

WEATHER FORECAST

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Wednesday: Victoria and vicinity—light to moderate winds, continued fine, stationary or higher temperature.

Victoria Daily Times

WHERE TO GO TO-NIGHT

Royal—The End of a Perfect Day. Princess—Oh, Jupiter! Pantages—Vaudeville.

VOL. 55, NO. 70

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

THIRTY-EIGHT PAGES

PRINCE OF WALES NOW ON WAY TO THIS CITY

FIUME SITUATION IS SAID TO HAVE CAUSED TITTONI TO RESIGN

Rome Paper Says Foreign Minister Has Broken Away From the Nitti Cabinet; Correspondents Are Unable to Enter Disturbed City

Rome, Sept. 23.—Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, has resigned because of the Fiume incident, according to an announcement by The Giornale d'Italia.

Paris, Sept. 23.—French special correspondents sent to Fiume are still filing dispatches from Matuglio, a town about nine miles northwest of that city. The representative of The Journal says that although the grenadiers and arditi may have wavered, the carabinieri remain faithful and are seeing that no one passes the armistice line.

The correspondent of The Journal, in a delayed dispatch, says the Italian battleship Dante Alighieri and the cruiser Emanuele Filiberto left the Fiume roadstead on Friday, leaving about 100 of their marines among the d'Annunzio troops.

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Trieste, Sept. 23.—Delayed—Col-Stellan, who was sent to Fiume by General Badoglio to confer with d'Annunzio, tried to induce the latter to keep only volunteers and allow soldiers of the regular army to return to Italy, in order to prevent their rendering themselves liable to severe punishment.

London Mail Says British Users Need Beef From Canada

London, Sept. 23.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial urging greater food production, says that the importation of cattle from Canada should be permitted.

SEVEN MONCTON YOUNG MEN MISSING

Left in Motorboat to Cross From New Brunswick to P. E. I.

Moncton, N.B., Sept. 23.—No tidings have been heard of a motorboat which left Shediac Sunday morning, with seven Moncton young men who intended crossing Northumberland Strait to Summerside, P. E. I.

Vienna, Sept. 20.—Delayed—There were made public to-day from the archives of the former Austro-Hungarian Government minutes of the meeting of the Privy Council on July 7, 1914, at which it was virtually decided to begin war on Serbia.

Count Stephen Tisza, then Hungarian Premier, opposed the war, demanding that diplomatic action be taken first, and then that an ultimatum of an acceptable nature be sent.

Count von Berchtold thereupon said: "Now is the right moment, because Germany is ready to assist."

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PROPOSED GIFT TO GENERAL CURRIE

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the proposed subscription presentation to Gen. Sir Arthur Currie announce that subscription lists will be placed in all the banks and in the offices of The Times and Colonist to-morrow.

SOVIET RESOLUTION AT HAMILTON TO-DAY

Referred to Resolutions Committee of the Dominion Trades Congress

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 23.—Trouble started shortly after the opening of the morning session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress here to-day when a resolution was read favoring the Soviet form of government, calling for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Russia and the refusal to finance or furnish other aid to re-actionary governments.

The resolution was submitted by George Armstrong, Winnipeg, one of the men arrested on charge of sedition in that city. Armstrong was released on bail ten days ago.

Deputy Armstrong announced it was his wish that the resolution should be referred to the committee, but in case it was received unfavorably he wanted to make a few observations.

President Moore: The subject matter of the resolution is not under discussion.

The Winnipeg delegate then declared that the British Trades Congress and the labor organizations of France and Italy had all considered the matter and he thought it should be given fair treatment in this Congress.

Belgian King and Queen Are at Sea on Way to United States

Ostend, Sept. 23.—King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium are to-day on the United States. The steamship George Washington left her moorings at Calais yesterday shortly after the royal party had gone on board the United States destroyer Inghram, which took the travelers out of Ostend shortly before noon.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CLOSED TO-MORROW

The Public Library will be closed all day to-morrow in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales, it was announced to-day.

VON BERCHTOLD INSISTED AUSTRIA ATTACK SERBIA

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HEARTILY WELCOMED TO CITY TO-DAY; H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES



STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE IN U.S. CAUSES SOME DISORDERS

Farrell, Pa., Sept. 23.—More rioting occurred to-day in Farrell, where a man was shot and killed last night and several other persons injured as an outcome of the strike of steel workers. Many shots were fired in the new disturbance to-day. The police say that at least eleven persons were struck by bullets.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Disturbances which began in the vicinity of the Lackawanna Steel Company's plant last night were continued this morning.

ARRESTS FOLLOW QUEBEC ROBBERY

Quebec, Sept. 23.—After five days of incessant work, during which every possible clue was followed to the limit, and practically every place in the Province of Quebec was combed, the police made four arrests in the city of Quebec last evening, and believe they have captured the bandits who figured in the hold-up and rifling of the mail car on the Ocean Limited train of \$71,000 on the morning of Thursday last.

Toronto Pupils Went Out on Strike Three Times in One Day

Toronto, Sept. 23.—All the senior pupils of the Williams School in this city went on strike three times yesterday because their principal, T. I. Davis, had been removed and another principal substituted by the Board of Education.

Turks Accused of Brutalities Against Citizens of Greece

Salonica, Sept. 23.—Reports reaching Greek official quarters state that Turkish irregulars are committing many brutalities against Greeks at interior points. At Koum it is alleged that the Turkish irregulars cut off the ears of a Greek priest and two citizens. As Azamall a Greek and his wife were killed, and at Loupou two Greeks and a young woman were killed.

GETTING READY FOR ELECTION IN ONTARIO

Orillia, Ont., Sept. 23.—Major J. I. Hart, M.P.P. for East Simcoe, was again nominated as the Conservative candidate yesterday in East Simcoe.

VICTORIA IN FESTIVE SPIRIT FOR WELCOME TO PRINCE ON VISIT TO VANCOUVER ISLAND

BEATTY ACCORDED GREAT COMPLIMENT

Admiral Given Dinner at Portsmouth By 500 Lower Deck Men

Portsmouth, Eng., Sept. 23.—Admiral Lord Beatty was given a unique compliment last night when, with forty-two of his admiral and other officers, he was entertained at dinner in the Town Hall here by 500 lower deck men and presented with a silver cigar box as a token of loyalty and affection from all the ratings in the navy.

AN ONTARIO CANDIDATE

Simcoe, Ont., Sept. 23.—At a largely-attended convention held here yesterday, W. E. Sutherland, of Delhi, was chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal-Conservatives of Norfolk in the coming provincial general election.

LIQUOR QUESTION ONE FOR PROVINCES

Unionist Caucus at Ottawa Favors Return of Pre-war Conditions

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—At a caucus this forenoon the Government followers considered prohibition legislation. The sentiment of the gathering is reported to have favored a return to the conditions prevailing before the war, when each Province decided its own method of handling the liquor question.

LONG AEROPLANE FLIGHT IN STATES

Billings, Mont., Sept. 23.—After circling the city in a farewell flight lasting a quarter of an hour, the big Martin bombing plane carrying Colonel R. M. Hartz, Lieut. E. F. Harmon and Signal Electricians Jack Harding and Jerry Dolbas, "around the rim" of the United States, left for Helena at 8 o'clock this morning under ideal weather conditions.

BOLSHEVIKI TRY TO PREVENT NEW REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

London, Sept. 23.—(Reuters).—The Bolshevik delegation which proposed peace to the Ukrainians stated the Moscow Soviet Government had decided to declare peace with all nations in order to forestall a counter-revolution in Russia.

Council at Paris Considers Status of Galician Area

Paris, Sept. 23.—The status of the former Austro-Hungarian crown land of Galicia was before the Supreme Council for discussion this morning. Premier Paderewski of Poland was heard by the Council, presenting the Polish view as to the disposition of the territory.

Lesser Coal

Royal Visitor Will Arrive This Evening; Public Functions To-morrow Will Fully Occupy Time of Heir Apparent; Complete Programme in City

Victoria is en fete to-day in anticipation of the arrival this evening of the Heir-Apparent. Public enthusiasm is keyed up to the highest pitch and only awaits the appearance of the Prince to find vent in a rousing welcome.

A TRADE CLEARING HOUSE IN BERLIN

British Officer to Control German Economic Department's License Branch

Cologne, Sept. 23.—Charles Knott, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany, who recently conferred with Mathias Erbsberger, Finance Minister, and Schmidt, Minister of Economics, in regard to the proposal to establish a clearing house in Berlin to control exports and imports, says the German Government has consented in principle to a British officer controlling the license department of the German Department of Economics.

Luxembourg, Sept. 23.—Via London, Sept. 23.—(Associated Press)—All American troops have been withdrawn from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which had been occupied since last December by units of the United States Third Army.

ANTI-SALOON MOVE IS BEING CHECKED

U. S. State Department Frowns on Activities of Americans in Europe

London, Sept. 23.—The American State Department is taking measures to check the extension of the American Anti-Saloon League's prohibition campaign in European countries, according to The Daily Mail, which says two agents of the League who recently sought passport facilities in Paris preparatory to visiting the United Kingdom were unable to obtain the necessary visas.

Misunderstandings

The American State Department, "The newspaper continues, is fully alive to the detrimental effect which extension of the Anti-Saloon League's activities to Europe might have on international relations, especially at the present time, and it is said to be resolved to avoid possible misunderstandings."

No More

The Daily Mail, which is conducting a campaign in opposition to William E. Johnson, organizer of the Anti-Saloon League, says it is considered unlikely that many more anti-saloon campaigners will be allowed to embark for the United Kingdom at present and quotes Mr. Johnson as saying that officers of the association are "scared" at all the attention which has been focussed on the campaign here.

Tsaritsyn and Kiev. The counter-revolution in the region of the Don is extending, and we have withdrawn from the region from which Soviet Russia could receive coal and firewood.

Maypole Soap Dyes in all colors. CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS. PHONE 135

GRAY DORT TOURING CARS JUST ARRIVED PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY TO MAKE SURE OF GETTING DELIVERY Jameson, Rolfe & Willis

PRICELESS PAINTING IN SOUTH AFRICA BOUGHT FOR SONG London, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, states a British army officer recently purchased for seven shillings and sixpence (\$1.50) in a Pretoria auction room a picture which art critics believe to be a missing Rembrandt—a work of priceless value.

HIGHER STREET CAR FARES IN WINNIPEG Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—An application will be made by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company to the Public Utilities Commission of Manitoba for a temporary increase in fares or the elimination of special Sunday rates. The company claims that relief of this character is a necessity until the Commission has completed the hearing of the application for a permanent increase in fares, and is due, officials state, to the Maters award, which has increased the company's payroll by over \$400,000. The hearing for a permanent increase will be held October 15.

GREAT CONGRESS IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA Press Congress of World in 1920; to Follow Event in Canada Sydney, Australia, Sept. 23.—The largest international assemblage of newspaper men ever gathered in any city in the world is expected to be held here October 15, 1920. Two hundred of them are expected to come from North and South America and delegates are expected from all portions of the British Empire. Large numbers of newspaper men in India, China and Japan have promised to be present.

After Canadian Event. The Congress is to follow a meeting of the British Empire Press Union in Canada in September, 1920, and the delegates should arrive in Australia in the spring of the southern half of the world. This will permit visits to tropical Queensland before hot weather sets in. The Congress is likely to be engaged in business discussions at Sydney for about ten days. Excursions in New South Wales are planned before and after the session and later visitors are to be given an opportunity to attend the yearly racing carnival at Melbourne during the first week in November. It is announced that everything possible will be done by the press and people of Australia to make representative men from foreign countries understand Australians and their methods of life.

U. S. TREATY WITH FRANCE IS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL Washington, Sept. 23.—By unanimous vote of the six members present, the Senate Judiciary Committee decided yesterday that the proposed treaty guaranteeing immediate assistance of the United States to France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is unconstitutional. Twelve members were absent and their votes were not cast.

MOZART PIANO Only \$395 A very special bargain. Heintzman & Co., Ltd. GIDEON HICKS, Manager

SUPPLY OF SUGAR FOUND IN WINNIPEG Commerce Board Learns Coca Cola Co. Has 240,000 Pounds There Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Evidence submitted to the Commerce Board inquiry here before James Auld yesterday showed that Coca Cola Company has at present 240,000 pounds of sugar in storage here while wholesalers and retailers can not begin to supply the demand.

Big Demand. A. Macdonald, of Macdonald, Chapman, Ltd., wholesale grocers, stated that his firm had received in the past three or four days a quantity of sugar which had been immediately shipped to meet a very small fraction of the waiting orders. Ten cars were needed to fill present orders, and the witness declared that the shortage of sugar has resulted in serious wastage of fruit.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Announcement is made by the Canadian National Railway that certain improvements and increased services on the main lines, effective Sunday, October 5. The most important of these changes probably is an extension of the daily train service now operating between Winnipeg and Edmonton, through to Vancouver.

CARNIVAL AGAINST CUBAN VODOOS Three Innocent Children Done to Death by Superstitious Negroes Havana, Cuba, Sept. 23.—With the recent sudden outbreak of cannibalistic practices by Voodoo worshippers, which have resulted in the deaths of at least three innocent children and a half dozen of the Voodoos, the latter by the application of lynch law for the first time in the country's history, fathers and mothers are living in fear that their little ones may be spirited away by the superstitious negroes to be offered up in sacrifice to "Chango," the god of the "Brujos," as they are called in the Castilian language.

Poisonous Concoctions. The followers of Eleuca do not directly offer human sacrifices, although their healers sacrifice the lives of some patients by giving them poisonous concoctions, supposedly a mysterious cure for some ailment, in order to restore to health some other patient. Eleuca, being the "god of injury," his followers believe that good can come to one person only through injury to another.

Decline of Recent Years Cause of Concern; Improvement in August Paris, Sept. 23.—France's declining birthrate has lately been a source of much concern but a distinct improvement during August has been noticed. Evidence of a great decline in births in 1918 was shown in official figures for the district of the Seine, which includes the city of Paris, which showed that there were only 42,480 births registered in that district in 1918 as compared with the 73,599 in 1911.

SKIN RELIEF AWAITING YOU IN POSLAM The more intensely you have suffered from irritated, itching skin, the more you will appreciate the relief that comes when Poslam is applied. Itching, cooling, pacifying, now that you know, you will never be without it should the need arise.

Wigan, Eng., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Bridget McHugh, the oldest "pit-brow" woman in the Pemberton coalfield, has died here at the age of eighty years. For more than half a century she had worked at the mines, been "Old Bridget," as Mrs. McHugh was familiarly called, was a hale and hearty, strongly built woman who could use a shovel in filling mine cars as well as any man, and was always looked upon as an expert pit-brow worker, few being her equal.

GERMAN MONUMENT IN AUSTRALIA WRECKED Sydney, Australia, Sept. 23.—A monument which had been erected to the memory of German internees held at this base near here, has been blown up by persons unknown. The monument had been the cause of frequent protests by local organizations including one composed of returned soldiers, and threats had been made that it would be destroyed. It was twenty feet high and composed of solid granite, and was set at the expense of German internees.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.—Students all over the world are offered special facilities to attend lectures at the Sorbonne, the ancient university of Paris, beginning November 3. The courses include six months' work in French history, literature, geography, philology, and social doctrines, art, laws and legal institutions of France, medicine, the sciences and languages.

WINTER COAL OUTLOOK IN EASTERN CANADA Montreal, Sept. 23.—Insisting that the prospect for a fuel famine in Canada is a real and serious menace this winter, the Canadian Railway War Board has issued an appeal to all Canadian importers of coal to reduce any coal which they may be preparing to load at the earliest possible moment.

STIMIA, INDIA, SEPT. 23.—Via London, Sept. 23.—(Reuters) The Legislative Council has passed a resolution appointing a mixed commission to suggest remedies and mitigation of the hardship of the lower classes owing to high prices.

New Dark Dresses of Serge and Tricotine and here are plenty to choose from at prices that are decidedly moderate. Business women, especially, should see these attractive serge and tricotine frocks, if they intend to replenish their wardrobes for the colder months. The moderateness of their prices, considering workmanship and qualities, will amaze all who visit these displays. A very satisfactory price concession from a manufacturer enables us to mark them so low in the face of rising costs. As their reasonableness must necessarily mean an early closing out of this entire stock, those who do not wish to miss this interesting offer must shop early. \$17.75 to \$49.50 Mallek's Telephone 1901

FRENCH BIRTHRATE A DISCUSSED TOPIC Decline of Recent Years Cause of Concern; Improvement in August Paris, Sept. 23.—France's declining birthrate has lately been a source of much concern but a distinct improvement during August has been noticed.

PRINCE OF WALES HAD GOLF GAME Vancouver, Sept. 23.—Dressed in gray tweed golfing togs and smoking a blackened briar pipe, the Prince of Wales spent a few happy hours in indulging in a foursome with members of his entourage at the Shaughnessy Golf Club links yesterday afternoon.

DON'T BE WITHOUT SLOAN'S LINIMENT Sloan's Liniment has been sold for 35 years. Today, it is more popular than ever. There can be no other answer—it produces results. Applied without rubbing, it penetrates to the afflicted part, bringing relief from rheumatic twinges, sciatica, sore, stiff, strained muscles, lame back, and other exterior pains and sprains and the result of exposure. It leaves no mussiness, stain, clogged pores.

ESKIMO WOMEN RULE ON ISLAND Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 23.—Mere man has little voice in governing affairs on Eskimo inhabited Little Diomed, one of the Diomedes Islands that are cut in two by the international boundary line across Behring Sea between Alaska and Siberia. Women and children do most of the ruling, according to reports reaching the Alaska Territorial Bureau of Publicity here.

SORBONNE OPEN TO STUDENTS OF WORLD Paris, Sept. 23.—Students all over the world are offered special facilities to attend lectures at the Sorbonne, the ancient university of Paris, beginning November 3.

TROOPS OF GERMANY IN BALTIC AREA CENTRE AT MITAU London, Sept. 23.—The German troops in the Baltic region intend to remain in Latvia all winter, making their headquarters at Mitau, according to a Central News dispatch received at Copenhagen from Helsinki. General von der Goltz, the German commander, is at Mitau, it is added.

Saanich Interurban Railway Special Late Train Service On Wednesday 24th and Saturday 27th A special late train will leave the Victoria Depot at 11.25 p.m. on the above dates for Meadlands and intermediate points. Station and Waiting Room, Douglas Street (Opp. City Hall). B.C. Electric Saanich Division Phone 1969

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Nothing as Good in Corn Flakes as says Cobby. These fresh crisp bits of toasted white corn POST TOASTIES

SO EASY Tea, Coffee, Butter and Flour COPAS & SON'S PRICES Read them and be convinced that you get the best value in the city at the ANTI-COMBINE STORE. NICE RICH FLAVORY TEA—3 lbs. for \$1.30, or 45c per lb. ANTI-COMBINE TEA—55c in packets, per lb. ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE—Freshly ground, as ordered, per lb., 50c and 45c. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the nicest butter made. Per lb., 60c. C. & Y. BREAD FLOUR—49 lb. sk., \$2.85. QUAKER ROLLED WHEAT—3 lbs. for 25c. PACIFIC MILK—2 large cans, 25c. LET US HAVE YOUR ORDERS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. COPAS & SON Formerly Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95

## Paying by Cheque

is the simple way—the easy way—the safe way.

You can fill in a cheque in a few minutes, send it safely by messenger or through the mail, and have no further care in the matter. It is not necessary to obtain a receipt, the cheque is the receipt.

Paying by cheque lends a dignity and system to personal transactions.

You will be accorded checking privileges on a personal account with any Branch of this Bank.

A. P. Boulbee  
Manager

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserve \$6,625,623

## ROCKSIDE POULTRY FARM

SAANICH, near VICTORIA, B. C.

Retail Store: 640 YATES ST. J. RYLANDS, Prop.

### SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT!

Contractor to His Majesty KING GEORGE; Royal Can. Navy; C. P. R.; B. C. Coast Service, and the Grand Trunk Pacific S. S. Co.; Empress Hotel; Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Victoria.

1916 Our Output Dressed Poultry Average, per Week... 500 Pounds  
1917 Our Output Dressed Poultry Average, per Week... 2,000 Pounds  
1918 Our Output Dressed Poultry Average, per Week... 3,000 Pounds  
1919 Up to Date Over 5,000 Pounds per Week and Still Going Strong

SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER—WATCH US GROW

### TO OUR PRINCE

All hail to "EDWARD" our gallant Prince, we're proud he journeyed here.

We welcome him with glad acclaim, and greetings most sincere. We loyally tend him homage—it is our Prince's due, And joyously Victoria hangs out "RED, WHITE and BLUE."

He's heard the roar of British guns; the roar of Britain's might. He's glad to grip a Canuck's hand, he's seen Canadian fight. And we are proud to meet our Prince—please God, our future King. As he has Royally won our hearts, his hand we'll loyally bring.

Add "ROCKSIDE," too, will be en fête, the "UNION JACK" will fly. And only "dainty necks be stretched" when "PRINCE EDWARD" passes by.

For "RYLANDS" says our Loyalty, is that which never fails. We honor "GEORGE" our Noble King, and LOVE our "PRINCE OF WALES."

FOR RESULTS USE TIMES WANT ADS.

## DECLARE FOR IRISH HOME RULE

Dominion Labor Congress Passed Resolution by a Small Majority

Hamilton, Sept. 23.—At the opening session of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress here yesterday a resolution submitted by the resolutions committee urging "that Ireland be granted a full measure of home rule, such as that enjoyed by Canada and the other Overseas Dominions" was adopted by a small majority after a lengthy debate.

Doubt was expressed by speakers as to the advisability of the Congress making a pronouncement on the question, while others held the opinion that the subject should not have been introduced at all. Finally the resolution was carried by a small majority.

**Defaulters**  
The question of clemency for defaulters under the Military Service Act and deserters also resulted in a protracted discussion which at times became bitter as delegates spoke of their personal sufferings through the loss of relatives at the front. Other delegates, however, maintained that Labor was unalterably opposed to war and those who had consistently refused to fight had upheld one of Labor's strongest principles.

The committee refused to concur in a resolution urging clemency for defaulters and its recommendation finally was upheld on a vote.

**Franco Speaks**  
E. Gustave Franco, delegate to the International Trades Union and Socialist Conferences, presented his report on the International Conference at Bern. Mr. Franco described his own stand on the eight-hour day as follows:

"The hours of work shall be eight hours a day. My amendment changed it to 'The hours of work shall not exceed eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week.'"

"I stated that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had declared itself in favor of a six-hour working day and included that claim in its platform of principles. I registered a plea in favor of that measure as being the best way to solve the problem of unemployment and super-production caused by improvement to the machinery which takes to-day the place of hand labor in various industries."

Mr. Franco then read the resolutions adopted by the Bern Conference relating to responsibility for the war.

**From Winnipeg**  
Prominent among the delegates is George Armstrong, of Winnipeg general strike fame, who is now out on bail pending the conclusion of his trial on a charge of seditious conspiracy. Accompanying this delegate is his wife.

Mrs. Heien Armstrong's activities on behalf of her husband and his fellow prisoners recently brought her to Toronto. Delegate Armstrong is accredited representative of the Winnipeg carpenters. He is one of the radical spirits of the Winnipeg labor movement and his presence here is the cause of keen speculation as to what his attitude will be on Wednesday when the general discussion begins on the Western secessionist movement.

## ANTWERP NOW HAS REAL LIVE OKAPI

London, Sept. 23.—Naturalists who have been confidently expecting that the only live okapi in captivity was to be brought to the zoological gardens in Regents Park were disappointed when the news came from Antwerp that the animal had been brought there from the Congo by Dr. Lebrun. It was a gift of Mme. Landaghem, whose husband is in the Congo medical service.

The okapi is the survivor of a distant ancestor of the giraffe. An adult stands about five feet high, and although it has the general shape of the giraffe its neck is relatively shorter and its forelegs are not so high in proportion to the hindquarters.

The sides of the animal's head are light fawn color and the general coloration of the body is a dark purple. The most striking character is that the hump and the upper part of the legs are transversely striped with black and white. It was first known in 1901, having been found in the Semliki forest, haunting low undergrowth and swamps.

This particular specimen was in Mme. Landaghem's possession for a number of years and photographs it received here show it eating out of her hand.

## HOW TO MAKE YOUR HAIR BEAUTIFUL

Ten Minutes' Home Treatment Works Wonders, Stops Falling Hair and Dandruff and Makes the Hair Soft, Brilliant, Lustrous and Fluffy.

Better than all the so-called "hair tonics" in the world is a simple, old-fashioned home recipe consisting of plain Bay Rum, Lavona (de Composee) and a little Menthol Crystals. These three mixed at home in a few minutes, work wonders with any scalp. Try it just one night and see. Get from your druggist 2 oz. Lavona, 6 oz. Bay Rum and 1/2 drachm Menthol Crystals. Dissolve the Crystals in the Bay Rum and pour in 5 oz. bottle. Then add the Lavona, shake well and let it stand for an hour before using. Apply it by patting a little of the mixture on a soft cloth. Draw this cloth slowly through the hair, taking just one small strand at a time. This cleanses the hair and scalp of dirt, dust and excessive oil and makes the hair delightfully soft, lustrous and fluffy. To stop the hair from falling and to make it grow again rub the lotion briskly into the scalp with the finger tips or a medium stiff brush. Apply night and morning. A few days' use and you will not find a single loose or straggling hair. They will be locked on your heads as tight as a vise. Dandruff will disappear. You will find fine downy new hairs sprouting up all over your scalp and this new hair will grow with wonderful rapidity.

Any druggist can sell you the above. The prescription is very inexpensive and we know of nothing so effective and certain in its results.

## DOCTOR ADVISED HIM TO TAKE IT

A. F. ROBERTS SAYS

Cattle Dealer Gains Sixteen Pounds in Sixty Days by Taking Tanlac

"One of the best doctors in Colorado advised me to take Tanlac, and it has not only overcome my troubles but I have gained sixteen pounds since I began taking it sixty days ago," said A. F. Roberts, who lives at Rocky Ford, Alberta, Canada, a few days ago.

Mr. Roberts is one of the largest cattle dealers in his section of the country, and before moving to Canada a short time ago, he had spent most of his life in Colorado, U. S. A.

"I can now understand why Tanlac enjoys such wide popularity both in Canada and the United States," continued Mr. Roberts, "and since it has done me so much good, I know that it is a very dependable medicine and deserves all the praise that is being given it. For the past two years I have suffered from stomach trouble, and when I commenced taking this Tanlac, it was almost impossible for me to retain anything I ate. I was very nervous and never got a good night's sleep, and finally got so weak and rundown that I was hardly able to get about. I often had dizzy spells, and was bothered a great deal with constipation."

"My physician certainly knew what he was doing when he prescribed Tanlac for me, for it has done the work for me, as I am as healthy and strong now as I ever was in my life. In fact it has done much more for me than I expected it would do. I have a fine appetite and everything I eat agrees with me perfectly, and I never have the slightest sign of stomach trouble of any kind. I am no longer bothered with constipation, and never have those dizzy spells any more. I have regained all my strength, too, and that nervousness has left me, and I sleep like a log every night. In fact, I am simply enjoying perfect health again, and I give Tanlac credit for it all."

Tanlac is sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell, corner Fort and Douglas—Adv.

## COMMITTEE HAS ALL NECESSARY POWERS

Commons Committee Can Deal Fully With Soldiers' Re-establishment

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The question of gratuities and all other matters affecting the re-establishment of soldiers in civil life will come before the special committee of the Commons on Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, according to Hon. J. A. Calder, chairman of that committee, who spoke in the Commons yesterday afternoon.

The question arose as to how far the Committee was competent to go into the matter. Outside of the powers set forth in Bill No. 19 on Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Mr. Calder said in his opinion it was quite competent for the Committee to recommend amendments to the bill creating the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment which it might see fit, and if the Committee should find that the objective for which the Department was created was not being attained under the present act, it had every competence to recommend alterations.

**Gratuities.**  
F. F. Pardee asked if the Committee had the right to take up the question of gratuities.

Mr. Calder replied in the affirmative and said it also could take up any other scheme in regard to placing soldiers back in civil life.

"It is perfectly competent for us to call any one who can speak on the plans or subjects," the chairman ruled.

**Thanksgiving Day.**  
The bill introduced by I. E. Pedlow, South Renfrew, to make the second Monday in November each year a permanent Thanksgiving Day, was discussed. On motion of R. L. Richardson, Springfield, the bill was amended to make November 11 (Armistice Day), the holiday of Thanksgiving. This is the object of Mr. Pedlow's bill, but the South Renfrew member favored the second Monday of the month because the first work day of the week has in Canada come to be regarded as more suitable for the celebration than any other day. In recognition of this feeling, it was decided to allow the bill to stand in committee until objections can be heard from.

**Cost of Production.**  
There was an academic debate on a motion moved by J. H. Burnham, West Peterboro, dealing with the cost of production and calling upon the Government to lay a definite plan of the Government in this respect before the people at the next general election. Mr. Burnham wanted a committee named to deal with the matter, but the Government would not agree, and the motion was declared lost.

**Housing.**  
H. M. Mowat's resolution advocating Government assistance for the building of houses in model townships for returned soldiers was withdrawn, on the promise that this matter would be considered by the committee to which the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Bill has been sent.

**Execution.**  
At the evening session Mr. Mowat's bill to substitute electrocution for hanging as the death penalty was debated, and A. R. McMaster seconded by I. E. Pedlow, moved by way of amendment, that the death penalty should be abolished.

The bill was still under discussion when the House rose.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Eighteen years ago the King and Queen, then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, visited Victoria in the course of a tour of the Empire, and were welcomed with unprecedented enthusiasm, as became a city which bore the name of the great sovereign who had ended her memorable reign a few months before. To-day the Prince of Wales will arrive here under similar auspices, and will be furnished with abundant evidence that there has been no modification or qualification of the sentiment this community cherishes for the dynasty to which he belongs, or of its pride in the institutions of which the Throne is the cornerstone.

The warmth of the welcome which has been accorded to the Prince on his Canadian tour springs from two clearly-defined factors. One is the full appreciation by the Canadian people of the status and significance of the Throne. This institution, which once represented the absolute personal rule of the sovereign, a guarantee of democracy, an expression of the right of the people to govern themselves in accordance with their light and opportunity.

The Throne thus stands for the things of which at one time it was the direct and resolute negation. It rests solidly upon the people's will, not upon the power of a Praetorian minority armed to the teeth, or the subservience of a social caste. And down through the years as the monarch was gradually divested of his power to rule as he saw fit without regard to the wishes of his subjects, the connection between the Throne and the people became correspondingly more intimate and vital until to-day the Throne is, above all things else, a people's institution.

A striking paradox lies in the fact that the British ruler constitutionally and actually is less a ruler than the chief magistrates of states which have no rulers known as such, and if Great Britain were a republic instead of a limited monarchy her President would possess infinitely more powers in his office than are associated with the sovereignty of King George V. The one reigns but does not rule; the other would rule but not reign. For that reason Great Britain has been described as a "republic with an hereditary king."

To that description might be added the fact that the "king of the British republic" is clear of the smoke and fury of party politics; its occupant, far from arousing political hostility, is equally at home in all political camps and, by his personal influence, is able to bring the conflicting leaders to the point of approaching the knotty causes of their differences in the spirit of sweet reasonableness. Of the three governing estates of the realm the Throne alone is non-political and non-partisan.

The second factor which enters into the genuineness of the welcome extended to the Prince of Wales is found in the personal element. The Canadian people have known more about him than they knew of either his father or his grandfather before their visits to Canada eighteen and fifty years ago respectively. They have known of him as a gallant young soldier whom their sons had seen in France, with whom many of them were acquainted, and in whose minds the heir to the greatest Throne in Christendom was submerged in the amiable qualities of the man. War is a great social leveller. Its lightning destroys the barriers of class and caste and leaves nothing unscathed but the fine spirit of manhood and womanhood. During its grim stress people, especially the people of democratic countries, think more of what a man is than of who he is. That test has left the Prince of Wales without a scratch, and although in future years he may achieve many things, we think we can safely say that throughout his life he will be proudest of the fact that in the great searching of hearts he won and kept the esteem of the manhood of the Empire as a comrade, while retaining universal respect as a Prince. A People's Prince, the worthy heir of a People's King, comes to Victoria to-day.

IGNATIUS LINCOLN BLOWS BUBBLE.

Ignatius Tribloch Lincoln, formerly a member of the British Parliament and a naturalized Briton, now once more an Austrian, told the British authorities that in his writings he would devote his life's work "against England." At Amerongen yesterday he is reported to have stated that he had begun his literary campaign. He predicted that the bitter feeling in Germany against Great Britain would not end for a long

time; but that the feeling about the United States in Germany was different.

Lincoln apparently has discovered the proper setting for his life's task. As a plotter with the disciples of the Divine right theory he will be able to view Great Britain's "meddling interference" of 1914 in its proper perspective. Neither he nor Germany has any love for Great Britain, and it is easy to believe that the national antagonism will last quite a few years. But if Ignatius T. Lincoln were a wise man he would take up a little homestead somewhere amid the fertile valleys of the Austrian Tyrol. He has lived too long in the wrong atmosphere. He may yet crowd a "life's work" into an honorable calling unless his conception of honor has been mangled out of recognition by too long an association with treason and double-dealing.

Comparison of the German attitude towards Great Britain with that towards the United States is, of course, merely part of a palpably abortive attempt to sow discord between the two great English-speaking races. It would take a very large army of Ignatius Lincolns and considerably less clumsy methods than those already "spotted" to bring that about.

EXIT, ARGYLL HOUSE.

On Tuesday of next week Argyll House will see the last of Canadian military impediments. As a hostel for the Canadian pay office, records office and Overseas Ministry it will end its functions on the last day of the present month. After that date the whole organization is to be contracted into small departments under the High Commissioner, with only medical, pay and engineering staffs sufficient to look after the remaining troops.

It is an old saying that it is useless to weep over spilled milk and it is a very true one. Very probably some of the charges of maladministration have been exaggerated, but it is equally true, we fear, that at any time during the last three years profitable reforms could have been carried out if there had been any real desire to improve its organization and save money. The war is over, however, and nearly all the Dominion troops have returned to Canada. The money that has been spent needlessly cannot be recalled.

Nevertheless, when the more pressing business of the country has been disposed of the Dominion Government should find time to inquire into some of the very serious charges that have been made against the administration of affairs at Argyll House. If they are not true it would be well to let the people of this country know it. Should they be substantiated the public should know where to fix the responsibility.

A FORLORN HOPE.

It ought to be fairly obvious to General Hertzog that he speaks for a decided minority of South Africans when he repeats his cry for complete independence from Great Britain. He is, of course, acclaimed leader of the Nationalists, and as long as he chooses to play the role Premier Smuts will have to class him and his followers as active separatists. Any appeal for unity in South Africa will fall on deaf ears as far as General Hertzog is concerned. We venture to believe, nevertheless, that the preponderating Dutch element is not blind to the benefits of British institutions. Nor was the effect of Hertzog's recent homecoming entirely lost upon the Malcontents who lent their support to an appeal intended for the Peace Conference. The best course the Nationalist leader can take is to get into the same boat with Smuts and pull in the direction of unity. Complete independence for Hertzog and his meagre following may have its advantages—for them. Happily, however, Premier Smuts speaks for nine-tenths of the population.

TAXING WAR BOND INCOME.

(Grain Growers' Guide.) The Canadian Council of Agriculture has declared, in the following resolution, a principle which we believe will be approved by the great majority of the people of Canada. Whereas, it is estimated, the war debt of Canada at the end of the present year will be approximately \$2,000,000,000, or nearly \$250 per capita, and the annual interest charge on this debt will be about \$115,000,000 or \$14 per capita, which enormous indebtedness will tax the resources of the nation to the uttermost; And whereas, the war bonds issued by the Government of Canada, exempt from taxation, are steadily becoming concentrated in the possession of a few individuals and corporations, who are thus escaping the payment of their fair share of taxation; Therefore, be it resolved that the Council of Agriculture recommends to the Federal Government that the income from war bonds shall be made subject to the regular taxes imposed upon ordinary incomes.

IGNATIUS LINCOLN BLOWS BUBBLE.

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VICTORIANS IN FESTIVE SPIRIT FOR WELCOME TO PRINCE ON VISIT TO VANCOUVER ISLAND

(Continued from page 1.)

To-morrow At 10.15 Escort of R.N.W.M.P. from Government House to Parliament Buildings, the same route being followed as previous evening. On arrival at Parliament Buildings he will be met by the Premier, the Mayor of Victoria, to be followed by presentation of provincial and civic addresses. Presentation of decorations and medals to soldiers and next of kin. Inspection of returned soldiers, who are to be drawn up in unit formation, each man with the unit with which he served overseas (Lieut.-Colonel G. Chalmers Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., is in charge of the parade of returned men). Inspection of Cadets, Boy Scouts, Naval Brigade, Girl Guides and detachment of V.A.D., who will have an Emergency Aid Station on the grounds.

11 a.m.—Laying of foundation stone of Queen Victoria Memorial. A special place has been reserved at the side of the Parliament Building steps for crippled soldiers and amputation cases in order that such can see the proceedings without inconvenience. Also there will be a limited space reserved for very near relatives of men who are receiving decorations. It has been necessary to set aside a great deal of the ground for the returned soldiers, and it is requested that the general public assist the authorities as far as possible by not trying to close in on lines in order that they may preserve their orderly arrangement.

12.—Reception at Parliament Buildings (note change of time). Arrangements for this event are in the hands of the Deputy Minister of Public Works. Entrance will be by card only.

1.30.—Motor out to Work Point Barracks for lunch.

8 p.m.—Official dinner at Government House.

Arrangements For Reception.

Those attending the reception will enter the door of the museum which will be open at noon, for all those holding tickets. The tickets must be presented. This end of the building may be approached either at the rate of fifty paces to the Legislative Chamber where the Prince will be standing. The Prince will not shake hands, but will bow to each visitor.

Thursday, 10.30 a.m.—Inspection of Craigdarroch Hospital (Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment).

11 a.m.—Inspection of Naval College and Dockyard, Esquimalt.

