities Interested in Child Alleged to Have Been Adopted by Makura Passengers

Arriving from Honolulu on board the liner Makura to-day was Biram Singh, an East Indian long resident in this city, accompanied by his wife, a Kanaka woman, and a white child, which the two are alleged to have adopted.

The right of the Hindu and his Kanaka wife to the possession of this child is questioned by the immigration and police authorities, and, during the next week, application will be made to the courts for an order to remove the child from the custody of the East Indian and his wife.

As the outcome of cable messages between Honolulu and this port, the local immigration and police authorities were represented at the wharf this morning awaiting the clearing of the liner.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. A DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIP

The Only Through Ocean Route to SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO Leave Victoria on Fridays at 2 p. m.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP CO. OF B. C., LTD. Sailings to Northern B. C. Ports: S.S. "AMOSUN" leaves Vancouver every Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Day Steamer to Seattle THE S.S. "Sol Duc" Leaves C. P. R. wharf daily except Sunday at 11:30 a. m.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. A DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIP The Only Through Ocean Route to SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO

"There's only one reason for advertising in the newspapers and that's because you will get the greatest results for the least money" Bill Wise

CHILDREN'S BALL A BEAUTIFUL EVENT

Two Hundred and Fifty Small Folk Danced at Empress Last Night

There is usually in Victoria a children's ball at least once a year, and although one of the long-established customs in this respect was dropped this January owing to the war, the kiddies found their annual pleasure offered in the dance arranged by Mrs. Mortimer Appleby to take place under the auspices of the Navy League Chapter, I. O. D. E., in aid of its funds. The event took place last night at the Empress hotel, its success from every standpoint fully justifying the enterprise of the ladies who took it in hand.

Nearly four hundred people were present, as there must have been a chaperone for every two, at least, of the two hundred and fifty tiny tots or older boys and girls who made up the dancing portion of the gathering. And while the bewitchingly-dressed small folk, a great majority of whom were in fancy costume, went through the measured mazes of the Grand March their seniors hummed the walls to deep admiring observers.

The picture was a pretty one. It took several minutes to gather together the gay little folk, many of whom had been in the hall since six o'clock, and get them into line. Shaded rose lights and the long-stretched queue of youthful dancers gave an illusion of great distance. Headed by Master Murray Cree, a very tiny Jack Tar, and Catherine Johnston, a diminutive fairy, the procession formed up finally at eight o'clock and, after marching several times round the ballroom in the dictated convolutions of the Grand March, they headed through the doorway for the palm room, where little supper tables were attractively set out awaiting their small patrons. The time lost in consuming the dainty sandwiches, cakes, and ices furnished by the management was inconsiderable, and within half an hour the lure of the music had succeeded in drawing back to the ballroom once more all the votaries of the dance.

Proceedings went on until after eleven, the Empress orchestra providing such seductive dance tunes that escorts found no little difficulty in catching their small charges from the ballroom. During the evening there were a few scenes by some of the younger exponents of the art. A charming exhibition of the minuet was given in costume by the Misses Hilda Langton, Lorna Lewin, Popsy Shepherd, Sylvia Appleby, Helen Milloy, and Margaret Chapin. Maisie Bray gave a spirited interpretation of the Highland Fling, swaying lilted and veiled. Doubtless, Millicent Umbach was graceful as a daisy dance; Monica David imaginative in a nymph dance; and little Mellie Hibben an incarnation of the spirit of Erin in her Irish jig.

There were two Charlie Chaplins, hosts of winged fairies, several red Indians, gypsies, and ladies and gentlemen galore from bygone centuries or from the countries of the Far East, and one of the beauties of the event was that no matter how mixed the nationalities or the periods all got along most harmoniously together. Lorna Lewin was in the dress of Martha Washington; Audrey Lewin was a fiery, Donald Maclean was a little black Maori boy; Alan Maclean, braided in scarlet tunic, a North-west Mounted Policeman; Bruce and Allen Robertson were Eton boys; Betty Cole, white fairy; Marian Robertson, pink fairy, spun round with silver cobwebs; Georgie Crook, fairy; Baby Johnson, pink powder-puff; Bessie Stewart, English country girl; Frances Dutton, summer girl; Clare Courtney, "Little Miss Muffet"; Mary Miller, tambourine girl; Frances Carr, nymph; Arthur Walker, Rugby boy; Mona Miller, chiffon girl; Florence Stevens, bluebell; Anna Matthews, delphinium; Elsie Fisher, mandarin; Dorothy Geake, butterfly; Margaret Lewis, gipsy; Orrok Roberts, Delaware Indian; Edward Smith, clown; Hans Doe, courtier; Alex. Bradshaw, shepherdess; Victoria Gardner, white fairy; Peter Simonds, Eton boy; Jack Aldridge, French peasant; Joyce Aldridge, Belgian peasant; Miss Aldridge, Queen of Hearts; Donnie Hayes, sailor; Harold Hayes; Herbert Davison, "Marmaduke" from "Puss in Boots"; Helen Schafe and her sisters, heralds; Ann Sherwood, Indian maid; Tommy Sherwood, gentleman of the XVIII century; Jessie Wootton, Indian; Alice Nash, Boy Scout; Betty Newton,

BOARD'S RESOLUTION WIRED TO PREMIER

Mr. Brewster to Place Victoria's Request Before Authorities at Ottawa

"Whereas this Board of Trade deem it advisable to bring before the government of Canada the absolute necessity of at once taking steps to develop the national resources of British Columbia, more particularly as owing to our geographical position and other causes, we have not been able to finance the many undertakings without aid, whereas the eastern portions of Canada have immensely profited in an industrial way by reason of the many hundreds of millions of money expended for munitions, and the central portions of the Dominion have been vast-ly enriched by the great increases of prices of grain, cattle, horses and hogs—that owing to shortage of shipping British Columbia has been unable to get to the markets of the world with her products, neither have we participated appreciably in the manufacture of munitions. Therefore, this board urges upon the Dominion government the immediate necessity of appointing men qualified to investigate the report upon the following industries: Iron and steel manufacturing, copper refining, shipbuilding, by-product method of making coke, and these men be empowered to recommend to the Dominion government the method they would advise for the assistance and starting of these industries with particular reference to British Columbia receiving special consideration on account of the reasons above set forth."

Premier's Aid Sought

The above resolution, moved by Mr. H. B. Thomson and seconded by Mr. W. Blakemore, was submitted to the members of the Victoria Board of Trade at its quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon, and received hearty endorsement from all present. In view of the fact that the matter is considered one of the most vital importance to the city of Victoria and that immediate action, if full benefits are to be secured, should be especially emphasized, the resolution in its entirety was telegraphed last night to Premier Brewster, who is at present in Ottawa. It was deemed by the board preferable to follow such a course and secure immediate and weighty representations on the spot.

In accordance with the wish of Sir Robert Borden, expressed to the delegation who waited upon him, an amplified memorial on the various subjects treated at that time, William Blakemore, on behalf of the mining committee, submitted a full report to the members in session yesterday afternoon, and it was favorably passed upon for submission to Sir Robert. President Lugin explained that the premier had received the board's representatives in the most cordial manner, and had assured them that he would direct the memorial to the proper departments at Ottawa with the request for full consideration.

The following are extracts from the memorandum prepared by Mr. Blakemore.

Government Assistance.

"In the opinion of the board of trade, the time has come when with reasonable assistance from the federal and provincial government the establishment of an iron and steel industry on the Pacific coast in British Columbia would be a profitable enterprise."

Self-Supporting.

"Existing conditions throughout the empire have established one fact, viz.: that there is a universal desire to make the empire as far as possible self-supporting, and especially to conserve within its borders those natural resources which either in a raw, or manufactured state have become an imperial necessity."

Shipbuilding Would Follow.

"Incidentally the board wishes to point out that the manufacture of steel at the Pacific coast would not only insure the creation of these secondary industries, but would give a great stimulus to shipbuilding in this province, thus affording employment to a large number of people, and thereby increasing the prosperity of the whole community and adding materially to the revenue of the Dominion."

Market to be Captured.

"We are advised on the highest authority that there is now a market within reach of our coast which would be dominated by a local product, and that the tonnage consumed in that market has reached \$9,000 tons per annum, or considerably more than the minimum profitable unit for steel manufacture. In capturing this market, private enterprise would have to compete with Eastern Canadian steel manufacturers, who have benefited by the Dominion bounty, and it is this handicap which has hitherto operated to prevent the establishment of such an industry at the coast."

Develop Initial Step.

"The stimulus of war orders, combined with the general development and prosperity of the West has inclined investors to look more favorably upon the commencement of steel manufacture, and this board regards the matter as one of such importance to the province, the Dominion, and the empire, that it wishes to urge in the strongest manner possible that the federal government should consider the situation with a view to rendering such assistance as may be possible to insure the commencement of the smelting of our iron ore, which is the initial step to the establishment of the industry."

Dr. Butler, Sunday evening, Dominion Theatre.

EX-PREMIER DID NOT CONTINUE JOURNEY

C. G. Wade, K. C., Former Leader of New South Wales Govt., Stayed at Honolulu

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman Parker and Miss Parker, of Sydney, N. S. W., arrived this morning on the Makura from Australia. Mr. Parker, has for the past three and a half years, been Australian manager for the Texas Company, of New York, which has extensive business connections in the Commonwealth in oil. The company does a large business in kerosene, for which there is a great demand in the Antipodes. He is routed through to New York. He deprecates the uncertainty due to industrial unrest in Australia.

Mr. Parker, who is a friend of C. G. Wade, K. C., the ex-premier of New South Wales, states that Mr. Wade, who was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, traveled by the same steamer to Honolulu, where he disembarked, and will proceed to San Francisco. Mr. Wade has been required to take a holiday for about four months on account of overwork, and therefore was unable to join the new "national" ministry formed by Hon. W. A. Holman, late the labor leader in the mother state, in which his talents would have been valued.

Mr. Wade, after occupying a leading position at the New South Wales bar, entered politics, and occupied the premiership during a critical period, particularly that of the great coal strike at Newcastle late in 1909. He is a man of remarkable character and decision. It is unfortunate, apparently, that Victoria will not see him on this trip.

To sportsmen Mr. Wade's career is interesting, as he was a famous Rugby player in his younger days, and thrice played in the All-England fifteen.