11.45 a.m.—Inspection of Esquimalt Military Hospital. On this way from the Naval College to Esquimalt Hospital the Prince will stop a few minutes outside the Sailors' Home for a few words with "Mother Rhinae."

Order of Autos. The following list shows the order in which the automobiles will rank in connection with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, this evening:

All cars to be lined up at C.P.R. wharf, on Belleville Street, in numerical order, not later than 7.45 p.m. Car No. 1 will contain Chief of Police, City of Victoria, and Dominion Chief Chamberlain.

Car No. 2 will contain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Worship the Mayor, and Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, K.C.M.G., and one Esquima.

Car No. 3 will contain members of staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Car No. 4 will contain Major-General Leckie and staff.

Car No. 5 will contain the press representatives of Royal Party.

Car No. 6 will contain the press representatives of the Royal Party.

Car No. 7 will contain the press representatives of the Royal Party.

Car No. 8 will contain the press representatives of the Royal Party.

To Be Decorated. The following list has been issued by military headquarters of recipients of awards for national service to be conferred by the Prince of Wales to-morrow. Three are posthumous.

Military Cross. Capt. T. G. Norris, 804-7 B. C. Permanent Loan Building.

Capt. C. N. Douglas, Albert, B. C. Capt. T. R. Griffith, 923 Burdett Avenue.

Capt. W. C. Ross, 1365 Fairfield Road.

Capt. R. C. B. Foote, Thetis Island, Chemalouna.

Lieut. R. W. Price, R. Price, (Father), Errington, V. I. B. C. Lieut. H. N. Wootton, 1242 Richardson Street.

Lieut. A. G. Bolton.

Lieut. I. A. Welsh, Crofton, V. I. M. C. and Bar.

Lieut. W. J. Gibson, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Lieut. R. K. McConnell, 403 Linden Avenue.

Capt. L. De S. Duke, Kenmore, R. M. D. No. 4.

Military Medal. No. 524760—Pte. W. Bicker, Mrs. E. W. Bicker, 240 Doncaster Road.

No. 611212—A. Coms A. Anderson, Strawberry Vale, P. O. No. 420446—Sergt. L. C. Seymour, 452 Ross Street.

No. 525652—Pte. H. S. Gillingham, 293 Burnside Road.

No. 200195—Pte. F. J. Nobbs, 1912 Oak Bay Avenue.

No. 166398—Pte. P. J. O'Connell, Maywood, P. O.

No. 430418—Spr. J. Hilton, General Delivery.

No. 500004—Cpl. A. Baird, P. O. Box 27.

First and Second Bars to M. M. No. 707191—Lance-Sergt. C. Sivertz, Mrs. C. Sivertz, 1726 Denman Street.

Bar to M. M. No. 68272—Pte. A. E. Cox, General Delivery.

No. 180119—Lance-Corp. J. A. Peterson, 2124 Central Avenue.

No. 180944—C. S. M. Wm. McLean, 1603 Rebecca Street.

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PHONE 139

west side of Parliament Buildings facing the steps, in the area reserved for the 3rd Division. Service dress should be worn where possible, and those having decorations are asked to wear them.

The Imperial Veterans will assemble at 9.30 to-morrow morning at the western entrance leading from the C. P. R. docks to the Parliament Buildings. Khaki service dress will be worn, but those not in possession of uniforms are asked to attend in plain clothes.

This evening Capt. Gray will take the gaily decorated Pathfinder up to form the aerial escort for the Prince of Wales. He will meet the Princess Alice off Oak Bay and circle above her, until she lies up at the inner docks. The Pathfinder has been specially decorated with streamers and flags for the occasion.

Parade To-morrow. The British Campaigners' Association will parade at half past nine to-morrow at the Union Bank Building in preparation for the ceremonies. Media will be worn. On Thursday the Campaigners will attend the opening of the Craigdarroch Hospital and will parade at that institution at ten o'clock.

Schools Expectant. Victoria Public school children will leave their books to-morrow to welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The larger schools will assemble at 10.15 a.m. at the Parliament Buildings, there to take part in the official reception. The primary schools will not assemble at all during the day, while the High School pupils will meet in the morning, but will be dismissed immediately so that the students may proceed to the Buildings if they desire.

The schools taking part in the reception at units will be: Burnside, Sir James Douglas, North Ward, Girl's Central, Oaklands, Margaret Jenkins, Boys' Central, South Park, Burnside, George Jay, and Victoria West.

The following rules drawn up by the school authorities will govern the procedure:

1. All schools must be in position on Elliot Street ready to leave for the Parliament Buildings at 9.30 a.m.

2. All scholars must enter Elliot Street from the east, i.e., from Douglas Street.

3. Schools from the north should cross behind the Empress Hotel, and not along the Causeway.

4. Schools and scholars must be arranged in the same order on Elliot Street as they will stand on the lawn.

5. All schools should have their numbers at the head of the column until in position on the lawn.

6. All children should carry flags if possible.

7. Scholars will be dismissed on the lawn behind the Parliament Building as shown in plan.

8. Principals should make provision for any young pupils of their schools who cannot be met by their parents, so that upon dismissal they



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That the experience of viewing this collection of Dainty Rattan Furniture will prove of immense interest is something you can take for granted. Not at any time in several years have we made such an extensive display, and rarely have we been fortunate enough to secure such artistic designs retailing at prices so extremely moderate. But view this display to-day, and your own sense of values will tell you that they are uncommonly desirable in every way.

Some are developed in cream enamel, others in brown finish, backs and spring seats are upholstered with dainty patterned plush, chintz or cretonne. There are tables, chairs, rockers and settees in the shipment. Chairs and Rockers, Each, \$19.65, \$21.15, \$25.65 and \$27.00.

Advertisement for Weiler Bros Limited, featuring a logo and contact information: 1212 BROAD STREET, PHONE 139. Includes text: 'We would like to communicate with two patrons of September 15th who hold receipts No. 6594 and No. 6595.'

BRITISH AVIATOR FLEW OVER ALPS

Geneva, Sept. 23.—Captain Bradley, a British aviator, has landed at Lausanne after having flown over the Alps and losing his way in the clouds above Mount Blanc at an altitude of more than 15,000 feet. He made his trip in a 110-horse-power aeroplane and came from London by way of Paris.

SETH BULLOCK DIES.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 23.—Seth Bullock, a lifelong personal friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt, died at his home here this morning after an illness of several weeks. He was a pioneer of the Black Hills and was sixty-two years old.

LETTERS

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short, and legibly written. The longer an article the shorter the chance of insertion. All communications must bear the name and address of the writer, but not necessarily the name of the sender. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter of the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

G. W. V. CASH GROCERY

Roger's Cane Syrup, 2-lb. tins ..... 24¢ Corn Starch, 2 packets, 25¢ Aunt Jemima-Panocake Flour at ..... 21¢ Puffed Wheat, per pkt., 14¢

TEACHING IN OUR DAY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor.—When my child returned to school some weeks ago I was called upon to spend many dollars for new books and other things which I was given to understand were necessary for use during school hours. Imagine my surprise to find that the books, etc., were brought home every evening and along with them enough home-work to keep my child busy for at least a couple of hours each night. Probably this is necessary to further the education of the child, but what I would like to know is, what are day schools for if not to teach in, and why should it be up to me to help educate my child when she goes to school for that purpose. My child is not dull by any means, but some of the questions are ridiculous and why a child

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, September 23, 1894. Alderman Humphrey to-day bulletined a motion to name James L. Raymer water commissioner. The salary will be decided on at the Council meeting on Monday night. Two sealers, the Diana, from the Russian side, and the Katherine, from Behring Sea, arrived home this afternoon. A leper was unsharped in Chinatown this afternoon. He will be taken to Darcy Island.

NO GASOLENE BILL.

To the Editor.—From time to time we read in our papers of meetings of automobile and oil men discussing the fuel question for the future. We also read of distillates, and devices to lower the cost of operating a car. I read in one of the city papers a week or so ago that the oil-fields in the States will only last another twenty-five years. If that is so the substitute for gasolene which they will use then must be in existence now. If it will be here in another twenty years why not look around for it now so as we can get the benefit? Electricity was always here until someone perfected it for use. It was experiment which brought out the power in gasolene. Why not experiment on something else, you, no doubt say? I know a young man in this city who has said that in a few years there would be no gasolene stations, as he has an invention, or the embryo of one, which would do away with gasolene. It is the same old story with him as with most inventors—he hasn't the capital to put into it. I often wonder why the Government does not establish a department for such purposes. It could be made to pay for itself after the first start. We know well enough that there are people who would buy a patent of a man and say, "here is the money, work it out!" We are supposed to have money lying in our banks, now is the chance for some one to show what he can do. Imagine that driving your car on a trip without any gasolene bill seems impossible, but it is a truth, and before we are aware of it the cars will be in our midst. C. A. HALL.



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**APPOINTMENT IS  
MADE IN FACE OF  
MUCH OPPOSITION**

Disregarding Protest From Plumbers and Alderman, Council Names Inspector.

**J. BARF TO TAKE  
MR. SHADE'S POST**

Putting its official foot down on the arguments of the Master Plumbers' Association and a motion made by Alderman John Harvey, the City Council last night ended the Shade-Mellmoyl affair by appointing James Barf, a returned soldier and a former civic servant, to the position of City Plumbing and Building Inspector.

**Plumbers Protest.**  
When the Council commenced its deliberations it was confronted by a delegation of fifteen members from the Master Plumbers' Association. These gentlemen advanced strong pleas for the retention of Mr. Shade and arguments against the appointment of any incompetent man as his successor.

"Probably I would not be far from the truth," said R. Margison, "if I said that Mr. Shade knows every pipe in every building in the city. If you appoint a new man all the knowledge gained through sixteen years' service will be lost. Indeed, the plumbers of Victoria would be willing to pay the increase asked by Mr. Shade out of their own pockets and we feel that should we allow Mr. Shade to go without registering a protest we should be committing an injustice to the city. We don't think that Mr. Shade has been treated fairly, and we ask your indulgence to tell you so. If, however, Mr. Shade must go, we insist that a practical plumber be appointed to his place.

"I think that there is still a chance that the City Council will act in a sane manner on this matter," remarked William Thackery. "You have an excellent by-law and it has been excellently administered. Why spoil all this by letting Mr. Shade go?"

The plumbers of Victoria would do almost anything to prevent the Council from appointing anyone but a practical man to supervise the city plumbing, declared J. E. Casson. The plumbing in Victoria might have defects, but the standard was higher than in other cities, largely due to the work of Mr. Shade. The plumbers did not propose to submit their work to the supervision of an incompetent inspector.

**A Fatal Mistake.**  
The city would be committing a fatal mistake in allowing Mr. Shade to go, said John Silver, who recalled the epidemic at the Convent a few years ago and remarked that the doctors were at sea until he and Mr. Shade had made an investigation of the plumbing. They had in this way discovered a flaw, which had escaped the inspector years before Mr. Shade's appointment. "He had been asked to make a report on his finding but had refused because the whole condition was a disgrace to the city. It would be a worse disgrace to the city, however, he asserted, if the Council were to let Mr. Shade go.

**Harvey Gets No Support.**  
When the time came for balloting on the appointment of a new plumbing inspector, Alderman Harvey, maintaining the same attitude he has adopted during all the Shade-Mellmoyl discussion, moved an amendment aiming at the re-instatement of Mr. Shade.

"I really think that this matter can be re-considered," commenced the Alderman. "Perhaps it might be possible to give the Aldermen another chance to express their views and open up the discussion again. I therefore move that the matter of appointment be laid on the table for one week, and that the Mayor be asked to interview Mr. Shade with a view to his reinstatement."

"Who'll second that motion?" demanded Alderman Fullerton amid dead silence. "Let's have his name," he cried.

No voice in support of Alderman Harvey's motion was heard. "Good night!" remarked Alderman Andros, bringing the brief excitement to an end.

Alderman Harvey's amendment, receiving no second, was then thrown out and balloting proceeded.

At this juncture Alderman Dinsdale rose to protest against the appointment of an official to fill the combined position of plumbing and building inspector.

"Had Alderman Dinsdale seconded my amendment he might have got what he wanted in the ensuing discussion," suggested Alderman Harvey, "you can never tell."

"I never had a chance to speak," complained Alderman Dinsdale. "You mustn't talk when a ballot's being taken," objected Alderman Fullerton, and Alderman Dinsdale's contentions received no more consideration than Alderman Harvey's amendment.

**The Ballot.**  
The first vote in the ensuing balloting gave four votes for Mr. Barf, three for L. A. Borde, one for Mr. McLaren, one for Mr. Atkins and one for M. Riddle. The second ballot gave Mr. Barf six votes to Mr. Borde's four.

**An Experienced Man.**  
Mr. Barf, who will assume the duties of Building and Plumbing Inspector, has had over twenty years' experience in building and allied trades. His application for the position stated that he was qualified to service as a sanitary engineer and he holds a certificate from the Royal Sanitary Institute. In 1913 he was made assistant building inspector in Victoria and served in that position until 1915, when he went overseas, serving in France for three years.

**Repairs to Esquimalt Road.**—Consideration of the condition of Esquimalt Road occurred again at the City Council meeting last night. R. H. Pooley, M.P.F., in a letter to the Council, asserted that the Prince of Wales in all probability would get an unfavorable impression of Victoria streets if he found the main road to the naval station and military headquarters in such a disgraceful condition. The matter was left in the hands of Alderman Sangster, chairman of the Streets Committee, and City Engineer Preston.

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You will be pleased with this display of new waists, both because of their quality and neat styles in which they are designed.

A waist of rich, heavy crepe de Chine, made with a convertible collar that looks equally smart worn either high or low. It has full-length tucks down the front and fastens with white pearl buttons. Many pretty shades are presented in this waist, including maize, flesh, white and black.

Another very attractive style in crepe de Chine has a new and pretty vestee effect outlined with hemstitching. The collar is round, with a square neck effect, and the full-length sleeves are finished with double turn-back cuffs. This style is presented in shades of rose, flesh and maize. These waists are exceedingly good value at, each \$5.75

—Waists, First Floor, Douglas

Inspect This New Shipment  
**Children's Navy Cloth Skirts**  
Priced at Each \$4.75

One neat style is made with a plain gored effect with belt attached; it has pockets, and is finished very neatly with buttons; sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30. At, each \$4.75  
Another style is trimmed on one side with pin tucks and buttons and fitted with a pocket; this is a very practical skirt for school girls; sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches long from the waist. At, each \$4.75

—Children's, First Floor, Douglas

**Women's Underskirt Specials**  
Excellent Values

- Underskirts — Of silk moire; in extra large sizes. At, each \$5.75
- Underskirts — Of fine quality taffeta. At, each \$4.75
- Underskirts — Of Jersey silk, finished with accordion pleated flounces. At, each \$6.75
- Underskirts — Of good quality silk moire; shown in all colors. At, each \$4.50
- Underskirts — Of taffeta, in flowered effects. These are special value at, each \$2.50
- Underskirts of fine quality linenette, in all colors; very modestly priced.

See these special values in the Whitewear Section.

—First Floor, Douglas

**USE "TINTEX"**

It will preserve and restore the delicate tones of your silk waists that would otherwise lose their lustre with the many washings they will be subjected to. Used in the process of washing, "Tintex" will do all we claim for it. When buying a waist from us, ask about "Tintex."

—Waists, First Floor, Douglas

**Model Brassieres in Every Shade and Fastening**  
At 85c to \$3.50



Are you getting value in your brassieres?

Value embraces fit, comfort, quality, wear, dainty appearance, healthful support. Not one of these six attributes alone is represented in these fine brassieres, but the entire six in equal proportion. Thus the "Model" Brassiere presents a six-fold value yet costs you no more than the brassiere that simply envelopes—but does not add to the fine lines of your figure. Therefore look for the name "Model" on every brassiere you buy.

In every shape you buy, prices range from 85c to \$3.50

—Corsets, First Floor, Broad

Attractively Handsome  
Are Our New

**Fur Trimmed Fall Suits**

Smartly Styled and Finished  
With Furs of Rare Quality



Fashion has given us much that is new and exceedingly distinctive this season, but in none of her efforts has she shown more refinement of taste than in the production of these gracefully modelled, tastefully finished and elaborately fur-trimmed suits that we now display for your inspection in our Mantle Department.

Quality is clearly distinguishable in every line and feature of the many models shown, while excellent workmanship adds to the true worth of each suit. You may adequately judge of the quality of the assortment from the short description of several models given below.

- A Suit of Broadcloth**—Trimmed with opossum. Value \$85.00
- A Suit in Silvertone**—Nicely finished with opossum. Value \$97.50
- A Suit in Burgundy**—Beautifully trimmed with musquash. Value \$85.00
- A Suit in Broadcloth**—Made distinctive by Alaska sable. Value \$75.50

These beautiful suits are now awaiting your inspection in our Mantle Department.

—First Floor, Broad

**KLEANBRITE  
Glove Cleaner**

This is the most effective glove cleaner on the market. It will instantly clean any color kid gloves or white kid shoes without the use of gasoline and is perfectly harmless in its use.

It will be demonstrated all the week at the Home Products Fair, and anyone can have their gloves cleaned by the demonstrator.

On sale at the Drug and Glove Departments.

A tin 25c

—Main Floor, Douglas

**Women's Desirable White-wear Apparel**  
at Prices You Can Thoroughly Appreciate

When it comes to a matter of exquisitely made whitewear you may always depend upon the unlimited assortment you will find assembled in our Whitewear Section. Just now many special lines are being shown, as you will see by the following list:

- Women's Envelope Combinations**—Made from white and flesh colored satin and very artfully trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon rosettes. A very special offering at, a suit \$3.75
- Nightgowns**—Of good quality silk, trimmed neatly with lace insertion and edging. Values to \$8.75. Selling at the special price of, each \$6.75
- Hand-Made Nightgowns**—These represent a few neat samples made of fine nainsook, very dainty downs, nicely hand-embroidered. Regularly valued at \$7.50. Selling now at, each \$5.75
- Dressing Sacques**—Made from pale pink and white silk and trimmed with lace and ribbons. Specially priced at, each \$4.50
- Underskirts**—Of white satin, with hand-embroidered flounces. Very special at, each \$4.50

—Whitewear, First Floor, Douglas

**Lonsdale Jean Middy Waists**  
At Each \$3.50

**Women's White Lonsdale Jean Regulation Middy Waists**—Fashioned with laced front and pocket. The detached navy blue serge collar and button cuffs of the long sleeves are prettily trimmed with three rows of white braid. These are exceedingly dainty waists, and will sell rapidly at, each \$3.50

—Waists, First Floor, Douglas

**Mens Print Shirts, Special at**  
Each \$1.85 and \$2.50

**Men's Good Quality Print Shirts**—In light and fancy stripes; they are designed coat shape, and are full size; a very desirable shirt, fitted with white starch collar band and double soft cuffs. Special value at, each \$2.50  
**Light Fancy Stripe Print Shirts**—Made in same style as the above, and a specially good value at, each \$1.85

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor, Broad

**Boys' Chambray Shirt Waists**  
At Each \$1.35

**Here Is a Splendid Shirt Waist for Boys**—They are made from butcher blue chambray in a fine heavy weight for Fall wear; are finished with turn-down collar, band cuffs and pocket; all sizes. At, each \$1.35

—Boys' Furnishings, Main Floor, Broad

**Fire Guards Mean  
Protection From Fire**  
—Get One

To all who believe in and adopt "safety first" methods in their homes, the fire guard will prove an interesting feature in house furnishing. Placed before the open fireplace it is an insurance against fire that may arise from a flying spark that unnoticed may in a few short minutes leave you homeless. Our stock offers you a full assortment to select from, as the following list will show.

- Coppered Spark Guards**—Twenty-four by thirty inches. At, each \$2.30
- Coppered Spark Guards**—Thirty by thirty inches. At, each \$2.60
- Coppered Spark Guards**—Thirty-six by thirty inches. At, each \$3.75
- Coppered Spark Guards**—Forty-two by thirty inches. At, each \$4.50
- X L Spark Guards**—At, from, each \$3.90 to \$6.50

You will find this stock of fire guards in the Carpet Department.

—Second Floor, Douglas

**The Bobbsey Twins for Little  
Men and Women**

"The Bobbsey Twins" books will charm the hearts of the little folks. Reading of which they will never tire. Many of the adventures are comical in the extreme, and all the accidents and incidents that ordinarily happen to youthful people happened to those many-sided little mortals. "Bobbseys" will prove a source of delight to any child.

- The Bobbsey Twins in the Country
- The Bobbsey Twins at the Sea Shore
- The Bobbsey Twins at School
- The Bobbsey Twins at Snow Lodge
- The Bobbsey Twins on a House Boat
- The Bobbsey Twins at a Meadow Brook
- The Bobbsey Twins at Home
- The Bobbsey Twins in a Great City
- The Bobbsey Twins on Blueberry Island
- The Bobbsey Twins on the Deep Blue Sea

"The Bobbsey Twins" books sell at, each \$1.00

—Books, Basement, Douglas

**White Flannelette Princess  
Slips for Children**

Comfortable and cosy princess slips of fine quality flannelette, made with a six-inch flounce and trimmed with lace and embroidery.

- Princess Slips**—Of flannelette, plain, with a scalloped edge on the flounce; to fit eight to sixteen years. At, each \$1.00
- Princess Slips**—With embroidery on flounce; sizes to fit the ages of eight to sixteen years. At, each \$1.25
- Princess Slips**—With lace on the flounce; sizes eight to sixteen years. At, each \$1.50
- Princess Slips**—In smaller sizes, to fit the ages of two to six years. At, each 75c

—First Floor, Douglas

**DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED**

Canada Food Board License 10-3067.

# To Meet The Prince

This Store Will be Closed All Day Wednesday

## SPECIAL THURSDAY IN GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Aunt Jenima Pancake Flour—Regular 24c per packet. Special, per packet ..... 21c

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Water Melons, Honey Dew Melons, Cantaloupes, Tokay and Malaga Grapes.

## PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

Finest Government Creamery Butter, per lb. 60c; 3 lbs. for ..... \$1.77 Pure Lard, per lb. .... 41c Flake White, per lb. .... 38c

## GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Sultana Raisins, in bulk, per lb. .... 25c  
Recleaned Currants, per lb. .... 32c  
Blue Ribbon Tea, Red Label, per lb. .... 59c  
Cove Oysters, 2 tins for ..... 35c  
Clark's Potted Meats, tin. 7c  
Eastern Lobster Paste, per tin ..... 20c  
Olive Butter, per jar, 23c and ..... 38c  
Society's Choice No. 1 Hard Wheat Flour, per 49-lb. sack ..... \$2.75  
Australian Jam, 1-lb. tins, assorted ..... 25c  
Creamettes, the quick macaroni, per packet ..... 10c  
Reception Baking Powder, 12-oz. tins, 24c, 5-lb. tins ..... \$1.24  
Libby's Tomato Catsup, per bottle ..... 28c  
Brown Sago, 2 lbs. for ..... 25c

# H. O. KIRKHAM & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER  
Grocery, 178 and 179 Delivery, 5522  
Phones: Fish and Provisions, 5520. Meat, 5521

## Camosun Pickling (Spiced) Vinegar

The only Vinegar on the market prepared especially for pickling, the result of thirty years' practical experience. Guaranteed to preserve any fruit or vegetable.

## The Western Pickling Works, Ltd.

Phone 532 810 View Street

# WELLINGTON COAL

We take your order and deliver the same day. Why not try BURT SERVICE? IT IS THE BEST.

# GEO. BURT

735 Pandora Street. Phone 823

## A BEDTIME STORY

### UNCLE WIGGILY AND THE PICTURE BOOK.

Copyright, 1919, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate. (By Howard R. Garia.)

Uncle Wiggily Longears, the bunny rabbit gentleman, hopped into his hollow stump bungalow one day just in time to hear his muskrat lady housekeeper Nurse Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy, talking over the morning glory telephone.

"That's top bad," Uncle Wiggily heard Nurse Jane say. "I'm real sorry you can't go."

"Who can't go where?" asked the bunny as Miss Fuzzy Wuzzy stepped away from the telephone.

"Why," Mrs. Longtail, the mouse lady, answered the muskrat. "I wanted her to go to the moving pictures with me this evening, but she says she can't leave her children—Jollie and Jille—alone, to say nothing of Squeakie-Eekie, the cousin mouse. So I guess we can't go, and there are to be such lovely pictures! One is the 'Adventures of a Piece of Cheese'—Mrs. Longtail wanted to see the one called 'Why Charlie Have Points.' But we can't go."

"Yes, you can," cried Uncle Wiggily. "I'll stay with Jollie and Jille and Squeakie-Eekie, the cousin mouse, while you and Mrs. Longtail go to the pictures. I'll amuse the children."

"Oh, that's very good of you, I'm sure," said Nurse Jane. "I'll call up Mrs. Longtail and tell her that it's all right and that she can go with me and that you'll come to look after the children, and maybe tell them stories to amuse them—eh?"

Behold, then, as a Frenchman would say, behold Uncle Wiggily, a little later, sitting in a big easy chair in the mouse lady's house, with Squeakie-Eekie, the little cousin mouse, on his lap, with Jollie on one arm of the chair and Jille on the other. And the bunny rabbit gentleman was showing the mouse children pictures in a big book.

"Is that a cow?" asked Squeakie, pointing to one picture.

"No, that is a horse," said Uncle Wiggily. "That's a picture of Gup, the kind horse daddy of Munchie and Dottie Trot, the ponies."

"I like that picture," said Jille, as she turned over to another page.

"Show us some more. Is that a monkey, Uncle Wiggily?" she asked, as she saw a picture of something in a big forest of trees.

"No, that's an elephant," said Uncle Wiggily. "A monkey is not so big as that."

"What's this?" asked Jollie, the little mouse boy, as he turned over the page to the next picture.

"That," said Uncle Wiggily slowly, "is a—um—let me see now, what is that?—Guess I'll have to clean my glasses so I can see better."

So, Uncle Wiggily took off his glasses and pretended to shine them on his handkerchief. But the reason he did this was not because he couldn't see, but because he wanted to think, and that just then, he happened to look out in the kitchen, and he saw, sneaking in through the door, that hadn't been locked—speaking in through the door was the bad old fox.

"Behold, Jollie nor Jille nor Squeakie-Eekie, the cousin mouse, had seen the fox, but Uncle Wiggily had, and he quickly thought of a trick to play on the bad creature so he wouldn't bite any mouse off the ears of the mouse children.

"What's this, Uncle Wiggily?" asked Jille, pointing to the picture, which happened to be that of a nice big dog.

"Is that a lion?"

"Oh, no," said Uncle Wiggily, speaking very loudly, so the fox could hear him. "That isn't a lion. It is a big dog, with long sharp teeth, and this dog loves to chase after foxes, and drive them back to their dens. Oh, what a big, brave, how-wow dog he is! And how he can chase foxes!"

"I Wall, I guess he won't chase me!" said the fox to himself. "This is no place for me—not where there's a dog! I didn't know the Longtails kept one. Guess I'll skip home!"

And away he ran, not hurting Uncle Wiggily at all. And there wasn't any real dog, only a picture of one, but Uncle Wiggily talked so loudly and earnestly, that the fox thought one was there, all ready to nip him.

"So," the fox, was driven off by a picture book, you see, which teaches us that it is a good thing to know

## IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN



Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller left on Saturday for a fortnight's trip to the Sound cities.

Mrs. J. W. Speed, of Sooke, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. Christopher, 2548 Prior Street.

Capt. Hugh Peters, son of Col. J. Peters, of Esquimalt, reached the city yesterday after four years' service overseas.

Henry Angus, of Victoria, has been spending the past few days in Vancouver as the guest of Mrs. B. T. Rogers, Davis Street.

Miss Spencer has returned home from Vancouver, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gerald G. McGee at Point Grey for a few days.

Miss Dorothy Langford is coming to Victoria to attend to-morrow night's ball, and during her stay in the city will be the guest of Miss Gladys Peters at Esquimalt.

John S. (Jack) Hannah, lately returned from France and his mother, Mrs. A. M. Hannah, of Keefer, B. C., are spending a short holiday in Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.

Capt. Harry Lettice, O. B. E., who has been attached to the 4th Battalion, and has served four years in France on the western front, returned home last week accompanied by Mrs. Lettice.

Miss Eva Loewen has arrived from Vancouver to attend the festivities in connection with the Prince's visit and is staying at Government House as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Sir Frank and Lady Barnard.

Miss Marjorie Tonkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tonkin, formerly of Hampshire Road, Oak Bay, now of Salt Lake City, Utah, has returned to Victoria for a short visit, and is at present the guest of Miss Lucy Little.

Mrs. Ralph Minson, of Vancouver, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Genevieve Matson, and Miss Margaret Simpson, of Tacoma, arrived in the city on Sunday. They are among the guests at the Empress Hotel and will attend the Royal ball to-morrow.

Among the Seattle visitors who have come over to attend the festivities connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frederick, Peruvian Consul J. M. Macedo and Mrs. Macedo, with H. G. Peterson.

George W. Lee, of North Bay, Ont., vice-chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, is on a trip to the coast, accompanied by Mrs. Lee and family. While in Victoria he visited his sister, Mrs. F. McGillivray, 222 Old Esquimalt Rd.

Miss Brownie Bodwell is expected home to-day from Vancouver, where she has been the guest of Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Shaughnessy Heights, for a few days. Miss Bodwell was honored by the Prince of Wales with a dance at the ball in the mainland city last night.

After an exceptionally busy season, during which the guests have included a large number of visitors from the Orient, the Strathcona Lodge at Shawanigan Lake is to close for the winter months to-morrow, September 24, instead of on September 30 as previously announced.

Decorations on the residences of Mrs. H. K. Prior, 1184 Fort Street, include a Union Jack and a Canadian flag which were used by Mrs. Prior on the same premises to welcome to Victoria the present King of England when he visited the city as the Duke of York. The word "welcome," neatly done in maple leaves, is displayed between the two flags.

A number of the members of Vancouver's younger social set are coming over to Victoria to attend the dance to be given at the Empress Hotel to-morrow night in honor of the Prince of Wales. Among those who arrived to-day are Miss Margaret Stewart and her mother, Mrs. J. W. Stewart; Miss Helen Farrell, Mrs. Margaret Hennessy, of New York; and Miss Marjorie Taaffe.

From The Seattle Times: "Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. McGee, entertained at 15th Avenue, Tuesday evening in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Covers were laid for forty guests. The table was beautiful in its decorations of pink tea roses and white lilies. The pink and white color scheme was carried out throughout the adjoining rooms. After the dinner the evening was spent in dancing. Among the out-of-town guests present were Mrs. B. F. Morris and daughter, Anna, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anderson and daughters Violet and Marguerite and Miss Florence Pannon, of Spokane; Dr. L. Warnicker, of Victoria, and Mr. P. Beardon, of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. McGee received many beautiful gifts of silver."

## CATARRAHAL DEAFNESS MAY BE OVERCOME

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or even just a little hard-of-hearing, get out your eyes to your drug-gist and get 1 ounce of Farinon (double strength), and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. It clogged nostrils, and the mucous stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare—costs little—and is easy to take. Anyone losing hearing or who has Catarrhal Deafness of head noises should give this prescription a trial.

## Beautiful Toilet Ivory

An individual gift. We carry a complement in standard patterns of the very best makes of French Toilet Ivory.

This line includes the Toilet and Manicure Articles for complete outfit. They're sold singly or in sets.

## MITCHELL & DUNCAN LIMITED.

Jewelers, Watchmakers, Etc. Phone 675. C.P.R. and B.C. Electric Watch Inspectors. Central Bldg., View and Broad Streets.

## TO STAGE OPEN AIR DANCE ON YATES ST.

Giant Affair Will Be Held Instead of Proposed "Hop" on Fisgard Street

The first open-air dance in the recent history of Victoria, will be held on Yates Street on Wednesday evening. The plan to have street dances each evening of the week on Fisgard Street has been abandoned, and the Royal Week Entertainment Committee is busy arranging the details of the Yates Street affair.

Dancing will commence at half-past eight and will continue until midnight. A space capable of accommodating a thousand couples will be roped off between Douglas and Blanshard Streets, and a fifteen-piece band is being collected by Lou Turner. The following are in charge of the dance: Mayor Porter, E. J. Down, W. H. Wilkinson, W. A. McAdam, J. G. Thomson and Herbert Kent.

## BITRO-PHOSPHATE IS GOOD FOR THIN NERVOUS PEOPLE

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

Fredrick S. Kolla, M.D., Editor of New York Physicians' "Who's Who," says that weak, nervous people who want increased weight strength and nerve-force, should take a 5-grain tablet of Bitro-Phosphate just before or during each meal.

This particular phosphate is the discovery of a famous French scientist, and its use have recently appeared in many medical journals.

If you do not feel well; if you tire easily; do not sleep well; or are too thin; go to any good druggist and get some Bitro-Phosphate for a few weeks' supply—it costs only fifty cents a week.

Eat less; chew your food thoroughly, and if at the end of a few weeks you do not feel stronger and better than you were before, if your nerves are not steeper; if you do not sleep better and have more vim, endurance and vitality, your money will be returned, and the Bitro-Phosphate will cost you nothing. It is sold by Cyrus H. Rowes in Victoria and all good druggists.

## WOMEN DOCTORS ON PREVAILING MODES

New York, Sept. 22.—Men in general are responsible for the "contortions" which women undergo in order to wear so-called fashionable clothes, the International Conference of Women Physicians were told Thursday by Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale.

Miss, according to Mrs. Hale, like to have a "little, useless lily about the house," to flatter his conceit that he can afford such a luxury.

Dr. Edith-Hale Swift of Boston found the origin of fashions follies in the extravagant and unwholesome styles in apparel of the women who makes an "exaggerated sex appeal" for trade purposes.

The models produced for this type of women, asserted Dr. Swift, are sanctioned by the unthinking women of leisure in search of the easiest way to get their clothes made and worn. The delegates testified their approval of Dr. Swift's analysis, but real enthusiasm was aroused by Mrs. Hale's flagellation of men. Mrs. Hale declared she had beard certain male shoe manufacturers in their Boston dens, and had tackled them on the question of high-heeled shoes, by which she said "the whole interior arrangements of women are being thrown out of plumb."

The manufacturers admitted their guilt. Mrs. Hale stated, but apparently had no intention of mending their ways.

## MAY DECORATE WIDOW ON HOSPITAL BED

Prince of Wales Will Be Asked to Visit Injured Woman and Child

The posthumous award of a Military Cross, won by Lieut. Bernard Shipton, former Government Fruit Pest Inspector and late of the C. M. R's, who was killed in November, 1917, may be pinned on the widow as she lies in a hospital bed by the side of her injured son if His Royal Highness is able to spare the time from his many engagements while in Victoria. The decoration won by her gallant husband when to have been placed on the widow by the Prince to-morrow morning, but as the result of an accident the widow and her son are detained at the Jubilee Hospital. Mrs. Shipton lost her father and eldest brother in France.

The accident happened at the corner of Cloverdale Avenue and Quadra Street last night. Mrs. Shipton, whose home is in North Vancouver, has been residing for the last two weeks in company with her three-year-old son, with Mrs. A. J. Woodward, Quadra Street. The widow and child had just got off the Lake Hill bus when they were struck by a McLaughlin car. Mrs. Shipton sustained injuries to the head, and the little lad a broken leg. Chief Dryden of Saanich, who was called, rendered first aid and rushed the couple to the Jubilee Hospital. Sympathizing friends will see it is possible for the Prince to visit the Jubilee Hospital to award the decoration.

## AMERICA CAPTURES GERMAN PIANO TRADE

R. A. Willis, of Montreal, Speaks of Trade Conditions

"Difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies, coupled with the lack of sufficient shipping facilities between Canada and Britain and Australia has resulted in the Dominion seizing the opportunity to seize the piano-making business formerly held by Germany," was the statement made by Robert A. Willis, vice-president of Willis and Co., Ltd., piano manufacturers, of Montreal, and director of the Willis Piano Co. of Victoria. Mr. Willis has just completed an annual tour of inspection of the firm's branches across the continent.

Throughout the whole of his trip Mr. Willis found tremendous demand for pianos, the flourishing conditions prevailing generally in the past two years finding reflection in the increased demand for goods. So large has been this demand that the manufacturers are unable to cope with it. The difficulty in obtaining material has proved one of the chief factors, this again being largely due to the change in the labor situation. "In normal times sixty per cent of the material used in pianos is chestnut and walnut sounding boards, and the hardware of pianos comes from the United States," said Mr. Willis. "Owing to the decreased production we have been unable to get these materials in any quantity. Then again, copper is mined in Canada and sent to the States for refining, and the refiners will have only a little and that little at a very high price. Twenty-six thousand pianos are made in Canada each year, whereas we could sell thirty-five thousand if we could only get the materials," he said to The Times representative.

Mr. Willis states that the United States have captured the majority of the piano-making business in the Antipodes, formerly held by Germany, owing to the inability of the Canadian manufacturers to obtain the materials and the necessary equipment. "During the war, in spite of the British preferential tariff, throughout the West Mr. Willis has found business good and of pronounced stability, and his firm anticipates that the local firm have quadrupled their sales within the past two years.

Mrs. W. H. Wood of Victoria, is visiting in Vancouver as the guest of her son, F. G. C. Wood, Professor of English at the University of B. C.

## LAST NIGHT'S SING A POPULAR EVENT

Big Crowd at Home Products Fair. Joined in Choruses

It was a happy thought which inspired the committee in charge of the Home Products Fair to feature a community singing as the entertainment for the opening night. That the idea was a popular one was evidenced by the fact that, although the hour of commencement was scheduled for 8 o'clock, visitors to the fair had begun to assemble around the orchestra chairs before that hour in readiness for the opening chorus.