MORE BRANCHES FORM FOR RED CROSS WORK

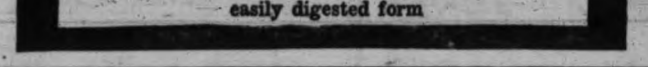
Various District Organization Meetings Are Being Arranged For

In connection with the organization of new sub-committees of the Red Cross Society it is announced that the books have been collected from the Fairfield district and that about four hundred notices have been mailed calling for a meeting to be held in the Sir James Douglas school, corner Moss street and Fairfield road, on Tuesday evening, January 16, at 8 o'clock. At this meeting the committee will be formed and officers elected to manage the Fairfield district Red Cross.

Re James Bay district, a large number of the residents have placed their names in the books and notices will be mailed announcing a meeting to be held on Thursday evening, January 18, at eight o'clock, in the South Park school auditorium, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Red Cross Society in this district.

Re North Ward, books have been placed at the following places: Dea-ville & Sons, 794 Hillside avenue; F. W. Pawcett, 2601 Douglas; Henry Roberts, grocery, 2725 Rock Bay avenue; McArthur's drug store, Burnside and Douglas; H. E. Wallis, corner Quadra and Hillside streets; Oaklands Grocery, Geo.-Keays. As soon as the books have been well signed up, and this district having obtained the corner store in the Scott building, the organizer has made arrangements to have the North Ward school auditorium for a meeting for organization on Monday, January 22, at 8 o'clock. The books will not be collected for a few days yet and it is to be hoped that many more residents will avail themselves of the opportunity to sign up.

Re Hollywood and Shoal Bay districts, a number of energetic ladies in this district have taken charge of the books and a number of names have been signed. The meeting for this district will be called in the Margaret Jenkins school, date for which will be announced later.



is the goodness of beef in a handy easily digested form

FRUITGROWERS' MEETING

Saanich Association Decides to Incorporate Under Agricultural Act

The annual meeting of the Saanich Fruitgrowers' Association was held in the Temperance hall at Keating on Saturday last.

A very large and representative gathering of the fruitgrowers of Saanich were present, and arrangements were made for conducting the association's business affairs for the season of 1917.

It was decided that the association should incorporate under the Agricultural Act of 1915, and the share capital was fixed at \$1,000, divided into 200 shares of a value of \$5 each.

The following were elected as officers of the association for the year: H. E. Tanner, president; Thos. Tubman, vice-president; J. H. Sutton, secretary; W. J. Ledingham, G. T. Devereux, George Stewart and C. B. McCarthy, directors.

Mrs. Clumber had enjoyed so many motor rides with various ingenious excuses that she had completely mastered the motoring vocabulary and felt a sense of possession in the borrowed cars. During a call on a less fortunate neighbor one day she was enlarging on the beauty of her (imaginary) car. "You should do some motoring, by all means," she ran on. "I couldn't live without it. I am so accustomed to our six cylinder four speed copping, with automatic sparking attachment, that I simply abominate horses." By the way, you ought to get a machine. "I have one," was the quiet reply. "Indeed?" remarked Mrs. Clumber. "I never knew it. What make is it?" "Oh," replied her friend sweetly, "a light running lockstick, with hemmer, tucker and buttonhole attachment."

We Deliver Immediately—Anywhere
Phone your order to **4253**
to
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.
WINE DEPARTMENT
1212 Douglas St. Open till 10 p. m.

To the Ratepayers of Saanich

Mr. Borden's Committee Rooms are at the corner of Broad Street and Pandora. The rooms will be open all day on Friday and Saturday next, the 12th and 13th. Cars will be there on Saturday to convey the voters to the different wards.

Please phone No. 2195.

PHOTOPLAY INDUSTRY WILL BE DISCUSSED

"Greater Business" Luncheon at Empress Will Deal With Important Matter

The annual festival of the Sunday school of St. Matthias' Mission, Fowl Bay, was held last night and was attended by a large number of scholars and teachers.

After a bountiful luncheon the Bishop of Columbia gave a short address to the children. This was followed by a most interesting lecture by F. Napier Denison upon "The Sun and His Family," illustrated by beautiful lantern slides operated by Mr. Huxtable.

The children showed their appreciation by their quiet attention during the lecture and their hearty cheers for the lecturer afterwards.

The Rev. F. H. Patt then distributed the prizes to the following successful scholars: Carrie White, Ada Unwin, William Unwin, Fred Hughes, Margaret Amphlett, Mabel Urwin, Gilbert Simmons, Audrey Hughes, John Unwin, Martin Cave, Phyllis Carter.

The problem of establishing the moving picture industry on a firm basis in Canada has been before the business men of the community for some time. So far Canadians have had to depend entirely on the States for the photoplays that are being shown at Canadian picture houses, and the realization of the fact that the Dominion is not sharing in the huge profits that the moving picture business men of the community to look into the matter of the establishing of studios north of the boundary line.

To this end experts have visited all parts of the Dominion and have pronounced the country to have advantages with regard to scenery and climatic conditions that are nowhere surpassed, if equalled on the North American continent, for the production of photoplays. In this regard Victoria is especially favored.

A special committee that was appointed in Victoria at the first "Greater Business" luncheon some time ago has made it possible for this city to become the centre of the only large moving picture industry in Canada, and it is the intention of the committee to lay the details for such an undertaking before the luncheon on Tuesday. All the addresses will be short, and will deal directly with the subject under discussion.

Already 23 acres of land have been approved as a suitable site for a studio, on one of the main street car lines leading from the city, and should the location be approved and the erection of a studio undertaken, it will be known as the "Maple Leaf City," which name would appear on all the films produced by the company. The ultimate success of the scheme is assured from the fact that already more offers for productions have been made than a new institution could handle.

At a special meeting of the committee yesterday, at which great optimism regarding the success of the scheme was expressed, the following business men were present: Herbert Cuthbert (in the chair), C. Bradshaw, J. Kingham, F. McGregor, J. B. Warnicker, W. H. P. Sweeney, E. Linklater and Messrs. Fraser and Patterson.

The committee will meet again on Monday at 11 a. m. to perfect arrangements. The presidents of the Board of Trade, the Rotary Club, the Retail Merchants' Association and the Manufacturers' Association will be present at this meeting.

J. B. Warnicker has been appointed a special convenor with regard to the attendance at the luncheon, and it is expected that the Rotary Club will be represented in large numbers.

Best Nerve Specialist in England Was Consulted

But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed

Nervous disorders frequently result from injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system. The writer of this letter was injured in a mix-up with some coils, remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He traveled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry F. Venn, Cefu Ranch, Malakwa, B. C., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous system and given me new health. Having met with a severe accident seven years ago, from which I was unconscious and which left my nerves in a very sore plight, I was treated by doctors galore and consulted one of the greatest nerve specialists in England, but nothing seemed to do me much good. Hypophosphites and, in fact, all and every kind of nerve mixture in almost every form was used, but never with more than temporary benefit.

"But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food" has acted very differently, for it has built up my nervous system until I feel like my old self again. If this medicine will do for others what it has done for me, I shall not regret having written this letter. I have recommended the Nerve Food personally to many, and shall always esteem it a great restorative value."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Flattering to the Original

But Imitations Only Disappoint

There are many imitations of this great treatment for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and whooping cough. They usually have some sale on the merits of the original, but it should be remembered that they are like it in name only.

THE WEATHER
Daily Bulletin Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Jan. 13—5 a. m.—The barometer remains abnormally high over Northern B. C., and fair, cold weather is general. Zero temperatures prevail from Cariboo and Kootenay eastward to Ontario, and thence to the coast. Sharp frosts extend down the Coast to Northern California and also to the Lower Mississippi valley.

Forecasts.
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate northerly and easterly winds, generally fair and cold.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair and cold.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.45; temperature, maximum yesterday, 41; minimum, 31; wind, 10 miles N.; weather, cloudy.
Vancouver—Barometer, 30.44; temperature, maximum yesterday, 38; minimum, 30; wind, 4 miles S. E.; weather, fair.
Nanaimo (Entrance Is.)—Barometer, 30.40; temperature, maximum yesterday, 31; wind, 10 miles W.; weather, cloudy.
Barkerville—Barometer, 30.82; temperature, maximum yesterday, 30; minimum, 2; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Prince Rupert—Barometer, 30.60; temperature, maximum yesterday, 36; minimum, 26; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Tatoosh—Barometer, 30.46; temperature, maximum yesterday, 42; minimum, 36; wind, 10 miles E.; weather, clear.
Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.38; temperature, maximum yesterday, 46; minimum, 39; wind, 4 miles N. W.; weather, clear.
Seattle—Barometer, 30.44; temperature, maximum yesterday, 42; minimum, 30; wind, 4 miles N. E.; weather, fair.
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, maximum yesterday, 49; minimum, 44; wind, 10 miles N.; rain, 15; weather, clear.

Temperature.

Locality	Max.	Min.
Kamloops	34	14
Grand Forks	37	17
Pentton	37	17
Cranbrook	30	20
Nelson	24	14
Prince George	2	2
Calgary	14	-2
Edmonton	-2	-20
Qu'Appelle	-2	-12
Winnipeg	-4	-12
Toronto	20	0
Ottawa	0	0
Montreal	-2	0
St. John	0	0
Halifax	22	22

Victoria Daily Weather.
Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., Friday.

Temperature.
Highest..... 41
Lowest..... 27
Average..... 31
Maximum in sun..... 52
Bright sunshine, 7 hours 48 minutes.
General state of weather, clear.

Demand Phoenix Beer. Home product.

Dr. Butler, Sunday evening, Dominion Theatre.

ATTENTION

We beg to advise our patrons that we have secured the services of an expert photo-engraver. We are now prepared to handle all classes of copper and zinc half-tones, cartons, line work, color plates, etc.

TIMES PRINTING & CO.

Phone 1090 LIMITED 628 Fort Street

LET

Table with columns for 'FURNISHED' and 'UNFURNISHED' properties, listing addresses and prices.

P. R. BROWN, 1112 Broad St. Insurance Written. Money to Loan.

Answers to Times Want Ads.

Answers to Times Want Ads. THE FOLLOWING REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING: 572, 563, 967, 976, 985, 1089, 1104, 1153, 1198, 1200, 1224, 1263, 1281, 1271, 1275, 1281, 1411, 1284, 1314, 1448, 1624, 1625.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL VANCOUVER INQUIRY WILL BE THOROUGH

Annual Loan By-law Will Be Introduced at Council Session Monday

Mayor-elect Todd and the aldermen were sworn in at the court house this afternoon, before his honor Judge Lammman, who in handing the city seal to the new mayor said he was the most youthful incumbent he had had the privilege of installing. This is certainly the fact, since G. H. Barnard, M. P., was elected in 1904, when he was a little younger than Mr. Todd now is.