As a preliminary to the singing, the Victoria Labor Band under the direction of Bandmaster T. Beattie, played a couple of popular selections. This band is composed of a number of the bandmen from the former 5th Regiment Band, with which Mr. Beattie was also associated—sufficient criterion of their ability as musicians.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Herbert Kent, who kindly officiated as conductor for the sing, mounted the dais and called the crowd to order. The first number was marked by a little timidity, but encouraged by the lead given by representatives of some of the city's choirs, the crowd soon swung into line and for the rest of the evening sang with evident enjoyment. The opening chorus of "The Maple Leaf For Ever" was the signal for every one to join in this national song, and the sing was on. The first number was marked by a little timidity, but encouraged by the lead given by representatives of some of the city's choirs, the crowd soon swung into line and for the rest of the evening sang with evident enjoyment.

One noteworthy feature of the sing was the presence in the crowd of many ex-soldiers who entered thoroughly into the spirit of the "sing" and lifted their voices with evident enjoyment. "Till We Meet Again," a newer composition which has made a big hit, went with a fine twing and imparted the right touch of feeling from the old songs. "O Canada" and "God Save the King," concluded the programme to the evident regret of many who displayed an Oliver Twist attitude, and clamored for more.

Madame Webb, L. R. A. M., of the Dominion Academy of Music, made an able and sympathetic accompanist, the band also assisting with the various choruses, with evident much to the pleasure of the occasion.

One noteworthy feature of the sing was the presence in the crowd of many ex-soldiers who entered thoroughly into the spirit of the "sing" and lifted their voices with evident enjoyment in the familiar choruses—perhaps inspired memories of happy sing-songs in camp and billet during their sojourn overseas.

## THIRD DOSE RELIEF! FIFTH DOSE! DIARRHOEA STOPPED.

Diarrhoea does not need to persist for any length of time until the whole system is weakened and debilitated. No other disease so quickly undermines the strength and brings about a condition of prostration and very often total collapse.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only prompt and effective in checking the diarrhoea, but at the same time acts as a stimulant, strengthens the heart and braces up the whole system, and one of its principal points is that it does not leave the bowels in a constipated condition.

Mr. W. H. Arnold, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., writes: "A few years ago while out hunting, I had a severe attack of diarrhoea. Nothing I took seemed to do me any good. I was getting worse all the time. Hearing that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry was good for diarrhoea, I went into town and procured a bottle. After the third dose I felt relief, and after I had taken the fifth dose the diarrhoea had stopped. I always keep it in the house, and would not be without it."

See that you get the original "Dr. Fowler's." It has been on the market for 74 years, and its long record may endanger your health. Price 35c. Put up only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## NORTH SAANICH DISTRICT NURSE.

At a meeting of the committee appointed to find out what support could be got to supply North Saanich with a district nurse it was decided to canvass the district. The committee are Mrs. S. Cochrane, Mrs. Wemy's, Mrs. Ormond, and Dr. Bavis.

## VANCOUVER ISLAND NEWS

The Fall Fair of the Agricultural Association in Alberni was very successful. The egg display being the best seen at any of the fairs held in the Province so far this year, according to the department judges sent out by the Government.

The fruit display was of an excellent quality. The ladies' fancy work was one of the best displays ever shown here. Field crops, vegetables and livestock were well represented in the various classes. The poultry exhibit was very good.

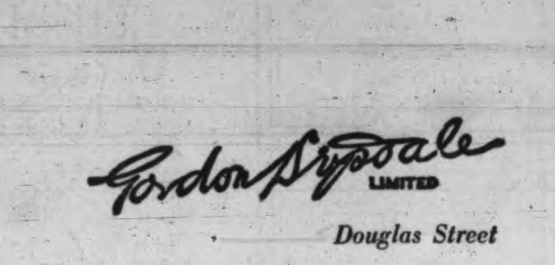
There were not many entries for the floral section, but the display of cut flowers was an extra good and received very favorable mention from the judges.

The domestic science section was not up to the usual high standard set by the Alberni people, but was very good on the whole. Great credit is due Mr. A. W. Heath, the president, and Rev. H. A. Bain, for the success of the show. Many extra good and reliable everyone seeming to go away well pleased that the association had got the annual fair under way again after the war.

The judges were F. H. Hopkins, field crops, flowers and livestock; T. Waby, poultry and eggs; W. T. Hunter, fruit and vegetables. Mrs. J.

## Closed Wednesday

To Welcome H. R. H. The Prince of Wales



## THE ISLAND'S BEST WELLINGTON COAL

Our famous WELLINGTON is the most satisfactory and economical coal for FURNACE, RANGE AND GRATE. We advise ordering now.

## Richard Hall & Sons

Distributors Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd. 1232 Government Street. Phone 83

## HOME PRODUCTS FAIR

Hudson Bay Building Seaport of Victoria Good people all we pray prepare To come and see our Products Fair Of goods they make the world around There's none becoming more renowned Than those displayed for you to see Beneath the sign of Hamsterley!

## Hamsterley Farm Jam Co., Ltd. Hamsterley Farm Products Ltd.

## DON'T BE DRIVEN!

—drive yourself. We rent Dodge, Ford, Chevrolet and Overland cars without drivers.

## VICTORIA DRIVE YOURSELF LIVERY

121 View Street Phone 3053

E. Handy and Mrs. K. Gullod, ladies' fancy work.

Have Arrived Home. Sapper Albert Wilson and his Scottish bride arrived in Nanaimo last evening from overseas, being welcomed home by friends including his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Wilson, Kennedy Street. Sapper Wilson's bride was a war worker, having volunteered her services as nurse.

Commanding Officer (to delinquent brought up for having a dirty rifle): "Oh, you appear to be a very old soldier! One of the King's bad bargains, eh, and always in orderly-room. I suppose? Well, what were you charged with the last time you were brought up?"

Delinquent (stung to irony): "Having a dirty bow-and-arrow, sir!"

### Appear At Your Best—Instantly

If you receive a sudden caller or an unexpected invitation you can feel confident of always appearing to your best. In but a few moments it renders your skin a wonderfully pure, soft complexion that is beyond comparison.

### Gouraud's Oriental Cream

FERD. J. HOPKINS & SON, VICTORIA



**PRINCE OF WALES, WE SALUTE YOU!**

We are proud of the privilege, keen for the opportunity to hail you on your visit to Victoria.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY WEDNESDAY

**IVER SMITH, 909 Government Street**

Opposite Post Office

**A LIFETIME OF SUFFERING**

Prevented by "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

Donat Lalonde testimonial: "In my opinion, no other Medicine is so good as 'Fruit-a-tives' for indigestion and Constipation. For years I suffered with these dreaded diseases, trying all kinds of treatments until I was told I was incurable. One day a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. To my surprise I found this medicine gave immediate relief, and in a short time I was all right again."

DONAT LALONDE.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

**ROMANO**

A completely equipped chemical laboratory one of the novel and interesting sets used in "A Sporting Chance," the new comedy-drama in which William Russell, "Flying A" star, will be presented at the Romano again to-day. Although the set serves for only a brief scene, to establish the identity of "Anthony James, consulting chemist," neither trouble nor expense was spared to make it look like the real thing. Dozens of bowls of varying sizes and shapes, vials, drains, gauges and countless other glass contrivances common to the experimental laboratory of an expert chemist are plainly visible. In "A Sporting Chance" Russell appears as a young New Yorker who, on the point of committing suicide, becomes involved in an engrossing mystery concerning a beautiful young woman, a curious murder, and a priceless emerald.

**PRINCESS**

The new tuneful and catchy songs which are being sung by Miss Eva Hart and the other talented vocalists in Mr. R. N. Hincks' original musical comedy, "Hot Jupiter," are proving very popular with the audiences. The music throughout is delightful and the novel theme around which the production is formed enriches many a happy and clever skill in local conditions and people to be made to the amusement of the patrons. An evening of mirth and melody is assured all who intend visiting the above theatre any evening this week and Mr. R. N. Hincks and his merry band of players are certainly to be congratulated on once again producing such a high class entertainment for the public's amusement. Seats for the remaining performances can now be secured at the box office. Phone 4625.

**LIGHT COMEDY IS PANTAGES LEADER**

"Honeymoon Inn" Tops Entertaining Bill With Protean Artist As Runner Up

Headline honors at the Pantages this week is divided between "Honeymoon Inn," a bright and tuneful musical comedy, and Murray Livingstone, a protean artist appearing in a single act of exceptional merit, "Honeymoon Inn" stars Helen Gerard, Howard Piggott and Charles Young with the added attraction of a Broadway beauty chorus. Unquestionably the Pantages Company's production is in the front rank of light musical comedies. It bristles with action, the songs are of the catchy variety and the girls are vivacious and attractively adorned. "Honeymoon Inn" possesses all the features to make it an instant success. Murray Livingstone makes a big impression with his characterizations. He has a splendid delivery, and his enunciation is perfect. In the course of his act he performs wonderfully quick changes, while entertaining the audience with his dialogue with only his head projected through the enveloping draperies. He is described as "The Dreamer," in a Protean classic.

Another act of real merit is put on by the "Morton Jewel Four," singers, dancers and club jugglers. These are versatile performers, and their act is novel in its presentation. The act comprises two men and two women. As an opener the quartette presents some good singing and various dancing numbers, principally of the eccentric variety. Suddenly the scenic curtain goes up and the troupes resort to club-swinging which is aptly classified in song as a "Juggler's Ball."

A novel acrobatic act is presented by Fred and Daisy Hall, who with the aid of a "pair of rings and a few old hats" entertain with a series of difficult contortions.

Win Shaw and Lester Bernard, two popular entertainers, are back over the circuit in their newly-constructed act, "The Mosquito Trust." This act

is of the nonsensical order, and is sure to make a big hit. Austin and Delaney appear in a blackface act which acquires with repeats. The team also put on some good dancing. Featuring Margaret Marsh and Herbert Rawlinson, the film serial "The Gates of Caesar" is becoming increasingly interesting as the plot is unfolded.

**PLAY AT THE ROYAL WAS WELL RECEIVED**

"End of Perfect Day" Is Delightful Blending of Comedy and Pathos

Although it cannot be classed among the best plays that have been staged at the Royal Victoria Theatre, "The End of a Perfect Day," presented by the Colonial Comedy Company, Ltd., last night, and which will be repeated to-night, was what it is described, "a pretty Irish comedy; and both the play and the ability of the performers merited a larger attendance than that of the first night. An interesting little story revolves around the six characters who appear in the cast and after a rather uneventful first act which is included to create a little disappointment, the interest and comedy is well retained through the remaining two acts. The cordial applause at the close showed that the play was popular.

The story is one of an orphan Irish colleen, a designing woman who attempts to secure the little fortune left to the colleen by her grandfather, whose memory she holds so dear, with two love affairs entwined. Paddywack's Irish simplicity and sweetness arouses the love of "The Stranger" as Lord Sutton pretends himself to be known to her, and although the simple Irish maid is overwhelmed when she learns his real identity the play finishes happily. Helen Chesteron, the daughter of the designing woman previously mentioned, also falls in love, to her mother's disgust, with an American jockey, but Paddy in the end restores her to her father and saves her alleged aunt from herself.

Miss Mae Milton appears in the title role of "Paddywack" and takes every advantage of the humorous situations provided. Mrs. Chesteron from London is taken by Miss Eva Barclay, who handles a difficult part with skill. Helen, the charming daughter of Mrs. Chesteron, was acted by Miss Camille Purdy. Miss Purdy is a delightful actress in a part that suited her perfectly. She was vivacious and clever and her ability helped materially in sustaining the interest and comedy of the piece. Shorty Long, an American jockey, acted by George Norman, was a perfect example of scope for the comedy of George Norman and Shorty, with his slang, irrepressible good humor, as acted by Mr. Norman, became a great favorite with the audience. The part of Lord Sutton was taken by George Waring and Vicar Mayfield, and Paddywack, by Lynton E. Atley.

**Military Notes**

Capt. Alan B. Morkill, 7th Battalion, who has just received the Military Cross and Bar, left Victoria with the 88th Battalion, being transferred to the 7th Battalion in France. With that unit he served through the battle of the Somme, Vimy and the later battles of the war. He was wounded at Passchendaele and rejoined in 1918. He was awarded the M. C. for his work in the battle of Amiens in August, 1918. The official notification of the award was as follows: "This officer got his company to his assembly position without casualties, despite heavy shell and machine gun fire. Next morning he led his company in the attack, and as soon as he attained his objectives set about organizing a defensive line under intense fire. The following evening he again did good work in taking up a position along a canal. His energy and coolness set an excellent example." Capt. Morkill was awarded the bar to his M. C. for gallantry in later battles.

Major W. J. Wilby, M. C., returned from England on Saturday and after visiting friends in Vancouver, proceeded to his home here yesterday morning. Major Wilby left with the 38th Battalion as lieutenant. After serving for some time in Bermuda, the battalion reached France in 1918. Major Wilby served throughout the remainder of the war in France and Belgium, and was among the first to enter Mons. He wears the ribbon of

**"In God We Trust" SECRET PILE CURE**

FOR PILES ONLY No Operations No Drugs and Harmless Manufactured by JOSEPH T. ALLE 464 Gorge Road Victoria, B. C. Prop. & Pat. Med. Act No. 2551.

**PEEVISH RESTLESS CHILDREN**  
OFFENTIMES ARE SUFFERING FROM THE RAVAGES OF WORMS. AN EFFICIENT CORRECTIVE THAT WILL QUICKLY RID THE SYSTEM OF THESE PARASITES. ONE THAT IS PLEASANT TO TAKE, AND WHICH WILL NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION, IS FOUND IN THAT RELIABLE MEDICINE  
**MILLER'S POWDER**

the Military Cross with Bar. Recently he was officer commanding at the Khaki University in England.  
Major Stuart Armour.  
Major S. D. Armour, D. S. O., returned to Vancouver Saturday from Ottawa, where he has been engaged on work in connection with the official Canadian narrative of the great war. Major Armour went to the front originally with the 16th Canadian Scottish, was wounded and returned to Canada. He went again to France with the 67th Western Scots, afterwards being appointed to the staff, and serving as a staff captain "intelligence" in the 4th Division.

Went From Here.  
Lieut.-Col. C. A. Moorehead, C.B.E., reached Vancouver Saturday after some five years' service overseas. He left Victoria with the first draft of artillery in August, 1914, in company with Brig.-General R. P. Clarke, C. M. G., D. S. O., M. C., and Major Percy Stern. The little draft consisted of about 100 men and on arrival in England were given short training before proceeding to the front. After considerable service with his battery Col. Moorehead was appointed to the staff, becoming D. A. A. G. at Canadian Corps headquarters. Subsequently he experienced great trouble with his eyes and was forced to relinquish his pointment, and he evacuated to England. After a period of convalescence he was given an appointment at Canadian headquarters in London. Col. Moorehead served in the South African War twenty years ago and besides the ribbons for this campaign he has the general service South African medal and the medal for the Native Rebellion of 1906. He intends spending some time in California before settling down again in this city.

**Boys' Clothing for Royal Week**

To the Parents: Those in authority request that the citizens of Victoria dress up during Royal Week.  
Your boy will be much in evidence and will occupy much of the attention of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales being specially interested in boys.  
If he is in need of anything, bring him to Wilson's Boys' Department even at the last moment, where a full line of Boys' Clothing is awaiting your inspection.  
Suits—Our showing of Boys' Suits is very complete, including all the newest shades of tweeds and worsteds, in the very smart belted sack or waist line models. A very large stock and excellent values from \$12.00 to \$25.00.  
HATS—The very latest in tweed hats and caps. We have just opened many new and pleasing styles that your boy will want to see.  
SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, you can depend on to look well fit well and wear well are there in endless variety, and the prices are right.



EVERYTHING FOR THE BOY  
**W. & J. WILSON**  
BOYS' DEPARTMENT  
1217, 1219, 1221 Government St., Cor. Tronca Ave.

**DANCE WITH LORRAINE**  
Learn to dance by rhythm and you will not dance mechanically. Come now and get enrolled for the future (Invitation Class Dances).  
Classes, 2-5 p.m. Evenings 7-8 to 9, by appointment. Phone 975 during class hours.  
Teacher, Miss Lorraine; Assistant, Sergeant-Major Stok; Miss Cecile Dumbleton, Lorna Dumbleton and Miss L. Barnett.  
**Lorraine Dancing Academy**  
Bianshard and Pandora.

The greatest whirlpool is the maelstrom off Norway. It is an eddy between the mainland and an island. Whales and sharks have been cast ashore and killed.

**ROYAL**  
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT  
The Colonial Comedy Co. Presents  
**MISS MAE MILTON**  
As "PADDYWACK"  
In the Pretty Irish Comedy  
**"The End of a Perfect Day"**  
Good—Clean—Wholesome—A Delightful Play  
All-Star Cast  
Seats Now on Sale Prices: 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50  
Curtain 8.15—Phone Orders Not Held After 7 p.m.

**The Theatres**  
AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY  
Royal Victoria—Colonial Comedy Company presents "The End of a Perfect Day."  
Princess—R. N. Hincks and Company present "Oh, Jupiter!"  
Pantages—Vaudeville.  
Variety—Herbert Brenon production, "The Lone Wolf."  
Dominion—William S. Hart in "Square Deal Sanderson."  
Columbia—Corinne Griffith in "The Girl of To-day," and serial, "A Fight for Millions."  
Romano—William Russell in "A Sporting Chance."

**DOMINION**  
A set that occupied fully three-quarters of the big stage of the William S. Hart studios in Hollywood, was erected to represent a bar-room and resort in New Mexico, for "Square Deal Sanderson." Mr. Hart's new Artcraft picture which is presented at the Dominion theatre this week.  
The set is complete in every detail. It shows the long bar with its formidable array of bottles and glasses; the immense room with card tables and chairs—all the paraphernalia of the southwestern haunt of the untamed. But there is no dance hall—there is only one woman in the story—Ann Little who plays the role of a young ranch owner beset by men determined to steal her land and herself as well.  
Much of the picture is exterior in character and Mr. Hart and Lambert Hillier, co-directors, took the company to a place near Victorville, Calif., for desert scenes and spent two weeks in the open.  
This picture story was written by Chas. Alden Seltzer and it appeared in the Argosy magazine, and was photographed by Joe August who is cameraman for all the Hart productions.

**COLUMBIA TO-DAY**  
Albert E. Smith Presents  
**"THE GIRL OF TO-DAY"**  
Featuring  
Corinne Griffith  
Also WILLIAM DUNCAN in  
"A Fight for Millions"  
and  
COMEDY—"Battle of Elderbush Gulch"  
A Two-Reel Comedy Full of Pep.

**ROMANO TO-DAY**  
William Russell  
in  
**A Sporting Chance**  
Also EDDIE POLO in  
"The Wild Rider."

**PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE**  
**HONEYMOON INN**  
The Morton Jewel Four  
Murray Livingstone  
and Other Big Acts  
Shows 3, 7 and 9 p.m.

New Songs - Pretty Dances - Delightful Music - Local Hits  
**A GREAT ROYAL WEEK ATTRACTION**  
**PRINCESS THEATRE**  
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AT 8.30  
Miss Eva Hart, Mrs. F. Bellby, Lieut. R. R. Webb, Messrs. James Hunter, Stewart G. Clark, R. N. Hincks, A. D. M. Fairbairn and a Big Chorus in  
**A NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSICAL COMEDY**  
**"Oh, Jupiter"**  
Written and Produced by Mr. R. N. Hincks.  
Specially Augmented Orchestra.  
Prices, 25c to 75c. All Seats Reserved. Box Office Now Open.  
Phone 4625.

**DOMINION TO-DAY**  
**BILL HART**  
IN  
**Square Deal Sanderson**  
Also  
Christie Comedy  
Chester Outing Scenic.

Service First  
**VARIETY TO-DAY**  
Griffin Pictures Presents  
**The Lone Wolf**  
By Louis Joseph Vance.  
Official Pictures of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales on His Trip Across Canada  
Prices—Matinee 15c, Evening 25c  
2 to 11 p.m.

**SUNSHINE WILL NOT RUB OFF**  
**Victoria Feed Company**  
"Close to the Phoenix." 1901 Government Street

**WRIGLEYS**  
5c a package before the war  
5c a package during the war  
and  
5c a package NOW  
**THE FLAVOUR LASTS SO DOES THE PRICE!**  
WRIGLEYS MENTHOLATED TOBACCO  
WRIGLEYS TOBACCO  
WRIGLEYS TOBACCO  
WRIGLEYS TOBACCO

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY.

BY-LAW NO. 260. A BY-LAW To Raise the Sum of \$65,000.00 for School Purposes.

WHEREAS the Board of School Trustees of Oak Bay did cause to be prepared and laid before the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay, on the 22nd day of September, 1919, being the date of the 1919 fixed by resolution of the said Municipal Council for such purpose, detailed estimates of the further sums required to meet the special or extraordinary expenses of the said Board of School Trustees of Oak Bay, namely, the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00), being the Corporation's share of the estimated cost of a new school building to be erected on that portion of Section 61, Victoria District, owned by the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay, registered in the Land Registry Office at the City of Victoria under Indefinite Certificate of Title No. 421, eight hundred and Cadboro Bay Road and Musgrave Street.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay, on the 22nd day of September, 1919, being the date of the 1919 fixed by resolution of the said Municipal Council for such purpose, detailed estimates of the further sums required to meet the special or extraordinary expenses of the said Board of School Trustees of Oak Bay, namely, the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00), being the Corporation's share of the estimated cost of a new school building to be erected on that portion of Section 61, Victoria District, owned by the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay, registered in the Land Registry Office at the City of Victoria under Indefinite Certificate of Title No. 421, eight hundred and Cadboro Bay Road and Musgrave Street.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the debt which this by-law is intended to create is the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00), and the amount of the debt to be created hereunder is by the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00) and providing the Corporation's share of the cost of erecting the hereinbefore mentioned new school building, as aforesaid, and expenses in connection with the loan.

AND WHEREAS the amount required to be raised annually in accordance with the Municipal Act for paying the debt to be created hereunder is by the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00) and providing the Corporation's share of the cost of erecting the hereinbefore mentioned new school building, as aforesaid, and expenses in connection with the loan.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements within the Municipality of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay, according to the last revised assessment roll of the Municipality, namely, the assessment roll for the year 1919, is eight million two hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars (\$8,212,830.00).

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay, hereby enacts as follows: 1. That the expenditure of the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00) for the erection of a new school building on the lands heretofore described is hereby authorized.

2. That for the purpose aforesaid there shall be borrowed upon the credit of the Corporation a sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00) in currency or in the alternative thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-two pounds twelve shillings two pence (£13,972 12s. 2d.) in sterling money, and such sums so borrowed shall be paid to the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

3. It shall be lawful for the Reeve of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay to cause any number of and issued, for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680.00), each of the said debentures being for an amount not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Reeve and the Treasurer of the Corporation. It shall be lawful for the said Reeve in his discretion to alternately cause each of the said debentures to be secured, executed and issued, for an amount not less than twenty pounds (£20) sterling, with the exception of any debentures which may be for a less sum in sterling money to complete the authorized issue.

4. The said debentures shall bear date the fifteenth (15th) day of October, 1919, and shall be made payable twenty (20) years from the said date, in Canadian currency, in the Dominion of Great Britain, at such places either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or the United States of America, as the Council shall by resolution decide, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed, lithographed or engraved.

5. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five and one-half per centum (5 1/2%) per annum from the date thereof, and the interest shall be payable half-yearly on the fifteenth (15th) day of April and the fifteenth (15th) day of October in each year during the currency of the said debentures, in Canadian currency or sterling money of Great Britain, at such places either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or the United States of America, as the Council shall by resolution decide.

6. It shall be lawful for the Council of the said Corporation to dispose of the said debentures at a rate below par and to authorize the Treasurer of the Corporation to pay out of the sums so raised by the sale of the said debentures all expenses connected with the preparation and engraving or lithographing of the said debentures, and coupons, and any commission or other charges incidental to the sale of the said debentures.

VICTORIA THE NORTHWEST THE WORLD

INDIANS ARE ANXIOUS TO SHOW PRINCE HANDLING OF WAR CANOES

Copper-Skinned Subjects Are Among Most Loyal Citizens of British Columbia, Visitors Declare

L. D. McLean and Billy Davis spent Monday under the wing of Chief Roberts, of the Songheew tribe, talking sport to the Indians and telling them of the big regatta to be staged Saturday at the Gorge in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They found the original inhabitants of this particular continent among the most loyal members of the community of British Columbia. The Indians not only readily acceded to the request to bring down four fifty-foot war canoes, but they will be here in full regalia and they are anxious that the future King of England shall be in attendance. "Certainly we will come," they told the two visitors. "It will be the first time for six years, and we used to be the big noise at the regattas. Thought maybe you had got tired of our show." The Indians were promptly informed that the fifty-foot war canoes would be as great a hit as ever they were, and that the war was the only reason that the popular feature of the water carnivals had been put on the shelf. When the Indians and Kootenay men, their quick powerful strokes make the canoes shoot along it looks like an impossible task for a white crew to get anywhere near them but they are modest. "White men can give us a good race," they say. "If they first learn how to handle canoe." After we have shown the Prince how easily we win, maybe we show a white crew how easy it is to handle the big war canoe.

LOOKING THINGS OVER

Only a Quarter. Jack Kearns, Jack Dempsey's manager, has set a price of \$250,000 for the heavyweight king's services, according to Redmond Barry, English promoter, who came over with an offer of \$100,000 for a fight in London. Barry is reported to have said that Kearns put his price at \$250,000, and refused to consider anything less.

"Knock That Chip Off."

In a none too friendly letter, the Chilliwack Grocers' Bowling Association challenged the Travelling Fraternity's team to a game and won by thirty pins. The challenge, which was quite a masterpiece in its way, read in part: "Whereas, certain members of the Travelling Fraternity have boastfully and persistently belittled to the outside world of their superiority in the art of pin-smashing."

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. Sept. 23 to Oct. 4, 1919. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES Will Open the PROVINCIAL FAIR At New Westminster

MONDAY, Sept. 29

At 12 o'clock GREAT ATTRACTIONS Special Rates on All Railways Greatest display of the Agricultural and Livestock wealth of the West ever offered in British Columbia.

HEBREW NEW YEAR

Rosh Hashona Divine Service will be held at the SYNAGOGUE Cor. Blanshard and Pandora Sts. WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT SEPTEMBER 24 at 8 o'clock And THURSDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock Rev. Dr. Friedlander will officiate and preach the sermon.

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY. BY-LAW NO. 260. Being a By-law to Raise the Sum of \$65,000.00 for School Purposes. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the votes of the electors will be taken on the above By-law, at the School Building, 2167 Oak Bay Avenue, on Saturday, October 4, 1919, between nine o'clock a.m. and seven o'clock p.m. and that James Fairweather has been appointed as Returning Officer for taking the said votes.

WANT PRINCE TO HURL PILL OVER PLATE THURSDAY

Canadian Who Starred in All-Canadian Team in Nine to Meet U. S. Players

The Prince of Wales is going to be a pretty busy man if he responds to all the calls on his time during his stay in Victoria, but as Dave McFarlane who is staging Thursday's ball game at Royal Athletic Park points out, "this is something special so we expect the Prince will come." A team of all star returned men are playing a team from Bremerton Navy Yard at Royal Athletic Park, starting at 8 o'clock and Dave McFarlane should be one of the most peppery battles staged on the Victoria diamond. It was not necessary for Dave to go outside the soldier players to get together a team capable of doing battle. Cyclone Piper of Nanaimo, Smiler Pettigrew and Johnny Cummings were members of the All-Canadian team that played 45 exhibition games over the other side and the local fans have been anxious to see them in action since their return. Smiler on second base and Johnny on short stop in declared to be a combination par excellence. According to all accounts of the Cyclone there is not a better catcher in the amateur ranks in Canada which is a broad statement but claimed as perfect truth. Mackay, catcher, Harold Caren and Bever as pitchers, Walter Gravelin, third base, Mickey Mahon, left field, Foke Gravelin, centre field and Roy Copas complete the team.

LEAGUE BASEBALL

National League. Only one game scheduled. At St. Louis—R. H. E. Chicago..... 3 13 0 St. Louis..... 5 10 1 Batteries—Clemens and O'Farrell; Doak and Clemons. No games scheduled in American League. Seattle, Sept. 23.—No Seattle-Los Angeles game to-day. Los Angeles on road. Coast League. New York-Boston game postponed; rain. Double-header to-morrow. National League. New York-Boston game postponed; rain.

BESS WILL NOT PRESS CLAIM AGAINST SEATTLE

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23.—Announcement was made here to-day that the directors of the Sacramento baseball club of the Coast League had voted not to press their claim against the Seattle club for \$1,600 in connection with the trade involving pitchers Harry Gardner and Walter Mills.

TWO ARMY CHAMPS TO MEET IN RING

Bout Between Tommy Moore and Jimmy Clarke is Talked Of Vancouver, Sept. 23.—Jimmy Clark, of Vancouver, lightweight boxing champion of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, expects to meet Tommy Moore, of Nanaimo, who held Clark's title in the early days of the war, but who was in France when the championships were staged in 1917, at Cumberland on Saturday evening, October 11, in a 15-round bout.

JOCK HUTCHINSON IS WESTERN GOLF STAR

Islip, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Jock Hutchinson settled old scores by defeating Jim Barnes, Western and Professional Golfers' Association champion, in a 36-hole match over two courses here yesterday. Hutchinson won by two up and one to play, and also returned the best 18-hole score at the St. George's links in the afternoon, while Barnes had the best card in the morning over the Westbrook Golf Club's links, each making a 77.

LEONARD AND TENDLER BOUT IS ARRANGED

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22.—Announcement was made here to-night by J. P. Mulvill, boxing promoter, that articles of agreement have been signed calling for a 15-round bout between Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, and Lew Tendler, of Philadelphia. Mulvill said the bout would be held in this state on Thanksgiving Day.

FORMER SLUGGING STAR OF NATIONALS DEAD

New York, Sept. 23.—James Beverley Seymour, known as "Cy" Seymour, when a major league outfielder, died at his home here Saturday night. It was learned to-day, Seymour, who was 42 years old, had been ill for some time. While with the Cincinnati Nationals, Seymour led the league in batting in 1905 with .377, and when re-purchased by the New York Giants when he started his major league career, the purchase price of \$12,000 was regarded as the largest baseball deal up to that time.

The Prince Is Coming. Hoo-ra! Hoo-ra!!

The Prince is coming. Hoo-ra! Hoo-ra!! Be sure you get your Ford in order. Don't wait until the Prince comes. Give him a welcome royal and true. By getting it in order now. Bring out the flag, Red, White and Blue. Get it fixed up this very day. There is a man, a crackling, who's studied hard to get them act like proper cars should well behave. So like to him and money save.

ARTHUR DANDRIDGE FORD SPECIALIST

743 Broughton Street. Phone 6419.

UP-ISLAND SOCCER IS WELL UNDER WAY

South Wellington Leading With Three Wins in Four Games Ladiesmith, Sept. 22.—The Ladiesmith City football team journeyed to South Wellington on Sunday and met the latter team in an up-island game ended in a decisive win for South Wellington by a score of 4-0. The victory places South Wellington at the top of the league to date, followed by Ladiesmith Athletics and Cumberland.

M'ILLAN LEADING VANCOUVER CUEIST

Made an Even Hundred Break and Finished With Lead of 139 Jack McMillan, the local billiard crack and B. C. champion, looks like having little difficulty in again vanquishing Johnny Parkes, of Vancouver, the chief disputant for the title. At the Two Jacks Parlor last night in the game of 1,000 up for the Royal Week Emblem, a large crowd saw McMillan get a lead of 501 to 362, and when McMillan finished in play the pills were left at the top of the table ready for the champion to resume play with the balls in his favorite position to stretch his 23 unfinished break. Parkes opened the game last night and made 51, 58 and 50.

The Vancouver man was not charmed with the smile of fortune. He had hard luck with the balls lining up time after time. His in-offs to the middle pocket were brilliant. The local man confined himself as much as possible to top of the table play. He made 57, 79 and an even hundred break. P. W. L. D. Fts. South Wellington..... 4 3 0 1 7 Ladiesmith Athletics..... 2 2 0 0 4 Cumberland..... 3 1 0 2 4 Ladiesmith City..... 3 1 2 0 2 Nanaimo United..... 0 0 1 1 Extension..... 3 0 3 0 0

BOXING POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT

In response to a request of the Royal Week Sport Committee the boxing entertainment at the Royal Victoria Theatre has been postponed until Saturday. A cricket game Wednesday between the Royals and the Maple Leafs to-morrow afternoon is another feature which has been added to the programme. The lacrosse tilt in which the Victoria world's champions will appear against Westminster, at Royal Athletic Park Saturday is another star attraction added to the list. The teams for the cricket game are as follows:

Royal team—W. A. Tucker (capt.), V. Westwood, H. H. Allen, E. D. Freeman, L. S. V. York, S. Weeks, J. Pendray, E. Verrall, J. Donaldson, H. Lethaby, S. Kirkham, Reserve, J. Loman. Maple Leafs—P. C. Payne (capt.), F. A. Sparkes, H. B. Hudson, S. Davis, J. R. Mafton, R. S. May, J. Hogarth, A. Booth, C. E. Qualtrough, J. R. Worthington, G. Austin, Reserve, A. H. Adams.

COMRADES CONFIDENT AFTER SOCCER SHOWING

The Comrades are very confident for the coming season after the very fine team shown by most of the players at Saturday's trial. In order to keep the boys in good shape for the league opening on Saturday, Secretary Forsyth has called a special practice for Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. in the gymnasium of the Comrades Club, when Trainer Smith will put the players through their paces. All players are requested to be present as the team captain will be elected at that night.

WITH THE TRAPSHOOTERS

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 22.—The first shoot over the Walla Walla Rod and Gun Club grounds opened to-day for trapshooters from all parts of the Northwest taking part. Frank Troch, of Vancouver, Wash., broke 199 out of the 200 targets. Walla Walla the home of the annual Washington state shoot.

KNOCK OUT IN SIXTH

Montreal, Sept. 22.—Showering rights and lefts to Battling Kohen's head and body, Eugene Brasseur scored another easy victory here to-night by knocking out the Pittsburgh fighter in the sixth round of a scheduled 10-round bout.

THE FIRST CIGARETTE YOU EVER

Do you remember when you first started to smoke. Probably some case out of a hundred smoked was not one which was but one which was offered to you. And now do you know the taste of that cigarette? It is hard to recall, but you know it is hard to recall. However, it is not hard to conclude that it was a Virginia cigarette. Because ninety percent of Canadian smokers favor the Virginia taste. So among your first choice, you have probably developed a taste for Virginia cigarettes which cannot be changed. The market to-day, Tuxedo Virginia cigarettes are sold in Canada. Tuxedo are Virginia leaf, and blended to make the smoke as smooth as every respect.

10 FOR 15c

ASK FOR Traveller or Traveller's Club CIGAR - Union Made - CIGAR Every Box Carries Certificate of Pure Havana Leaf. Sole Distributors. 1700-04 Douglas St. HOYLE, Limited Phone 4912

Tuxedo Virginia Cigarettes. WE GUARANTEE OUR RETREADS 3,500 MILES Central Vulcanizing Station. Cor. Broughton and Douglas. Open Evenings by Appointment. Phone 6258. E. A. MORRIS, LTD. 1116 GOVERNMENT STREET. Watch Our Windows for Pipes! "The Home of all Good Brands Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc."

HUNTING SUPPLIES

- Regal Shotgun Cartridges—Box, \$1.25; Per 100, \$4.75, or Per Case.....\$22.50 Canuck Shotgun Cartridges—Per Box, \$1.35; Per 100, \$5.10, or Per Case.....\$24.50 Canvas Gun Cases for Rifle or Shotgun—Each, \$2.25, \$2.00 and.....\$1.75 Shotgun Cleaning Rod—Each.....65¢ Rifle Cleaning Rod—Each, 90¢ and.....75¢ Rubber Shotgun Pads—Each \$1.75 and.....\$1.25 Marble Waterproof Match Box—Each.....60¢ Compasses—Each, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$1.25 and.....\$1.00 Gun Oil, 3 in 1, or many use, bottle.....25¢ and 15¢ Winchester Gun Grease—Tube.....15¢ Winchester Crystal Cleaner—Bottle.....25¢ Universal Gun Grease—Per tin.....25¢

We Carry a Select Stock of Shotguns and Rifles.

WE ISSUE GUN LICENSES PEDEN BROS.

719 Yates Street. Phone 817.

-DAD!

Why not have your new suit made to your measure by Canada's leading clothiers? Come upstairs and let us measure you and within a few weeks you will have one of the finest suits ever put on your back. Made exactly the way you want it.

Victoria's First Upstairs Clothing House. Our Suits are guaranteed to be all-wool. Exclusive Agents for Art Kraft Clothing. We are showing a select line of Ready-Made. FVIVIE BROS. Hamley Bldg., Cor. Gov't and Broughton Sts. (Entrance Broughton St.) Phone 1899.

THE RED FRONT GUN STORE W. N. LENFESTY

(Successor to Pichon and Lenfesty) The Right Place for Guns and Ammunition, Anything in the Shooting or Fishing Line. Established 1898.

"TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN"

SOLID TIRES taken off and new ones put on your truck in less than twenty minutes, and that's "going some."

VICTORIA AUTO SPRING WORKS

721-23 Fisgard St. McDonald and Nicol, Proprietors, Phone 38

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes

See us regarding Prices, etc. E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD. LTD. Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

ASK FOR Traveller or Traveller's Club CIGAR - Union Made - CIGAR

Every Box Carries Certificate of Pure Havana Leaf. Sole Distributors. 1700-04 Douglas St. HOYLE, Limited Phone 4912

MATCHES FREE

WE GUARANTEE OUR RETREADS 3,500 MILES Central Vulcanizing Station. Cor. Broughton and Douglas. Open Evenings by Appointment. Phone 6258. E. A. MORRIS, LTD. 1116 GOVERNMENT STREET. Watch Our Windows for Pipes! "The Home of all Good Brands Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc."

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MUTT AND JEFF

Mutt Makes the Climax an Unusually Violent Thing

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COMING EVENTS



DON'T FORGET the Military Fire Band every Friday in the A.O.F. Hall... THE USUAL THURSDAY NIGHT DANCE... MILITARY 500, in Scott Building...

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—7 roomed house, bath, etc., 1914 Broad Street... THE BIGGEST FURNITURE MOVING... TO RENT—Cottage, 4 rooms, water, out-buildings, near car. 2404 1/2 St. Bourne Street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO BE LET, on lease, with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished... FOR RENT—To view welcome to Prince of Wales, finest windows and view. Phone 316.

AGENTS OTHERS MAKING \$10 TO \$15 DAILY... BY CANADIANS FOR CANADIANS... BUSINESS CHANCES BOOKKEEPER and store hand wanted...

Victoria Daily Times Advertiser Phone No. 1090... HELP WANTED—MALE RETURNED MEN—I.C.B. students may resume or change their studies to suit present conditions...

HELP WANTED—MALE (Continued) SOLDIER "SHUN" Have your overcoats remodeled and dyed at D. F. Sprinkling, tailor, 609 View and Broad streets. Phone 418.

AUTOMOBILES (Continued) 724 Johnson Street 724 Auto Salesroom LAST DAY OF THE BIG DRIVE. OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT.

AUTOMOBILES (Continued) ONE OF THESE CARS IS THE SNAP YOU'RE LOOKING FOR. CHEVROLET, for \$125; Hupmobile Roadster, 32, for \$150; Overland, Model 20, 1918, for only \$1,000.

AUTO REPAIRS (Continued) Acme Auto and Repair Shop Night Repairs for Trucks Our Specialty 741 Fisgard Street

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued) WOOD WOOD Dry Kindling, \$1 per cord, delivered. The best in city.

MISCELLANEOUS (Continued) SPECIAL Slightly used Piano, mahogany case, in excellent condition. To see is to appreciate the value.

HELP WANTED—MALE "DIGGONISMS" Often the explanation has nothing to do with the case. Diggon Printing Co., 1218 Government Street.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE LEARN ONE OF THE BEST PAID PROFESSIONS. School of Millinery Fully Qualified Instructors.

3 FORDS 2 CHEVROLETS 3 OVERLANDS 2 STUDEBAKERS 3 McLAUGHLIN-BUICKS

SEE US FIRST We Buy Spot Cash for Reliable Used Cars. CANTIER BROS. 124 Johnson Street Phone 6147

ISLAND SIMONIZED 214 Yates Street. Phone 3314. For Efficient and Prompt Attention, Repairs and Overhauls.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS MALLEABLE and steel ranges, \$1.00 per week. Phone 4543; 2061 Government Street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS Yes, There's a Reason I will give special prices for men's suits and all kinds of cast-off clothing.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID COURSE in higher accounts in bookkeeping and we know we can teach you. We have been teaching for twenty-five years.

WANTED—Cook, Victoria Private Hospital. CANSVASSER wanted by local firm for house to house work; references or bond required.

1 DODGE 2 HUPMOBILES 1 PACKARD 1 CARTER-CAR 1 FORD TRUCK 1 CYCLE MOTOR

Buena Auto Stand For Hire, Reasonable Rates. Five and Seven-Passenger Cars. H. HENSON, R. RITCHIE.

Enterprise Ranges Complete new stock of Enterprise Ranges—just arrived. Trade in your old range and get a new one.

MISCELLANEOUS CHICKEN HOUSES and LADDER FACTORY—Portable chicken houses, ranges, long ladders, etc.

THE SALVATION ARMY INDUSTRIAL DEPT., 529 Johnson Street, will be pleased to call for your cast-off clothing.

WANTED—Painters and paperhangers. Union wages paid. Geo. O. Douglas, 424 Howe Street. Phone 2198.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—118 N. Wing On. Phone 1423.

Remember the Name and Address. Cartier Bros. 724 Johnson Street, Phone 6237

Veterans High-Class Auto Painting Works Work Done by Returned Soldier Mechanics—Give Us a Trial.

For Sale Photographic Business Including Camera, Enlarging Camera, Printing Machine, Copying Apparatus.

A Princely Offer for Fair Week New York Weber Player-Piano, worth \$1,500, for \$750. Don't miss it.

LOST LOST—Rim and yellow lens off headlight, 20th Inst., Funder Phone 3120.

VETERANS LOOK SAM FLASH POSITIVELY gives a square deal in all Gents' Furnishings. Come and see for yourself.

McMorran's Garage 121 Johnson St. Phone 2917. OPEN ALL NIGHT. Two Good Buys

Old Church Building Salesroom Cadillac, 7-passenger, a fine car, in fine shape; \$1,450.

ARTHUR DANDRIDGE Ford and Chevrolet Specialist. WHAT IF WILL DO? Remove Carbon, Greed, Valves, Overhaul Ignition System.

Ye Olde Print, Book and Antique Shoppe 724 Yates Street. A FINE COLLECTION of genuine old prints, engravings, mezzotints and aquatints.

Northwestern Creamery Co 1211 Broad Street. The Live Poultry Store. Pasture to rent for 10 to 15 head cattle.

POULTRY AND EGGS DUCKS—Pure bred Aylesbury, pen of five ducks and one drake, fine young birds.

COMING EVENTS (Continued) THE BIGGEST FURNITURE MOVING... BUSINESS CHANCES... OFFICES FOR RENT

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Houses for Sale Lots for Sale Acreage

Own Your Home

1-ROOM, MODERN COTTAGE, with bathroom and pantry, good plumbing, hot and cold water, close to school and lot. Price \$1,500.

P. R. Brown

OHILLIA STREET—Cottage, containing living room, bedroom, kitchen and pantry, hot and cold water, electric light, lot about 1/2 acre. Price \$2,500.

Leeming Bros. Ltd.

ESQUIMALT—4 rooms, in first-class condition, bath and toilet, exceptionally nice garden. \$2,500.

Burdick Bros. & Brett

7-ROOM HOME, set on a lot 20x120 and in one of the choicest situations in the city. The living room is 18x13 with open fireplace, cozy den, well appointed dining room, three cheerful bedrooms, and full size cement basement with stationary tub. House heated throughout with high-class hot water system. An adjoining lot may be had with several excellent fruit trees. Terms arranged.

Pemberton & Son

GORDON HEAD—19 acres, ready to cultivate, good water supply, the buildings are old; this property is well situated. Price \$4,000.

Swinerton & Musgrave

A Select List of Homes for Sale

Wanted

AT ONCE FROM OWNER A MODERN COTTAGE of 5 rooms, 4 rooms if large will suit. Please give full description of house and lot, price, terms and when available.

Currie & Power

1714 Douglas St. Phones 1466 and 6124.

Some Good Buys

ESQUIMALT—4 rooms, in first-class condition, bath and toilet, exceptionally nice garden. \$2,500.

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ESQUIMALT—4 rooms, in first-class condition, bath and toilet, exceptionally nice garden. \$2,500.

Small Homes

AT VICTORIA WEST—3-room dwelling and lot 46x130; light taxes. Price only \$800.

Realty Bargains

TWO ACRES and four roomed cottage at Langford Park, 1790.

ACREAGE

4158—SIX AND ONE-EIGHTH ACRES on Carey Road, nearly all cleared and under cultivation.

House Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Seven roomed, fully modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Realty Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Well built, modern house, 7 rooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

A Genuine Snap

A beautiful five-room bungalow, close in and in a splendid residential district.

Realty Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Well built, modern house, 7 rooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Acreage

GORDON HEAD DISTRICT—3-acre blocks between Shelburne Street and Gordon Head Road.

W. T. Williams

1261 Wharf St. Phone 217.

Modern Bungalows

TAINTON ST.—5 rooms... \$1,850

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B. C. Land & Investment Agency

927 Government St. Phone 125.

Fernwood Home

SIX-ROOM FULLY MODERN BUNGALOW, near Junction of Fernwood and Victoria St.

The Griffith Co.

Phone 1462. Hibben-Bone Bldg.

House Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Seven roomed, fully modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Realty Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Well built, modern house, 7 rooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Homes You Are Looking For

\$2,100 BUYS 5-room, modern bungalow, full sized lot, near car.

Realty Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Well built, modern house, 7 rooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Notice

PRICE \$1,675.

Look 'Em Over

Something may suit your pocket. See as well as you can.

Modern Bungalows

TAINTON ST.—5 rooms... \$1,850

House Bargains

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R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd.

Real Estate and Insurance, Winch Building, 640 Fort St.

Look 'Em Over

Something may suit your pocket. See as well as you can.

Modern Bungalows

TAINTON ST.—5 rooms... \$1,850

House Bargains

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Realty Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Well built, modern house, 7 rooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Fairfield

Near street car, beach, school, Beacon Hill Park and city; six-room bungalow, in good condition, full cement basement, furnace, two fireplaces, built-in bookcase; fifty-foot lot.

Admiral's Road

FIVE ROOMS, fully modern, piped for furnace; \$4,500 on terms.

House Bargains

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Realty Bargains

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FAIRFIELD—Well built, modern house, 7 rooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Andrews Realty

Real Estate, Insurance, Investments, 792-4 B.C. Loan Bldg. Phone 2736.

Owners of Property

wishing to sell their houses at a fair price can make a quick sale by phoning...

Modern Bungalows

TAINTON ST.—5 rooms... \$1,850

House Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Seven roomed, fully modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Realty Bargains

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Realty Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Well built, modern house, 7 rooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

For Sale

SPECIAL SNAP. FINE, MODERN, 7 ROOMED HOUSE, just off Fort Street, furnace, full cement basement, garage; lot 56x120. Price only \$3,000. \$200 cash down, balance subject to mortgage at 7 per cent.

Easy Terms

HILLSIDE DISTRICT—Owner gone, farming and white to sell 1/2-acre house, on full sized lot; 1100 B.C. Loan Bldg. Price \$2,500, including interest at 6 per cent, will purchase this for \$2,200.

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TAINTON ST.—5 rooms... \$1,850

House Bargains

FAIRFIELD—Seven roomed, fully modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, built-in features, full cement basement, furnace, etc.

Realty Bargains

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H. G. Dalby & Co.

614 View Street.

E. A. Harris

641 Fort. Phone 2251.

Bright & Jones

Moody Block, Cor. Yates and Broad. Phone 786.

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616 Fort Street. Phone 14.

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City Brokerage

606 Union Bank Bldg. Phone 218.

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Foundations, Basements and Sidewalks. Phone 5919.

COLLECTIONS, CHIROPODISTS, HOTELS, LODGES, CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS, CHIROPRACTOR, DENTISTS, ENGRAVERS, ELECTRICIANS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, FURRIER, FUNERAL DIRECTORS, HAIR CUTTERS, LAUNDRIES, LIME, MILLWOOD, Cross Bros. Mill Wood, LEGAL, NURSING, NOTARY PUBLIC, OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING, PAINTING, PAINTERING, PAPERHANGING, etc.

PLASTER FRANK THOMAS, Plasterer, Repairing, etc. 1150 Alber St. Phone 6412. PLUMBING AND HEATING Let Us Stop That Leak

HAYWARD & DODS, LTD. 527 Fort. Plumbing and Heating. Tel. 1864. HASENFRATZ, A. E., successor to Cocon Plumbing Co. 744 Yates St. Phone 674 and 4517.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT AGENCY. B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY. 275 Government. Tel. 1262.

SCAVENGING VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO. 1825 Government St. Phone 662. Second-hand dealers.

KANSAS CATTLE MEN SAY PRICES THREATEN THE INDUSTRY NOW. Chicago, Sept. 23.—Owners of 200,000 head of Kansas cattle, headed by...

MUSIC DOMINION ACADEMY MUS. Fort and Cook. Mme. Webb, M.B.M. Higgins, piano, theory. 716 R.A.M. Successors.

SHIP CHANDLERS MARVIN & CO. E. E. 1252 Wharf. Ship chandlery and loggia supplies. Tel. 14 and 15.

STENOGRAPHERS MISS B. EXHAM, public stenographer. 203 Central Building. Phone 2422. 47.

SHOE REPAIRING MANNING, E. 615 Tremaine Alley. SEWER AND CEMENT WORK T. HUTCHER, sewer and cement work.

RADIATORS REPAIRED, tanks, smokestacks, ship ventilators, blow-pipe, radiators, etc. 1212 Broadway. Phone 4784.

TYPEWRITERS ALL KINDS OF TYPEWRITERS RENTED, repaired, adjusted, cleaned, etc. 2275 1/2 Yates Street. Room 220.

VULCANIZING AND REPAIRERS. THE TYRE SHOP—Vulcanizing and repairs. 1112 Broadway. Phone 4784.

WINDOW CLEANING Island Window Cleaning Co. "The Pioneer Firm."

WATCHMAKERS & REPAIRERS LITTLE & TAYLOR, 617 Fort St. Expert watchmakers, jewelers and opticians.

WOOD AND COAL GOOD DRY SHINGLE WOOD—Single load, 22 city limits; double load, 22 1/2. Phone 2446 or 2742.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES 747 FORT ST. PHONE 1765. Is the shop which buys and sells every...

Who is Your Shoe Dealer? It's not a safe proposition to experiment when you buy Footwear. G. D. CHRISTIE. See My Windows. 1231 Government.

IMPERIAL GENUINE HIGH SPEED BABBITT METAL HARRIS HEAVY PRESSURE CANADA METAL CO., Ltd. Made in B.C. Patronize Home Industries. Vancouver, B.C.

B. C. FUNERAL CO. (Hayward's), Ltd. Established 1867. Meet Modern Undertaking and Embalming. 734 Broughton St. Victoria, B.C.

TIMES SPECIAL TUITION ADS. MUSIC PIANO SINGING—Miss Clarissa Davis. A.L.C.M. 1123 North Park St. Phone 2178.

ARTHUR HEMINGWAY I will sell by Public Auction, for Mr. F. C. Blake, Feltham Rd. Gordon Head, who is leaving for England, all his...

FARM STOCK Thursday, Sept. 25, 12 Noon. Including fine Brindle. Cow 5 years, due Feb. 7; Holstein, 4 years, due Dec. 7; Jersey, 2 years, due April 7; Jersey-Holstein, 3 years, due second calf, Jan. 15; Jersey, 7 years, milking 2 gallons, due Feb. 15; Jersey, 6 years, fresh 2 months, milking 3 gallons; three Heifers, Jersey and Grade, one bred Aug. 25; Fine Black Mare about 1,400; Two Pigs, 60 Chickens, 1916 Ford Car, Plover, Harrows, Poultry Wire, Hand Saws, Drill, Saws, other Implements and Tools, 100 Sacks Potatoes, about same of Carrots, 100 Boxes Apples, Quantity of fine Oat Hay, etc. All Household Furniture, including Handmade Mason & Rich Piano, Sewing Machine, 200 jars of this season's Preserved Fruits, Carpets, Oak Dining Table, other Tables, Chairs, Beds, Rockers, Dressers and Stands, Range, all other Household and Kitchen Utensils, Dishes, Milk Cans, Crocks, and many other goods not itemized.

LANDS WANTED FOR SOLDIER SETTLERS. Powers have been granted to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase agricultural land to be resold to qualified returned soldiers settling on...

ARTHUR HEMINGWAY BORN. RICHARDSON—At 1248 McKenzie Street, to the wife of William Richardson, a daughter.

F. W. Stevenson Stocks Bonds MINING AND OIL SHARES 102 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 982.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE IN U. S. CAUSES SOME DISORDERS (Continued from page 1) Mr. Foster said he had a telegram from Birmingham, Ala., stating that 4,000 men were out there. This, he said, was pleasing because the Avondale had not expected to make so good a showing there as the telegram indicated.

Disorders. Disorders, some of a serious nature, marked yesterday, the first day of the strike in the Pittsburgh district. Two men were killed at Farrell, Pa., one during a clash between state police and local officers and a crowd of about 1,500 persons near the American Steel and Wire plant. The other victim was killed by a fellow worker, when he is said to have refused to go on strike.

Chicago District. Chicago, Sept. 23.—Driven of the second day of the nation-wide strike in the steel industry found nearly all the plants in the Chicago district either closed-down or working with a reduced force. Labor union officials predicted that every plant in the district will be closed within a few days.

Police on Duty. Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 23.—With State constabulary, 150 deputy sheriffs and scores of policemen patrolling the streets about the steel plants here, the situation following playing riots last night was slightly improved early to-day. Nine persons, two women and seven men, were shot last night in addition to the stabbing of one policeman and injuring of another with a club in an attack on the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, which the injured probably will die, it is said.

Workmen Stricken. Rioting assumed serious proportions late yesterday when rioters stoned workmen on their way to the mills. Thirty persons were arrested, charged with rioting and carrying concealed weapons. With the arrival of a score of state constabulary, the strikers' march was broken up here to-day, it is believed. Mills are being operated at about eighty-five per cent. capacity, according to plant officials.

Mahoning Valley. Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Only two of the big steel companies in the Mahoning Valley are making any attempt to operate to-day. They are the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Carnegie Steel Company. Both companies, however, admit they are badly crippled. The Carnegie Company is expected to announce complete suspension at any time.

Railroad Men. Railroad men who conferred with President W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in Cleveland yesterday were advised that where the strikers are closed, the companies they should continue on duty, but that where no agreement is in effect the majority should rule. Most of the trainmen, union officials say, already are out.

Claim Disputed. Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The claim of union officials that 25,000 men were idle here to-day in the steel strike of mill workers, an increase of 5,000 over their estimate of yesterday, was disputed by steel mill officials, who denied that the walk-out was as complete as union officials claimed, and contended that actual work was being done by that body.

Births, Marriages, Deaths. BIRTHS. RICHARDSON—At 1248 McKenzie Street, to the wife of William Richardson, a daughter.

IT'S WATER-PROOF FLOOR VARNISH Ask STANELA About It 840 Fort Street. Phone 27

Steel strikers did not number more than forty per cent. of the union figures. To Pittsburgh. Chicago, Sept. 23.—John Fitzpatrick, organizer of the steel workers, Pittsburgh, to-night to confer with a committee of the strike leaders.

Investigation. Washington, Sept. 23.—Investigation of the steel strike by the Senate Labor committee was ordered to-day by the Senate. A resolution by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, providing for an inquiry and authorizing a report as to whether any remedial federal action could be taken, was adopted without a roll call.

Mass Meeting. Farrell, Pa., Sept. 23.—After state and local police had quelled a fresh riot here this forenoon, several thousand striking steel workers went across the Ohio line several miles for Farrell, Pa., to hold a mass meeting. The Council of Farrell has forbidden the holding of meetings in the borough.

Police on Duty. Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 23.—With State constabulary, 150 deputy sheriffs and scores of policemen patrolling the streets about the steel plants here, the situation following playing riots last night was slightly improved early to-day. Nine persons, two women and seven men, were shot last night in addition to the stabbing of one policeman and injuring of another with a club in an attack on the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, which the injured probably will die, it is said.

Workmen Stricken. Rioting assumed serious proportions late yesterday when rioters stoned workmen on their way to the mills. Thirty persons were arrested, charged with rioting and carrying concealed weapons. With the arrival of a score of state constabulary, the strikers' march was broken up here to-day, it is believed. Mills are being operated at about eighty-five per cent. capacity, according to plant officials.

Railroad Men. Railroad men who conferred with President W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in Cleveland yesterday were advised that where the strikers are closed, the companies they should continue on duty, but that where no agreement is in effect the majority should rule. Most of the trainmen, union officials say, already are out.

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AN AMENDMENT TO GRAIN ACT PROPOSED Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has given notice of an amendment to the Grain Act providing that in the month of August in each year after the crop year ending August 31, 1919, stock shall be taken of the quantity of each grade of grain in the terminal elevators.

BOLSHEVIKI TRY TO PREVENT NEW REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA (Continued from page 1) "We did not take notice in time of Denikine's offensive. He who sleeps puts himself voluntarily into the hands of his enemies."

Kolchak Gains. Washington, Sept. 23.—Advices to the State Department yesterday from Omsk told of a general advance of the Kolchak army against the Bolsheviki in Western Siberia. No details were given, but officials of the Department expressed the belief that Admiral Kolchak had improved his position.

Latest Attempt. London, Sept. 23.—The Ukraine is another nation to which the Russian Soviet Government has made a peace offer, according to advices reaching here. Furthermore, it is declared that the delegation which was sent to propose peace to the Ukrainians announced the Moscow Government had decided to seek peace with all Governments in order to forestall a counter-revolution in Russia.

Setback For Bolsheviki. London, Sept. 23.—Further setback for the Bolsheviki troops facing General Denikine is admitted in a Soviet wireless message received here to-day. It reports the abandonment of the Moscow Government's Kurk, which the Denikine forces recently captured.

SOVIET RESOLUTION AT HAMILTON TO-DAY (Continued from page 1) Delegate Armstrong immediately retorted: I could not forward it before. I was in jail until ten days ago.

Radicals. Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 23.—According to some of the delegates at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress here, the Winnipeg carpenters submitted a resolution which urged the adoption of the soviet form of government and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops from Russia. The Government also was urged to refuse aid, financially or otherwise, to reactionary bourgeois Governments.

Secretaryship. It is said that the office of permanent secretary, now held by P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, is looked upon by the radicals as a particular object of assault. They will endeavor to force Mr. Draper out of the movement, it is stated, by a demand that the salary of the secretary be fixed at \$2,500 and that he devote his entire time to the movement.

LIQUOR QUESTION ONE FOR PROVINCES (Continued from page 1) Sir Robert is suffering with rheumatism in the knees.

Regret Expressed. Ottawa, Sept. 23.—General regret was voiced at the Unionist caucus held to-day at the inability of Sir Robert Borden to be present because of continued indisposition, and the hope was expressed by many speakers that he would soon be well again.

Full Discussion. It is understood that a number of the Government supporters are inclined to the view that the proposed prohibition legislation once more continuing in force for a period of one year Dominion Orders-in-Council, was discussed.

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds Direct Wires to All Principal Exchanges BURDICK BROTHERS & BRETT, LIMITED Stock and Bond Brokers. Telephones 3724-3725 620 Broughton Street

WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT: City of Vancouver 3 1/2% Bonds, Maturing 1939 at 73.11 and accrued to yield 5 1/2% Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent, Convenient and at Moderate Rates. British American Bond Corporation, Limited, 723 Fort Street, Phone 319.

LABOR IN STATES IS OPPOSING BILL FIGHTING AGAINST ANTI-STRIKE PROVISIONS OF NEW RAILROAD MEASURE. Toronto, Sept. 23.—The Conservative Association of West York, Ontario, has sent to Ottawa a petition on behalf of Sapper Clinton Taylor, a young soldier from that district, now under sentence for life in England for mutiny.

TO-DAY'S TRADING IN WINNIPEG MARKET. Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Oats to-day dropped 1/2 cent for October, 1/2 cent for December and 1/2 cent for May. Barley declined 1/2 cent for October, 1/2 cent for December and 1/2 cent for May. Wheat was unchanged for October, 1 cent higher for November and unchanged for December.

LOCAL STOCK QUOTATIONS (By F. W. Stevenson) Bowen Copper 1.25 1.25 1.25 Canada Copper 1.25 1.25 1.25

The Emergency Brake in Business Practically every business firm carries fire, burglar and accident insurance. What about Financial Insurance — a protection fund to provide ready cash when sales fall off or collections are slow? Start one. Put part of the yearly profits in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank.

THE MERCHANTS BANK Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864. VICTORIA BRANCH, E. W. McMULLEN, Manager. OAK BAY BRANCH W. CLARKE, Manager

INVESTIGATE It takes only a little time and trouble to make sure one is not missing a good thing. One is then spared regrets for the lost opportunity. DON'T SAY YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO INVEST. You Can't Afford to Miss It.

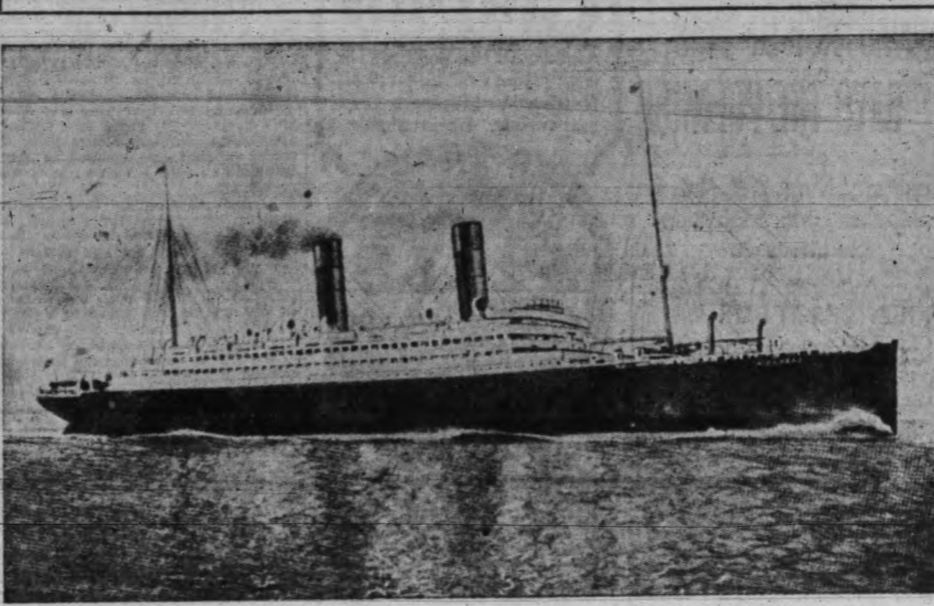
SPARE A FEW MINUTES AND CALL AT THE EMPIRE REALTY CO., FORT ST. The fullest information is available to convince the sceptic.

LANDS CHINESE COOLIES AT HALIFAX

For Comfort, Convenience and Safety CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Through trains leave Vancouver 9 a. m. Sunday, Tuesdays and Fridays, with direct connections for Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY Gillett's Lye has long been regarded as a household necessity because of the fact that it is useful in so many ways...



EXPECT CROWD AT FAIR TO-NIGHT Officials Prepare For Many Naval Brigade Boys Give Programme

RAVELS BY STEAMSHIP ADMIRAL LINE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. California sailings cancelled until further notice.

DAY STEAMER TO SEATTLE THE S/S. "SOL DUC" Leaves C. P. R. Wharf daily except Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

Union Steamship Co. of B. C., Limited From Vancouver to Campbell River, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

WHITE STAR LINE NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL

Best Roses There is one particularly happy moment in the life of a flower grower...

The Street Dancing Answering the statement contained in the telegram of King Kelly...

Ocean Vessel Model One of the new features of the Fair which attracted attention from the first visitors...

Catering at Fair The King's Daughters have been again awarded the catering contract...

AN UPRISING IN GERMANY PLANNED Geneva, Sept. 22.—A general strike in all industries in Germany...

Artillerymen Wanted All returned artillerymen are requested to meet on Wharf Street...

INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS BACK AGAIN Albert Sullivan Resumes His Duties With Department of Education

COMMISSIONER GIVES INTERESTING FIGURES Dealing With Officers and Men Appointed to Provincial Civil Service

THINKS B. C. WILL USE LESS FUEL OIL The most exhaustive water powers report ever published in North America...

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE Astoria, Ore., Sept. 22.—The lower Columbia River district waterfront employers' union was organized here...

CHURCH EXEMPTION CASE BEFORE COURT City Resists Claim Against Taxation of St. Andrew's Cathedral

FOREST FIRES Fire Situation Throughout the Province is Regarded as Fairly Satisfactory for the Moment

COMPLAINT MADE BY RAILWAY WORKERS Lloyd George and Geddes Confer on Question of Wages

THREE MEN ARRESTED IN CHICAGO; CHARGED WITH GREAT THEFT Chicago, Sept. 22.—Three men, one of them John Wejda, a clerk in the Chicago post office...

OBITUARY RECORD The remains of John Thomas Moore were laid to rest in Ross Bay Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

WIRELESS REPORT September 23, 8 a. m. Point Grey—Clear; N. W. fresh; 30.05; 56; sea rough.

BEWARE OF PICKPOCKET! Chief of Police Langley Issues Warning to People During Prince's Festivities

LORD FINLAY URGES INDUSTRIAL PLAN New York, Sept. 22.—That employers should give the workers a fair share in the profits...

TYPHOON WRECKED CITY OF FOOCHOW Thirty Thousand People Reported to Have Been Killed During Hurricane

CASCO SURVIVORS ARRIVE AT NOME Noms, Alaska, Sept. 22.—(Associated Press)—Six members of the wrecked Casco schooner...

RECORD OF STEAMER QUEBEC WILL HOLD Alberta, Launched Yesterday, Was Constructed in Fifty-five Working Days

RAIN DELAYED KASHIMA A DAY N. Y. K. Liner Expected to Make Port Saturday With 380 Passengers

RAILWAY WORKERS Lloyd George and Geddes Confer on Question of Wages

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TYPHOON WRECKED CITY OF FOOCHOW

CASCO SURVIVORS ARRIVE AT NOME

Albert, Launched Yesterday, Was Constructed in Fifty-five Working Days

Thirty Thousand People Reported to Have Been Killed During Hurricane

Other Members of Shipwrecked Crew Are Living With King Island Natives

Fifty and a half working days, the time taken to build the wooden steamship Quebec, will stand as a construction record for the Foundation Company.

The typhoon which struck Foochow August 23 caused much damage, according to word brought by the liner Empress of Russia.

Noms, Alaska, Sept. 22.—(Associated Press)—Six members of the wrecked Casco schooner...

SERVICE EXTENDED NOW TO SAN DIEGO

RAIN DELAYED KASHIMA A DAY

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE

Liner Governor Will Resume October 1, But Will Not Call Here at Present

Heavy rains, which interfered with cargo loading operations, delayed the Nippon Yusen liner Kashima Maru a full day in clearing from Yokohama.

Astoria, Ore., Sept. 22.—The lower Columbia River district waterfront employers' union was organized here...

VESSEL MOVEMENTS

WIRELESS REPORT

COMPLAINT MADE BY RAILWAY WORKERS

Kobe, Sept. 13.—Arrived: Chicago Maru.

September 23, 8 a. m. Point Grey—Clear; N. W. fresh; 30.05; 56; sea rough.

London, Sept. 22.—A sudden crisis in the British railroad situation owing to the dissatisfaction of the men...

Whoever enjoys a perfect cup of coffee—fragrant, delicious, satisfying—will find an added pleasure in a cup of Chase & Sanborn's "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE.

RECORD OF STEAMER QUEBEC WILL HOLD Alberta, Launched Yesterday, Was Constructed in Fifty-five Working Days

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### HOME PRODUCTS



You will visit the Home Products Fair, of course, and if you are walking the chances are that you will pass the door of this store. If there is something you need in hardware, won't you come in and test our service and values? We say they are the best in town.

FOR EXAMPLE THESE:

- White Lined Bowls, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c up to .....\$1.45
- White Lined Scallops, 25c, 45c and .....55¢
- Rock Bakers, 35c, 45c.....55¢
- Brown Betty Teapots, 45c, 55c, 60c, 70c and .....85¢



### SYLVESTER'S CASH PRICES

- Libby's Salad Dressing ..... 20c
- Punch Sauce ..... 40c
- Van Camp Pork and Beans ..... 14c
- H. P. Sauce ..... 40c
- Quaker Pork and Beans ..... 18c
- Lea & Perrin's Sauce ..... 90c
- Cuttie Fish Bone for Canaries.

### Furniture and Furnishings

We supply your wants for the home. See us before you buy. A large shipment of new furniture just arrived.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

### R. H. STEWART & CO., Ltd.

Phone 3151 646 Johnson St.

### WEHAVEIT!

A Guaranteed Electric Kitchen Cooker without frills, at ..... \$4.45 Electric Fixtures below cost.

Whittall Electric Co., Brown Block, 1112 Broad St.

### "FRAM"

#### THE WORKING MAN'S SOAP

Do you keep an automobile, or work in a garage? If so, you cannot afford to be without it. Removes grease, paint, oil and pitch from your hands. Does not harm the skin. Ask your Grocer.

FREE SAMPLES from

Wholesale Distributors—Direct Supply Association, Langley Street, Victoria, B.C.

### From War to Peace

The war restrictions on the shipment of Biscuits having been removed

### Huntley & Palmers Biscuits

are once again being sent to all parts of the world. They are of the same standard of Unrivalled Quality as in the past, and to prevent disappointment the public should place their orders at once with their usual suppliers.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD.

Biscuit Manufacturers READING & LONDON ENGLAND

### STRATHCONA LODGE

Shawnigan Lake

Will close for the Season

Wednesday, September 24

Instead of the 30th.

M. A. WILDE Proprietor.

### ELECTRIC FIXTURES

Complete Set for Bungalow. Special price ..... \$25.00

See Our Window.

GRANT ELECTRIC CO. 1113 Broad St. Phone 6612

### MUST MAKE UP WASTAGE OF WAR, SAYS THE PREMIER

Cost of Living Will Not Be Reduced Until Production Is Increased

EXHIBITORS AT FAIR ARE CONGRATULATED

The trouble with the people of British Columbia is that they are enamored with the picture shows and working for a day's wages in the city, that they are letting hundreds of acres go to waste throughout the Province and missing their opportunities. Premier John Oliver, at opening of Home Products Fair.

Just what there is at the Home Products Fair and the possibilities suggested were pointed out to Victoria at the opening of the exhibition by the Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia yesterday afternoon.

"I want you to look at the Gordon Head exhibit of fruit, jam, jellies and needlework," said the Premier from the stand after he had made a tour of the show. "They get big crops and big prices out there in Gordon Head and they invest their money in Victory Bonds. They are getting so prosperous out there that by next year they will be clipping coupons from the Bonds with one hand and gathering strawberries with the other; and I don't know what they will be doing with all the money."

The Victoria Increased Production Committee was congratulated by the Premier for its showing. "Just as you did with vacant lots in the city of Victoria," he went on, "we are doing with the millions of acres of uncultivated lands in this Province, making them productive for the men who will use them."

"In this connection I want to emphasize the fact that you can't have the old standards of living until you have caught up with the wastage of the last five years. You as consumers have got to go short until you catch up with that production. "Produces."

"In this exhibition I urge you to see what is being produced from your own home land and go home and ask yourselves when you take up your bills at the end of the month, how many of the articles that you are using that are now made in other parts of Canada can be manufactured in British Columbia and in your own city. They are questions you must sooner or later ask yourselves, as only in that way will prosperity lie."

"Get in and produce, whether it is boots, clothes, raw materials or foods. The opportunity stares you in the face. You have gold ores, in this Province, silver, lead, iron, timber, fish in the sea, and fertile agricultural land. What more can you ask? It is not because nature has not given us the resources, but because we do not make use of them."

One Man With Courage. In referring to the seed exhibit of Frederick J. James, of Salt Spring Island, the Premier urged the people to look to the quality of the seed they use.

"British Columbia has suffered more in an agricultural way from having bad seed than from any other cause," he said. "But there is no better place under the sun for the production of garden and other seeds than the Province of British Columbia. I speak as an experienced farmer when I say that I would sooner pay ten times the price for seed I know to be good than for the ordinary seed. But I am glad to see that we have at last one man who has courage enough to embark on this industry."

"I was looking at the exhibits of the Victoria Farmers' Institute. Go and look at those little boxes of strawberries and see if there is any place in America that can produce the equal."

To Save House Drudgery. "It rejoices me to see the exhibits of the Women's Institutes here. Throughout the whole of British Columbia we are fortunate in having these institutes doing great work for the welfare of the Province through their educational work and their example of co-operative effort."

The Premier referred to the exhibit of large rabbits. "I venture to say the time is coming again when the rabbit skin will be a valuable and necessary article of clothing."

"Salt Spring Island in its exhibit is showing that you don't have to go to Australia for mutton."

"When it comes to appreciating the handwork of the ladies I confess that I am not a competent judge. But the lady who has time to work out an article such as the lace cover exhibited by Mrs. MacInnes has not only skill but a high conception of art."

"Look at those electric washing machines and other modern inventions for lightening the housework to give the ladies more time to go down to the Empress and partake of afternoon pink tea and then visit the stores and examine and buy articles. These are important as inventions and also for the way in which they better conditions of home life."

Success Without Spraying. "You have on exhibition a few of the by-products from coal mined on this island. Here in British Columbia this reminds us that we are favored with so many kinds of coal that we should be able to have a great industry of extracting these by-products."

"You fruit-growers I want to direct your attention to the exhibit from James Simpson. He says that spraying is not necessary and that you can grow first-class fruit without it and he has brought the fruit here to show it. This is important to this Province. I also want to show you what intensive cultivation means as shown by some of the results. Now just go and take a look at it, a copy of you people, and then realize that you yourselves have the means of solving the high cost of living."

Why Not B. C. Motor Cars. "The booth of the Navy League shows that this organization is doing great work in educating the youth of the country along the lines that

### Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS contain all the good of Gin without any of the alcohol. Restore the kidneys to normal action. Relieve pain.



For backache, swollen joints, stones in the bladder, rheumatic pains—They bring health to sufferers. Get a box today. At druggists, 50c., sold on money-back guarantee. Free sample on request.

Address: The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont. U.S. Address: 12-120-22, Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

have given the British command of the seas."

The Premier also referred in detail to the exhibits of flowers from local nurseries and biscuits, soaps, paints, candles, furniture and other manufactured goods. He urged people to remember that money spent on such products from Victoria industries benefited the whole community. He asked why people did not take up the manufacture of motor cars here; and with a climate better for manufacturing purposes than the climates of the East, why there should be more than 20,000 motor cars worth \$14,000,000 in British Columbia and not one of them manufactured here? He pointed out that patronizing home industries would increase business in every line and bring a greater population here.

Lot Cultivation Still Important.

Mayor Porter gave credit to George I. Warren, manager, for the success of the Fair. He reminded the audience that Victoria last year came first in the Dominion for vacant lot cultivation.

"But," he went on, "some people think that now the war is over it is not necessary to keep on with the cultivation of vacant lots. I want to tell you that vacant lot cultivation now is more important than ever because you will never bring down prices until you have increased production."

Means Lighter Taxation.

"Every dollar of profit made from this Fair will be spent in the best interests of the city of Victoria," said J. Carl Pendray, who presided at the opening ceremonies. He thanked the exhibitors for what they have done and the Hudson's Bay Company for the use of the building.