USEFUL WORK OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the above institute, held at Shawigan lake on Thursday last, the 11th inst., was perhaps the most successful in the annals of the institute. A beautiful day favored a good attendance of 64 members paid up for the current year; 49 were present besides visitors.

MORE INTERPRETATION

Professor Odium's second lecture during his present visit to the city attracted a big audience to the Old Victoria theatre last night, his subject being "Britain, the Stone Kingdom of Daniel." That God had given all the land to Abraham and his disciples forever as an unconditional gift was one of the covenants which the professor found cited in the Old Testament.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Engineer, with 4th class papers, to run heating plant at Stratford Hotel. Apply to Mr. J. H. McLeod, 1112 Broad St.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—A seven-passenger, 1912 or 1914 Cadillac, will exchange small car equipped with self-starter and electric lights. Price \$1500. Phone 1453.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—A fine selection of household furniture, including mahogany steel ranges, drop-head machines, fumed oak table and chairs, mission chairs and buffet, bronze beds and mattresses. Phone 1579.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Buy to any figure or sell on commission, household goods, office furniture, store fittings, farm stocks, also bankrupt stocks of any description. Auctions arranged to be sold on the premises or at our salerooms. Call and see us about that gramophone, records, typewriter or cash register that you have to dispose of. Ferris, auctioneer and general dealer, 1419-21 Douglas. Phone 1873.

OTHER SIDE OF ARGUMENT HEARD

General Manager of Great West Permanent Loan Co. Addresses Local Shareholders

The other side of the factional struggle to obtain control of the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings company was presented to the Victoria shareholders last evening by T. W. Alexander, general manager, whom it was stated in yesterday's Times, is here now to confer with British Columbian shareholders and representatives.

YEAR AND HALF IN MELANESIAN ISLANDS

Dr. Mann Was With First Party of White Men to Cross Famous Cannibal Island. The short history of the intercourse of the white man with the Solomon Islands has been one of murder and plunder, and the worst of the islands is unquestionably Malaita.

LIFE INSURANCE IS NOW A NECESSITY

Victoria Underwriters Entertain United States National President to Lunch. "I bring you greetings from across the line from our national association and from the local association in Los Angeles," was the opening sentence of a talk by Newton Russell, guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Empress hotel to-day by the Victoria Life Underwriters.

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EDISON NOTICE

We wish to advise the public that from this date we are the only authorized dealers in Edison Phonographs in Victoria, and our store the only place in the city from which real Kent-Edison service will be rendered.

In order to assist us in rendering the SERVICE we aim to give, we would ask all owners of Edison instruments to register their names and addresses with us, by call, phone or mail, so as to ensure them receiving the weekly and monthly record lists.

We would also suggest that inquiries be made in regard to our complimentary service in connection with the care of Edison Phonographs.

It is by RIGHT SERVICE that we hope to gain and retain the good-will of everyone in the city. Our firm is not new, being the successors of M. W. Waitt & Co., established in Victoria in 1862; so that in dealing with us you can do so with the utmost confidence that you will get a square deal.

KENT'S EDISON STORE (THE KENT PIANO CO., LTD.) HERBERT KENT, President. The Store of Superior Service. 1004 Government Street Phone 3448

CORPORATION SUPPLIES

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, for the following supplies for the current year: Blueprints, Bread, Coal, Coal Oil, Cordwood, Drugs, Fish, Groceries, Meat, Milk, Vegetables, Portland Cement, Sand and Gravel, Road Oil, Fuel Oil, Sewer Pipe, Asphaltic Cement, Mineral Dust, Sand for Asphaltic Paving.

Card of Thanks

To the Electors of Victoria: I desire to thank the citizens of Victoria for the confidence shown and the honor conferred by Thursday's vote electing me Mayor. I would also extend my special thanks to the many friends who so actively supported me, and also to my opponent who conducted such a good-natured campaign.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank the electors for electing me as one of the Aldermen for the year 1917.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank the electors of Victoria for the honor they have bestowed upon me in my re-election to the City Council for 1917.

Card of Thanks

I beg to thank you for electing me as one of your representatives for the ensuing year.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Estate of John Henry Stokes, Deceased, and in the Matter of the Administration Act. Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Murphy, dated 9th day of January, A. D. 1917, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1917, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of January, 1917. WILLIAM MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

HOLLOW CLAIM BY ENEMY IS EXPOSED

Authoritative British Statement Deals With German and Austrian Notes

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS TRY FOR CONFERENCE

London, Jan. 12.—An authoritative statement issued here to-day gives the British view of the German and Austrian notes to neutrals. It repeats the assertion that Germany was responsible for starting the war, inasmuch as the proposal for a conference was rejected. This refusal, it is pointed out, was given on July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization by the Russian government.

The statement deals at length with the German charge that the proposals of the allies regarding the rights of small nationalities lacked sincerity. In view of the treatment of the Irish and the Boers, the subjugation of Northern Africa, the suppression of foreign nationalities in Russia and the treatment of Greece. On this point the statement says: "As for Ireland and South Africa, their sons have shown on many battlefields, as the Germans know to their cost, that whatever differences there may have been between those countries and Great Britain they are now united with the rest of the empire in repelling German aggression. As for Northern Africa, at the beginning of the war had not Germany two great empires in Africa? Did not they obtain those colonies by similar means to those which placed the French, Italians and British in coastal Northern Africa?"

Russia—United. It is pointed out that the whole of Russia is united against the central powers, while, as regards Greece, "the allies have done no more than exact in their capacity of protecting powers the guarantees to which they were entitled against German intrigues to protect the safety of their own armies."

Dealing with the charge that the allies were the first to violate the laws of war at sea, the statement says: "From the very beginning the Germans sowed mines indiscriminately on trade routes in defiance of all international law and with total disregard of the rights and lives of neutrals. . . . The right of cutting off supplies of an enemy is a well recognized belligerent right practiced by all nations. The proved purpose of the submarine measures of Germany was to cut off the supply of these islands. This campaign has been carried out ruthlessly and with total disregard of the rights of neutrals and of their lives. Even the Germans can not pretend to excuse such crimes as those of the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Sussex and many others."

"The Germans profess to regard as injurious the employment of starvation as a weapon. Were they of the same opinion in 1870 when they starved the city of Paris?"

"Have the Germans forgotten," the statement continues, "that the chancellor admitted that the violation of Belgium's neutrality was wrong, but claimed it was justified by military necessity? As for the treatment of Belgium, the world will not readily forget the massacres of Aerschot and Louvain, the forced levies of Belgian funds, and the inhuman, barbarous deportations which are being carried out this day."

Effort by Socialists. London, Jan. 12.—The Scandinavian Socialist organization has received a telegram from American Socialists asking its assistance in calling an international peace conference at The Hague for June 3, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

FUNDS FORTHCOMING, DECLARES MR. MASSEY

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. Massey, prime minister of New Zealand, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, declared he had no hesitation in saying, after what he had heard at the Guildhall, that all the money required for the war would be eagerly furnished by the citizens of the empire.

CAMPAIGN OFF THIS COAST, SAY SOME OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

London, Jan. 12.—Copies of German newspapers just received here, especially those demanding further submarine activity, predict a new submarine campaign along the Canadian coast on the Pacific. They think the new ocean submarines could reap a rich harvest on the Australian and Japanese trade routes from Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and San Francisco.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS THREW ENEMY BACK

Petrograd, Jan. 12.—Roumanian forces in the region of the river Kasno, in Moldavia, after a violent battle yesterday throwing the Teutons back and occupying their trenches, says an official statement issued here to-day. North of Slanic river the invaders forced back the Russians from a height. The text of the statement follows: "Roumanian front—The enemy pressed back our detachments from one of the heights north of the river Slanic. "Enemy attacks against the height south of the river Oluz were repulsed. "Roumanian forces attacked the enemy west of Monastir-Kachinul, on the river Kasno, and after a violent struggle succeeded in throwing back the enemy and occupying his trenches. The Roumanians captured three machine guns.

German Statement. Berlin, Jan. 12.—Further successes have been won by the Teutonic forces both along the Russian frontier of Moldavia and on the Sereth line to the southeast, army headquarters announced to-day. At the junction of the Bug and Sereth rivers, Bulgarian troops captured a monastery and Turkish troops took the town of Mihalea by storm, capturing 400 of the garrison, the rest of whom were drowned in the Sereth.

IS DIRECT PROOF OF DISTRESS IN VIENNA

London, Jan. 12.—The Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, publishes a letter to the burgomaster from the wives of city tramway employees who have been called to the colors, appealing for full pay. The letter, as quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Times, says: "We are in a deplorable condition, our distress is frightful and our children are pining away."

FURTHER EFFORT TO SETTLE MINES DISPUTE

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—Hon. Robt. Rogers, who has returned from Montreal; Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, and Hon. Martin Burrell were in further conference this forenoon in regard to the mining situation in District 18. Neither the representatives of the operators nor those of the men were present.

EXPLOSION BURIED 900 CHINESE MINERS

Tokio, Jan. 12.—An explosion in the Fu Shun colliery in Manchuria to-day buried 900 Chinese miners, according to advices received here. Only 130 have been saved so far and it is feared the others have perished.

MUST TELL WHAT THEY KNOW OF "LEAK"

Witnesses at Washington Will Be Compelled to Answer Questions

RUSSIAN SQUADRON SENT DOWN FORTY TURKISH VESSELS

London, Jan. 12.—A raid on the Anatolian coast by a Russian squadron is reported in a Central News dispatch from Petrograd. The Russians sank 40 Turkish sailing vessels which were carrying food to Constantinople.

EXPLOSION WAS NOT RESULT OF A PLOT

Opinion of du Pont Company Regarding Destruction in New Jersey

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 12.—An official statement by the du Pont Powder Company regarding the explosion at its Haskell plant says that two men are missing and two are seriously injured. Seven others suffered slight injuries.

BERLIN ORDERED VON BOPP REMOVED

Notified by Bernstorff He is No Longer Consul General

LONG AND BORDEN TO DISCUSS PLANS

Latter to Give Views on Land for Soldiers While in England

London, Jan. 12.—The movement for settlement of ex-soldiers on the land in Canada is making some progress. Special steps are being taken by Lord Sydenham's committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to bring before Canadian and British soldiers in France and in hospitals here the exact details of the Canadian Pacific railway's and the New Brunswick government's plans.