"If it had not been for the newspapers the Fair could not be a success," he went on. "We want the people of Victoria to come here and get acquainted with the exhibitors and their exhibits. If any local products do not come up to your expectations tell the manufacturers of them, as it is only in this way that the local manufacturers can meet the wishes of the people of Victoria and give them the products that they want."

"A bigger payroll means the more prosperity all around that we can have. The more factories we have the more prosperity we have."

"If any of these factories make too much profit our friend the Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, will see that his Government gets its share. But if the manufacturer pays heavy taxes to the Government it means that the rest of us will have that much less to pay in taxes."

To Give Young Men a Chance.

J. O. Cameron, president of the Board of Trade, declared that the Home Products Fair had the support of the Board of Trade because it encourages industries in our midst.

"We want these industries in our town for the young men," he said. "We want the industries in order to keep them at home and make them realize that this is a good city in which to live and die."

Others on the platform included Publicity Commissioner W. A. McAdam, John Cochrane, president of the Canadian Club; J. F. Scott, president of the Rotary Club; W. H. P. Sweeney and Aldermen Dinsdale and Johns.

### SAANICH SEWER AGREEMENT IN WRITING

The situation with regard to Saanich and sewerage was laid before the City Council last evening by Municipal Clerk Hector S. Cowper as follows:

"I am instructed to request that arrangements be made immediately for the agreement made in 1913 to be reduced to writing, the following points having been agreed upon: "The amount amounting to \$46,225.59 rendered by the City of Victoria on March 7, 1917, as Saanich's proportion of the cost of the city's northwest sewer is accepted subject to details being inspected. It is also agreed that Saanich would contribute 34.3 per cent of the cost of the uncompleted portion of the sewer

### BLISS NATIVE HERB TABLETS

Recognized for thirty years as the only standard herb remedy for

#### CONSTIPATION

Disordered Stomach, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, a famous Kidney and Liver-Regulator.

Quaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Put up in 100c. boxes. Get the genuine. Every tablet stamped with this trade mark.

Sold by leading druggists and local agents everywhere. Made by J. H. O. Bliss Co., Montreal, Que.

after completion, such contribution from Saanich being estimated at about \$3,000.

"It is agreed that Saanich shall pay the foregoing amounts out of the first moneys raised for the northwest sewer purposes, together with interest at the rate that the city paid when borrowing the money in 1913—such interest to be computed from the date of completion of the sewer."

"It is further agreed that in order to give connections for Saanich the city will provide the necessary easements and construct the sewers to the Saanich boundary, such sewers to be owned by the city and maintained by the city, but the cost of construction to be paid proportionately by Saanich and the city pro rata with the estimated amount of sewage to be discharged into such sewers by each party."

"It is agreed that Saanich may sewer any portion of their district they may decide, the quantity of sewerage being limited."

The matter was referred to the City Engineer and the City Solicitor for report.

Newly promoted and exceedingly self-important lance-corporal-to-too-familiar private: "Don't you get Billin' me. Jest remember as I've got 'andle to me name."

Private: "Oh! you 'ave, 'ave yer? Well, the refuse-tub's got two!"



### Pacific Milk Is Just Like Fresh Cream

We cordially invite the public of Victoria and Island while at the Fair to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing Pacific Milk demonstrated.

We whip it like Fresh Cream, and will be serving same all week.

### PACIFIC MILK Co.

Factories at Ladner and Courtenay



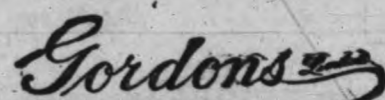
THE PRINCE OF WALES

This Store Will Be

### Closed All Day Wednesday

In Honor of

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales



739 Yates Street. Phone 5510

### GUARD OF HONOR

Artillery Men Will Line Up to Welcome General-Sir Arthur W. Currie.

Efforts are being made to secure a guard of honor of artillery men for the return of General Sir Arthur W. Currie. A meeting under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Col. Winsby, was held in the Armories last night, and a large number of men signified their intention of taking part. Col. Winsby hopes that a great many other gunners will be present to welcome the commander-in-chief.

The first rehearsal parade will be held in the Armories on Thursday at 8 o'clock, and a second one will be held on Tuesday evening of next week.

The young subaltern on leave had been to his first dance, and was staggered at the scantiness of some of the gowns.

"How do you like my frock?" said his sister, when dressed for another dance next night.

"It's—er—quite simple," stammered the young man. "Simple!" She laughed. "Do you know what it cost? Do you know twenty golden sovereigns wouldn't cover it?"

"Perhaps not," said the disapproving youth; "but thirty might, well spread out!"

Magistrate (to prisoner): "I hope I shall not see you here again." Old Offender: "Not see me 'ere again? Why, yer ain't going' ter chuck yer job, are yer?"

### ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" on Aspirin is like Sterling on silver. It positively identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. The boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer". Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetyl-salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

## Prince of Wales Souvenir Edition Vancouver Island's War Record



### ISLAND'S ENLISTMENT AND SACRIFICE

Total enlistment of Vancouver Island in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War is estimated at 15,000, or 16 per cent. of the Island's total population. The casualties are esti-

mated at more than 2,500. These figures would be considerably increased if to them were added the number which joined the Imperial Army, the Air Force and the Naval Service.



# VICTORIA WELCOMES TO-DAY HEIR TO BRITISH THRONE; MEMORABLE TOUR

## EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO CITY GAVE LOYAL WELCOME TO PRINCE'S ROYAL PARENTS

At this time, when everyone on Vancouver Island is ready to extend a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales, it becomes a matter of great interest to look back on the only other occasion upon which this city has had an opportunity to greet the heir to the British throne.

Sir Joseph Pope tells the story in his book, "The Royal Tour in Canada 1901," and the accompanying account of the cordial welcome given by this city to Her Majesty, then the Duke and Duchess of York, in October, 1901, will be read with interest.

At half-past eight o'clock on the following morning the watchers on Beacon Hill, in the neighborhood of Victoria, were able to descry across the waters of the Straits of Fuca, the royal yacht, with her flag-draped masts, the cruisers Amphion and Phaeton, the sloop-of-war Condon, the destroyers Virago, and No. 40 T. B., and the Canadian cruiser Quendra. On approaching the entrance to the harbor, the cruisers moved ahead, dropped anchor and dressed ship, the blue-jackets manning the yards. As the great white ship, with the royal standard of England flying from her main, drew near the outer wharf, puffs of smoke springing from the sides of the accompanying men-of-war, quickly followed by the booming sound of cannon, announced the arrival of the King's son. The shore batteries across the water gave back the joyous salute, and the crowds of people lining the harbor front, manifested their gladness by enthusiastic cheers. British Columbia's capital is beautiful at all times, but never did it appear to greater advantage than on this occasion. For never surely was the sky so blue, the waters so sparkling, the snow-capped mountains so dazzling in their whiteness, and never before, did the

left the ground and drove to the Oak Bay Hotel, three or four miles from town, which had been secured for the Duke and Duchess of York and their parties during their stay in Victoria. At this delightful abode by the sea, looking out upon the Olympian hills over which Mount Baker, rearing its snowy peak a hundred miles distant against the background of a deep blue sky, keeps perpetual guard, their Royal Highnesses were able to secure their privacy, which a city residence could not afford. The accommodation, cuisine and attendance of this hotel were in all respects excellent, and the writer cannot refrain from congratulating the Provincial Government upon their munificent hospitality, alike worthy of their illustrious guests and of the great province of British Columbia.

The Duke and Duchess dined the same evening with the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, who had invited a large number of people to meet their Royal Highnesses. Among those honored were Rear-Admiral Bickford, Mrs. and Miss Bickford, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin; the Right Rev. Bishop Orth; the Right Rev. E. Crigge and Mrs. Crigge; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., and Lady Tupper; the Hon. Edgar Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. G. Prior and Mrs. Prior; the Hon. W. J. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald; the Hon. William Templeman; Mr. Justice Burdidge; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Irving; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Martin; Sir Henry Cressie; Mr. Earle, M. P., and Mrs. Earle; the Hon. James Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir; the Hon. D. M. Eberhart; Mrs. Eberhart; the Hon. W. C. Wells; the Hon. J. D. Prentice; His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Haynes; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Granby; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Holmes; Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory.

At this dinner a rather amusing incident occurred. The story goes that an elderly lady, sitting on the left of His Royal Highness, remained in ignorance during the whole dinner of her neighbor's identity, for the reason that, His Royal Highness carried on with her quite an animated conversation, for it is said that the Duke soon seized the position, and was hugely diverted by what for him must have been a unique experience. It is further related that when later in the evening the lady discovered her error, His Royal Highness took some pains to relieve her embarrassment, and graciously sent her his photograph before leaving to prevent a recurrence of the mistake. After the Lieutenant-Governor's dinner, a reception was held at the Legislative Buildings, at which upwards of five hundred people had the honor of being presented and of shaking hands with their Royal Highnesses, who never showed themselves more gracious, being tired, and impatient to get away to Victoria, during that whole evening, was a blaze of light, the flaming dragons and other quaint devices of the Chinese quarter lending a special interest to the sight which did not in other respects essentially differ from those already described.

In view of the demands which had been made upon the Duke and Duchess during their first day in Victoria, it was wisely determined to leave the following day free from all engagements of an official or ceremonial character, which relief their Royal Highnesses no doubt appreciated. Wednesday, therefore, was spent quietly and pleasantly, though by no means idly. In the morning Her Royal Highness, attended by some members of the suite, took a sail up Victoria Arm. The Duke, who was in the motor car, remained at the hotel. After admiring the beauties of nature in that lovely spot, the royal party called upon Mrs. Dunsmuir and returned to Oak Bay for luncheon, to which a number of Victoria people had the honor of being invited. After luncheon, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere presented Mrs. Owen Hitchcock, who, on behalf of the miners of the Atlin district, sought Her Royal Highness's acceptance of a bracelet composed of nuggets of pure gold. Later in the afternoon, their Royal Highnesses drove through the town, and afterwards paid an informal visit to the Jubilee

city array itself in such glad attire. On that eventful morning when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York touched in the harbor of Victoria, the most westerly limit of their world-wide tour. Their Royal Highnesses landed at eleven o'clock, the Duke wearing his Admiral's uniform, and were received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who was presented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere presenting in turn the Anglican Bishop of Columbia, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver, the Right Reverend E. Crigge, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, the Hon. E. G. Prior, the Hon. W. J. Macdonald, the Hon. William Templeman, Mr. Justice Burdidge, Mr. Justice Walkem, Drake Irving and Martin, and members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who unfortunately was absent by reason of the sad mining disaster at Extension the previous day. The guard of honor consisting of 130 men of the Royal Horse Artillery—a force of regulars on its way home from China—was drawn up on the wharf a short distance from the landing place, together with an escort of sixty-eight men of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Their Royal Highnesses then entered their carriage and the royal procession proceeded by way of Erie, St. Lawrence, Kingston, St. John's, and Belleville Streets to the Legislative Buildings, a new and imposing structure. On the steps of the main entrance to the Legislative Buildings, the Duke and Duchess of York, who received their Royal Highnesses and presented them to His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Charles Hayward) and the Aldermen of the City. The civic address was then read by the Mayor, and addresses handed in from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in British Columbia, and from the residents of the neighboring state of Washington, of British birth or descent. In the course of his reply the Duke observed: "It gives us the utmost pleasure to provide. Our only regret is that time does not permit us to see more of its wonderful natural resources, its picturesque scenery, and to have further experience of its beautiful climate. Our only regret is that under the Divine blessing the people of British Columbia may continue to advance in prosperity and in all that tends to enrich and brighten life. The presentation of medals then took place, one officer and nineteen non-commissioned officers and men

## FACE OF PRINCE OF WALES PRESENTS ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY



## ANECDOTES OF PRINCE OF WALES SHOW STRIKING POPULARITY OF WARM-HEARTED HEIR TO THRONE

It was the day of the Gold Cup at Ascot in the year 1894. In the royal enclosure all the wealth, beauty and fashion of London was assembled, and the sight was one which could not have met the eyes anywhere else. The number of pretty women and smart gowns, the beautiful carriages and the large tents full of laughing people eating their lunch and sipping their champagne eup gave the onlooker the idea that care was a thing which did not exist in the world. All this gay-crowd seemed to have no thoughts for anything else but the enjoyment of the hour.

A sudden movement in the royal box made the crowd stop and stare, as it saw the Princess of Wales get up after a telegram had been handed to her, and after whispering a few words in the prince's ear take her departure in what appeared to be a hurried manner. People began to wonder what could have happened to make her go away so suddenly, and whispers went about that Queen Victoria had been taken suddenly ill at Windsor. But then it was known that the Duke and Duchess of Wales would also have left the race course, while on the contrary he settled down in his chair with an expression of intense satisfaction. Comments were all round about bringing any solution to the riddle until one of the royal attendants came down on the lawn and in a whisper informed his friends that the Princess had been called to White Lodge, where the happy family event which was expected by the Duke and Duchess of York was about to take place.

Always a Favorite. Great was the rejoicing, not only in the royal circle, but in the whole of England, that liked to see the direct line of succession to the throne assured, and the old queen, given the joy of welcoming a great-grandson. The marriage of the Duke of York had been essentially a popular one owing to the fact that his wife was English, a birth-bred in England and the daughter of such a generally loved and popular princess as the Duchess Mary of Teck. The new-born child was, therefore, from the very first day of his existence a favorite among his grandmother's subjects, who watched him all through his baby days and later on during his early youth with a feeling of pride, mingled with affection, which was most touching.

Good Luck to the West Prince. An amusing incident was related at the time of his christening. It took place in the great drawing room at White Lodge, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with whom the Duchess of York had been staying since the beginning of the summer. The queen came over from Windsor to be present, and nothing was omitted that could have added to the splendor and the pomp of the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the morning of the day on which the child was to be christened an old Scotchwoman whom the Duchess of Teck had befriended and to whom

her leave of the institution. Thus closed the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Victoria, a visit fraught with pleasant and enduring memories to all who had the honor of participating in the reception of their Royal Highnesses, including one may venture to hope, the illustrious guests themselves. At six o'clock the royal party went on board the Empress of India, where they dined, and in the small hours of the morning of Thursday, the 3rd October, the factitious sounds of a great ship's departure from her moorings denoted that the homeward voyage had at length begun.

## PRINCE IN MORNING DRESS



The war took the Prince of Wales to the front. He had pleaded from the very first day to be allowed to participate in the perils of the army, and in spite of the anguish and anxiety it meant for them both, the King and Queen felt that it was the right thing for them to do. But they had not reckoned with the courage and daring of their eldest born, who always insisted on being given the most dangerous post, and treated like any other officer would have been.

He made himself exceedingly popular among the troops, who appreciated his simplicity of manners and the quiet and unobtrusive way in which he fulfilled his duties. Kindly acts without number were related in regard to him. Seeing a wounded man lying on the ground on a bitterly cold morning, without anything to cover him, he immediately took off his own overcoat and gave it to him, driving to his quarters in his simple uniform and catching a severe cold, which, however, did not prevent him from going round his usual routine of daily duties.

Another time it was the case of some men working at moving a big gun from its place and of the prince coming cheerfully to take his share of their toil without disclosing his identity. Wherever he went he made himself popular, and during the visit which he paid in Rome and other places, his French and Belgian headquarters, he won golden opinions by his tact, and gentleness, combined with a spirit of fun and a youthful buoyancy, which made him look out for the best side of every trying situation.

## LONDON WRITER PAYS DESERVED TRIBUTE TO COURAGEOUS BEARING OF YOUNG HEIR TO THE THRONE

Twenty-five years ago the bells rang forth the news that the direct succession to the British throne was ensured by the birth of a little prince. The great-grandsons of Queen Victoria were already numerous, but none were English; and of all, perhaps the greatest destiny lay before this small babe. Until his birth it seemed possible that the throne of Britain might once more be occupied by a woman; for failing the birth of a son to our present King, the Princess Royal and then Princess Arthur of Connaught, at that time Lady Alexandra Duff, would succeed.

Queen Victoria, her subjects rejoiced with her in the birth of a male heir, and with her watched with loving interest the growth of the future King-Emperor. Named after the Prince of Wales and the King of Denmark, he was then given those of the patron saints of the United Kingdom, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. As David he has always been known by his family and intimate friends. A curious coincidence that the name of our future King should also be borne by two of Britain's greatest men—Admiral Beatty and Mr. Lloyd George.

With his brothers and sister he lived a happy, secluded childhood, and when sent to Osborne as a naval cadet he was popular with all, not on account of his position, but as a natural, jolly and kind-hearted boy. A great favorite of King Edward, the King's death was a very real sorrow to his young grandson, who after a short cruise at sea had to abandon his sailor's career to learn the ways of men, and study at Oxford the history and the law and the politics that were to help him in the years to come. Hunting and golf and rowing were not foreign either, and friendships were being made with other undergraduates.

Implored his father that he might stay longer at Oxford, sanction was hardly given when the great world war broke over Europe and a few days, while the fate of many lands and peoples lay in the balance, Britain found herself at war. The Prince was one of the first to "join up," and personally implored Lord Kitchener to send him out with the Expeditionary Force; but even King's sons must learn, and so soon as his training was complete, he was sent overseas to fight his country's foe.

Never shirking danger, he was often under fire. A fellow officer told how once when carrying despatches to the enemy barracks lay between him and his destination; the outbreak of the war found him a shy and rather reserved boy of delicate physique; after five years he has emerged, though still extremely boyish in appearance, yet with happy confidence and thought for others that many a man has found on active service. "There I

chauffeur, knowing the risk, refused to continue, so the prince, remarking that he was not a soldier, proceeded on foot. At another time he was only stopped by main force from quitting a dugout when heavily shelled. The outbreak of war found him a shy and rather reserved boy of delicate physique; after five years he has emerged, though still extremely boyish in appearance, yet with happy confidence and thought for others that many a man has found on active service. "There I

## The Prince of Wales In the Great War

The London Times's history of the war thus reviews the military record of the Prince of Wales in the recent great conflict: The Prince of Wales joined the Army very early, giving up with much regret his last term at Oxford. Lord Kitchener insisted upon his completing his training, and on November 17 he was gazetted A.D.C. to Sir John French, at that time in chief command. In a dispatch issued in the middle of April, 1915, Sir John wrote: "H.R.H. continues to make most satisfactory progress. During the Battle of Neuve Chapelle he acted upon my General Staff as a Liaison Officer. Reports from the General Officers Commanding Corps and Divisions to which he has been attached agree in commending the thoroughness with which he performs any work entrusted to him. I have myself been very favourably impressed by the quickness with which H.R.H. has acquired knowledge of the various branches of the service, and the deep interest he has always displayed in the comfort and welfare of the men." Many opinions equally favourable from officers and private soldiers might be quoted; and it must be remembered that it was not until June 23 of that year that the Prince completed his 21st year. In October he accomplished his

father in a tour through the front, and received from the hand of the French Emperor, the Croix de Guerre. Soon afterwards, when home on leave, he accepted the Chairmanship of the Statutory Committee for dealing with Naval and Military Penalties, and made an excellent speech, reported in the Times of January 18, 1916. Two months later, having been appointed Staff Captain on the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, he arrived in Egypt, where he was enthusiastically received by the British and Australian troops; he presently visited the Suez Canal defences, and on April 25 the world heard of him riding through Khartoum, where his father and mother had been four years before. During 1917 the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Italy, and he returned there with Lord Cavan when the important British reinforcements were sent out after the Caporetto disaster towards the end of the year. The Prince's action at the hour of Italy's greatest trouble was immensely appreciated. During 1918 it had been intended that the Prince should go through the two months' course of Higher Staff training at Cambridge, but the military developments took him back to France, where he was attached for about five weeks to the Canadian Corps under General Currie. The Canadians were as delighted with him as he was with them. With the termination of the fighting delayed the fulfilment of the plan that the Prince should serve also for a time with the Australians. When the German line broke the Prince was an early visitor to many historic centres—among them, as well as Lille, to Cambrai, Douai, Valenciennes, Mons, Bruges and Maastricht.

## PRINCE OF WALES IN SERVICE UNIFORM



classes, this unassuming lad, with the happy knack of putting everyone at his ease and of saying the right thing, has already won the hearts of all with whom he comes in contact. For recreation, polo and tennis, flying, riding, and motoring, or rowing were all enjoyed. With a deep affection for parents, sister and brothers, none even in these democratic days will do ought but with him a long life and a happy one—and every Briton from his heart proclaims, "God Bless the Prince of Wales."—E. F. S., in London Sphere.

## KING EDWARD VII. AND KING GEORGE V. (Insert, Prince of Wales)



city array itself in such glad attire. On that eventful morning when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York touched in the harbor of Victoria, the most westerly limit of their world-wide tour. Their Royal Highnesses landed at eleven o'clock, the Duke wearing his Admiral's uniform, and were received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who was presented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere presenting in turn the Anglican Bishop of Columbia, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver, the Right Reverend E. Crigge, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, the Hon. E. G. Prior, the Hon. W. J. Macdonald, the Hon. William Templeman, Mr. Justice Burdidge, Mr. Justice Walkem, Drake Irving and Martin, and members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who unfortunately was absent by reason of the sad mining disaster at Extension the previous day. The guard of honor consisting of 130 men of the Royal Horse Artillery—a force of regulars on its way home from China—was drawn up on the wharf a short distance from the landing place, together with an escort of sixty-eight men of the Northwest Mounted Police.



# VANCOUVER ISLAND ALSO CONTRIBUTED THE COMMANDER OF CANADIAN FORCES

## GEN. CURRIE A BORN LEADER AND COMMANDER OF LEADERS

### "Makes Each Man Fancy Himself a Napoleon," Tribute of Returned Officer—Sidelights on Character of the Canadian Commander-in-Chief

Ex-Assemblyman Frank K. Johnston, of New York, a friend of Sir Arthur Currie, kept the general informed of the scores of the world series baseball games during the war. In 1917, Sir Arthur wrote to Mr. Johnston, "I'll wager you \$10.00 Brooklyn won't repeat this year, and I'm a little disappointed in Connie Mack."

### His Tribute to His Men

General Currie's own tribute to his men is one that any soldier might appreciate: "They do not whimper and they do not quit." It was also the General who sized up in a terse Western phrase the peace talk of December, 1916: "It is just like a man with all the chips in his stack trying to break up a poker game."

### They Won All the Objectives.

One day Sir Arthur Currie was showing his ability as a drill instructor at the old Colborne street school at Strathroy. He doubled the class in two through the front door of the school, and being unable to precede them, could not stop the rush until they were all out at the back door and in the yard again.

### Likes Shell Music Best.

When General Currie attended the High School at Strathroy, music was on the syllabus. Currie was asked by the instructor to sing the scale. Seeing him hesitate, the teacher said: "Try it Mr. Currie. My first is 'do.' Now sing it as I make the sign." "It will be bread before I can sing it," said Currie ruefully, amid roars of laughter.

### Like Phoenix From the Ruins.

It is said that the equanimity of Currie was not even disturbed when the Germans wrecked the roof of his headquarters over his head. Those who witnessed the explosion of the shell thought that that surely was the last of the big Canadian and his staff. But it was not. He came out of the ruins, as big and calm and smooth and pink as ever, a little dusty perhaps, but with all his officers beside him.

### Currie's First Headquarters.

General Currie's first headquarters in France were in a long, low farm house that had been badly injured by German shells. Under a wrecked roof repaired with sandbags, was the office from which the activities of Currie's brigade were directed. The Currie family still lived in the cellar of another part of the house, and still tended their fields, dotted here and there with patches of graves. There was a sow and the bird of the peasant girl in wooden cage, and the seltzer was made from greenish pump water.

A returned officer who went out with Sir Arthur in the First Canadian Contingent and who fought with him during 1915 and 1916 said:

"Currie makes each man fancy himself a regular Napoleon. As a result, while Currie is a born leader, he is also a commander of leaders. In fact, a whole army of them. So the resourcefulness and self-reliant initiative of the Canadians was most marked. The men were accustomed to solve their own problems every day and quickly and accurately size up the situation."

### Obedience First of All Things.

Speaking at a Canada Club dinner at London, England, in May last, Sir Arthur said that it was a pleasure to renew his association with Admiral Wemyss (one of the guests) who might perhaps remember a visit paid to him at Gaspé Bay by a young brigadier anxious to obey orders, and yet desirous of knowing whether it was really intended to keep locked the doors of rooms where certain liquid refreshment was available. (Laughter.) With the diplomacy which characterized the navy, Admiral Wemyss was entirely non-committal and he had gone away not knowing whether he was to open those doors or not.

### School Days at Strathroy.

The people in Strathroy refer you to the druggist's wife who sent a Christmas basket to Sir Arthur in December, 1916, and received from him a twelve-page letter in his own hand-writing recalling the days when he went to school in Strathroy. Not a few of the older town-folk spend their spare time recalling early episodes connected with the "big Currie boy, Arthur," concerning how he raised particular Ned on a certain Halloween; how he peddled the old station agent; how he played football and hockey and drilled the school boys even in those peaceful times.

### How He Steadied a Young Officer.

A young officer who has since distinguished himself, once came up to Sir Arthur and reported that "the last one, sir, got my tent." He was inexperienced and the explosion of the shell had left him a trifle un-nerved, but the words from the General calmed him. "That so," said Sir Arthur, "not with contempt, but with the same, quiet interest that a farmer might receive the news that a hen had at last laid an egg. I thought that the last sounded a bit close." It was just the tone of voice that the boy

Arthur sent word for his brother to come and to bring with him their grandfather's big, Irish shillelagh. When the messenger arrived at the Currie homestead, the brother, Jack Currie, the present warden of Middlesex, was at the gate and a heavy rain was falling. "No, I'll not go over," said brother John. "The rain will spoil the garden party and Art is a match for those fellows, anyway."

### In the Thick of It.

A major tells this story about Currie. "I was fooling around looking for a hole in a nasty bit of a mess up the line. Kind of a hot corner it was—when I met Currie. Was he looking for a funk hole? No, there he was, cool's ever, swearin' a bit and roarin' at me: 'Where the devil's the—?' 'Kind of stood on my tip toes to see what was on his shoulders before I answered, but just as I saw the crossed swords, he says: 'Say, never mind what's on my shoulders, where's the—the?' 'Oh, there they are,' he says, looking ahead to a still hotter part of the line, and goes plunging along up to them—without a scratch. 'So far as he was concerned, you might have thought it was just a

## Victoria's Famous General Has Been Soldier From Youth

Sir Arthur Currie is the "great discovery" of the war. In 1914 when the clash of arms first resounded over Europe he was known only to a comparatively small part of Canada. Today his name is a household word and to most of the people of the Allied an enemy countries as well. Little more than four years ago he was simply one of the prominent business men of Victoria. To-day he personifies the fame of Canada under arms.

### Native of Toronto.

A native of Toronto who came West while in his teens, Sir Arthur is eagerly clamored for as their particularly property by two widely-separated sections of the Dominion. He was educated at Strathroy-Collegiate Institute, Ontario, but came to British Columbia in 1894, when he was eighteen years of age, and took up teaching at Sidney, Vancouver Island. At that time there was little

indication of the latent military genius which was to make him one of the greatest soldiers in the greatest war the world has ever seen.

He was to be one of the first members of the 5th Regiment, however, and from the first he showed an enthusiasm in attending drill which was not a common characteristic of militiamen in those times of apparent unending peace. "He put his name down for every course that was offered. Musketry, flag-wagging, mounted infantry, gunnery—he became proficient in, and passed quickly through the various non-commissioned ranks to command the Garrison.

### A Rifle Propagandist.

His interest was carried further. He became a propagandist of good marksmanship, and from 1907 until the time he left Victoria he was president of the B. C. Rifle Association.

Growing business interest did not interrupt his zeal for things military, and when the command of the 5th Gordon Highlanders, organized shortly before the war, was offered to him, he threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of drilling the force. When the war broke out he had a highly efficient fighting unit ready to hand, and almost without a

(Continued on page 19.)

## INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF C-OF-C'S BOYHOOD DAYS CAME WEST WHEN NINETEEN

### Sir Arthur's Picture Now Adorns Wall of His Old School in Strathroy

(By Grant Richmond).

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Canadians, as a rule, have not acquired the habit, as the people of other and older countries have, of visiting the birth places and the homes of their famous men. It is fortunate, indeed, that the boyhood home of Sir Arthur Currie is in Western Ontario, very near the centre of population of the country whose troops he has so ably led for two years, and it is to be hoped that many people will, with courtesy to his mother and brothers and sisters and with honor to Sir Arthur himself, at least pass by in the coming years, the old homestead, near Strathroy.

A woman in Strathroy told me that when she thought of Sir Arthur Currie, she knew that she and her husband had been destined to come to

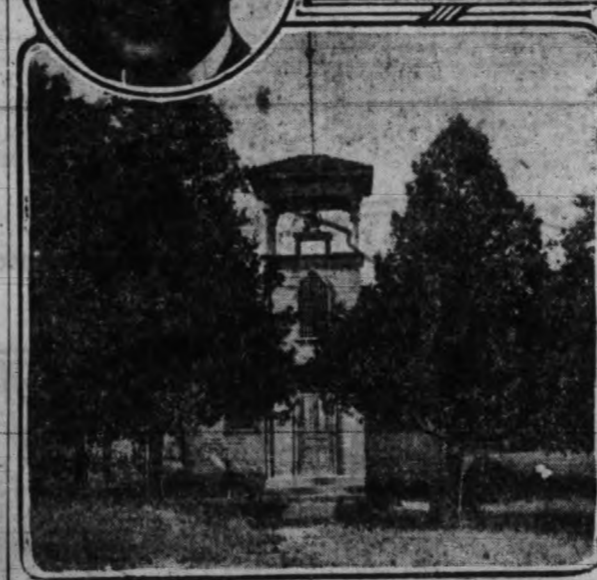
## PICTURES OF CURRIE AS A BOY, AND HIS OLD HOME IN STRATHROY, ONTARIO.



## Famous Victorian, Who Commanded Canadians in France, With His Family



Left to Right—Miss Ethel Currie (Sister of Sir Arthur Currie), Lady Currie, Miss Marjorie Currie (Daughter), Master Garner Currie (Son), Sir Arthur Currie



In the upper left-hand corner is the picture of the old Currie homestead on the fourth concession of the Township of Adelaide, three miles west of Strathroy, Ontario, where Sir Arthur was born and lived until he was nineteen. His mother is seated on the veranda. Below is a picture taken in Strathroy in 1888, when Sir Arthur was thirteen and just before he entered the High School at Strathroy. To the right is a recent picture of Sir Arthur grown to manhood and leading a great army. In the upper right-hand corner is a picture of Mrs. Currie, Sir Arthur's mother, taken recently. Below is the interior of the country school-house, just across the road from the Currie home. The school has not changed since Sir Arthur went there thirty years ago, the desks are the same and the apparatus with little wooden balls strung on wires for teaching the children to count still stands against the wall. But above the teacher's desk hangs a picture of Sir Arthur Currie, who went there as a barefoot lad, and beside it is a replica of the signature to "The Scrap of Paper," a Union Jack and pictures of the King and Queen. In the centre is John Reinhardt, who taught Sir Arthur in the country school. John Reinhardt's father came from Germany and the Reinhardt homestead is next to the Currie's. Below is the exterior of the country school, unchanged except that the cedar trees have grown taller.

Canada, because her husband was the late Sergeant George C. Wilson, Sir Arthur's first instructor in military science. The Wilsons were disappointed to find when first they made their home here that there were no militia, in the sense that there were militia in England, and that there was little interest in military affairs, and possibly, to correct this unfortunate condition, Sergeant Wilson became the drill master at the Strathroy Model School which then pretended to the occupation of one room of the old Colborne street school. Although Sergeant Wilson drilled the future general but a few short months, if in that time he developed a latent ability, his emigration to the 'colony,' as his widow thinks, was justified.

I went to Strathroy and found a celebration, for they were having an Old Boys' and Girls' Reunion and Strathroy claims, and with authority so I am told, to be the first place in America to have ever invited her sons and daughters to return. And Strathroy may well hold reunions, for the handbills last week, with a justifiable conceit, announced the presence in the town of three old boys, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie, Major-General W. Bethune Lindsay and Professor Shotwell, of Columbia University and a member of the peace delegation of the United States of America.

In His Own Home Town.

It has not without honor save in his own home town where the popular song of a past age, four years ago, gives him other attributes. Perhaps, because he makes no pretensions to being a prophet, Sir Arthur Currie is excepted, for the people of Strathroy having known him from his youth up, may not clothe him with the dignity that strangers do, and may know him at 'Art Currie' still he gains from this a warm personal affection, for Sir Arthur, being only forty-four years of age, is remembered by most of his fellow town-

men as the tall, fair-haired boy who entered the Strathroy High School when he was fourteen and who went west at the age of nineteen, a lad of six feet, two inches. An enterprising company has printed upon their calendar a large portrait of Sir Arthur and this finds a position of prominence in the places of business in the town, while some of the people treasure letters from the general in France.

The main street of Strathroy is called Front Street and if one follows Front Street west, it becomes the fourth concession of the township of Adelaide and three miles out on the excellent straight road is the Currie homestead. It is a substantial, white brick house, with a large gable and a long veranda, with a cement floor. You meet John Currie, a brother of Sir Arthur's, the present warden of the county of Middlesex and a man equally large of mind and body. Mrs. Currie, the general's mother, who has not seen her son for five years, appears and she, too, is tall and straight for her more than seventy years. There are sisters, too. Three hundred years ago the house was a small farm building, to its right an apple orchard, hidden behind spruce trees and before it, a lawn with a bed of salvia now growing red. When one sees what Sir Arthur Currie must have inherited, both physically and mentally and the environment in which he grew to manhood, the home and its surroundings, one does not wonder at his success so much; indeed, one is assured of his attaining prominence in some endeavor, be it military or commercial. His people are proud of Sir Arthur, but it is a very pleasant pride, for it is quiet and concealed and not self-assertive. Most remarkable, too, it is, that none of them, not even the mother, claims any part of Sir Arthur's success as their own, but unselfishly give to him all the honor he has gained, asking nothing for themselves but the right to welcome him upon his return. Mrs. Currie has received letters, which she considers precious indeed, from many mothers in Canada whose sons have served with Sir Arthur in France.

### The Old Red School House.

Across the road and a few rods further west is the country school, which Sir Arthur attended and on dewy mornings one can see him, a tall, bare-footed boy wading through the long grass of the orchard just before 9 o'clock. The school has not changed in these thirty years—a small, frame building, with a wooden belfry, wherein hangs the same bell that has rung a generation to their books and at the rear is a pile of wood that does not differ from the pile that was there when the Currie children went to school. Perhaps the only change is that there are concrete steps at the front door and the cedar trees before the school have grown taller.

Within the school is the big, east-iron stove which Sir Arthur undoubtedly replenished from the woodpile during the cold winter days. The seats are the same, but John Currie assured me that I would not find an "A. W. C." cut in them, for in his time the desks were new and to make the slightest scratch was a serious misdemeanor. Sir Arthur is said to have sat in most of the seats at one time or another, but I know that while he sat in many of them he never thought that one day his picture would occupy the place of honor above the teacher's desk, as it does to-day. Beside it is a reproduction of the signature to "The Scrap of Paper," which Sir Arthur wrote to Europe to defend, and just above it are the pictures of the King and Queen and a large Union Jack. Against the wall, on the left stands the frame strung with wires and a dozen little wooden balls on each upon which many children, including General Currie, have learned to count.

On the farm next to the Currie's lie the Reinhardt's, old Mr. Reinhardt having come to Canada from Germany. One son still lives on the farm and another son, John Reinhardt, attended the Strathroy High School, obtained a certificate and taught Sir Arthur in the little country school.

### Always Amenable to Discipline.

When he was fourteen, General Currie entered the old, homely, high school at Strathroy, now dismantled. I believe that because Sir Arthur has led an army it has been the tendency to add a pugnacious touch to stories of his youth, in which his big body and the natural high spirits of youth have assisted. I do not believe, however, that General Currie, had greater military ambitions as a boy than his contemporaries, for one of his teachers said to me: "He was one of those boys who were so amenable to discipline and so respectful that there was never friction sufficient in the five years that I knew him to produce an incident significant enough to remember." All his instructors remember him as a tall, blonde boy who was a good student, never brilliant, but earnest, faithful and persistent to an unusual degree. In those days it was the custom to issue a system of honor certificates and if he has kept them, Sir Arthur will have thirty or forty cards among his possessions inscribed for general proficiency, mathematics and English. Sir Arthur attended the High School continuously for five years with the exception of a few months at the Model School to obtain a teacher's certificate, but in the spring of 1893 when he was about to write his "senior leaving" examination, the lure of the West attracted him and he went to British Columbia, where after passing the local examination, he, himself, became a teacher. Sir Arthur's ability as a debater has been remarked, a talent which perhaps he inherited, for his uncle was a well-known speaker upon political questions in the Middlesex country. His companions and teachers at school all speak of the interest which he took in the literary society and of his ability as a debater. In this connection my attention was called to the extremely good style of his published special orders and one or two addresses, and I had the pleasure of hearing read a long letter to one of his schoolmasters, a letter which was delightful for other reasons than its free running composition.

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# THE ORIGINALS WHO RESPONDED TO THE CALL TO ARMS WHEN WAR BROKE OUT

## ISLAND MEN IN 16TH CANADIAN SCOTTISH WHICH WON FAME IN MANY DESPERATE BATTLES OF WAR

Highlanders Formed Part of Units Which Won Striking Tribute From Marshal Foch, For Their Achievements in the Crucial Second Battle of Ypres

Two hundred and fifty Victoria men of the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Canada participated in what Marshal Foch recently declared was the finest act of the war. It was to the 16th Canadian Scottish and 10th Battalion particularly that the great leader of France paid this tribute, and the Gordons were members of the first named battalion. The Marshal's reference was to the Second Battle of Ypres in the spring of 1915 and he declared that the counter-attack of Canadian troops there so amazed the enemy, who counted on their gas demoralizing or killing the forces from the Dominion, that they slowed down their advance

to the coast and Calais was saved. Major-General R. G. E. Leckie, now G. O. C. of Military District No. 11, who was at that time Lt.-Colonel and Officer Commanding the 16th Battalion, thus played an important part in the counter-attack which won such high praise from the famous French Marshal.

Friends of the many gallant soldiers who sacrificed their lives on that occasion no doubt will find their grief assuaged somewhat on learning from so high an authority how effective was their part in the great struggle. There were many first contingent men, too, who after the second Battle of Ypres were forced to return to Canada suffering from the effects of the agonizing gas fumes who regretted that they had been so early forced out of the struggle. They, too, will have less need to regret that when they realize the value attached to their achievement in that deadly salient in Flanders.

**The Leaders.**  
Under such officers as Major-General Leckie, Lt.-Col. J. Leckie, D.S.O., who succeeded his brother, and Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., M.P., the 16th Canadian Scottish has done much to make history and build up the proud record which the Canadian troops won in the conflict. The nucleus of the 16th Battalion, 555 men of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, was taken to Valcartier, the training camp of the memorable first contingent by Lt.-Col. R. G. E. Leckie. The battalion was a selection of some of the finest men to respond to the call to arms. When 220 men of the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Canada arrived at Valcartier from Victoria under Major Lorne Ross, they became No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion, No. 2 Company was composed of Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver, No. 3 Company of more Seaforths and two platoons of Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, 21st Regt. (Hamilton), No. 4 Company consisted of men of the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg.

**"Ready for the Fray."**  
The battalion was first known as the 16th Highland Battalion but suggestions for a name were wanted and the officers voting decided upon the name by which the unit became famous. The badge was designed by Major-General Leckie and the Gaelic motto "Deas Gu Cath" was suggested by two privates of the battalion who afterwards won commissions, A. M. McLennan and N. Cameron.  
The battalion embarked on the H.M.T. "Andania" at Quebec on Sept. 20, 1914, and arrived at Plymouth on Oct. 14. The remainder of the year was spent training on Salisbury Plain under very trying conditions. Everyone was thankful when orders were given for the battalion to proceed to France. The battalion embarked on Feb. 10, 1915, at Avonmouth and after a very stormy passage arrived at St. Nazaire, on the west coast of France, on the night of the 14th. Then followed a long and trying railway journey to the railhead immediately behind the front lines.

During the latter days of February the battalion was attached to the Nineteenth British brigade for instruction in trench warfare. On March 2 they took over a part of the line near Fleurbaix, south of Armentieres and north of Neuve Chapelle. During the famous battle at the latter

### BRAVE GENERAL WHO NOW COMMANDS IN MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11

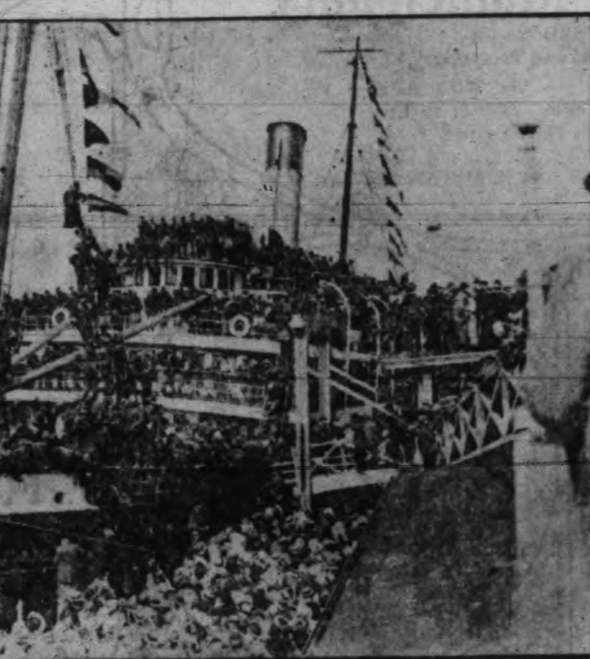


Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, G. O. C., who was originally commanding officer of the 72nd Highlanders, Vancouver. He was appointed commanding officer of the 16th Battalion on its formation at Valcartier Camp in August, 1914. He proceeded overseas, and personally led the battalion in its attack on St. Julien Wood on April 22, 1915. For his leadership on this occasion he was awarded the C. M. G. He became Brigadier-General in command of the Third Brigade when Brigadier-General Turner was appointed to command the Second Canadian Division in July, 1915. In February, 1916, he was seriously wounded near the village of Ploegsteert. In May, 1917, he was appointed to take over the control of this military district.

point from March 9 to 13 the battalion was on the right flank of the Canadian division adjoining the British troops. The Canadians, however, did not actually take any active part in this engagement. No event of outstanding importance took place during the remainder of the month of March.

The first of April saw the Canadian division in the Ypres sector for the first time. On April 16 the Sixteenth Battalion took over a section of the

### ORIGINALS LEAVING HERE FOR VALCARTIER



### WON FAME OVERSEAS

line in the Ypres Salient, relieving the French troops. After four days the battalion was moved out to the reserve area on the outskirts of the city of Ypres. They were still in the reserve area when the great offensive by the Germans commenced. It was on this occasion that the Germans first used poisoned gas and succeeded in making a breach in the line immediately to the north of the Canadian division position. The French Algerian troops were demoralized by this new method of warfare and their lines were broken. During the night of April 22, the day on which the offensive commenced, the Sixteenth Battalion was moved to the forward area and about midnight, along with the Tenth Battalion, made the famous attack on the woods to the left of the village of St. Julien. The position was taken but with heavy losses. In the wood were four 47 guns which a few days

back to the original jumping-off trench. Final preparations were made during the month of March for the attack on Vimy Ridge. The attack was rehearsed on various occasions and eventually the battalion moved into the line on April 5, and each company completed a 24-hour tour of duty on the particular part of the line allotted to the battalion so as to get thoroughly acquainted with the ground. They took up their position on April 8 and the attack began at 5.30 a.m. on the 9th. In spite of strong opposition all objectives were captured according to schedule. The second V.C. won by a member of the battalion was won during this attack by Private Milne of No. 3 Company. On two different occasions he rushed machine guns into position single handed and killed the crews. Unfortunately, this gallant soldier was himself killed before the end of the attack. The casualties on this day were extremely heavy, amounting to 412. Major Tupper, M.C., of Vancouver, who had risen from the ranks, was killed. With only one or two exceptions all the officers taking part in the attack were killed or wounded. No less than three company sergeant-majors were killed. C.S.M. Mackisock, M.M.; C.S.M. Eydun, and C.S.M. Middlemas, all of Winnipeg. The 16th Battalion was in action throughout the month of April and were relieved early on the morning of May 5, after completing a full month's fighting.

### Made Great Attack on Orchard.

After a short period of rest during which the battalion received reinforcements they moved south to take part in the Battle of Festubert, which began on May 7. They went into action in May 17 and on the evening of May 20 made a great attack on the orchard there. A number of attacks had been made on this position without success. Numbers 1 and 3 Companies were selected for this attack and successfully captured the position in spite of strong opposition. Casualties were again very heavy and Nos. 1 and 3 Companies were temporarily amalgamated, leaving the battalion only three companies strong and all greatly reduced in numbers. Major Peck (as he was at this time), was wounded in this attack.

During the next week or two the battalion moved further south to Glvenchy on the La Hasse canal. At that time this was the extreme southern end of the British line. Towards the end of June the Canadian division again moved north and took up their position in front of the town of Messines. In July the men returned from the Forty-third Camerons, who had recently arrived in England, and brought the Sixteenth Battalion up to strength. The winter of 1915-16 found activities beyond the usual raiding artillery operations on both sides. In April 1916, the fate decided that the Canadians would again take an attack. The Canadian Sixteenth Battalion took up their position in the vicinity of Hill 60. The next important event was the attack made by the Germans on June 2 against the line held by the Third Canadian division, resulting in their capturing all the high ground around Sanctuary Wood and Hill 60. When this attack occurred the Canadian Scottish were in rest billets in the neighborhood of the town of Poperinghe and were rushed up toward the front line for a counter-attack. For a few days the Canadians did not take place at the time. The attack was not made until the morning of June 13, and the "Canadian Scottish" took a prominent part in it. The result of this attack was the retaking of all the ground previously lost. The "Canadian Scottish" remained in this vicinity until the beginning of August when they moved preparatory to taking part in the great Somme offensive which had opened in July.

When the First Division reached the Somme front the "Canadian Scottish" relieved an Australian battalion. The position was known as Mouquet Farm. This was on the night of Sept. 4. This proved to be a disastrous tour of duty owing to the excessively heavy shelling on the part of the Germans. The position was held for three days and the casualties in the Sixteenth Battalion were 428, although neither side had made any pretence of an attack. Being relieved in the 7th, the battalion moved back toward Albert for rest and to receive the much needed reinforcements.

### Were Active at Kenora Trench.

The next spell in the line was in the position known as Kenora Trench. On September 25 and 26 the battalion acted as supports to the other battalions of the Third Brigade, the casualties on this occasion amounting to over 200 during the short spell. After another short rest during which more reinforcements arrived, they moved up again to take part in the attack on the famous Regina Trench. This attack took place on the morning of October 8, a day that will always be remembered by the Canadian Corps. The Sixteenth gained possession of the German line on their front after very stiff fighting and heavy losses owing to being held up at the German barbed wire. It was on this occasion that Piper James Richardson won the Victoria Cross. He was playing his company over the top and on reaching the wire entanglements it was found that there was no way through the obstacle. The company wavered but amid the terrific fire from enemy machine guns and bombs Piper Richardson continued to play his pipes, marching up in front of the entanglements. His splendid example gave courage to all and the result was that they held on until a passage had been cut through the wire entanglements and the position was taken. Piper Richardson was later killed on his way back from the trench with wounded and prisoners. As the day advanced it soon became evident that the "Canadian Scottish" were in a very critical situation owing to the troops on the right flank having been driven out again by a heavy German counter-attack. The Sixteenth Battalion continued to hold on to some 400 yards of the German line although the enemy was holding the same trench on both flanks. There was continual bombing activity on both flanks, but the position was held until 5 o'clock in the afternoon when orders were sent forward from headquarters to evacuate the position and fall

### IMPERIAL RESERVISTS RUSHED HOME TO REJOIN THEIR UNITS

Large Numbers Went From Victoria, and Fought in Early Days of War, Gaining Many Distinctions.

When the war clouds were gathering over Europe there was a body of men on Vancouver Island who watched with intense interest the turn of events. When it became apparent that Great Britain would rally to the support of Belgium these men waited for a call which they knew would be forthcoming before many hours passed. They were members of the Imperial Reserve. The call came and every reservist was summoned to the colors and every reservist responded.

From Victoria and the rest of the Island large numbers of Imperial officers and men proceeded home in the early days of August. In England they rejoined their old units and some arrived in France in time to participate in the memorable action at Mons and the Marne. These were the real "originals" of the Great War, the men who withstood the terrific onslaughts in the fall and then suffered the indescribable tortures of the first winter in the trenches.

### FORMER FIFTH OFFICER WHO BROUGHT BACK GREAT WAR RECORD

Major-General R. G. E. Leckie, G. O. C., who was originally commanding officer of the 72nd Highlanders, Vancouver. He was appointed commanding officer of the 16th Battalion on its formation at Valcartier Camp in August, 1914. He proceeded overseas, and personally led the battalion in its attack on St. Julien Wood on April 22, 1915. For his leadership on this occasion he was awarded the C. M. G. He became Brigadier-General in command of the Third Brigade when Brigadier-General Turner was appointed to command the Second Canadian Division in July, 1915. In February, 1916, he was seriously wounded near the village of Ploegsteert. In May, 1917, he was appointed to take over the control of this military district.

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### TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DECORATIONS WON BY SIXTEENTH

The 16th Battalion has reason to be proud of the Victoria officers. Major Lorne Ross, was wounded April 1915 and returned to Canada west back with the 6th Battalion, Western Scots with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He also won the D.S.O. Captain B. V. Williams, transferred to the Third Brigade Headquarters as staff captain in February, 1915, and was later on the Divisional staff and Corps staff. He was promoted to major and was awarded the D.S.O. Captain Herrie McGregor, the first paymaster of the 16th Battalion was killed in action at the second battle of Ypres. Although the duties of his position did not call for it the captain on this occasion took his place in the line

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### FOUR CANADIAN SCOTS WON VICTORIA CROSS

Over 280 decorations were won by men of the 16th Canadian Scottish. The battalion has four Victoria Cross heroes. Lieut.-Col. Peck, who also has the D.S.O. and bar, Sgt. Metcalf, who also has the Military Medal, Piper J. Richardson and Pte. Milne. The two last named were killed in action.

time to accompany the regiment to the front, so was debarred the pleasure (?) of participating in the great retreat from Mons.

### No Khaki Available.

I left Victoria about the middle of August, 1914, but on arriving in England we made a point of keeping our kit as long as possible in France owing to the shortage of khaki, so that by the time our draft arrived the First Battle of Ypres was in full swing. After a short stay in England we then had three days rest which was occupied in drying and cleaning our clothes and making ourselves presentable, for even on active service we made a point of keeping up the discipline which always came first in our unit. The mud and wet in the trenches had made us a sorry looking spectacle when we came out for the rest.

"After the rest we spent four days in the line and four days out continuously until December 15, when at the end of our four days tour of duty we were waiting for the relief to wit, the 1st Grenadier Guards, but instead of going out as usual we were issued with extra rations and ammunition and were kept in the line. Our movements soon became known to the enemy and having had no artillery preparation, which was always essential in the trenches, our result was not as good as it otherwise might have been.

### The First Christmas.

"Several days later was Christmas Day. Shortly after breakfast Fritz was calling from his lair asking us to meet him half way on friendly terms. The result of which was general fraternizing by noon and would have developed into a general armistice had Fritz had his way. But our senior officers soon put a stop to the laxity and discipline was again established and the old existence of four days in and four days out was renewed. The four day's rest meant three nights trench digging or constructing forts, which were becoming necessary to the wet condition of the trenches and the inability to keep them in proper condition. Pumps were used to keep the water down, but gradually the trenches became untenable. The heavy rains flooded everything and we stood up to our ankles, knees and in some places up to our waists in water. This was the real hell of the war. Sentries were posted at intervals upon wooden platforms built up in the trenches.

"About this time raids were getting more frequent. On March 11, 1915, these small actions blossomed into a real battle, following a tremendous concentration of men and guns, with an unprecedented bombardment by the artillery the battle of Neuve Chapelle commenced. After four days continuous fighting a halt was called. As the Spring advanced, activity was more noticeable when on May 9 the battle of Festubert opened up and after all objectives had been taken, things quieted down again.

"In June we were in the Bethune area and whilst traversing some disused, malarious trenches I found some pieces of clothing apparently torn by shell fire and among them I found a shoulder decoration bearing the words 'British Columbia', also a letter written to a soldier from a lady resident of Ladysmith. B. C. I had the misfortune to lose these relics before we were relieved owing to my pack being in the immediate vicinity of an explosion.

"In July, 1915, each unit of the Foot Guards was withdrawn from the Division they had previously served with and were formed into the Guards Division which was called into action for the first time as a unit on September 25 at the Battle of Loos. This was a very bloody battle and we lost heavily.

### Raid at Passchendaele.

"The next affair of note was a bombing attack on a large scale round the Hohenzollern Redoubt. I was placed hors-de-combat in this action which commenced on September 25 at the Battle of Loos. On April 6, 1916, I again found myself in France. My unit was then in the Ypres sector. Nothing occurred except general routine work until in September we were relieved and participated in one of the long list of actions known as the Battle of the Somme. During these actions we were either in direct action or lay in the trenches waiting for our material up to the front. After three days action ending September 28 we were brought out of the district. We then returned to the Ypres sector, our continuous routine work. After a month of nightly raids we commenced an action near Boesinghe which ended in the successful fight for Passchendaele Ridge. Our next position was reached after marching from Ypres to Arras, where we remained until the beginning of the great German offensive on March 21, 1918.

"The unit joined in the British advance on August 8 and continued through until Armistice. It was in some very heavy fighting and suffered many casualties.

one each to the forty-eight Canadian infantry battalions in France. In the last two and half years every commissioned officer who joined the battalion won his commission on the field.

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(Continued on page 18.)

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# ESQUIMALT NAVAL BASE TRAINED THREE THOUSAND RATINGS FOR THE WAR

## NAVAL FORCES OF CANADA PLAYED VERY USEFUL PART IN WAR

*Patriotism and Spirit of Adventure Attracted Many Victorians to Service Afloat; R.N.C.V.R. Contributed Large Total*

In the days of seeming insecurity during the fall of 1914 when the enemy squadron, under Graf von Spee, was roaming the Pacific sinking helpless merchant shipping; when it was genuinely feared that Victoria might be devastated by shell fire, and when two submarines were hurriedly purchased to aid in thwarting possible attack, the naval station at Esquimalt was manned by a small band of naval ratings who kept grim watch of the Straits, manning the guns and ready to uphold the noble traditions of the British navy. From the commencement of hostilities to the signing of the armistice, when Germany admitted complete defeat, the Esquimalt station played a conspicuous part. Canada's navy stood pat, ready for not only in guarding the far-flung coastline of British Columbia, but also in contributing jointly with Victoria large numbers of trained men

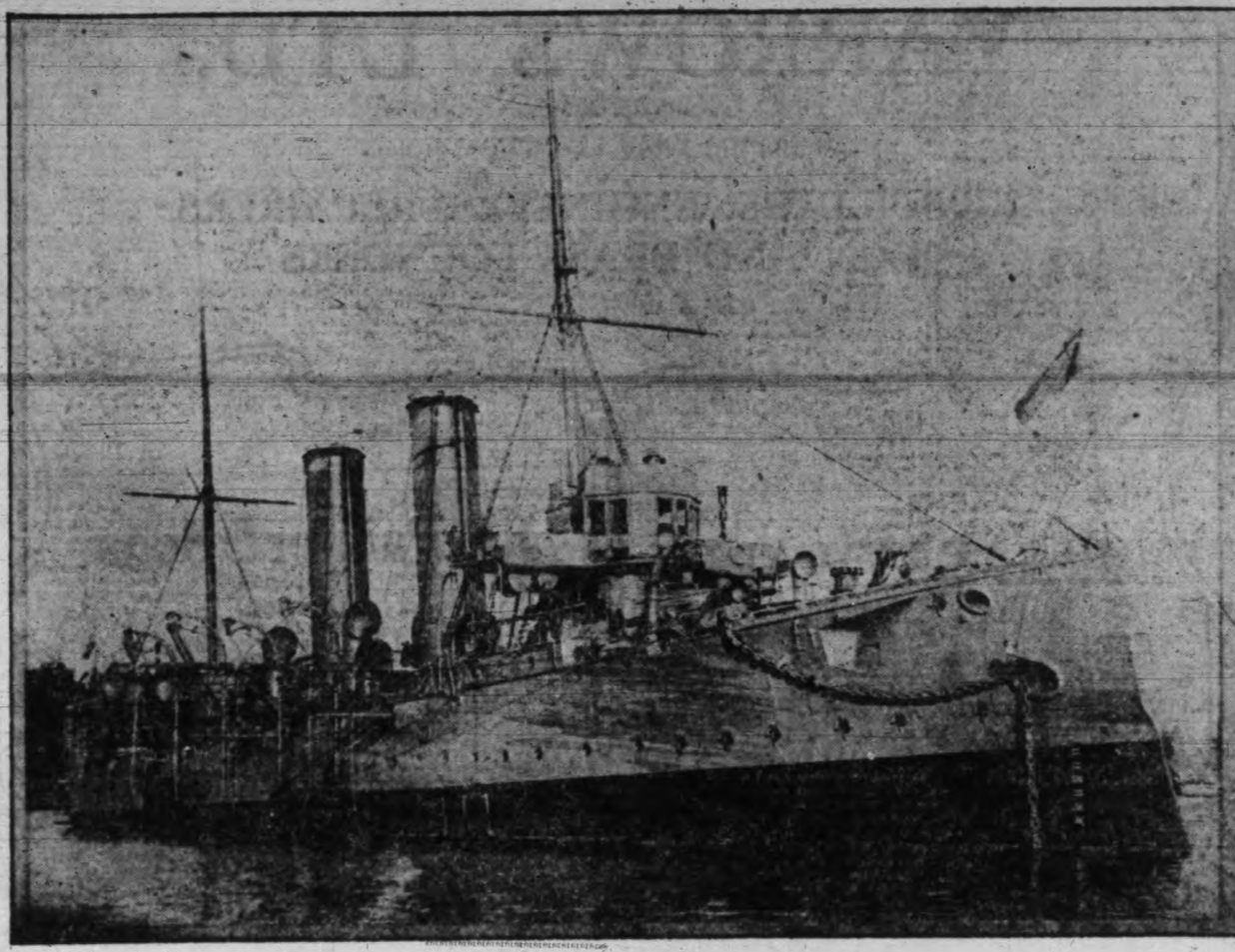
recruited in Canada at the height of the submarine menace with the object of curbing the enemy's piratical activities against Allied ocean commerce. Among those Victorians who responded to the call in this branch of the naval service were Lieutenants Charles D. Vincent, H. S. Hughes, Gordon Burdick, Lytton Mars, Ashley Cooper, Alex Allott, J. McCarter, T. Lang and E. Case-Morris.

A number of these officers have since returned to civil life, but one, Ashley Cooper, was last heard of with the British Motor Patrol fleet at Archangel, on the North Russian coast.

Composed of a fleet of fast and well-armed specially-built launches the Motor Boat Patrol performed very effective service and were largely instrumental in keeping the undersea raiders scattered and in numerous instances putting them completely out of commission. The Patrol also performed excellent work in potting floating German mines.

**Inland Water Transport.**  
In far-off Mesopotamia quite a contingent of Victorians have seen service on the shallow-draft steamers plying from the base at Basra to the advanced points of operations on the

PATROLLED COASTLINE AT OUTBREAK OF WAR



H.M.C.S. RAINBOW

defences here. For thirty months Admiral Story remained at Esquimalt and he was one of the champions of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve which did such excellent work during the war. In May, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral and in December of that year he was sent to Halifax, N.S., to take command of the naval base there.

**Submarines Were Feared.**  
The submarines served a useful purpose while stationed at the naval base here. The Germans knew they were here and possibly avoided entering the Straits because of the danger of under water attack. The Germans were completely fooled in one respect, however. They were ignorant of the fact that there were no torpedoes to fit the tubes, a defect that was promptly remedied. It was in the submarine service that Captain Barney Johnson, D.S.O., the resourceful British Columbia pilot, first started to climb the ladder of fame. Before going overseas, Captain Johnson served for many months with the Canadian submarines and volunteered to navigate an underwater boat across the Atlantic. He was then transferred to the British submarine fleet operating in the North Sea. His notable exploit in saving his boat after it had struck a mine off the German coast, bringing it back to the surface and navigating it back to port, is a bright page in British naval history.

**The R. C. N.**  
Since the transfer of Vice-Admiral W. O. Story to Halifax the Esquimalt naval station has been under the command of Captain Edward Harrington Martin, C.M.G., formerly in charge of the Halifax station.

Among the active officers of the Royal Canadian Navy attached to the Esquimalt station during the war are: Commanders John T. Shenton, F. W. H. James, E. A. E. Nixon, Hugh E. Holme; Lieutenant-Commander John H. Knight; Lieutenants Francis B. Hanson, now serving in H.M.S. Renown, the ship which brought the

Prince of Wales across the Atlantic; Yvon Birley, John E. W. Oland, D.S.O., William J. R. Beech; Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Richard A. Howley; Engineer Lieutenants Angus D. M. Curry, Hubert J. Napier-Henry; Acting-Engineer Commander N. Bannatyne; Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Donald De Courcy Ross-Ross; Naval Instructors Basil S. Hartley, B. A., John J. Penney, M. A., Surgeon George A. L. Irwin; Staff Paymaster David S. Lambert; Paymasters Gerald P. Haddon, Arthur L. Withers;

Chief Gunner Ernest Haines; James E. Cox, George Brisco, William O'Reilly, gunners; George H. Kinch, Joseph Gilbert, boatswains; John Baillies, William H. Gilmour, Harry Adlem, Peter LeBlanc, Donald W. Stewart, Berton M. Baleom, John S. Tonkin, chief skippers; John W. Brockleby, George Ford, John J. Moore, William W. Mounce, skippers; John Sixsmith, William H. Hadley, chief master-at-arms; Henry H. Banks, Arthur J. S. Hunting, Frank Greenshields, chief artificer engineers; John T. Witty, William McLaurin, John T. Jones, Louis Chappelow, John T. Hindle, Samuel McMaster, artificer engineers; William M. Smallwood, warrant electrician; David L. MacKenzie, head schoolmaster; M. J. P. O. Cossette, warrant writer; and Harry Grute, warrant victualling officer.

**The R. N. C. V. R.**  
The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve has contributed large bodies of well trained men to the

services afloat. Through the Esquimalt station alone the R.N.C.V.R. has sent 832 men overseas in what is officially known as the Overseas Division, and approximately 2,000 men have been recruited and trained for the patrol services in Canadian waters.

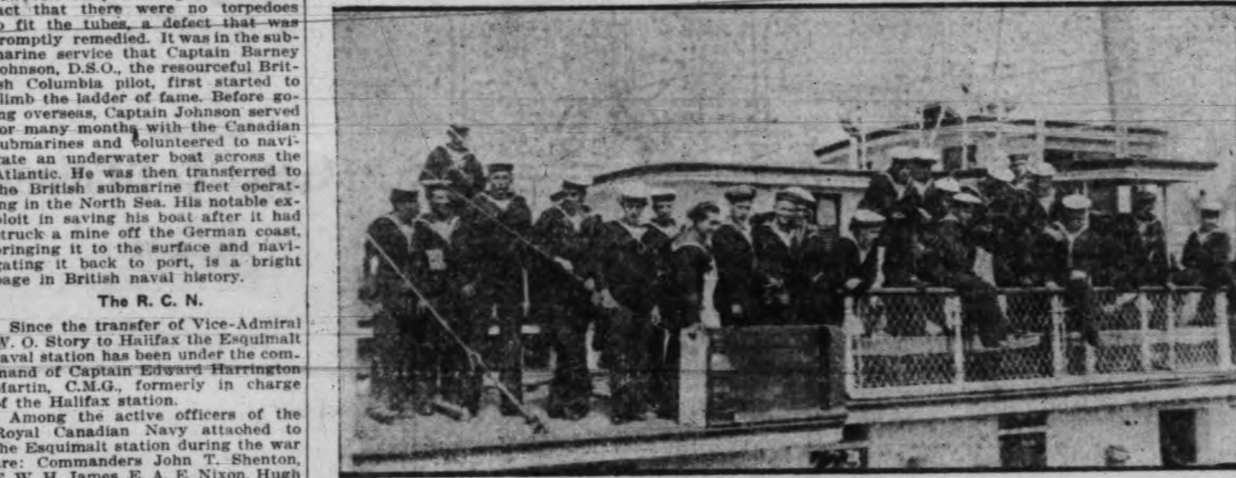
The R.N.C.V.R. officially came into being a few months prior to the outbreak of the great war and the organization has more than justified its existence. One of the men early interested in the movement was Lieut. George H. Liffon, who worked energetically to bring about the formation of an Esquimalt division, and greatly interested in the R.N.C.V.R., being in command of the organization here for a certain period of the war. The following officers have been attached to the R.N.C.V.R. at Esquimalt, and many of them have been overseas or transferred to the Atlantic station: Lieutenants Charles G. Guy, Kenneth Harper, Geoffrey Lake, Gerald E. Bridge, R. D. Walter Wingate, Charles O. Julian, George H. S. Edwards, Charles E. L. Wormald, Arthur F. Thomas, A. S. C. Pitts, William McDonagh, George A. Maude, Frank H. Smith, Robert D. Legate, Richard E. Poole, Douglas C. Roberts, Robert M. Pope; Sub-Lieut-

### NOW COMMANDS AT ESQUIMALT



CAPT. EDWARD H. MARTIN, C.M.G., R.C.N.

### DRAFT OF ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE



The first Royal Naval Reserve man to leave Victoria after the outbreak of war was James Keys, popularly known along the waterfront as "Jimmy." He now wears the uniform of the Immigration Service.

### OFFICERS WHO SERVED AT ESQUIMALT DURING THE WAR



Vice-Admiral W. O. Story is the centre figure in the foreground, carrying a walking cane. He is flanked by Capt. Walter Hose and Commander J. T. Shenton. In the front row, reading from left to right, are: Commander H. E. Holme, Paymaster A. L. Withers, Commander J. T. Shenton, Vice-Admiral Story, Capt. W. Hose, Commander F. W. H. James, Acting Lieut.-Commander C. G. Guy and Lieut. K. Harper.

### COMMANDED CRUISER RAINBOW



CAPT. WALTER HOSE, R.N.V.

for Atlantic coast protection and overseas service. When the German fleet headed south with the fast Japanese cruisers on their trail and the tension was relieved, the Pacific Coast nucleus of

### WON PROMOTION HERE



Vice-Admiral W. O. Story, R.C.N.

It was on October 14, 1914, that Rear-Admiral William Oswald Story assumed active charge of the Esquimalt naval station. As head of the Canadian naval forces on this coast he performed signal service. It was at that time when Canadian Pacific ports were in imminent danger of attack that Rear-Admiral Story, then retired, offered his services to the Admiralty and came out to Esquimalt to take charge of the naval

enants John Gilmour, Thomas A. Dutton, William H. Watson, Percy W. Tribe; Surgeons Eric W. Book, John Atcherly, Anthony W. Wooley, Harold F. D. Stephens; Surgeon Probationer Norman T. Williamson; Paymaster Phillip M. Ray; Assistant Paymasters Charles H. C. Payne, George W. Liffon; Geoffrey A. Heal, Gordon A. Burr, George Watts, G. R. Fraser, Frank A. Howard, H. E. Bridgewater, W. H. Webb; Mates D. J. McCulloch, Walter Harper, G. R. Finch-Noyes, Harry C. Leavens, Donald D. Smith, Frank E. Foulds, James W. Paton, Charles E. Thrower, E. L. Ashbourne, James S. Dresser, A. C. Gyle, John D. Irwin, Maurice Talbot, John R. Moore, Charles C. Sheppard, Francis H. Sheppard, B. G. Amies, F. J. Beaudry, Edward C. Swank, Ernest G. Alcock, Rupert Frothero, G. R. Eburne, F. A. Germain, Thomas H. Whitehead, Trevor W. Kensington, Fred E. J. McWade, warrant writers; Michael J. Neary, John Dennett, Charles F. Thomas, wireless operators; Michael Keary was among those lost when the Galiano went down. Many others who lost their lives on this vessel were recruited from the R.N.C.V.R.

It was the R.N.C.V.R. that supplied the large majority of the men who manned the cruiser Rainbow. Some of these boys were transferred to H.M.S. Newcastle when that vessel arrived on the station shortly after the outbreak of war. Many served later on the Atlantic patrols hunting Boche submarines and keeping the seas clear of mines, while others were drafted overseas and assigned to ships of the Grand Fleet in the North Sea.

Capt. H. G. Jarvis, of this city, from the outbreak of hostilities saw service afloat. For many months he was navigating officer on the steamship *Aide*, better known as the *Blue Funnel* liner *Provincias*, and later was transferred to the Atlantic station.

**Motor Boat Patrol.**  
Hunting enemy submarines to fast motor-launches armed with quick-firing guns proved to be popular sport with Victorians and when the Motor Boat Patrol was formed adventurous spirits were eager to join this branch of the naval service. As no official records are available here it is impossible to fully estimate the number of local boys who went away with the Motor Boat Patrol.

The Motor Boat Patrol was recruited in Canada at the height of the submarine menace with the object of curbing the enemy's piratical activities against Allied ocean commerce. Among those Victorians who responded to the call in this branch of the naval service were Lieutenants Charles D. Vincent, H. S. Hughes, Gordon Burdick, Lytton Mars, Ashley Cooper, Alex Allott, J. McCarter, T. Lang and E. Case-Morris.

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**Inland Water Transport.**  
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These were the men of the Inland Water Transport, recruited here by Sergt. H. Fry of the Inland Water Transport recruiting staff. Prominent among those of the Inland Water Transport service was Capt. James Walker, who returned in June after being held prisoner in Germany. In company with William Morrison, another Victorian, Captain Walker was taken from a vessel by a German submarine off the Spanish Coast and sent to Brandenburg from where he was released on the signing of the armistice.

The local Department of Marine supplied several men for this branch of the service, among them being Lieut. Walter Brown, who is shortly expected home from Mesopotamia; George E. Hartnell, A. Hansen and Capt. S. H. Bilton, brother of the master of the lighthouse tender Newington. This article would be incomplete without reference to the large number of seafarers who left good positions at the outbreak of war, paid their own passage to England, and volunteered for service with the British navy.

The minesweeping work in the North Sea drew its quota from this city, Captain Percy Shadforth being one of the first to pay his way home and offer his services for this hazardous duty.

**Made Esquimalt Base.**  
For a considerable part of the war period the British cruiser *Newcastle*, engaged in patrolling the Pacific Coast, made her base at Esquimalt and underwent extensive refits at this port. As a scout ship the *Newcastle* proved invaluable because of her speed.

H.M.S. *Kent* also spent several months at the naval station undergoing repairs.

Splendid patrol service was performed in the South Pacific by the British auxiliary cruisers *Avoca*, *Orbita* and *Otranto* which during the later stages of the war were transferred to the Atlantic for transport duty. While on the Pacific these ships made their base at Esquimalt.

The *Otranto*, which escaped from the *Coronel* fight, was later sunk off the Scottish coast.

Japanese cruisers which visited Esquimalt during the war were the *Idzumi*, *Asawa* and the giant battle-cruiser *Kirishima*.

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# VANCOUVER ISLAND MEN IN TWO BATTALIONS WHICH WERE RAISED IN 1915

## LANDED IN IRELAND TO MISS SUBMARINES; 30th BOYS AMUSE IRISH WITH THEIR STORIES

*Battalion Was Credited With Being One of Finest to Leave Canada—Reinforcements Were Sent to France After Ypres Battle—Covered Themselves With Glory*

(By H. W. Hart.)

In the afternoon of February 14, 1915, beneath a sun which shone with the brilliance and warmth of a summer's day, flooding the streets and radiating from highly polished buttons and accoutrements, the famous 30th Battalion, the first unit to train in Victoria and leave as a battalion, marched proudly through the streets of the city to embark on the great adventure which beckoned the patriotic sons of Canada with an insistence that brooked no denial.

Where all were well-nigh perfect a reputation for smartness and soldierly qualities which has never been excelled. It is invidious to single out one battalion for special mention, but truth impels the statement that no finer battalion sailed from the shores of Canada than the 30th, which was called to life in Victoria and carried away in its ranks the flower of the young manhood of British Columbia.

Two Victoria Companies. Victoria's contribution to the battalion consisted of two full companies; one each from the 50th Gordon

speed. Scenes of enthusiasm that will always linger in the minds of those who return, marked the last march of Victoria's own battalion through its streets. The city was proud of its men, and the men were proud of the city and the part it was taking in the great world war.

The battalion embarked on two C. P. R. steamers and entrained at Vancouver the same evening. During the journey across Canada the results of the high state of discipline which the men had attained was particularly noticeable in the absence of crime of every description. They were permeated with the spirit of duty and service, and, but for their exuberance of spirits which manifested itself in songs and yells, they might have been a party of reputable business men travelling in the interests of a business house.

Finest Troops to Leave. At Ottawa the battalion detrained and slid and slipped over the ice-bound streets to the houses of Parliament, where they were inspected upon the terrace by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada. After the inspection they were addressed by the Governor-General, who congratulated them upon their magnificent physique and soldierly bearing. For the first time, but by no means the last, they were assured in all sincerity that they were the finest body of troops the country had called together.

As the men were leaving the train preparatory to the march over the ice-bound streets the writer overheard a little conversation between Major-General Sir Sam Hughes and another gentleman. "They're a fine looking bunch of boys," said Sir Sam. "They're magnificent," was the reply. "They're typical of the West, where nature moulds men after its own pattern."

Such was the reputation gained by the 30th throughout the line of its travel across the Dominion; a reputation which it enhanced a thousand fold on the battle front.

On arrival at Halifax the battalion embarked on the S. S. "Vaderland" and S. S. "Mississauga," one company in the former and three of the latter vessel. During the sports organized on the Vaderland the one company of the 30th captured practically every prize from the 23rd to which was in the same vessel in full strength. Sergeant Smith, ex-heavy-weight champion of the British navy and a respected private in the 30th, saw his opponent carried out of the ring in thirty seconds the result of a K. O. delivered after a deliberate attempt to foul the doughty ex-sailor.

Ordered to Ireland. When the submarine zone was reached H. M. S. Essex, the convoying cruiser, signalled its charges, the Vaderland, Mississauga and Megantic, to disperse and make for Queenstown at full speed. Not knowing what the new move meant excitement ran high and the belching funnels and throbbing decks as the vessels were driven through the water at utmost speed gave color to the rumor that submarines were in the vicinity. Night enshrouded the waters before the Vaderland reached the entrance to Cork Harbor, when for the first time since weighing anchor, lights were shown above deck indicating that a pilot was required. Delay in the arrival of this essential aid to navigation through the intricate channel between the mine fields brought a snorting little torpedo boat with a hearty, heavy-sweating naval officer in forceful terms to take his vessel inside before it was sent to the bottom by a prowling Hun sub. The opportune arrival of the pilot ended the argument and the Vaderland anchored in the safe waters of the harbor, where the other vessels had already arrived.

Kidding the Irish. The appearance of Canadian troops was the signal for the natives to rally on the quayside, from which, with true Hibernian generosity, they showered fruit, candies and smoked their pipes, while the men regaled them with weird and wonderful stories of the savage beasts that roam the forests of Canada, chief of which was the sogher, an animal as large as a lion, striped like a tiger, with its near-side legs short and the off-side legs long; a provision of nature which enabled them to run round the side of precipitous mountains with the speed of an eagle.