TURKS DID NOT SINK A BRITISH CRUISER

Announcement Issued at Constantinople Proved Wrong by British Statement

GERMANS IN ENGLAND HAD CHRISTMAS GIFTS

New York, Jan. 12.—With the "kind assistance of the British authorities," every German military and civil prisoner intended in England received a Christmas parcel or cash gift in time for Christmas, contributed by the German Red Cross Society. It was announced here to-day by the local delegates of the organization. This was accomplished through the Berlin headquarters, the statement says. Many contributions for the purpose were gathered in the United States.

ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS THOROUGHLY DESTROYED

New York, Jan. 12.—Confirmation of cables reports from London that the greater part of the oil wells around Ploesti, Roumania, were destroyed and that the stocks of oil on hand were burned prior to the occupancy of the district by the Germans, was brought here to-day by a party of Americans, former employees of Roumanian oil companies, who were passengers on the steamship Stockholm from Gothenburg, Sweden. John S. Campbell, of Bakersfield, Cal., one of the party, said it would be many months before the wells could be made productive again.

MARTIN WILL ATTEND SESSION IN LONDON

London, Jan. 12.—Joseph Martin is expected in London from Vancouver shortly to resume his parliamentary duties here. The House of Commons will open on Feb. 7.

AMERICAN OFFICERS LOCATED IN MEXICO

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—Lieut.-Col. Harry G. Bishop and Lieut. W. A. Robertson, of the United States army, last since Wednesday, when they left San Diego in an aeroplane, have been located in Mexico, 100 miles south of the border, where they made a forced landing, according to a message to western headquarters of the army here from Washington to-day.

SMALL VOLUME TO-DAY ON NEW YORK MARKET

Traders Awaiting Speech German Chancellor Expected to Make Monday

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WISSE & COMPANY STOCKS AND BONDS

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Pemberton Building, 620 Broughton St. Phone 3724 F. A. Borden Managing Director Phone 3724

FINANCIAL NEWS

MONTREAL STOCKS		SMALL FLUCTUATIONS ON CHICAGO MARKET	
(By Burdick Brothers Limited)	(By Wise & Co.)	(By Wise & Co.)	
High	Low	High	Low
Ames Holden	21 A	Wheat	187 1/2
IBM Telephone	145 1/2	Chicago	187 1/2
Brazilian Traction	45 1/2	Options	187 1/2
C. P. H.	157 1/2	May	187 1/2
C. P. H.	157 1/2	July	187 1/2
Can. Cement, com.	62 1/2	Sept.	187 1/2
Do., pref.	97 1/2	Nov.	187 1/2
Can. Car. Ely., com.	30 1/2	Jan.	187 1/2
Can. R. S., com.	65 1/2	March	187 1/2
Do., pref.	91 1/2	May	187 1/2
Can. Locomotive	57 1/2	July	187 1/2
Can. Gen. Elec.	111 1/2	Sept.	187 1/2
Clive Inv. & Ind.	81 1/2	Nov.	187 1/2
Cons. M. & S.	32 1/2	Jan.	187 1/2
Crown Reserve	42 1/2	March	187 1/2
Detroit United	125 1/2	May	187 1/2
Dorn. Bridge	160 1/2	July	187 1/2
Dom. I. & S.	98 1/2	Sept.	187 1/2
Dom. Textile	89 1/2	Nov.	187 1/2
Laks of Woods Milling	120 1/2	Jan.	187 1/2
N. S. Steel	125 1/2	March	187 1/2
Laurentide Power	189 1/2	May	187 1/2
Loyal Const. Co.	69 1/2	July	187 1/2
Maple Leaf Milling	96 1/2	Sept.	187 1/2
MacDonald Co.	112 1/2	Nov.	187 1/2
Do., pref.	112 1/2	Jan.	187 1/2
Ogilvie Milling Co.	141 1/2	March	187 1/2
Penmans, Ltd.	70 1/2	May	187 1/2
Quebec Railway	211 1/2	July	187 1/2
Stampan Paper	123 1/2	Sept.	187 1/2
Spanish River Pulp	129 1/2	Nov.	187 1/2
Steel of Can.	651 1/2	Jan.	187 1/2
Do., pref.	96 1/2	March	187 1/2
Toronto Railway	76 1/2	May	187 1/2
Laks of Wood Milling	120 1/2	July	187 1/2
Wayaqamary Pulp	85 1/2	Sept.	187 1/2
Dom. War Loan (old)	98 1/2	Nov.	187 1/2
Dom. War Loan (new)	98 1/2	Jan.	187 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Feb.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
March	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
April	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
May	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
June	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
July	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Aug.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Sept.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Oct.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Nov.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Dec.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25

WISSE & COMPANY STOCKS AND BONDS

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET	
Open	High
Jan.	18.10
Feb.	18.10
March	18.10
April	18.10
May	18.10
June	18.10
July	18.10
Aug.	18.10
Sept.	18.10
Oct.	18.10
Nov.	18.10
Dec.	18.10

WISSE & COMPANY STOCKS AND BONDS

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET	
Open	High
Jan.	18.10
Feb.	18.10
March	18.10
April	18.10
May	18.10
June	18.10
July	18.10
Aug.	18.10
Sept.	18.10
Oct.	18.10
Nov.	18.10
Dec.	18.10

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FINANCIAL NEWS

MONTREAL STOCKS

(By Burdick Brothers Limited)

High	Low	Close
Ames Holden	21 A	
IBM Telephone	145 1/2	
Brazilian Traction	45 1/2	
C. P. H.	157 1/2	
C. P. H.	157 1/2	
Can. Cement, com.	62 1/2	
Do., pref.	97 1/2	
Can. Car. Ely., com.	30 1/2	
Can. R. S., com.	65 1/2	
Do., pref.	91 1/2	
Can. Locomotive	57 1/2	
Can. Gen. Elec.	111 1/2	
Clive Inv. & Ind.	81 1/2	
Cons. M. & S.	32 1/2	
Crown Reserve	42 1/2	
Detroit United	125 1/2	
Dorn. Bridge	160 1/2	
Dom. I. & S.	98 1/2	
Dom. Textile	89 1/2	
Laks of Woods Milling	120 1/2	
N. S. Steel	125 1/2	
Laurentide Power	189 1/2	
Loyal Const. Co.	69 1/2	
Maple Leaf Milling	96 1/2	
MacDonald Co.	112 1/2	
Do., pref.	112 1/2	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	141 1/2	
Penmans, Ltd.	70 1/2	
Quebec Railway	211 1/2	
Stampan Paper	123 1/2	
Spanish River Pulp	129 1/2	
Steel of Can.	651 1/2	
Do., pref.	96 1/2	
Toronto Railway	76 1/2	
Laks of Wood Milling	120 1/2	
Wayaqamary Pulp	85 1/2	
Dom. War Loan (old)	98 1/2	
Dom. War Loan (new)	98 1/2	

TO-DAY'S TRADING IN THE WINNIPEG MARKET

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—Wheat closed 1/4 of a cent higher for May and 1/2 up for July. Oats were 1/2 higher for May and 1/4 up for July. Barley dropped 1/2. Flat gained 1/4. The fluctuations were narrow. The changes in the week-end prices were narrow. Wheat declined 1/2 to 2 1/2, oats 1/2 to 1/4, and flax 1/4 to 1/2. The trading was higher for the week. The trading in the local market was extremely light as the fluctuations show. A little scapling and some evening-up occupied the floor crowd, while the outside interest was a minimum.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Feb.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
March	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
April	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
May	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
June	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
July	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Aug.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Sept.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Oct.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Nov.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25
Dec.	18.10	18.10	17.75-25

WISSE & COMPANY STOCKS AND BONDS

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: SIR VINCENT HERBERT, Bart., President. C. B. GORDON, Esq., Vice-President.

Capital Paid up - \$16,000,000
Reserve - 16,000,000
Undivided Profits - 1,414,223
Total Assets (Oct. 1916) 365,215,541

EXCHANGE: The Bank of Montreal buys and sells Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

D. R. CLARKE, Supt. British Columbia Branches, VANCOUVER. A. MONTIZAMBERT, Manager, VICTORIA.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
Capital Fully Paid, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
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A. Baughman
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E. B. Greenhalgh

VICTORIA BRANCH
612 VIEW STREET, Rooms 296-7 Union Bank Building.
A. Montizambert, Chairman of Local Advisory Board.
F. E. Winslow, Acting Local Manager.

ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS THOROUGHLY DESTROYED

New York, Jan. 12.—Confirmation of cables reports from London that the greater part of the oil wells around Ploesti, Roumania, were destroyed and that the stocks of oil on hand were burned prior to the occupancy of the district by the Germans, was brought here to-day by a party of Americans, former employees of Roumanian oil companies, who were passengers on the steamship Stockholm from Gothenburg, Sweden. John S. Campbell, of Bakersfield, Cal., one of the party, said it would be many months before the wells could be made productive again.

MARTIN WILL ATTEND SESSION IN LONDON

London, Jan. 12.—Joseph Martin is expected in London from Vancouver shortly to resume his parliamentary duties here. The House of Commons will open on Feb. 7.

EFFECT OF WAR ON BOY SCOUT PLANS

Difficulties Are Being Overcome in Some Places; Local Awakening

Recently we heard murmurs from the East to the effect that the war was making great inroads into the supply of scoutmasters. Now the cry is taken up in the West. The commissioner from Alberta, Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, writing to the honorary Dominion secretary, says: "We are doing what we can to further the movement in this province, but the war has made such demands upon the young men available for the position of scoutmaster that we are finding it very difficult to keep the troops alive in the smaller places. The secretary placed before us yesterday a list of nearly a dozen villages in which there are good troops but positively not a man in the place to take charge of them. A considerable number of new troops have been formed, however, throughout the province, and considering everything we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress we are making."

In some parts of Canada there are so few scoutmasters that three or four troops are being run by the one scoutmaster. This applies pretty much to almost every part of the Dominion.

Old Country Problem. It may be interesting to the scouts of this province to see how the same difficulty has been met and surmounted in the Old Country. Briefly put, the remedy has been to put the scoutmaster's job in commission and have his duties taken over by a committee of the local patrol leaders. Quoting from an article by the Patrol Leader editor of "The Silver Wolf," Poplar, London:

"Perhaps I am justified in saying that the war has hit East London as hard as any other district, and it was found that in one association it was impossible to hold the usual scoutmaster's meetings simply because there were no scoutmasters left to attend. A leaders' council was therefore called and the position explained to them, and they were told by the acting-commissioner that they must carry on the work as well as they could under the circumstances. It was arranged that all difficulties should be brought to the notice of this (patrol leaders') council, and with the assistance of the commissioner they would meet them with unflinching determination. The leaders seen discovered that unless something definite was done at least one troop would succumb through lack of officers. The leaders therefore arranged that this particular troop should be in their hands. One responsibility was sent down to its headquarters every night, and that troop is now running very well indeed."

The local association was then faced with a still greater difficulty, again arising through lack of officers. There were no badge examiners. How were the scouts to gain proficiency badges if there were no officers to act as examiners? That was the question that the leaders had to answer. It was decided that a committee of three leaders, who had had long and practical experience should act as examining committees under the acting commissioner. This arrangement was the only possible way out of the difficulty, and the scouts of the district can now go through their examinations in the usual way, but we bet the scout who thinks that he can get through quite easily."

Patrol Leaders' Council. He continues: "I should like to point out that a council is not the same as a conference. The (patrol leaders') council is an organized body of leaders who meet regularly to arrange for local work. Conferences on the other hand are held once now and then, whenever it seems advisable to hold one and have as their object the cultivation of the boys' minds, the encouragement of the leaders to discuss openly scouting subjects, and the weaving into still closer fellowship all the leaders of our brotherhood. These are great and important subjects, but surely those of the councils are equally important. The training we get through them prepares us for our life among men. Many of our senior leaders will become officers in the near future, and with them rests the future of scouting for the next few years. While looking further ahead the scouting of the coming generation will be in the hands of many of our younger leaders. What will prepare them better than to be responsible for the organization while they are still young? The experience thus gained will make them more and more capable of undertaking future tasks."

Plan of Campaign. The general plan of campaign at each of these councils is as follows: The officer present is asked to open the council with a short prayer, after which the minutes of the previous meeting are read by the secretary. Papers, previously prepared, are then read by two or three leaders, on scouting subjects, after which they are debated upon. Now is the time for the leader to show his metal. Now is the chance to use his ready wit, and exercise his active brain. Each leader has the right to disagree with the opinion of any other leader, and to back up his arguments with sound reasoning. The differences are thrashed out to the end, and the facilities of the leaders have to be used to the full if a satisfactory solution is to be found.

Leaders' Responsibilities. When the debate on the papers is finished the chairman invites general questions. Here again the leaders must use their heads. They must remember that they are the mouthpieces of all the scouts in their association, and that anything they decide is

Lieut.-Col. Bruce Powley and Officers of the 143rd Battalion



The Bantam Battalion is leaving for overseas in the very near future to do railway construction work in France. The officers and men have been thoroughly trained in musketry and field service, and are almost at full strength.

taken as the general opinion of their troops. What can be better? The patrol leaders are fully alive to the responsibilities that rest on them and their work is done with the intention of helping to maintain the honor of scouts.

How these meetings of patrol leaders have been worked out in actual practice we hope to show next week in referring to the experiences of the South Shields Patrol Leaders' Association. Meanwhile if at any of the localities where troops have been disbanded owing to the death of scoutmasters, who have left for the war, the patrol leaders get together and wish to take action on the above lines they will have every assistance from the assistant commissioner for British Columbia and will in addition be afforded a very valuable training for themselves which will not be without great influence on their future civic life in promoting the welfare of the "province of boundless possibilities" of which they have the good fortune to be citizens.

Owing to the unfortunate illness of the chairman and acting secretary of the Victoria District Association the usual monthly meeting has not been held this month, but has been adjourned to the first Thursday of February, by which time the assistant commissioner for B. C. will be back from tour.

Troop Reports.

The XI. troop, Victoria Boy Scouts, reports as follows: "This troop has been thoroughly reorganized and the boys redrafted into the different patrols. We have decided to discontinue the practice of allowing the patrols to specialize in any particular subject for the present, but instead we have commenced a series of instruction classes to be held on the regular Friday night parades. In this manner every boy gets a certain amount of instruction each week in some useful subject such as first-aid or signalling. Of the troop some six or seventeen members have been busily employed helping the postmaster to distribute the national service cards and make themselves generally useful in accordance with Mr. Henegge's instructions."

"The XVth (University School) troop has not yet been reorganized after the holidays, but they expect to have their first meeting this year next Monday. They have some thirty-five members and should make a good showing."

"The III. Troop has had no parades for two weeks owing partly to the holidays and partly to the fact that no less than 20 of the scouts have been assisting in the collection of the national registration cards, but they will now be starting on regular work again."

"The Xth Troop is busily engaged in award exercises, forming pyramids, ambulance work, and various other forms of scout activity in preparation for an entertainment which they hope to give towards the end of the month, of which further notice will be given later."

"Troop II. (College School) is under reorganization. They hope to have a wolf cub pack and two scout patrols."

LIEUT. TEED KILLED

Nephew of Messrs. Hannington Meets With Accident When Bombing.

Although a New Brunswicker by birth, several local families will be bereaved by the death of Lieut. Hugh M. Teed, of St. John, N. B., whose death is announced in the casualty list today. He is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hannington and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hannington.

Lieut. Teed was accidentally killed when bombing. He was about 28 years of age, and was at Kingston Military College when the war broke out. He went to Salisbury Plain with the First Contingent. Later, Lieut. Teed was wounded once, and invalided home. Subsequently he went to the front again. He has a brother, Lieut. Lionel Teed, in France with the Canadian army.

Governor on Holiday.—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Barnard has been granted leave of absence from today until February 17, which will bring him back to the capital in ample time to attend to the arrangements for the opening of the legislature. While his honor is away Hon. J. A. Macdonald, chief justice of the court of appeal, will be administrator of the province.

MAJOR ROBERTSON GIVES EXPERIENCES

Says Attacking Enemy at Regina Trench Was Glorious Experience

Rev. J. R. Robertson, of Vancouver, received further word this week from his brother, Major F. A. Robertson, of Victoria, who was wounded with the loss of his right eye on November 10, at the taking of Regina trench. The major, writing under date December 18, from No. 4 London General Hospital, King's college, Denmark hill, S. E., speaks of his steady progress toward recovery, though it may be many months before he is free from hospital treatment.

"The doctor told me if I had been hit half an inch higher I would never have known what happened," he wrote.

"The following excerpts from his letter will be of interest, not only to his own friends, but to many others who had friends in the assault of Regina trench:

"I tell you, Jim, the experience of going over the parapet in an attack is a glorious one, and I shall never forget it. My company went over in four waves. Our artillery put a heavy barrage on the enemy trench as soon as we started to advance. This barrage was to be kept up for eight minutes, which gave us ample time to go across 'No Man's Land' and when we were within thirty yards of the Hun trench we lay down in shell holes and watched the shells bursting within a few yards of us. Of course we always figure on a certain percentage of casualties from our own artillery in a show of this kind. The shells came down like hailstones. We watched it with fascination, and then I noticed it lift a hundred yards or so, which was the signal to rush into the trench and capture it before the enemy could get out of his dugouts, or be ready for serious resistance. Well, I just got half a dozen steps when I got hit and was put out of action. I was not knocked unconscious, but the pain was agonizing, and after resting for a while I managed, with the assistance of my batman, who found me, to walk back about three-quarters of a mile to the dressing station, which was about a yard away."

"I had to be carried on a stretcher the last part of the way. The attack on the trench was entirely successful, except for the heavy cost in casualties. In my company alone out of a total strength of about 120 I had 72 casualties."

Major Robertson's company suffered just as heavily. There was only the two companies from our battalion in the action, although there were two other battalions took part. We had eight casualties in officers, three of whom were either killed or died of wounds. One of these was Mr. Hay of my own company, who used to be city solicitor for Vancouver. Probably you knew him."

The major states that he does not know what he will do after he gets free from hospital, and that he could probably get his discharge from service if he wanted to, but adds, "I do not want that yet."

Major Robertson is a brother of Capt. A. E. Robertson of the 5th Regiment, who is in charge of Fort Macaulay, and also a brother of George Robertson, of Elford street, whose partner he was, and with whom he lived before going overseas. He left British Columbia with the 4th, under Lieut.-Col. Winaby. Previous to leaving here he had been a member of the 5th Regiment for a number of years.

Jewish Relief Association.—The following were elected for the ensuing year at the annual election of officers for the local committee of the Russian-Poland Jewish Relief Association: Honorary chairman, Dr. S. M. Hartman; president, I. Waxstock; secretary, Jacob Dobrin; treasurer, I. M. Nodek; executive, Fred Landsberg, H. L. Mallek; Messdames H. E. Levy, I. M. Nodek and P. Osborne. The society wishes to thank all its friends in Victoria for the very liberal support they have given in the past, and trusts that they will continue to assist the Jewish war sufferers in Russian Poland

KHAKI CLUB SCHEME IS WELL SUPPORTED

Preliminary Meeting for Discussion of Subject Held Yesterday

At a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon of representatives of the Board of Trade, the Women's Canadian Club, the Local Council of Women, the Patriotic Club, the Veterans' Club, the Daughters of the Empire, the King's Daughters, the Red Cross Society, the Soldiers' Club, the Social Service Commission, the Red and Blue Cross and Returned Soldiers' Flower Guild, the Rotary Club, the Returned Soldiers' Employment committee and the Women's Auxiliary to military hospitals, a committee was appointed for the purpose of considering separately the matter of organizing in the city a Khaki Club for the returned soldiers.

The meeting was presided over by Colonel the Hon. E. G. Prior, who explained the objects of the gathering, and appealed for the support of the organizations represented. In Vancouver and elsewhere in Canada, the chairman explained, Khaki Clubs had proved their usefulness. Through the efforts of the men's and women's organizations in Vancouver such a club as that proposed had been established, this having provincial government support to the extent of an allowance of 75 cents per day for each man resident in the club. The federal government over and above this gave a grant of \$75 monthly to pay the rental of the building. Soldiers were allowed to remain guests of the club one week after discharge. Afterwards they were allowed to stay on by paying a small sum rental and for meals.

Much the same sort of institution was wished for here. Mrs. Hanington, speaking for the Women's Canadian Club, of which she is president, said that in the administration of their emergency fund her organization had come to realize the urgent need for some such institution as that proposed. Numbers of returned men did not have steady employment. Often they were not strong enough for continuous work, ran short of funds, and found it difficult to pay for their board. Some place where they could find comfortable rooms and good food at a low cost was needed, and it was to be hoped that organizations represented there would make a combined effort toward that end.