The following day a route march was ordered, and the 30th Battalion had the distinction of being the first Canadian unit to land on the shores of Ireland. The same evening the

thundering of heavy guns on the other side of the narrow strip of water which separated the county of Kent from the shell swept battle scene kept the minds of the men constantly upon the seriousness of the undertaking which was before them. But despite prowling Zeppelins and the constant stream of ambulances, with their loads of suffering humanity, the future seemed very far away until the eventful day in April, when the papers of the world appeared with the news that the Canadian division was heavily engaged, and was holding the line in a desperate endeavor to stem the Prussian host that was pressing forward toward Calais after delivering its dastardly and deadly gas attack.

The news galvanized the men into a state of intense enthusiasm; it meant immediate service on the battle front and they were ready and eager for the fray. What did it matter that the 30th must be broken up? The call had gone forth—reinforcements at the double. Hurried parades were ordered. War equipment was issued, men were rushed to the rifle range at Hythe in order that they might fire a few rounds through new and untried rifles before they were called to rely upon them in the grim struggle of life and death. Speed was the order of the day. There was no time for slight adjustments; the prescribed number of rounds had to be ejected into the upper atmosphere or into the bay below the targets. If the targets were hit occasionally, well and good, if not it saved patching and in any case the regulation number of rounds were used and the official tally was satisfied.

Drafts were hastily arranged, every battalion needed reinforcements. There were not sufficient Canadians in England to supply the demand, but something had to be done to close the gaps. The 7th, 15th and 18th looked to the 30th and its men were ready and eager to serve wherever they might be sent.

### 30th BATTALION TAKING LEAVE OF VICTORIA



vessels weighed anchor and, escorted by two destroyers, steered a course for Avonmouth, where they arrived the following day. In an incredibly short time the battalion was transferred to waiting trains which rushed them at a speed exceeding sixty miles an hour to Shorncliffe, where the final training was to be obtained before starting on the last and most momentous stage of the journey to France and the trenches.

After junking the much-abused Oliver equipment, brought with such care from Victoria, training commenced in earnest. From early morning until late afternoon the boys made desperate charges across Sir John Moore's Plain, annihilating imaginary enemies, or outflanked and slaughtered in cold blood enemy hordes, composed of companies of the same battalion, in the leafy lanes and rolling downs of the pleasant Kentish country.

From time to time training was interrupted by reviews. Distinguished and highly-placed officers inspected the material which Canada sent to the aid of the Motherland, and on each occasion the 30th earned fresh encomiums. Their steadiness on parade, their stalwart and soldierly bearing and high state of discipline prised from those whom long military experience qualified to give credit where credit was due.

Disturbing rumors began to circulate—the 30th would probably be broken up and sent as reinforcements. Suppressed murmurings of discontent began to make themselves heard, officers urged the men to aspire to a degree of efficiency greater than that already attained in the camp which separated the county of Kent from the shell swept battle scene kept the minds of the men constantly upon the seriousness of the undertaking which was before them. But despite prowling Zeppelins and the constant stream of ambulances, with their loads of suffering humanity, the future seemed very far away until the eventful day in April, when the papers of the world appeared with the news that the Canadian division was heavily engaged, and was holding the line in a desperate endeavor to stem the Prussian host that was pressing forward toward Calais after delivering its dastardly and deadly gas attack.

The news galvanized the men into a state of intense enthusiasm; it meant immediate service on the battle front and they were ready and eager for the fray. What did it matter that the 30th must be broken up? The call had gone forth—reinforcements at the double. Hurried parades were ordered. War equipment was issued, men were rushed to the rifle range at Hythe in order that they might fire a few rounds through new and untried rifles before they were called to rely upon them in the grim struggle of life and death. Speed was the order of the day. There was no time for slight adjustments; the prescribed number of rounds had to be ejected into the upper atmosphere or into the bay below the targets. If the targets were hit occasionally, well and good, if not it saved patching and in any case the regulation number of rounds were used and the official tally was satisfied.

Drafts were hastily arranged, every battalion needed reinforcements. There were not sufficient Canadians in England to supply the demand, but something had to be done to close the gaps. The 7th, 15th and 18th looked to the 30th and its men were ready and eager to serve wherever they might be sent.

Bully and Hard Tack. In the growing dusk of the departing day the different drafts lined up on Sir John Moore Plain. Ammunition was distributed and every man marched off with a chunk of bread and bully beef in his hand. For the first time they carried full pack and weighted down "with" about eighty pounds and carrying rifles that became heavier every moment the bread and bully soon became a nuisance and an abomination; they were not hungry, so why carry it. First one and then another threw the offending ration away until the ground was strewn with food enough to keep an average family for a year. The short distance to Folkestone Harbor was soon covered, and the men were crowded like sardines in cages on the cross channel steamers that carried them to the shores of France, landing them at Boulogne from whence they were promptly despatched to the scene of action. A few of the draft to the 18th joined their regiment in the vicinity of Ypres, but the majority proceeded to Baillieu, where the

## 40TH BATTALION WAS BROKEN UP LATER OVERSEAS

*Left Victoria Under Col. Holmes, But Conditions at Critical Stage of War Compelled Plans to be Modified in England*

(By Pioneer)

It was in March, 1915, that the 48th was mobilized, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. J. H. Holmes, at the Willows Camp. The men were enlisted from every corner of British Columbia and from every station of life. There were farmers, lumber-jacks, miners, surveyors and shopkeepers all thrown together for the one purpose, to become good soldiers. It did not take long to accomplish this. It is to Regt. Sergt.-Major Leicester that all credit is due, for the smart and soldierly-like manner in which the 48th conducted itself after a few weeks under his watchful eye.

No. 1 Company was formed at Prince Rupert under Major (now Lieut.-Col.) Hoyle, and was the first of the 48th to take up its quarters in the Willows camp. Then No. 2 Company put in an appearance, having been mobilized at Vancouver under Major (now Lieut.-Col.) Wilson. No. 3 and 4 Companies were local boys. No. 3 Company was formed of men from the 50th Gordon Highlanders, under command of Major Tompsett; No. 4 Company taking its men from the 88th Fusiliers and having Major W. J. Cunningham in charge.

As soon as the battalion was equipped training commenced in earnest. Route-marching in the hills surrounding Victoria soon got the men into excellent condition. It was while on one of these marches, which included a three days' bivouac at Mt. Finlayson, that the battalion first heard of the Lusitania disaster. The news seemed to steady every man, and they marched back to camp with the determination to avenge the defenceless women and children who had been murdered in such a villainous manner. The opportunity for revenge came sooner than was expected, for it was on the following Saturday evening that the 2nd C. M. R.'s and the 48th Battalion did

hearty send-off. The battalion embarked at Montreal on the transport Gramplan on the morning of July 1. After a very pleasant voyage, lasting ten days, land was sighted and a few weeks later the battalion was broken up later overseas.

### TOOK 48th OVERSEAS



BAND OF THE 3rd BATTALION, FORMERLY 48th BATTALION

to clear Victoria of the Huns and all their belongings, and it seems that the raid was successful.

Ordered Overseas. A few weeks after this the battalion was ordered overseas. On the evening of June 25, 1915, the boys marched from the Willows in full marching order (the infamous horse-shoe pack) much to the disgust of every one, as this was the only battalion from Victoria which carried their packs to the boat when proceeding overseas.

The trip across Canada was splendid, the people at every station turning out en masse to give the boys a

about 20 miles from Folkestone, to take our musketry course. Picking the Drafts. We returned again to our first camp, at Caesar's Hill, and then drafts were picked out for the 10th Battalion and the 5th Brigade. It was a hard blow to the boys, as we all expected to go to France with the 48th, but it could not be, so we made the best of it.

When it got well into the fall of the year we were moved into our winter quarters at Risboro Barracks, but they were too comfortable to last long, and we were soon on the road again, this time to West Sandling camp, where we spent the winter. The camp at that time was not in very good condition, nothing but a number of huts dumped down in a sea of mud. Owing to these conditions spinal meningitis and measles broke out in the Brigade, and just after Christmas we were placed under quarantine, which was not lifted until we left the camp for France, on March 9, 1916, as the 3rd Pioneer. During the month we spent in Sandling the battalion had been undergoing severe training, both in infantry and engineering work.

The First Casualties. We sailed from Folkestone and disembarked at Boulogne, where we stayed for two days and then proceeded to Godwearside by train, marching the rest of the way to Wulverghin, opposite Messines, where we received our baptism of warfare, in earnest. Within six days of leaving England our first casualty list had gone in to headquarters, bearing the names of some 40 or 50 men. A week or so later we moved up to the Ypres salient to take up our position with the 3rd Division. There was plenty of work for us there, as the trenches were nothing but ditches half full of water, and dugouts were unheard of luxuries. The battalion was divided into working parties, which started work in the evening, as soon as it got dark enough to cover up their movements. In the morning there would be a new barbed-wire entanglement to be built, or a piece of trench to be properly revetted and drained, and a strong trench-mat to walk on.

Guns Wiped Out. Things went on in this style until June, when Fritz made his third attempt to take Ypres. Our machine gun section of 28 men was wiped out, a few hours after the engagement started, and within a few days the battalion had suffered to such an extent that it was impossible to do all the work that was required. After the affair was over the Canadian corps had to go out of the line for reinforcements and re-organization, but was soon back in its old position which it held until the latter part of August.



Lieut.-Col. W. J. H. Holmes

### TOOK 30th BATTALION OVERSEAS



Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall

Highlanders and the other from the 58th Victoria Fusiliers. Kamloops and district sent a company of husky prospectors, farmers and mountaineers, enrolled in the Rocky Mountain Rangers. Last but not least was the splendid company which right gallantly upheld the honor and prestige of Prince Rupert, hardy northerners to whom action was the breath-of-life.

For three months these men were familiar figures in Victoria, gaining

### ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE ALBERT CATHEDRAL



Albert is another centre where the Boche displayed a rare amount of destructive ability. In 1915, '16 and '17 the Hun shelled the grand cathedral and finally succeeded in knocking the statue of the Virgin Mary, which adorned the tower, over to an angle of forty-five degrees. The Belgians claimed that whenever the figure fell the war would terminate. For years the statue was not struck but during the German drive in the spring of 1918 the Germans destroyed it, and true to the prophecy of the Belgians the war ended.

### THE ARRAS-CAMBRAI ROAD



We then proceeded to the Somme to take our share in the great battle which was then in progress. For five weeks the battalion slaved, putting in new trenches as we advanced and making roads for the transports to get up to the new positions. The casualties were very heavy, and the difficulty of getting reinforcements made it hard for the men that were left, as the work had to be done, one man having to do the work of three.

We left the Somme in October and marched to Vimy Ridge, where we took part in the preparations for the great offensive of the following spring. The winter was spent in strengthening our positions and getting everything ready for the big day.

At last it came! The Pioneers went over with infantry and as soon as they reached their objective, the construction of a monument on Vimy Ridge to perpetuate the memory of the battalion. The scheme carried and the boys immediately set to work constructing the monument.

Finally the boys were confronted with the kind of spate to inscribe on the cross. Many suggestions were offered, and eventually the boys decided on the following: "Erected to the memory of the 3rd Pioneer, C.E.F., raised by Patriotism, Killed by Politics." This monument aroused a great deal of interest, and visitors over the Vimy Ridge sector will no doubt pass it as they drive along the Arras-Bethune Road.



# WITH ISLAND AVIATORS IN THE FIGHT FOR THE CONQUEST OF THE CLOUDS

## ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE WAS THE FIRST TO CALL FOR RECRUITS IN THIS PART OF THE DOMINION

### And It Was to This Branch That Island Airmen Who Left in 1915 Were Attached—Their Training and Duties

(By a Victorian Aviator.)

In the early summer of 1915, when the first Contingent had already gone overseas, the call for recruits for the Aviation Corps began to be circulated in the various cities and towns of Canada. Few people realized what an important part was to be played by the representatives of Canada in this third arm of the fighting units, the army, the navy, and the air force. At the outbreak of the war very little was known of aviation; some of the highest authorities were even sceptical as to its usefulness but it was soon to be learned that the army without an air-service was practically useless.

In August of 1914 Great Britain had an air service consisting of 272 machines and a personnel of 1844, constituting the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service. The Royal Flying Corps did the reconnaissance, photography, artillery spotting, bombing, and scouting for the army in France and Mesopotamia, while the Royal Naval Air Service did much the same work with the various units of the navy on the Belgian coast, at the Dardanelles with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and around the coasts of the British Isles.

Germany at the outbreak of the war had 600 machines in her air service and thus were able to gain a superiority over the British in the early stages of the war.

#### Victorians Enlist.

The Royal Naval Air Service was the first to call for recruits in this section of Canada through the Naval Department at Esquimaut and it is probably due to this fact that the first batch of Victoria's flying men volunteered for service in the naval branch of the flying services. Among the first to enlist on this island were the following: Douglas Whittier, N. McDermid, K. G. Macdonald, Curtis Watson, F. E. Beasley, Ken Saunders, Woodward, Herb Mackenzie, Joe Gorman, Raymond Collishaw and Capt. Fall of Cowichan. Unfortunately all of these boys did not come through the war and the names of the latter are: Lieut. Douglas Whittier and Flight-Lieut. Joe Gorman are among those on the Honor Roll of killed on active service. The record of Col. Collishaw, D.S.O. and bar, D.S.C., D.F.C., Croix de Guerre, Aviator Medal, is well known to the public. He is now on the southern Russian front in command of two squadrons serving under the name of the 1st Victoria Squadron. Major Watson, who is now in Sweden. Major Saunders and Mackenzie are remaining with the R.A.F. in England. The remainder have either returned or are on route home.

Later the Royal Flying Corps opened up a recruiting office in Victoria and enlisted numerous recruits and these together with those who transferred from the Canadian Army to the flying service in the Old Country make up a large total of representatives of Vancouver Island in the air force of the Empire.

#### Training to Seem's Pilot.

Before being accepted and given commissions in the R.N.A.S. or the R.F.C. it was necessary for the earlier pilots to obtain an Aero Club certificate at one of the flying schools in Canada or the United States. Candidates had to finance their tuition and were refunded a certain portion of the cost on being accepted by the flying service. There were three schools where pilots could obtain their certificates, these being the Curtis School, the Thomas School, and the Wright School.

The training consisted of about four hours' dual control with an instructor, after which, if the pupil showed the necessary ability, he was permitted to take the machine up alone and qualify for three flights for the Aero Club certificate. On arrival in England a further training was gone through on better types of machines when the pilot was granted his wings and posted to a squadron for foreign service or for service on a home station.

Later the R.F.C. opened up a school at Camp Borden and also one in Texas. Here the cadets were given upwards of 20 hours' flying before going to England. At the advanced training schools in the Old Country pilots were picked out by recommendation by their instructors according to whether they were suitable for given or the heavier machines and sent for special training in the first 90 days. The experience gained in the first 90 days therefore, was used to good advantage.

At the signing of the armistice there were some hundred and fifty air stations both for training and home defence in England which gives an idea of how the air services grew. In August, 1914, there were not more than half a dozen.

#### Types of Machines in Use.

As the war progressed the types of machines used were continually being improved upon. Each year brought something more up-to-date, with greater engine power, improved fighting equipment and capable of carrying large quantities of bombs. Until the end of 1915 the Renault Scout with an 80 h.p. Gnome R.E.2, with a 90 h.p. Renault AVRO, with an 80 h.p. Gnome were used a great deal. Machine guns were only just coming into the picture as far as the aeroplane was concerned. A load of bombs would consist of not more than two hundred and fifty pounds.

In 1916 much improved machines were brought into use, these being the De Havilland 2, with a 100 h.p. Monoplane and Nieuport with an 80 h.p. Le Rhone, for scout work. For bombing and reconnaissance, the Short with a 250 h.p. Rolls Royce engine, R.E.5, with a 140 h.p. Renault, and the Sopwith with a 110

hostile machines and attacked the rear of the bombers concentrating on the two tail-enders. The observers with their Lewis machine guns were ready and returned the fire with such good effect that the Hun scattered in all directions, one going down in flames and another completely out of control. The remainder of the Hun machines had enough, for this time, and glided down, leaving the bombing formation to recross the lines unmolested. On landing the pilots and observers filled in their reports. One of their machines had failed to return and was last seen going down over Ostend in a spin. Several days later, much to the relief of the squadron pilot and observer were reported prisoners-of-war.

The work of the flying men in the big battles which were fought is only too well known. Whenever called upon to do low bombing, trench strafing, balloon strafing or even holding the line means of aeroplanes the British pilots were always to be relied upon.

### THREE OF VICTORIA'S "ORIGINAL" AVIATORS



LATE LT. DOUGLAS WHITTIER

Clerget, were used. The Sopwith 1 1/2 Strutter carried a Vickers gun synchronized enabling the gun to be fired through the propeller at the rate of 450 shots per minute. This was a decided improvement over the former method of firing from a gun mounted in the top plane of a single-seater machine. This machine, built by France in the middle of 1914. Had it been taken up and manufactured in large numbers when first demonstrated to the War Department and admitted at the beginning of 1915 it would have been equal to, if not superior to, anything the Germans had at that time. Much of its usefulness was, therefore, lost through its late arrival at the front.

A marked advance was noted in 1917 with the appearance of the Sopwith pup with an 80 h.p. Le Rhone; Sopwith triplane with a 110 Clerget; Spad with 150 h.p. Hispano-Suiza; Sopwith Camel with a 130 Clerget and 150 h.p. B.R.2 engine; S.E.5, with a Hispano-Suiza, and the Dolphin with a Hispano-Suiza, for scout work.

All of these machines carried at least one machine gun, and the Spad, Camel, S.E.5 and Dolphin carried two. The Bristol Fighter, with a 130 h.p. Rolls Royce, and the De Havilland with four 350 h.p. Rolls Royce engines, were used chiefly for daylight bombing, reconnaissance, photography, etc., while the twin-engine Handley-Page with 320 h.p. Rolls Royce engines performed the night bombing.

With the coming of what was to be the final year of the war, the Sopwith and the Handley-Page were able to gain the upper hand in aerial work through having efficient machines in greater numbers and more efficiently trained pilots. The Sopwith Snipe, with a 130 h.p. Clerget, and the Handley-Page bomber, with four 350 h.p. Rolls Royce engines, were the most up-to-date machines constructed for scout work. It was capable of climbing to 10,000 feet in 6 minutes.

Other machines were the De Havilland 2 with a 240 Sively Deasy engine, the De Havilland IV, a twin-engine machine, the Vickers Vimy engine, twin-engine, and the four-engine Handley-Page bomber. These latter three were equipped with Liberty and Rolls Royce engines. A whole squadron of four-engine Handley-Page machines was already prepared for a raid on Berlin which was only prevented from taking place by the signing of the armistice.

In the various stages of the war the demand for the newer types of machines was so great and the supply so small that in some instances machines away out of date had to be used and pilots using these machines were greatly handicapped.

Other types of machines—some of foreign construction—were used at times but the majority of squadrons in France were equipped with the above machines. Undoubtedly the Sopwith Aviation Co. deserves the credit for designing most of the scout machines and the Rolls Royce engines for driving the best aero engines turned out in the war.

### CREDITED WITH SIXTY-TWO HUN MACHINES; Lt.-Col. R. Collishaw

Like many of the leading aviators of British Columbia he distinguished himself in the Royal Naval Air Service, and at the time of Armistice he was credited with bringing down sixty enemy planes. He was promoted colonel in November, 1918, and visited Victoria early in January, when he was heartily welcomed, and addressed several meetings on the prospects of commercial flight.



The story of the circumstances under which he received his bar to the D. S. O. decoration is typical of the gallant airman's methods. He is there described as a brilliant squadron leader of exceptional daring, and the citation proceeds: Early one morning he with another pilot attacked an enemy aerodrome. Seeing three machines brought out of a burning hangar, he dived five times, firing bursts at these from a very low altitude, and dropped bombs on the living quarters. Later when an enemy aeroplane descending over the aerodrome, he attacked it and drove it away in flames. Later he returned from a reconnaissance of the damaged hangars he was attacked by three Albatross scouts, who pursued him to our lines, when he turned and attacked one, which fell out of control and crashed.

### SHOOTING DOWN HUN MACHINE WAS CAUSE OF SATISFACTION TO PILOT OF LITTLE SCOUT

#### Many Local Boys Enjoyed Their Duels in Air—One of Them Describes His Battle With an Albatross on Somme Last Spring.

(By A Scout Pilot)

On March 25, 1918, five days after the beginning of the German push for Paris and the coast, the weather for flying conditions in France was extremely good, outside of a certain amount of haze arising from the ground owing to the heat of those particularly warm days.

For all squadrons it was one patrol after another, from dawn to dusk, allowing only time for the machines to be filled with petrol, oil and ammunition, and this particular day was extremely busy as the Hun were then attempting to cross the Somme River at Peronne.

All scout machines at this time were carrying four 25-lb high explosive Cooper bombs for the purpose of bombing troops or roads or any suitable object and then sweep it with machine-gun fire, from heights ranging from 50 to 100 feet, and it was whilst on one of these trips that the following occurred.

**Ordered After Hun.**  
We had just come down from one patrol, which started at 6 o'clock, and were waiting for our machines to be reloaded for the next patrol. A message was phoned through from headquarters to the effect that large numbers of troops of the enemy were concentrating on the Albert-Peronne road, evidently preparing for an attack and that there were a lot of Hun machines flying just above them, so we were given the order to make all speed to that spot.

Leaving the ground at 5.30 a.m. in a patrol formation, consisting of six machines of which I was then acting as Flight-Commander, we started for the line, flying at a height of 500 feet and at a speed of 110 miles per hour we soon reached our particular part of the line. A slight haze was on the ground, and the sun being fairly high in the heavens, it was rather difficult to find our objective. However, the presence of machines above, gave the position of the troops away and flying very low and at a great speed, we dashed under the protecting machines and let go our load of pills on the troops on the road. We then turned on them and raked them with machine gun fire.

**Fight With an Albatross.**  
By this time however, we were spotted by the Hun machines and they came down on us like a streak of greased lightning. Their leader, a red-nosed Albatross machine picked out me for his special attention and let fly a burst of tracer ammunition which was decidedly too close for my liking. To get out of his fire I started to climb and all the time doing it in small circles. He followed me in the circling, but I did not give him a chance to get another burst in, although he kept firing at intervals.

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### ISLAND MEN PRE-EMINENT AMONG THE "ORIGINALS" OF CANADA'S SHARE IN WINNING SUPREMACY IN THE AIR

#### Number of Aviators Left Here in 1915 and Rendered Distinguished and Meritorious Services—Over 400 Island Airmen in the War

In the Canadian House of Commons last year it was stated that forty per cent. of the airmen with the British forces on the West Front were Canadians. The records show that at the time of the armistice, there were nearly 2,500 Canadian officers in the Royal Air Force, and 1,200 cadets were in training in England and Canada. From first to last nearly 10,000 Canadians have served in the flying forces of the Empire.

Some 400 Canadian officers and cadets had enlisted for the air service before the initial flying centre was established in England during the first year of the war. Vancouver Island was well represented in the vanguard of what ultimately was to become a mighty factor in the determination of the result of the war.

Early in 1915 a number of young men in Victoria and other Island centres were attracted by the invitation of the Royal Navy Air Service for recruits, and took the necessary steps for their training. Some went to Toronto, where a school had been established; others went to Dayton, Ohio, while shortly afterwards others gained their certificates in Texas. Upon arriving in England they were given the further training for which the R. N. A. S. was noted, and which produced some of the ablest aviators of the air forces. Some qualified for land machines and others for seaplanes, according to choice.

Among these "originals" in Vancouver Island's representation in the fighting forces in the air was Raymond Collishaw, a Nanaimo boy, who at the outbreak of the war was mate on the Dominion Government boat Restless. He was destined to achieve a record which in many respects has been unequalled in the air service of the Empire, not only as a fighter, but as a squadron commander. He has more than sixty victories to his credit; he wears the D. S. O. and bar, the D. S. C., the D. F. C., the Croix de Guerre with palms and other distinctions, and had the additional honor of commanding the finest air squadron in France—composed entirely of Canadians—which owed its efficiency largely to his splendid leadership. The work of this squadron in the great campaign of 1918, was especially commended by Field-Marshal Haig. Collishaw, now a colonel in the Russian command, is a member of the southern Russia command largely of Canadians.

Another "original" who has won high distinction is Captain Joseph Fall of Cowichan. This officer won twenty-nine aerial victories, and wears the D. S. O. with two bars, the D. S. C., the Belgian war cross and other decorations. He is with Colonel Collishaw in Russia.

Flight-Lieut. Douglas Whittier, who was one of the first Victorians to join the R. N. A. S., lost his life through a defect in his machine on the eve of his departure for France. Lieut. Whittier was regarded as one of the most skillful aviators Canada had sent to England and was highly esteemed as a most capable officer. His death cut short a career of great promise.

Captains K. G. Macdonald and P. E. Beasley and Major Curtis Watson left Victoria together in the summer of 1916, training first at Toronto and later at Dayton, Ohio. The two former went to France in 1916 and served on various stations, notably in eastern France, where, with Colonel Collishaw, they were connected with the British air forces, which were organized to attack the German munitions centres in the Upper Rhine Valley. They participated in some of the bombing raids over German territory. They also saw service at Dunkirk, from which bombing expeditions were conducted, and which also was the base of a vigilant aerial patrol along the coast.

Captain Beasley returned to Victoria this summer after having done nearly two years' flying in France and Belgium which included, besides the services above mentioned, a period of patrol service in the St. Quentin sector. A noteworthy incident in his service was his participation in the bombing raids at Zebrugge and Ostend, which preceded the memorable exploit of the navy in blocking the flying of these two German bases on the Belgian coast. Before returning home he was in command of the important aviation training station at Eastchurch, on the Isle of Sheppey.

Captain K. G. Macdonald served both at Dunkirk and with the special squadron stationed at Luxeuil, near Nancy, for raiding expeditions across the Rhine. Subsequently he was given an important command with the air forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, and directed the organization of the series of important and sensational raids against Constantinople, which synchronized with Allenby's great victory over the Turks in Palestine. These raids contributed to the collapse of the Turkish morale, and their scope and magnitude reflected the remarkable strides that had been made in offensive aerial warfare since 1914. Subsequently, Captain Macdonald served with the British forces in Bulgaria and for a time was stationed at Strumitza. He is now on route home, after four years' service in the flying forces.

Lieut. Joe Gorman, formerly sporting editor of The Times, left Victoria in 1915, and obtained part of his training in Texas. After completing his course in England, he was engaged first on the seaplane patrol service, and afterwards went to the Mediterranean, where he was employed in scouting for submarines, with headquarters at Malta. Subsequently he joined the British aerial forces in Italy, where he lost his life in a crash. He was buried with military honors in classic Padua, special tributes to his gallantry and skill being paid to his memory by the heads of the Italian Air Service and the Italian forces in the sector.

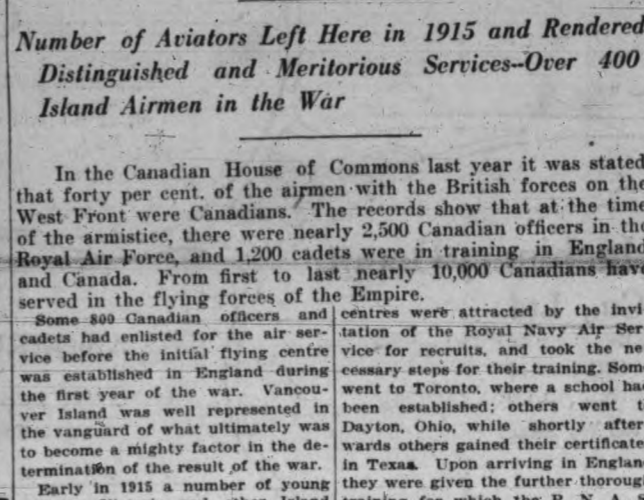
Major Curtis Watson, who left Victoria at the same time as Capt. Macdonald and Capt. Beasley, now holds an important post as technical adviser of the Royal Air Force. Major Watson trained at Toronto and Dayton, Ohio, and after obtaining his commission in England was engaged in seaplane patrol work, subsequently being sent to the eastern Mediterranean. While he was stationed there he took part in a notable incident in which the German warships Goeben and Breslau engaged. These vessels, it will be remembered, made a dash from the Dardanelles, in the expectation of destroying the minor allied forces watching the Straits. The Breslau was sunk by mines. The Goeben escaped into the Straits, but was heavily damaged from the air, an engagement in which Captain Woodward participated. Captain Woodward is now commanding in the Royal Air Force at Malta.

Major H. W. Mackenzie joined the Royal Naval Air Service in November, 1915. After completing his training in England, he served on the North Sea Patrol. He was engaged for six months in the Mediterranean, with headquarters at Malta. Subsequently he was engaged with the air services in Italy. Two brothers also served in the air force.

Other young Victorians who joined the air service in the early stages of the war were Major Saunders and Lieut. Neil McDiarmid. Lieut. McDiarmid's career as an aviator was cut short by an accident.

Lieut. Harry D. McDiarmid, Neil's brother, did splendid work with the British squadron on the Flave front. He earned an Italian decoration for his services.

Major Ken Saunders, D. S. O., was in command of an important training centre in England. He is now in the employ of the Swedish Government.



MAJOR CURTIS WATSON



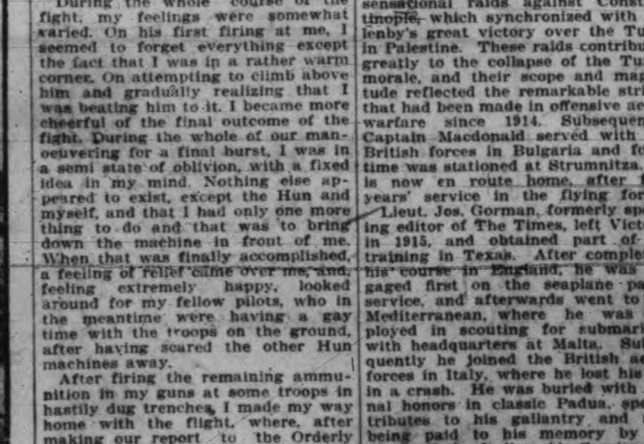
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# MAKING RECORD OF THE 2nd CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES--WERE IN MANY BATTLES

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Thrilling Account of Achievements of This Splendid Unit on the Battlefields of France and Flanders--its Baptism at Ypres--the Somme--Vimy Ridge--the Last Great Smash

By Lieut.-Col. G. C. Johnston, D. S. O., M. C., Croix de Guerre.

In writing an article on the doings of any unit which participated "Over There" in the Great Adventure, the successful termination of which we have so recently celebrated all over the world, one must of necessity be brief. Little space can be devoted to anything but some of the principal achievements and a great deal must be left to the reader's imagination.

In this brief sketch of the 2nd C. M. R. while only the principal engagements, in which the battalion took part, are touched on, I would ask the reader to remember that the grimmest, hardest, periods--periods which tried the stoutest nerves, and in which a man must truly be master of his soul were these of trench warfare during the winters of 1915 and 1916, when with very limited artillery support, drenched with rain and sodden with mud, the infantry had to stand the shattering blasts of the Hun high explosives, the clouds of deadly poison gas, and the unerring bullets of the hidden snipers, knowing full well that on them and on them alone, at least on land, depended the liberty of the world.

On August 10, 1914, the 30th B. C. Horse, at Vernon, and the Independent Squadron of Horse at Victoria, were mobilized and on the 6th of November were turned into the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, being concentrated a month later in the

OFFICERS OF THE 2nd C.M.R. AT TIME OF ARMISTICE, WEARING THIRTY-TWO DECORATIONS OF VARIOUS KINDS



The figures in the group are as follows: Top row, from left to right--Lieuts. M. Spratt, A. J. Castle, M. M. H. Hewlett, M. C.; C. H. Booth, W. Brown, L. G. Campbell, J. R. Robertson, Croix de Guerre; F. Sprague, M. C.; H. A. Whitmore, M. C., D. C. M. Middle row--Lieuts. D. C. Gough, M. C.; G. Blake, M. C.; I. H. Stubbs, F. P. M. C.; H. D. Williams, M. C.; Hon. Capt. T. C. Colwell, M. C., padre; Lieuts. L. M. Robbins, M. C.; C. L. Hart, M. C.; K. Potter, M. C.; Hon. Capt. W. Baverstock, M. C.; Lieut. R. Fraser, Capt. J. C. Hogr, M. C.; Major Dogfrey, M. C., second-in-command; Lieut.-Col. G. C. Johnston, D. S. O., M. C.; Capt. C. K. Douglas, M. C., adjutant; Capt. J. McGregor, V. C., M. C., D. C. M.; Capt. J. L. Gray, M. C., and Capt. T. C. Wasson. Two officers of the battalion, Capt. Robb, M. C., medical officer, and Lieut. J. Rankin, were absent when the picture was taken.

the 8th Brigade were 1,786 all ranks, and on the 5th, when we paraded for embarkment to a reorganization area less than 700 answered the roll. The ground lost was retaken by the Corps on June 13. During this engagement and the period of reorganization which followed, Lt.-Col. Bott acted as Brigade-Commander, Lt.-General Sir Julian Byng, who had in May, taken over from General Alderson the command of the Corps, visited us in this area, and, much to our delight, rearmd us with the Lee-Enfield in place of the Ross.

**On the Somme**  
The middle of July found us back again in the Ypres Salient and here we did regular tours until relieved towards the end of August, by Imperial, and sent to the Somme. On August 13, the battalion took over the line in front of Mouquet Farm and three days later, two companies, under Major (now Lt.-Col.) W. W. Foster, supported by a third, attacked and captured the position, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, while suffering comparatively light casualties. This was a familiar piece of work, planned by Major Foster, who by personal reconnaissance, on the night of the 15th, under dangerous and trying conditions, familiarized himself with the approaches to the stronghold. While the actual attack on Mouquet Farm and two Strong Points was developing under Major Foster's leadership, other parties were digging a trench line completely round the position, with the result that when the attack was brought to a successful conclusion, a new defence line, which only required deepening had been established. This new position was, later on, handed over, intact, by us, to a battalion of Dorsets. While our attack was progressing, the 4th C. M. R.'s, on our right were meeting with equal success in an enemy trench system, and fugitive Hun numbers came under the fire of our reserve company, with good results, the range being less than 200 yards and the target crowded. No prisoners were taken.

this raid, particularly distinguished himself by bombing back the Hun counter-attack, suffering from a badly shattered shoulder, while the casualties were being brought back. A week after we arrived in this area, wet weather set in, and by Christmas in spite of incessant toil, our trenches crumbling under the rains, were deep in mud and water. From the first, having learned our lesson in the Ypres Salient, we established sniping superiority over the Boche and kept it for all time.

**In Front of Vimy**  
From the Somme we marched north by easy stages, in pleasant weather, through pretty French villages, to Ecurie Sector, in front of Vimy Ridge, relieving a brigade of the 6th Lon-

several Hun counter-attacks; at dusk the balance of the battalion moved up, relieved the remnants of the 5th, and consolidated, as best they could, a line of rifle pits in shell holes. The same night three companies of Shropshire Light Infantry connected up the gap between the right flank of the 4th Army and our new left flank. In this action our Bantams proved themselves equal to any troops engaged. Handicapped as they were by their size in this desert of mud and water, with no protective barbed wire, with a pitiless hail of projectiles, side by side with their bigger comrades they struggled forward to the objective, staying with it to the bitter

**In Lens Area**  
The next few months were spent in stationary warfare. Major W. W. Foster, D.S.O., leaving us on July 1 to take command of the 52nd Battalion. On August 1 we came out for "rest" and training. On August 21 we moved up and relieved the 2nd Brigade on Hill 70, which had just been captured, after fierce fighting, by the First and Second Divisions. The trenches had been pretty well crumpled in by heavy shelling and furnished but little protection, so we suffered numerous casualties during this tour. The First Division had evidently done their job well as we found large numbers of dead Huns scattered round. Planting there, together with digging new trenches and holding the line, kept us extremely busy. An incident during this tour is worthy of note: a Boche plane, flying low over our lines spotted our stretcher parties carrying out wounded, and started to shoot them up. One of our Lewis gunners hearing the firing, took on the Boche, and by a lucky fluke, brought him down in flames in Cite St. Auguste, much to the delight of those of us who were looking on. On September 1 we left Hill 70, returning to the Vimy Ridge Sector, and on September 18th moved back to Courcellette to practice over top objectives for the storming of Mericourt and the Sallaumines Ridge to cut the Lens communications.

minute as we had planned and rehearsed it over the tapes the previous month. The following morning our patrols were in touch with the Huns in Petit Vimy, but owing to the impossibility of moving guns up the ridge through the mud, no further advance was made until the 13th, when the 9th Brigade, which had been in support during the battle, advanced to the outskirts of Avion.

**Paschendaele**  
This, however, was never carried out, but instead, on October 15, at 2.50 a.m., we were entrained for Flanders, and on the 24th, relieved a New Zealand Battalion in some half submerged pill-boxes and funk holes known as Capricorn Key in the Paschendaele area. On the 26th the 4th C. M. R. took part in the battle, advancing some 400 yards, through the mud, at a spot known as Wolf Farm. The following day we relieved them and consolidated the line. The conditions were terrible; in addition to deep mud and water, the area was under observation from the Boche lines and subject at all times to heavy shelling. The next general attack was staged for October 20, and, in our Brigade, the 6th C. M. R., with us in support, were to go over the top. On our left were the Artists Rifles, being the right flank of the 5th Army, and the 49th Edmonton Battalion was on our right. The task given us was to clear the enemy out of an extensive swamp known as Woodlands plantation, and establish a footing on the high ground beyond. The start was unfortunate. The Artists Rifles, being practically wiped out before they had advanced a hundred yards, left the left flank of the 5th C. M. R. exposed, while the 49th, after fighting its way for nearly six hundred yards were held up by a chain of very strong pill-boxes. The 5th C. M. R. led by Major Pearkes, who heroically won his V.C., pushing more than their objectives, and advanced some 1,200 yards, though with terrible losses, scarcely a hundred getting through. This made it necessary for the 2nd C. M. R.'s to come into action, and A and B Companies at once deployed and moved forward, coming under terrific machine gun fire from positions still held by the Boches on three sides, while the remainder of the Battalion in the jumping-off trenches suffered severely from artillery fire.