The financing of such a club was mentioned. Mrs. Hanington said that the Women's Canadian Club in the administration of its emergency fund would prefer to pay its money into such an institution than to see the men scattered all over the city. The furnishing would have to include a small shop where the men could sell articles which they manufacture. Sir James Loughheed, whom A. C. Flumerfelt had recently approached with a request that some measure of assistance be given by the military hospitals commission to the scheme, had evidently considered the matter seriously, as a telegram had been received from Mr. Flumerfelt stating that Sir James had promised to regard the proposal favorably.

The work being done by the Provincial Returned Soldiers' commission was explained by Dr. Young, chairman of this organization. The Military Hospitals commission, he explained, had been formed to look after the returned soldiers. Later provincial committees had been formed in connection with the several provincial governments, and vocational training, employment, etc., had come to be regarded as part of the regular work of these commissions in connection with the returned soldier. To-day there were nearly sixty local committees working in the province in co-operation with the commission. Out of the 978 men who had returned from the front 540 had applied for work through the employment bureau, and all, with the exception of 48, found positions. A survey of the industries of the province was being made by the board administering the Workmen's Compensation Act, and it was hoped that through this valuable

information would be in the hands of the department in connection with the finding of employment of returned soldiers. There would have to be cared for in Canada 16,000 Canadian soldiers who would be removed from the English and French hospitals to make room for the later cases. Half of this number would require further medical treatment on their arrival here. The other half would have to be found suitable employment. British Columbia was not an industrial province. The task of finding suitable work for men returning at the rate of five or six hundred a week would not be light. All must co-operate in the best effort and cases dealt with as promptly and efficiently as possible immediately on their arrival here. Once the work was set going on solid lines he had no doubt that the provincial government would increase its grant for a headquarters organization.

The following resolution was moved and passed on motion of F. W. Jones, president of the Victoria and district branch of the Red Cross society: "That this meeting is of the opinion that a Khaki club should be formed, one of the objects of which is the consolidation of efforts on behalf of returned soldiers, and that a committee be appointed to effect organization."

The organizations invited to attend yesterday's meeting are being asked to nominate a representative on the organization committee, which is to meet next Thursday at 4 p.m. for the more decisive steps in the matter of the formation of the proposed Khaki club.

"THE MONSTER."

In Animal-land lived a Bird and a Bear. At peace with the world, with never a care:

The Bear, a huge, plodding old beast, The Bird, a guy of plumage and fond of a feast:

Still, a noble bird with beak and claws, Quite a match for the bear's powerful jaws.

In a cave close by dwelt a monster fierce, A horrible beast, whose foul breath pierced the pure, sweet air of Animal-land:

And he'd gaze in rapt at the happy band Of animals, who, led by the Bird and Bear, Enjoyed their lives most immensely there.

As the monster watched their harmless play, He hated them more and more each day. Till at length he stole from his filthy lair (He had decided to kill the bird and bear):

He struck at the bird, who fighting retreated, Badly mauled, but far from defeated.

The Bear seeing the Bird in such distress, Though not ready to fight attacked nevertheless:

But they found as the awful fighting increased They were no match for the murderous beast.

So they went a cry to an idle close by, Where a sleeping Bulldog in the sun did lie.

The Bulldog, hearing their cries of pain, Arose, shook himself, yawned again and again.

Then he swam across to Animal-land, And joined the fray, which hatred had planned.

The dog was greeted by the monster's roar, "You contemptible pup, I'll eat you," he swore.

The battle raged full many a day, The monster tried hard the dog to slay. But with horror he saw after every fight The dog, grown bigger, "much harder did bite."

And day by day the dog's size increased Till he was larger far than the horrible beast.

"Twas the monster who now retreated, Sorely pressed and almost defeated. Until at length the gigantic dog Hurled him to earth the fell like a log:

Then the noble bird and the plucky Bear Struck hard, and killed the monster there.

Peace now reigns in Animal-land, Peace gained by a brave and united band.

HERBERT CLARK, 20th Reserves Batt.

Order is Effective.—Principal Smith, of the High school, states that the order of the board excluding Oak Bay pupils from the High school was made effective yesterday, as directed by the board. While, of course, a number had withdrawn previously, there were about 15 to 14 affected now, and they left the school with great reluctance on account of the associations formed. It is understood the subject will be considered at the next meeting of the Oak Bay school board on Thursday.

LOCAL NEWS

Don't Miss Dominion theatre, Sunday evening.

Agricultural Journal.—The January issue of the Agricultural Journal, published by the department of agriculture, contains excellent photographs of Hon. H. C. Brewster, premier of the province, and of Hon. John Oliver, minister of agriculture, with a sketch of the latter's career as a farmer in British Columbia. The Journal is full of information for farmers and fruitgrowers, and has some timely remarks from the deputy minister, W. E. Scott.

Cheering Club.—On Thursday evening last, at the board room of the Belmont House, the ladies of the Victoria Cheering Club, who represent upwards of 60 soldiers serving overseas, entertained a number of those returned soldiers in the city who by their loyal interest and support have assisted materially in the work and objects of this organization. A most enjoyable evening was spent, varied with singing, music, dancing and games, which terminated shortly after 11 p. m.

Farmers' Union for Saanich.—Members and friends of the South Saanich Farmers' Institute met on Wednesday evening in the Temperance hall, East Saanich road, under the presidency of Lionel Stevenson, superintendent of the Experimental Station, Sidney. The main object of the meeting was the formation of a Farmers' Union for the district of North and South Saanich, and it was unanimously decided during the evening to organize such a union.

B. C. Entomologists Meet.—Members of the Entomological Society residing in and around Victoria, met in room "B" Campbell building, Friday evening, to hear an address by President E. H. Blackmore on the Parnassidae and Papilionidae of British Columbia, showing specimens of all known species occurring therein. The habits and variation of these large and beautiful species of butterfly were discussed by J. R. Anderson, W. Downes, A. J. Crooke, Williams Hugh, M. Brinkman, C. Cunningham and B. L. Hugh. The members will in the future meet monthly in the room of the Natural History Society.

Customs Collector at Sidney.—J. J. White, sub-collector of customs for Sidney, has been requested by the department of customs to take over the work and devote his whole time to the duties in connection therewith. This means that he will cease to take an active interest in the management of the Sidney Trading Co., Ltd., and other companies with which he is connected, and will, therefore, immediately resign the position of director for the Sidney Trading Co., Ltd. Mr. White's office on Third street which he will occupy until the proposed public building is constructed on Beacon avenue. The war instead of decreasing the revenue of the port of Sidney has been responsible for a steady increase, the development of industry on James Island and being largely responsible for the favorable change. It is understood that the department also desires a better patrol of the coast line than has been the case in the past.

Fernwood Branch Red Cross.—The Fernwood branch Red Cross is to have a formal public opening on Monday afternoon from 3 to 5 p. m. in the rooms, corner of Fernwood and Gladstone avenues. The opening will take the form of a comfort shower, and the committee will be pleased to receive any comforts suited to the fitting of comfort bags. Mrs. Christie will give a very interesting demonstration of knitting, showing all the various stitches that may be used, also to be found in sock-making. Demonstrations will be given in the making of day shirts, pajamas and bandages. Tea will be served during the afternoon. All who are interested are cordially invited to attend. The room will be opened on Tuesday morning and those who want materials for making up garments, either to carry away or to work upon at the rooms, will be issued.

Large Polling at Oak Bay for Reeve and Half-Holiday Question.

The reports of the voting in the municipality of Oak Bay up to three o'clock this afternoon indicate that a large vote will be cast before the polls close this evening. The councilors, of course, as previously stated, were elected by acclamation, and to-day's voting is to decide who shall be reeve for the coming year and as to whether Wednesday or Saturday will be the day of the half-holiday. Reeve Gordon and ex-Reeve Wm. Henderson are the candidates.

In Equivalents up to about 1 o'clock the voting on the question of the day for the half-holiday, which is the only matter under contest, was very light. It was considered, however, that more voters would visit the polls during the afternoon, as all working men would then be free.

NATIONAL SERVICE CARDS ARE SIGNED

Canvass of Orientals Will Be Completed During Coming Week

The success of the national service campaign in Victoria has been all that was expected from this community. People in general have recognized that the crisis through which the country is passing demanded that the federal government should do something to insure that the man power of the country might be estimated in order that the whole strength of the Dominion could be concentrated on the one vital object of winning the war in the quickest way possible.

At the beginning of the year when the cards were first distributed in this city, doubt was expressed in some quarters as to the ultimate success of the movement, and some few pessimists were inclined to give voice to the sentiment that it would be a failure. The result of the past two weeks' campaign has proved that feeling in this city is entirely, with few exceptions in accord with the views of the federal government, that for the successful continuance of Canada's part in the war, a census of her man power was necessary.

Since January 3rd, the carriers for the local post office have been kept continually busy. At the present rate at which the cards are being received it is estimated that the middle of next week will see the close of the campaign so far as the white population is concerned; the overcoming of various difficulties in connection with canvasses of the Orientals and other non-white residents will, of course, necessitate a longer period.

H. F. Bishop, the postmaster, announced this morning that the first of the week would see the collection of the few cards that have not as yet been received. The manner in which Victorians had aided the carriers was, he said, much appreciated by the authorities.

"When all the cards are returned it will doubtless be found that over 16,000 have been signed by residents of this city, which figure alone makes it plain that Victorians as a whole have responded nobly to the government's appeal."

The manner in which the signing of the cards is being taken up by the Chinese and Japanese of the city also gives promise of good results. It is estimated that there must be at least 2,000 of the former race in the city proper and suburbs of Victoria. A campaign for the filling out of the cards amongst these people must of necessity be a much more difficult task than among the white population. Many of the Orientals who come to Canada and the States are of the coolie class and as a result of their ignorance the task of making them understand the significance of the national service movement will be a heavy one. The postal authorities have, however, received assurance from many of the influential and educated Chinese of the city that they will do all in their power to aid the officials by seeing that all their employees receive and sign the cards.

Any action of this nature that the large employers of Oriental labor in the city may take will be much appreciated by the postal authorities.

PATRIOTIC FUND

Subscriptions Received From Employees of Many Local Firms.

The following are among some of the recent subscriptions received by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society: Subscriber in Fort Worth, Texas, \$25; employees Pacific Club, \$20; Ramsay's Machine Works and employees, \$12.50; employees Victoria Gas Co., \$4.57; employees B. C. Electric, \$65.38; Messrs. Lang & Co. and employees, \$3.75; employees P. M. Linklater, \$4.50; pattern makers of the navy yard, \$8; the riggers, naval dock yard, \$18; shipwrights, carpenters and helpers, navy yard (per A. Knight), \$15; staffs of Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Merchants Bank, Royal Bank, Union Bank (handed in by Mr. Laundry), \$215.50; staff, Union Bank, \$21; Insule staff, Heisterman & Forman, \$16; anonymous, \$188.94; Gordon's Ltd., employees, \$22.50; Hudson's Bay Co., \$52.50; some of the Union Club employees, \$10.50; Messrs. Rennie & Taylor and employees, \$24; employees Canadian explosives, Shand plant, James Island, \$85.50; staff, Victoria customs, \$106.50; employees Grant, Smith & Macdonnell, Ltd., \$102.15; employees Turner-Beston & Co., \$51.75.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The reports of the voting in the municipality of Oak Bay up to three o'clock this afternoon indicate that a large vote will be cast before the polls close this evening. The councilors, of course, as previously stated, were elected by acclamation, and to-day's voting is to decide who shall be reeve for the coming year and as to whether Wednesday or Saturday will be the day of the half-holiday. Reeve Gordon and ex-Reeve Wm. Henderson are the candidates.

In Equivalents up to about 1 o'clock the voting on the question of the day for the half-holiday, which is the only matter under contest, was very light. It was considered, however, that more voters would visit the polls during the afternoon, as all working men would then be free.

DIXI CEYLON TEA

3 Pounds for \$1.00

- GOLDEN LOAF FLOUR—**
Best for Bread; 49-lb. sack..... \$2.25
- SELECTED LOCAL POTATOES—**
100-lb. sack..... \$1.45
- LIBBY'S SPECIAL MINCEMEAT—**
New consignment. Just arrived. Per lb..... 25c
- SELECTED COOKING EGGS—**
Per dozen, 35¢, 3 dozen for..... \$1.00
- "SQUIRREL" PEANUT BUTTER—**
1-lb. tins, each..... 25c
- PACIFIC MILK—**
Large cans..... 3 for 25c
- EQUAL EGG—**
Usual price 25c. Our price..... 10c

Phone or
Mail Orders
Receive
Prompt
Attention

DIXI ROSS

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50
51
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Lisner 55

"Quality Grocers," 1817 Government St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Iron and Steel Industries Must
Be Established While Times
Are Abnormal

"In the year 1780 a certain Mr. Humphreys, in a little town in Pennsylvania, was granted by the government of the day the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute inquiries as to the feasibility of establishing iron and steel industries in that state, with a view to offering some sort of competitive market for the metals which had heretofore been obtained from England. That was not a big sum as we look upon money to-day and he only had it five years, but it was the embodiment of a principle more than a century ago, which is just as true in its applicability to-day as it was then, for the world knows to-day the great wealth of Pennsylvania."

Some of the sentiments which were running through the mind of Mr. David Milne, when he addressed the members of the board of trade yesterday afternoon, may be gauged from the above quotation selected from his excellent address. Mr. Milne dwelt at considerable length concerning the enormous demand for shells and all the products incidental to their manufacture, which had been brought about by the war. In spite of the fact that Canada is only just coming into her own in this connection, the increasing magnitude of the shell contracts only go to show in some measure of what the Dominion is capable."

Removed for Convenience
of Sale

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed, well sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Geo. Carter & Sons' Store, 719 Courtenay St., opposite the Alexandra Club, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 16
at 2 o'clock, a quantity of superior and well made

Household Furniture and Several Fine Specimens of Persian Rugs

Etc., including:
Heavy Brass Bedstead, Spring and Restmore Mattresses, White En. Iron Bedstead and Mattresses, Mahogany Bureau, 2 Mahogany Dressing Tables, Mahogany Cheffoniere, Mahogany Rocker, 2 Mahogany Standard Chairs, Mahogany Oc. Table, all by Kay, of Toronto; a small quantity of Household Linen, handsome Lace Bedspread, Hand-painted Silk Cushion Tops, Hand-painted Drape on White Satin, Mahogany Inlaid Sheraton China Cabinet, Deep Stuffed Easy Chair, Arm Chair, covered in American Cloth; Grass Chair, Carved and Gilt Framed Adams Mirror, Mahogany and Inlaid Sheraton Table, Lady's Walnut Folding Secretary, Small Mah. 2-flap Oc. Table, English Willow China Cabinet, Seal Stone and Muff, 12 Small Knives, Set of E. P. Coffee Spoons in case, Silver, and Plated Dishes, Bowls, Spoons, Forks, etc.; Plants, Toronto Spring and Mattress, a Set of Bouillon Cups, Minton China Coffee Cups, Tea Set, Carpet Sweeper, a Set of 3 Hepplewhite Chairs in Mahogany, up in Silk Brocade, Etc.
Also a very fine Kermanshah Rug, 17 ft. x 11 ft. (cost \$700); another 12 ft. x 9 ft., cost \$400; a Smyrna Rug, 14 ft. x 11 ft.; 2 very fine Kazaka, one 11 ft. x 5 ft. 10 in., the other 9 ft. x 7 ft. 5 in.

At the same time we shall sell 'The Makers of Canada,' XI Vols., cost \$70, and other goods too numerous to mention.
On view Monday, Jan. 15th.
The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams, 411 and 419 Sayward Block, Phone 1234.

cern was the necessity for the Pacific coast to realize now that it is today, before the trade routes of the world are re-adjusted, that Victoria must shape her destiny and so get the full benefit of expansion and not allow her neighbor to the south to reap the advantage which should belong to British Columbia.

"Get the industry established here while the conditions are abnormal," said he. "We have enough scrap to keep us going for about a year and a half, and after that we shall want pig iron. If we could get pig iron during the next six months it would establish us here. There will be no trouble about delinquent taxes and unemployment if the resources of the country are properly developed."
"It is only natural to suppose that after the war," continued Mr. Milne, "Oriental travel would converge on the three trans-continental railways of this Dominion, and that in itself would make of Victoria and Vancouver the greatest cities on the Pacific coast. But," declared the speaker, "I am convinced that government aid must come to your assistance if the great resources of the province are to be developed according to their merits."

Free Sites and Fuel.
"In four years," he said, "the population of this city is twenty-five thousand. How did we achieve that? The council secured a forty-acre stretch of land and when a prospective manufacturer arrived in town for the purpose of establishing an industry, in my capacity as mayor of the city, I would take him to the land in question for him to select the site most suitable to his particular line. He was told he could have the land for nothing. He was also told that he would be supplied with natural gas for fuel, for nothing, for a period of three years. He built his factory, he secured his workpeople, houses for their accommodation naturally followed and the city sold sufficiently gas at sufficient profit to those householders to pay the interest on the bonds issued for the initial purchase of the forty-acre plot."

Mr. Milne in further explanation of the establishment of industries in the prairie city stated that all land gratuitously disposed of was passed upon by by-law securing the confirmation of the people. "What Victoria wants today is cheap sites. No concern is coming here to pay big prices for sites. The policy of giving something for nothing when baited for industrial expansion is a policy which bears fruit a hundred fold," declared Mr. Milne. The speaker strongly urged the formation of a commission to prosecute exhaustive inquiries as to the most practical method of placing the establishment of the steel industry on a firm basis.

CITY ELECTION

Result of Recount is Now Announced;
No Changes in Positions.

The official recount in connection with the city election was completed yesterday by the returning officer, and the figures are set out below. It will be seen that none of the places have been changed, the alterations in the figures being small.

Aldermen.

First ten elected.

W. G. Cameron	2,430
Alexander Peden	1,174
E. B. Andros	2,048
Gilbert D. Christie	2,030
Albion Johns	2,019
John Dilworth	1,899
Walter Walker	1,862
William F. Fullerton	1,792
W. J. Sargent	1,748
Robert Dinwiddie	1,691
Dr. A. A. Humber	1,691
Hugh Macdonald	1,443
F. W. Vincent	1,340
John Harvey	1,166
Watson A. Clark	1,132
John Day	1,062
Charles F. Beaven	1,005
William Luney	956
J. Ivan Seabrook	572

School Trustees.

First three elected.

Mrs. Margaret Jenkins	2,009
Dr. Arthur B. Hudson	1,670
Maj. Peter J. Riddell	1,390
Robert Hetherington	1,351
Capt. J. W. Gidley	714
James A. Shanks	563
H. H. Jones	498

Total votes cast, 9,967. Spoiled, 63.

Demand Phoenix Beer, Home product.

Strong Boots For Boys



Serviceable styles for School and play. Finer Shoes for 'best' wear.

- | | Boys' Sizes 1-5 | Youths' Sizes 11-13 1/2 |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Velour Calf Button Boot, with dull calf top on neat last..... | \$4.00 | \$3.50 |
| Calf Blucher, with heavy outsole, strongly sewn..... | \$4.00 | \$3.50 |
| Kip Blucher, extra heavy outsole..... | \$3.00 | \$2.75 |
| Kangaroo Kip Blucher, nailed sole..... | \$2.65 | \$2.45 |

MUTRIE & SON

1203 Douglas Street Phone 2504

ESQUIMALT DOCK NEEDED AT ONCE

Messrs. Pauline and McCurdy
Make Strong Plea at Board
of Trade Meeting

NATIONAL SERVICE IS A PRESSING QUESTION

Government Urged to Define
Duties of All Towards
War

"We feel that the government should look upon this matter as one demanding immediate action, in spite of the fact that the nation is at war, since the establishment of a larger drydock at Esquimalt would not only contribute to the strength of Canada in the strictly naval sense, but it would also considerably enhance her position from the point of view of her mercantile marine activities." This was one of the pleas set forth by E. A. Pauline, M. P. P., at the quarterly meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade yesterday afternoon in support of the memorial already submitted to Sir Robert Borden—and at his request amplified—which will also be placed in the hands of Premier Brewster on his return from Ottawa by a committee from the council, with powers to act, on a date to be arranged.

Forecasting disaster to British Columbia shipping unless this means was undertaken not only as a war measure, but one even more applicable to the days of peace, J. J. Shallcross endorsed the report of Mr. Pauline.
Esquimalt's Strong Case.
Arthur W. McCurdy outlined the history of the agitation that had brought the present proposal forward and stated he had naturally supposed that after the movement and its necessities had been the subject of talk in the country, and the towns, and while columns of newspaper articles had been devoted to the matter, that the movement would sooner or later crystallize into concrete shape in the naval and military port of Esquimalt. "Such has indeed been the fact, and as the result of many discussions a memorial was drawn up, published and circulated, copies being sent to members of the provincial cabinet, to members of the legislature, to members of the Dominion parliament, to the board of trade, the Victoria City Council, and to the councils of Oak Bay and Esquimalt," continued Mr. McCurdy.

"The subject is as old as the province itself. From the earliest days Esquimalt has been looked upon as the most important strategic naval and military point in the province. So strong was this feeling during the discussion of the terms of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada that two of the 14 terms of union were devoted to this subject under the heading of '(9) Naval Station at Esquimalt' and '(12) Graving Dock at Esquimalt,' the true intent and meaning of the terms of union being that British Columbia was assured for all time of a permanent naval station and first class graving dock at Esquimalt. It is therefore the duty of the Dominion government to see to it that the graving dock at Esquimalt is permanently kept up to the standard requirement of the times. It should always be large enough to receive first class battle cruisers or commercial ships of large size, and the Esquimalt claims rank first, before those of any other commercial port in Canada."

Facilities For Enlargement.
Mr. McCurdy wished to dispel any beliefs that had been advanced hinting that the harbor of Esquimalt would eventually become too small for the heavy requirements of a great naval base. He was able to dispel those fears in quite a simple manner. "It can be easily and economically enlarged, so as to add at least a third to its present basin, by taking in the large natural basin to the north of it, covering four or five hundred acres. All that would be necessary would be to build a short and inexpensive canal between Esquimalt harbor and the basin, and do a minimum amount of dredging to re-

move the silt which has accumulated from the small creeks entering at the east and west ends of the basin. A lock in the canal and another in the Gorge channel would ensure deep water at high tide level in the basin at all times and the fresh water, entering the basin by the two creeks mentioned, would insure against damage to ships by the terezo which infests our salt water harbors. Surrounding the basin, there is an unlimited acreage of land suitable for factories, machine shops, ship yards, ordnance and munitions of war, as well as for the manufacturing of material for commercial purposes.

Begin Now.
Mr. McCurdy was of the opinion that we should begin now to prepare for what probably would be the next war, a war on the Pacific. It might be twenty or fifty years, but he urged that whenever the day should come we should be ready to play our part in the defence of the coast of British Columbia. In conclusion, Mr. McCurdy pleaded with the board for their endorsement of the memorial, using their endeavors at all times to forward a movement which was to mean so much, not only for British Columbia, but also for the Dominion as a whole.

Mr. Pauline also pointed out to the members of the board—as another reason why every available channel should be tapped for the purpose of securing the promptest possible action—that a considerable amount of time must of necessity be taken in the building of such a dock and through all the passing days the necessity of the work was increasing. He felt more and more, for that, as well as many other reasons, well understood by all, he suggested that a recommendation should go from the board requesting that tenders be invited immediately, the contract let, and commencement be made.

National Service.
The desire for a clear definition by law as to the duties that each and everyone should bear in the matter of winning the war was the subject of a resolution espoused by Mr. J. J. Shallcross. "The man who is well able to enlist or to the man who is able to do something to help in the prosecution of the war, and does not, will not have an enviable position after the war," was the opinion of Mr. Shallcross. It not only depends upon the man in the trench to win the war, but it is the man behind the trench upon whom that task must be in equal measure. To show united willingness, those who are not in khaki should be able to find other duties in which also men of partial infirmity or of age beyond that qualifying them for the work of the trench could take part, said the speaker.

"The men in this province have not come forward in the matter of winning the war," declared Mr. Shallcross, referring to the auxiliary industrial forces, which are at present more or less dormant in the man who has been left behind by reason of age or medical unfitness. "Unless that obligation is laid upon everybody by law there are going to be a large number of backsliders. The government should immediately point the way and show in what manner every man can do his fair share. The man who refuses to shoulder his responsibility should be looked upon as a ward of the country and not as a fit person to rank with the governing sections."

Mr. Shallcross shuddered to think of what would happen to Canada in the event of a victorious Germany. "We should be compelled to seek the assistance of the United States, providing the republic could give us that protection," declared the speaker.
"It feels that this board of trade has been acting the part of the slacker this afternoon," declared Mr. Beaumont Rogers on rising to second the resolution. "It should have been the first business of the meeting, since its importance cannot be overestimated, and I trust this board will heartily endorse it." It was carried unanimously and its terms in an amplified form were to be wired to Ottawa last night.

The Roumanian Alexandria has no connection with the great Macedonian conqueror and city-maker. It is a nineteenth century product, founded by Alexander Conza, the first prince of united Roumania. His was a short rule. He assumed power in 1859, but was not recognized by the Porte until the end of 1861, and in little more than four years he had to abdicate and create the vacancy which was filled by the Hohenzollern. Roumania's native prince was too much of a Joseph II. an autocratic reformer in a hurry, whose drastic changes in constitutional and social matters led to confusion and revolt.—London Chronicle.

STORE HOURS
8.30 to 6 p.m.
Friday, 9.30 p.m.
Saturday, 1 p.m.



739 Yates St. Phone 5510

STORE HOURS
8.30 to 6 p.m.
Friday, 9.30 p.m.
Saturday, 1 p.m.

January Clearance Sale of Fine Curtains and Draperies

Our entire stock of high-grade Curtains to go on sale Monday at a mere fraction of their value. Styles suitable for any room in your home, so supply your wants at these unusual prices. See our window displays.

Regular to \$26.00 High-Grade Curtains

'8.49 Pair (Beautiful Irish Point Hand-made Curtains, made from the best two-thread Brussels net, in rich ecru and two-tone, with leaf worked in green and ivory shade. Three and three and a half yards long, fine hand-made Swiss Curtains, with very handsome trellis and small floral centres in a soft ecru shade and two-tone effect. Regular to \$26.00 value. Monday, pair..... \$8.49 Pair

An Exceptional Offer for One Week Only

Women's Plain Tailored Suits, made-to-measure for only... \$12.50

For one week commencing Monday next, Jan. 15, Mr. Nicol, favorably known as a competent cutter and fitter is quoting \$12.50 for the making of plain Tailored Suits.

Further, we are putting on sale at very tempting prices: Suit Lengths in browns, greys, checks, stripes and mixed tones. Values up to \$17.00. Monday, per length... \$9.95 Other materials to select from are serges, gabardines, tweeds, plaids, checks, broadcloth and many fancy weaves.

Reg. to \$4.85 Cur-tains, Monday Pair \$1.95

Fine Lace and Insertion Trimmed Voile and Marquisette Curtains, in white, ivory, ecru, and Arab shades. Some of these styles we have only a few pair of each, and the whole offering only includes a few dozen pair so we advise you to make your selection early and choose from the best. Regular to \$4.85 values. Monday, pair..... \$1.95

Reg. to 75c Voile, Madras and Nets, Monday 39c

Fine Hemstitched Voile with shadow filet net borders and wide interwoven silk ribbon borders, with plain voile centre in white, ivory and ecru; 52-inch rich cream Madras muslin, in neat floral and all-over patterns; 45 and 50-inch Scotch Lace; strong Bungalow Nets and fine bordered Curtain Nets, in ivory, ecru and Arab shades. Regular to 75c values. Monday, yard..... 39¢

Reg. to \$12.00 Novelty Voile, Fine Swiss and Battenberg Curtains

'3.98 Pair (Fine Hand-made Swiss Curtains, in ivory and ecru shades, 2 1/2 and 3 yards long. Real Battenberg on strong Brussels net in Arab shade, 2 1/2 and 3 yards long, heavy two-thread Mercerized Marquisette Curtains, trimmed with heavy shadow lace and insertion, in ecru and Arab shades. Dainty fine Voiles, with lace and insertion trimmings. Regular to \$12.00 values. Monday, pair..... \$3.98 Pair

Regular to \$1.25 Heavy Madras, Fine Nets and Fancy Marquisette, Yard . . 59c

Heavy Fadeless Madras in dark and light shades. Heavy rich cream and two-tone Madras, 52 inches wide. Fine Curtain Nets in ivory and ecru. Ribbon-Edge Hemstitched Fancy Imitation Filet Marquisette in ivory and ecru shades. Fine Mercerized Voile with interwoven silk ribbon borders. Regular values \$1.25. Monday, yard..... 59¢

ASKS FURTHER TIME TO COMPLETE LINES

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch
Lines Company Has Had
Many Extensions

The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company was incorporated by an act of the parliament of Canada on July 13, 1906, with a capital of fifty million dollars.

There were originally seventeen branches authorized, increased to eighteen in 1909, to twenty-seven in 1910 and to thirty-nine in 1911. The company was given a bonding power of \$50,000 a mile.
Two of the branches described in the original act are to be in this province and a third was added four years later. These are: (1) From Vancouver to a junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific at or to a junction with the Pacific Northern & Omnipac, or with both, between the 119th and the 124th degrees of longitude. The P. N. & O. is chartered to run from Kitimat Inlet to Hazelton and on to the northern boundary of the province, and from Hazelton on through Peace River Pass to Edmonton. (2) From a point on the north shore of Vancouver Island in a generally southerly or southeasterly direction, along the western portion of the island to Victoria. (3) From a point between Moose Lake and Tete Jaune Cache through the drainage of the Clearwater and Bonaparte rivers, Seton and Anderson lakes and the Lillooet and Squamish rivers, or between these two, to Vancouver.

It was enacted in 1906 that "all the lines" mentioned in that act were to be commenced within two years from July, 1906, and completed and in operation within five years from that date, or the powers conferred would be null and void as to such portions as were not completed and in operation. In

"GREEN HAY"

Just Received a Few Cars of Extra Fine GREEN ALFALFA HAY
Tel. 418 SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates

In your efforts to economize, 2 things you think of quality and price, 3 rdly, You get both at Drake's
DRAKE HARDWARE CO., LIMITED
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New Wellington Coal at Current Rates

This famous Coal as cheap as the inferior Coal.

J. KINGHAM & CO.

1004 Broad St. Phone 647
OUR METHOD—80 sacks to the ton, and 100 lbs. of coal in each sack.

1900, 1910, 1911, and again in 1915 extensions of time were given, in every case of two years to commence and five years to complete from the date of assent to the several acts.

Nothing has ever been done towards the building of the branches authorized to be constructed in British Columbia, and some of those to be built in other provinces are also untouched. Now another application is to be made at the approaching session of parliament for a further extension of time for the completion of those branches which have never been commenced.

Furnaces Installed and Repaired—Watson & McGregor, Ltd., 647 John-son St.