### FAMILIAR SIGHT BEHIND VIMY RIDGE



The Ruins of the Church at Ablain-St-Nazaire

This fine old structure was erected several centuries ago and nestled in the Souchez Valley. During the terrific bombardment both by German and French guns the building suffered considerably. In 1915 the French recaptured Souchez at a cost of 75,000 lives. The famous sugar refinery was nothing but a heap of debris, the church was practically demolished and the waters of the Souchez River ran red with the blood of the Poilu.

**Ready to Attack**  
On August 2, Battalion Commanders and the Brigadiers went up to look at the area we were going to attack, and this, after the shell and mine shattered fields of the Somme, Vimy Ridge and Paschendaele, looked good to us. Here we found we could assemble in fields of ripening wheat, through which trenches had been dug; shell holes were few and far between. The country we had to assault was rolling, dotted with woods and villages, and seemed, here and there, by trenches held by the Boches. A somewhat difficult terrain to advance over if held by a determined enemy, but taking into consideration the quality of our men, and the surprise we hoped to spring, we did not anticipate any great trouble in breaking his line. At 3.30 a.m. on the 6th of August the battalion arrived in some open trenches in front of the Bois de Boves, a few miles from the front line. Unceasing movement by night still went on

### GALLANT O.C. OF FIGHTING REGIMENT



LIEUT.-COL. G. C. JOHNSTON, D.S.O., M.C., CROIX DE GUERRE

When the 2nd C.M.R. Battalion left Victoria, Col. Johnston held the rank of captain and adjutant. In France he rapidly rose until he assumed command of the battalion, an honor which he greatly appreciated. While Col. Johnston served with the unit about 5,000 men passed through it, of this number about 2,900 were either killed or wounded. One hundred and twenty officers were killed and thirty-nine wounded. Over 200 decorations were won by the battalion, including two Victoria Crosses.

**Regiment Leaves**  
On June 4, 1915, the regiment left for Overseas, being given a great send off by the citizens of Victoria, and arrived in England on the 22nd of the same month; after three months training there we proceeded to France on September 22 and four days later were in the trenches. Towards the end of the year the Third Division was formed, and the C. M. R.'s transferred into infantry, January, 1916, being devoted to infantry training. After a period in the trenches in front of Messines, the Division moved north, and on March 13, the 8th C.M.R.'s brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Victor Williams, took over the Hooge sub-section of the Ypres Salient from an Imperial brigade.

A very strenuous period of trench warfare ensued, during which, though we suffered many casualties, the condition of the defenses was materially improved, until on the fateful June 3, the enemy practically wiped out the whole front-line system together with its garrison. On that day, which dawned peaceful, bright and sunny, the 1st and 4th C. M. R.'s were in the line in Sanctuary Wood and Observatory Ridge, with the 3d, C. M. R.'s in support at Maple Copse and Zillebeke Etand, while the 2nd C. M. R.'s were in Brigade Reserve. On Company, which I then commanded, was at Belgian Chateau duost, the remaining three companies being with Battalion Headquarters, back at Camp D. near Oudredom.

**In Hard Fighting**  
The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry was in the line on the left of the 1st C. M. R.'s and the

### A Gallant Deed

Our next show was on September 23. We had relieved parts of the Seventh and Eighth Battalions in a section of the Zouthern and Hessian trench systems, and were ordered to drive the Huns out of that portion of the Hessian still held by them and capture an important communication trench leading into Regina Trench. This was to have taken place on the 23rd, and two companies under Major Moncrief and Capt. Irving had actually taken up positions in No Man's Land when I received orders that the attack was postponed until the day following and the companies had to be withdrawn to the trenches. This was fortunately done without the loss of a single man. The following day at 6 p.m. they went over the top and a ding-dong, hand-to-hand scrap ensued. Hessian was taken very quickly, but the fight raged up and down the communication trench for close on a couple of hours. The fighting, as each side ran out of, or received bombs. Finally, just as the situation looked most desperate for us, Sergeant Stevenson and Bomb or Johnnie, as they were called, came along with a new supply of bombs. Seeing at a glance the seriousness of the situation, they jumped up on top, and running along, bombed the Huns back to Regina Trench, taking over forty prisoners and holding the enemy in check until a block was established and the position secured. This gallant deed won them the D.C.M., our losses were heavy. Major Moncrief being seriously wounded early in the game and several other officers killed and wounded. The conduct of the attack devolved on Captain Irving, who, though wounded carried on splendidly. Our garrison of the Zouthern support trench was a weak platoon, attached from the 4th C. M. R., while our companies in the Hessian system, supporting the attack, were depleted of all but a few sentries to reinforce and consolidate the newly won positions. Consolidation was completed before dawn and, later, handed over in good shape to the incoming relief.

### Col. Johnston in Command

We came out to Albert on completion of this tour, and on October 2 I took over command of the battalion. After another tour in front of Courcellette, during which we suffered heavily from the enemy's shelling, we left the battle area and on October 15 turned northward again. The spirit of the men had been wonderful. In heavy fighting under most trying conditions they had taken everything they went after, including

### WENT OVER WITH 2nd C.M.R.'s--LATER COMMANDED 52nd BATT.



LT.-COL. W. W. FOSTER, D.S.O., M.C., CROIX DE GUERRE

don Division, in the line, on October 23. This was a quiet sector, garrisoned on the German side by tired troops from the Somme. Here on November 29, we put on the first of the many successful raids carried out by Canadians in front of the Vimy Ridge. The attack was carried out by Canadians in front of the Vimy Ridge, prior to its capture. The Boches put up a stiff fight, but our boys, not to be denied, wiped out the entire garrison of the trench, bringing back one live specimen for identification purposes. For T. Armit, who was awarded the D.C.M. for

### INTERESTING SCENE--THE SUGAR REFINERY AT COURCELETTE



### Tornado of Death

In the face of this tornado of death, knowing full well the urgency of the situation, officers and men pushed steadily forward, often waist deep in water and mud, but companies lost heavily, but enough got through in time to reinforce the 5th C. M. R. and make good the positions so hardily won. The balance of the day being spent in driving off

### motor and horse transport until the roads were one moving mass so dense that we used to wonder at times whether we would be able to reach our next bivouac before dawn.

Further back were battalions of tanks and divisions of cavalry following on "Trails," mighty armies were on the move. Dawn coming saw the last infantryman hidden away and the last limbers galloping into cover.

### Christmas in the Trenches

On November 16 we left finally and were entrained for Estrees Blanche, where we received reinforcements and carried on training until December 15 when we commenced marching to the Hill 70 Sector, arriving there, and taking over from the 6th, Yorks and Lances on December 21. Christmas and New Year days we spent in the trenches, and on New Year's night, after shelling us heavily, the Huns came across, but had no effect, being driven back. Some days later we returned the compliment, raiding in two places most successfully, an fifteen dead Huns were counted. Two prisoners were brought back, and three dug out, full of Germans who refused to

### Fooling the Germans

On March 21, however, the great German offensive started, and we were sent back into the front line at Arleux on the 23rd, staying there until March 28, when we were relieved by the 13th London (Kensington) Battalion. After four days of working parties, all troops at that time not in the line being employed in digging more defenses, we went back to the line at Furbus Here we were relieved on April 11, and went into the line at Hill 70 on the following day. On April 27 we raided the Boche trenches successfully, obtaining very valuable identifications but no prisoners, as the Boches put up a fierce fight and had to be killed. On May 2 we were relieved by the 9th Royal Sussex, and went into the line at the Dieval Area. From this time on until the end of June we trained and moved back and forth, behind the First Army front in various support areas. On June 23 we went into the line in the Neuville Vitasse Sector, relieving the 24th Canadians, and on July 14 being relieved by the P. C. L. L. On July 21 the Canadian G.H.Q. evacuated, and we went into billets at Anzin-St-Aubin. While here we dug defenses and continued training in the trenches. From this time on the note that even during the periods of the German push our training was always along the lines of offensive operations.

### The Smash at Amiens

On July 29, at very short notice, the 4th C. M. R. with billeting parties from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th C. M. R.'s, entrained for the Ypres Salient, and on the day following, commenced moving in the opposite direction. This was a most brilliant, well-thought-out, and successful piece of camouflage on the part of the Corps Commander, deceiving the Boche absolutely; for while his Intelligence Branch identified Canadian units in Flanders, the Corps, as a whole, was marching south by night. On Friday, July 31, we entrained at Mondicourt, arriving at Prouzel, eight miles south of Amiens, at 3.30 p.m. the same day. On August 2, after a practice attack with tanks in pouring rain, in the morning, we marched off at 9 p.m. on the first stage of a journey which was to end in the smashing of the German line in front of Amiens, hidden and resting by day, every night saw us on the move; even the weather turned in our favor, overcast and misty. Observation from balloons and planes was extremely difficult, if not impossible; but had some venturesome Hun plane come across, he would have seen little but apparently deserted villages and country.

### At Dusk, however, when observation was no longer to be feared, every village and wood poured forth a tide of infantry, guns of all calibres and

(Continued on page 12)

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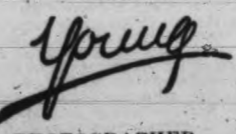
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Purpose manufacturing, according to reports made by the U. S. Industrial Chemists, the highest grade of fertilizer known, roasted Alunite having increased soil production from 35 to 45 per cent.—Soil Circular No. 76, U. S. Bureau of Soils.  
Also manufacturing "Potash Alum" in large quantities. Alum is much needed in the Dominion of Canada, according to the Blue Book there was imported from the U. S. alone 22,235,180 pounds, with duties ranging from 10 to 17 1/2 per cent.

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Samples from their Morning Glory Claim assayed by Charles Newhall (Pittsburg Laboratories, Seattle) showed the following: Potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), 5.44; Potassium Sulphate, 19.43 per cent.  
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# MEN OF WESTERN SCOTS GAINED MANY DECORATIONS; THE 88TH VICTORIA FUSILIERS

## WESTERN SCOTS SAW EIGHT MONTHS OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Hardy Warriors of 67th Battalion Worked Hard on Somme and at Vimy—Broken up to Reinforce Other B. C. Battalions

(By Western Scot)

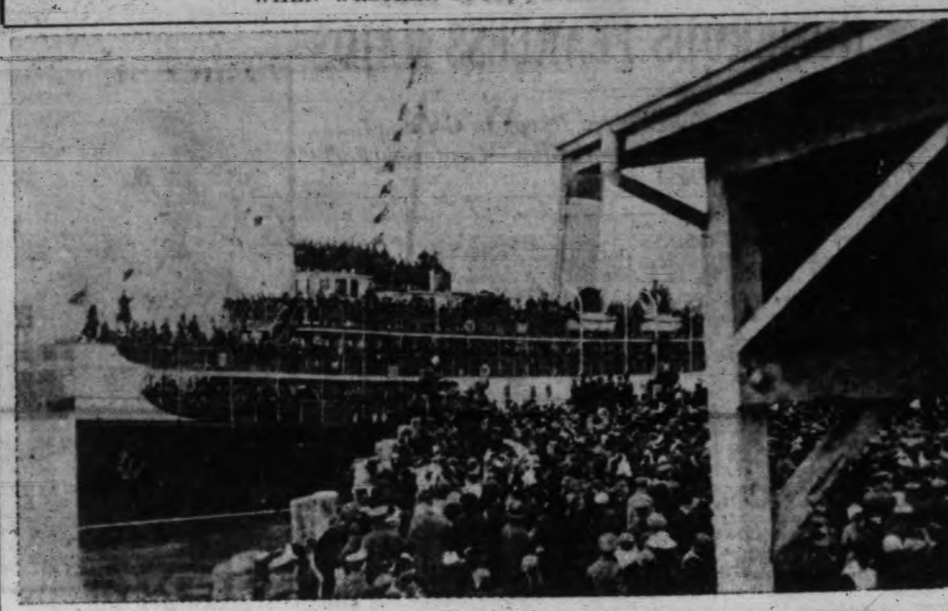
Of Victoria's many gallant and heroic battalions it is doubtful if a harder, stronger and more seasoned group of warriors ever left this city than the Western Scots, known officially in army records as the 67th Battalion, C.E.F. For the most part the men came from the great open silent places up and down the Pacific Coast and from the vast interior of the British Columbia mainland and the Yukon. They were as hardy in spirit as of sinew, and with quiet cheerfulness took to the irksomeness of the parade ground training. These men, together with some of the finest athletic youth of Victoria, made up the rank and file of the battalion.

Major Lorne Ross on his way back to the coast to recuperate from wounds he had sustained in the early days of the war, was halted at Ottawa and offered the command of a new battalion. In the fall of 1915 the Militia Department began to realize the necessity of having men in command of battalions who had seen overseas service. The Department in offering these officers command of battalions, gave them a free hand to organize their units in accordance with ideas formed in actual service. Major Ross agreed to organize the 67th Battalion in Victoria and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

**The Douglas Tartan.**

On arriving here Colonel Ross immediately set to work to organize his battalion. He decided upon a Scottish tartan to wear the Douglas tartan in honor of the famous pioneer Governor of Vancouver Island, Sir James Douglas. He also decided to call his battalion "The Western Scots of Canada." Recruiting began with a vim. The Colonel made it known that he wanted tough men; men from the woods and mountains. They came in squads and platoons, dropping their rifles, their picks, their traps, their prospector's hammers. Some munched for many miles out of the Arctic silence to answer the call. They were the real, original sourdoughs. There

WHEN WESTERN SCOTS SAILED AWAY



line, the men moving across country to save time and also to avoid trenches some of which were in a very bad state. Arriving at their objective the men were laid out for the work. During the eight hours they dug 1,400 yards of trenches 5 feet deep and 3 feet wide. There were a number of casualties and the stretcher bearers carried the wounded to Courcellette. The Boche sent over a lot of gas shells that night but the Scots donned their gas masks and continued working.

The battalion suffered 200 casualties in the Somme operations.

**Getting Ready for Vimy.**

On December 18, the battalion reached Villiers-au-Bois for a long stay. From this point the men were constantly employed in the Vimy Ridge sector, executing part of the great programme of work which Sir Julian Byng had worked out for the capture of the ridge. To the 67th Battalion fell the work of trench

Canadian Corps was urgently in need of reinforcements. British Columbia had a large number of battalions in the field and it was found impossible to find sufficient drafts for them. Accordingly the Commander-in-Chief was confronted with the problem of keeping the units up to strength and was forced to resort to the breaking up of some of the battalions. It would not have been wise to break up an infantry unit, which had seen much service in the front line, so the axe fell on the head

of the front, was a severe blow to all, but the order was carried out unquestionably, as by true soldiers. "While the Western Scots cease to exist as a unit, I feel confident that the same spirit which actuated all ranks, and contributed so much to the efficiency and reputation of the battalion, will still continue with the members in whatever unit they are serving."

"To the memory of those who were called upon to make the supreme sacrifice, I bow in reverent

## 88TH OVERSEAS BATTALION WAS COMPLETELY VICTORIAN

It Left Here in the Summer of 1915, But Was Broken Up in England in June of the Next Year

(By Lukin Johnston)

Every man who joined the Canadian overseas forces presumably thought that his own particular unit or battalion was the best in the whole Canadian army. Had this not been so, had there been no spirit of keen rivalry between the various units, the wonderful "esprit de corps" which was largely responsible for the great record of the corps could never have been maintained unimpaired. Certainly among all ranks of the 88th Overseas Battalion there was the strongest feeling of pride in a unit which was particularly "Victoria's Own" from the time of the formation of the unit in the summer of 1915 until that fateful day at the end of June, 1916, when we learned that we were to be "broken up." Undoubtedly it is true that the first loyalty of men who served at the front must be to the units which claimed them in the field, but it is none the less true that most of us retain a strong feeling of affection and loyalty to those units with which we gained our first experience of military life or in which we formed friendships and associations afterwards to be cemented under the trials and hardships of active service.

On formation the 88th had their share of troubles and annoyances which confronted almost every battalion in the initial stages of its career. To begin with the buildings allotted to us at the Willows were inadequate. The delay in the departure of the 67th Battalion made it necessary for us to be stowed away in all sorts of unlikely places for the billeting of troops. My own company inhabited the upper regions of the Arena for some weeks, and very cold and uncomfortable it was. A number of the officers were in tents surrounding the buildings. They are not likely to forget the fact that it can be unreasonably cold and that snow does occasionally fall even in

not made a bit with "his ribs." Our end was a bit more than approaching rapidly. One hot summer day we marched by way of Hythe, to Sir John Moore's Plain at Shorncliffe. We formed part of a great body of troops being inspected. I should imagine 8,000 in all. It was understood that on that occasion the last remaining battalions were to be closer to make up the 4th Canadian Division and we were all on our mettle to make the best possible showing. It seemed to me, I remember, that an overwhelming party of "brass hats" came round to inspect us. General Alderson who was present, covered me with confusion by informing me curtly that mine was the only platoon on the parade ground in which he had found a man unshaved. I have that man's name and number and, if ever I meet him even now, there'll be bloodshed.

Then came a few days of suspense, during which we hoped against hope that we might keep together and be sent overseas as a unit. But the end came when the first drafts were called for to replace casualties which had been occasioned in the St. Eloi show. Two hundred men were taken at-once. Next to go were several officers who were taking a course at Shorncliffe. Among them were Lieuts. E. B. Hart, D. James and R. Howard, all of whom went to the 16th. Lieutenant Howard, one of the finest officers we had and universally respected and liked by all ranks, was, I think, the first to fall. He was killed in the early stages of the battle of the Somme on September 4 and his grave is at La Boisselle crossroads. Once the process of disintegration began, the poor old 88th did not last long. Drafts were called for one after another, while officers either were sent at once to France or were transferred to other units. Those officers and men not otherwise disposed of were merged with the 20th Reserve Battalion at Sandling, but, I think, the majority of the men of the 88th reached France as reinforcements to one or other of the B. C. battalions within six months of their arrival in England. Most of them went to the 7th Battalion, others to the 2nd C. M. R., 20th or 54th.

**No Record of Later Work.**

In such circumstances, so far as I know, it has been impossible to keep a record of the later history of the men of the 88th. This article does not purport to be, in any way, an authentic account of the progress of the unit, but it is to be hoped that it will be found possible in the near

### ORGANIZED AND COMMANDED 67th BATTALION



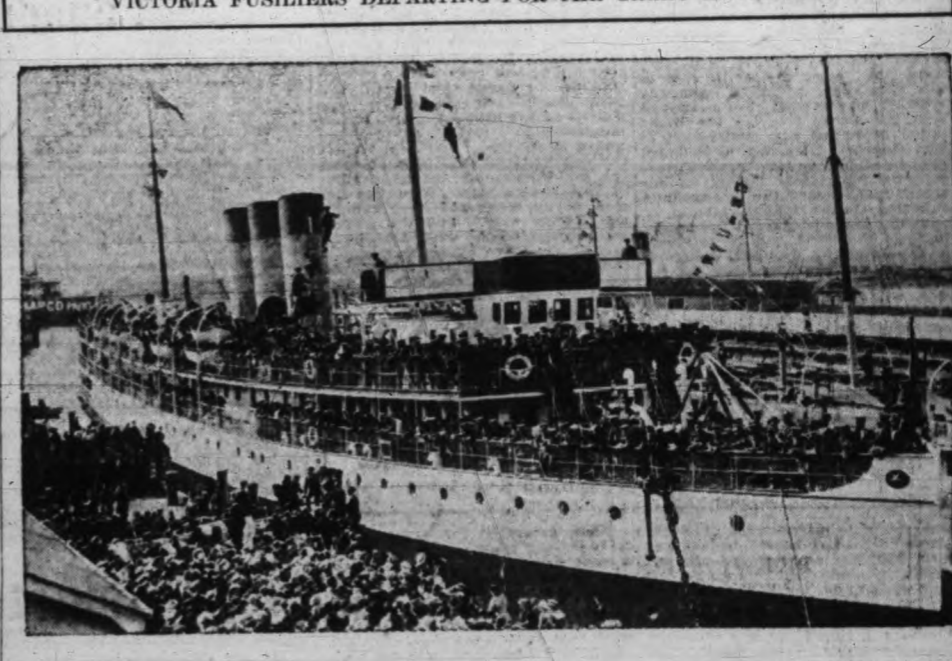
LIEUT.-COL. LORNE ROSS, D.S.O.

of the 67th Battalion. "A" and "C" companies were sent to reinforce the 54th, Koofenay Battalion, and "B" and "D" companies went to the 102nd Battalion. The men felt very keenly the breaking up of their famous unit, which had achieved a splendid reputation and received numerous honors.

Before the battalion was broken up Col. Ross addressed his officers and men as follows:

"The breaking up of the Western Scots and the severing of close ties of comradeship and loyalty, which has been cemented through many months of dangers and hardships at

### VICTORIA FUSILIERS DEPARTING FOR THE GREAT ADVENTURE



Victoria, B. C., during the merry month of January.

**Officers of Battalion.**

By November, 1915, the 88th was about 500 strong and during that month the 67th got their marching orders, making it possible for us to proceed more energetically with training and recruiting. In that month the establishment of officers was brought up to full strength, the following being the full list:

Lieut.-Col. H. J. R. Cullin, O. C.  
Major B. H. Harrison, second in command.  
Major E. A. I. Pym.  
Capt. R. H. Ley, adjutant.  
Lieut. G. Benson, assistant adjutant.  
Lieut. H. B. Greaves, transport officer.  
Lieut. R. W. Richards, M. G. officer.  
Capt. R. Horton, Q. M.  
Capt. F. J. Marshall, paymaster.  
Capt. R. Houghton, M. O.  
Lieut. V. Taylor, signalling officer.

### SUNKEN ROAD AT DURY



was no room in the battalion for the chachako.

The selection of senior officers was a task to which the Colonel gave special attention and the wisdom of his choice was demonstrated on the battle-field. Captain Colin C. Harbottle (now Lieut.-Colonel) opened up the battalion orderly room and assumed the post of adjutant. Major A. E. Christie, D.S.O., a veteran of the South African war, was appointed second in command, and Lieut. Stuart D. Armour, later major, on his return from France, was inducted by Col. Ross to join the Scots. Sgt. Major Sutton, who served with the "Canadian Scottish" in France, was given a commission and before the battalion left here held the rank of major. Major H. Meredith-Jones and Major A. B. Carey both saw service in the South African war.

**Practical Training.**

Col. Ross decided that the training laid down in the many miles of trench was useless in this war and accordingly mapped out a programme of practical training, based on present day warfare. He then made an announcement that all future vacancies for commissions would be filled from the ranks. As a result three-fourths of the officers of the battalion were rankers. By the middle of October, 1915, the battalion had reached full strength and was inspected by the Duke of Connaught. On March 24, 1916, sailing orders were received and the unit left for the Great Adventure. On Saturday, May 6, at Camp Bordon, England, an announcement was made which changed the career of the battalion and placed the seal of approval on its work. On that day the question of whether the Western Scots should be broken up and drafted to Flanders as reinforcements as so many other good battalions were used, or sent to the front intact, was finally decided. A very thorough inspection and review was carried out by Major-General D. W. Wilson, C. B., commanding the Fourth Division. At the conclusion he addressed the officers and men and said that it had been decided to make the Western Scots the pioneer battalions of the Fourth Division. He explained that pioneer battalions in this war were entirely different from any other units used and were essentially thoroughly trained fighting troops with the addition of special engineering training. Only very good battalions were competent to do pioneer work successfully.

### BROUGHT BACK BATTALIONS—Lieut.-Col. Carey, on left, commanded 54th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. Harbottle, on right, commanded 75th Battalion.



**Special Training Begins.**

The battalion then began its special training as a pioneer unit. On top of

### A TYPICAL BILLET OF THE BOYS DURING THEIR FIGHTING DAYS



the citizens of Victoria forgot it, the men of the 88th will not fail to remember the signal services they rendered in January and February, 1916, in digging out pathways through the deep snow for the street cars and pedestrians.

**Marching Away.**

But with all these handicaps, following strenuous recruiting efforts in March and April, the 88th was finally passed as ready for overseas after a final inspection by Major-General John Hughes, then Inspector-General for Western Canada. More delays followed, and it was not until May 23 that we finally marched away from the Willows en route for the battle-field. The journey was uneventful, except for the break at Ottawa, where we were inspected by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and of course, congratulated on our fine appearance. I remember that it was a sweltering hot day when we marched up Parliament Hill and waited many hours in the blazing sun for the inspection. To insure that we were up to standard I recollect that Major-General Sir Sam Hughes (clad in "slacks" apparently, tucked into his top boots) gave us a preliminary inspection. It was all very pleasing and, no doubt, very necessary to impress us with the importance of the task to which we had set our hands.

We crossed the Atlantic on the Olympic, forming a part of the 7,000 troops on board. We had the usual submarine scares, but landed at Liverpool in safety. On a pouring night we were landed at a wayside station near Shorncliffe, called Westenhanger. We marched some miles through the mud and slush to Otterpool camp and laid ourselves down on the soaping grass in the newly-pitched tents. We did not like Otterpool.

**Continuous Inspections.**

Here we found ourselves under the command of a stern and, we thought, at the time, hard-hearted brigadier. We were continually being inspected from morning to night, finishing each first week with a march past and inspection before Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B. I have horrible suspicion that we did not distinguish ourselves on that occasion. We marched past in "column of companies" and, whether it was the slipperiness of the ground or our dislike of the brigadier I don't know, but anyway we came off the parade ground with a feeling that we had

(Continued on page 13.)

# FOURTOP PATS WON THE MCGREGOR VICTORIA CROSS DURING GREAT WAR

## OFFICER WHOSE FEAR PERFORMED GREAT DEEDS

### Lieut.-Col. Pearkes, Most Decorated Canadian Soldier, Carried Out Amazing Assault at Passchendaele With Very Small Party of Men

Leaving here as a trooper with the 2nd C. M. R.'s, Lieut.-Col. George Randolph Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Croix de Guerre, both French and Belgian, became an outstanding figure of the Canadian Army. While fulfilling the monotonous duties of a trooper he paid great attention to his work and later when he obtained commissioned rank the same precision, devotion, daring and cool judgment marked his work. His utter disregard of his own personal safety was one of his most notable characteristics. He was never satisfied unless he was raiding the enemy, and if he was not assigned to special jobs during the nights he was in the trenches he made a practice of having a little scouting expedition of his own.

At the time of the Passchendaele battle Pearkes was then a captain, with the rank of acting-major in the 5th C. M. R.'s and won the M.C. for good work. In this fight in the mud and water Pearkes won it is described in the book "Thirty Canadian V.C.'s" as follows:

**Remarkable Battalion.**  
"There are many wonderful deeds recorded in the history of the Canadian Corps at Passchendaele carried far beyond previous standards of physical limitations, for cool pluck and pertinacity under very terrible conditions. The story of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifle Battalion on October 30, 1917, is remarkable.

"The night of October 29 was clear and fine and the moon was nearly full, the light helping our men to pick their way through the assembly on the comparatively firm ground between the flooded shell holes. Soon after 5 o'clock in the morning of October 30 the troops were in position, and at 5:50 o'clock 'A' and 'C' companies went over the top and forward to the attack on Yvrou Farm and the machine gun positions of the enemy. The ground immediately before the 5th C.M.R. was very swampy and owing to this it had been previously found impossible to send troops straight through Woodland Plantation. Accordingly the waves of our attacking infantry divided and 'A' company went forward and round the left side of the plantation while 'C' company attacked on the north. For nearly an hour the smoke covering the Plantation prevented any clear view of our progress and soon a wounded runner stumbled into headquarters with the report that the left of our attack had reached the intermediate objective. On the right the men of 'A' company had encountered the enemy south of the wood, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting was still going on with the Canadian soldiers. In this bayonet work with the opponents waist deep in mud and water, our men won the advantage for the day. The mud was a peculiarly unpleasant death suffocating in the mud was an incentive

MOST DECORATED CANADIAN HAILED FROM THIS CITY

### Sergeant Walter Rayfield Played Havoc in German Lines in Attack on Drocourt-Queant Line—Captured Forty Prisoners in Two Days

Winners of the Victoria Cross are notoriously modest and Sergt. Walter L. Rayfield, of Victoria, is no exception from this rule. On his return from France with the 7th Battalion attempts were made to have Rayfield give some information of the marvellous deeds he performed to be recommended for the cross. But he was silent on these things. "There has been too much said about me already," was the only statement he would make.

**LIEUT.-COL. PEARKES**  
The claim has often been made that Col. Pearkes was the most feared soldier Canada sent to France. He left Victoria as a trooper in the 2nd C. M. R.'s, and when the war finished he held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and commanded the 11th Battalion. During his service in France he won the V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Croix de Guerre, both French and Belgian, and several other awards from other allied countries.

House, consolidated a line of shell holes from Source Farm to Vapour Farm and prepared to meet a strong counter attack. His fighting strength was now 20 men. It is hard to conceive how so small a party may hold a determined position against a determined attack, but these men did so. During the night of August 29 and September 1, 1917, Duroy, during which he was the D.O. Duroy, Pearkes was again leading his forces when a shell exploded alongside him. He was rushed to the dressing station for days his life hung in the balance. After a hard battle he returned and was able to lead his men and a flanking attack by the enemy could hardly fail to be successful. Major Pearkes and his men held out for reinforcements and determined to see it through.

## DEMONSTRATED ENEMY BY HIS CAPTURED NUMEROUS FEARLESS RAIDS

PERFORMED FINEST DEED OF WAR AND WON COVETED V.C.

Again, regardless of his personal safety he left cover under a heavy machine gun fire and carried a badly wounded comrade to safety.

**SERG. H. G. MULLIN**  
Who performed a thrilling attack on a pill-box at Passchendaele, while serving with the Princess Pats. His feat stands out as the finest in the war, says The London Gazette.

## CAPTURED PILL-BOX DURING ADVANCE AT PASSCHENDAELE

### Sergt. Harry Mullin Climbed on Top of Fort and Fired Down Upon German Machine Gunners Laying Them Across Their Own Weapons—Finest Deed of War

"Nothing finer has been done in the war," is the way the official record describes the feat which Sergt. Harry Mullin, of this city, performed in winning the Victoria Cross. At the time he was serving with the Princess Pats during the operations which led to the capture of Passchendaele Ridge.

Sergt. Mullin, whose parents reside at 2894 Work Street, was one of four members of the family who went overseas. One brother, Corp. R. T. Mullin, was killed while serving with the Princess Pats at Courcellette. Pte W. H. Mullin was wounded in France and the father, Corp. H. Mullin, went over with the 8th Battalion.

Sergt. Mullin's deeds are vividly described in the book "Thirty Canadian V.C.'s" as follows:

**Needed Effective Barrage.**  
"The conformation of the country about Graf and Meecheele made the arrangements of a really effective barrage a highly technical affair. In that district of swamps and hills and copses it was impossible that our line should be straight, and on the night before their offensive the men of the P. P. C. L. I. were compelled to establish their assembly position close in rear of the front line. This enabled our artillery to place a heavy barrage just before our attacking troops without too much risk of casualties among our own men.

"On the morning of October 20 when the Princess Pats went forward to the attack upon Graf and Meecheele, our artillery fire was effective enough, and good progress was made, though our casualties were heavy. Stubborn bayonet fighting took place about the enemy's pill-boxes on the flanks of the hill, and along the valley of the Reve-beek, where the heavy smoke barrage covered the right of our advance.

**Blocked by Pill Box.**  
"For a time all went well; but the enemy's fire was close and intense, and our men suffered so heavily that for a time it seemed as if our advance might die out through sheer numerical weakness. But we kept on, and reached the foot of the hill at Meecheele before a really serious check was encountered. A German pill-box was situated upon the top of the hill, and all the higher ground was dotted with the machine-gun emplacements of the enemy. From the commanding position of

## Striking Record of 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles

Guns and shell were hauled into every available position behind the line of farm buildings, and left and left until, apparently, the Huns suspected nothing. On the 7th, we heard the 4th C. M. R.'s marching back from the front and went into action on the second day of the battle. At different times on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, our officers and men went to the front line, and we were to advance. A heavy fog on the night of August 29th, aided us in the night of the slopes above Hangard, which was the objective of the 1st C. M. R.'s, our orders being to go through and take Drocourt about a mile and a half further on.

**The Great Drive.**  
All were in position by 3 a.m. on August 31, and at 4:30 a.m. we kicked off to the right in thousands of machine guns and hundreds of guns of varied calibres. Leaving the 1st C. M. R. busy cleaning up machine gun nests in the ruins of Hangard, we pushed on, and by 6:30 a.m. Demuin was in our hands, with our outposts pushed out beyond, and field guns of our division coming into action behind us. The fog now began to lift and the sun shone through, the supporting brigades pushed through, carrying on the advance, and by noon, many regiments of cavalry and numbers of whippet tanks as well as the slower but larger 'Mark V' tanks had gone forward. The open warfare we had practiced and prayed for so long seemed to have come at last. That night we bivouacked in fields outside Demuin, moving forward early next morning to the straits of the 'Marsellaise,' played by our band. By 5 p.m. the 4th, and 5th C. M. R.'s had pushed forward and taken the villages of La Felle and Bouchoux, about thirteen miles from the kick-off; at 6 p.m. I was sent by our Brigadier and instructed to capture, as speedily as possible, the village of Santes, in a strong position, more than a mile beyond the battle front. This, he explained, was necessary to enable the advance to be made, and without delay on the village commanded the country on all sides. This was a somewhat difficult proposition, as it was too late to make a reconnaissance of the village, and the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles was several miles from Bouchour, from which village we would have to deploy, before we could get to the front. The Brigadier would have the place before breakfast, and hurried off to instruct my officers and form my plans, which, briefly, were to push forward as far as possible during darkness and take the position with the bayonet at dawn. Fortunately our right flank would be well defined by the Bois-Ambion, Fort

a bit of training and salvaging. On September 10 General Lipsett, our beloved Divisional Commander, having been ordered to take over the Fourth Imperial Division, came and made us good-bye. His loss was a severe blow to all; ever since he came to the Division after the fateful June of '16, he had, by his indefatigable understanding and ability, endeared himself to all ranks, and led us from one victory to another. A few weeks later he was killed by Hun snipers while inspecting the outposts of his new command, near Cambrai.

**The Battle of Cambrai.**  
On September 11 we took over the outpost line in front of Ecourt-St.-Quentin, on the Canal du Nord. Shortly after the 11th, our division moved south behind the Fourth Canadian Division, in readiness to support and pass through them. After the Fourth Canadian Division had broken through the village and cleared the Canal du Nord, Bouchour and several villages, overcame fierce resistance, our Division passed through to carry on with the advance. On September 29 the battalion became engaged in one of the fiercest and bloodiest battles of the war, the second battle of Cambrai, only won after days of hard fighting, undoubtedly broke the back of the German resistance. On that day the orders were, in brief, to march through the suburbs of Cambrai and establish the line on the Canal banks; for the Eighth Brigade, the 1st C. M. R.'s, on the right with the 2nd C. M. R.'s, on the left were to be in support and reserve. Moving forward past the line established on the preceding day by the 7th, and immediately came under heavy fire from machine gun nests in the church and buildings of Ste. Oile, a village on the Cambrai Road. Leaving this on the 1st C. M. R.'s, the 2nd C.M.R.'s crossed the Arras-Cambrai railway, fought their way forward towards Neuville-St.-Remy, until held up by very heavy fire from a nest of machine guns firing across a wide, open field. It was here that Captain J. MacGregor won his V.C. Resisting the attack the battalion had already suffered very severely and the impossibility of continuing the advance in face of these guns without incurring heavy losses, he took a rifle and bayonet and dashed across over two hundred yards of open ground, single handed engaged the gun and pushed them out of action, killing several of the gunners and taking the remainder prisoners. He then returned to the companies, reorganized them, and driving the enemy from Neuville-St.-Remy established our line on the Cambrai Canal.

**The Retreating Enemy.**  
Before dawn of October 9, the 4th and 5th C. M. R.'s crossed the Canal and took Cambrai with very little opposition. The next day the imperials took over the city and we marched back to Inchy-en-Artois, where on the following day the Prince

## RACED ACROSS OPEN GROUND TO KILL MACHINE GUN CREW

### Capt. McGregor, Known in Canadian Corps as "Fighting Mac" Won Coveted Cross in Terrific Battle for Cambrai—Also Won D. C. M. and M. C.

For unsurpassed bravery during the gruelling battle of Cambrai in October last, Capt. Allan McGregor, known in the Canadian Corps as "Fighting Mac," was awarded the V.C. Before winning the coveted medal Capt. McGregor had previously distinguished himself when serving as an N.C.O. and later as a lieutenant.

Capt. McGregor left Victoria as a trooper with the 11th C.M.R.'s. On reaching England he was sent to France with a draft to the 2nd C.M.R.'s and prior to the battle of Cambrai had won no other honours. During this struggle, however, he performed wonderful deeds of valor and was awarded the D.C.M. and recommended for a commission. Liked Chasing Bochs.  
On returning from England he rejoined his old unit and saw continued service. For conspicuous gallantry he was awarded the M.C.

## TWO DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS OF CANADIAN SCOTTISH WHO HAVE WON FAME

**Lieut.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., M.P.**  
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., M.P., succeeded Lieut.-Col. J. Leckie in command of the "Canadian Scottish" in November, 1916, and has been with the battalion continuously since up to the time the armistice was signed. He joined the battalion as major on April 28, 1915, and was given command of No. 1 Company. He led the attack with that company in the attack on the Orchard at Festubert in May, 1915, and was wounded on that occasion. He returned to the battalion in July and was promoted to second in command over this position until he took over the command of the battalion. The first important engagement after this attack was the capture of the D.S.O. an honor richly deserved in the opinion of every officer and man in the battalion.

**Lieut.-Col. J. Leckie, D.S.O.**  
Lieut.-Col. J. Leckie took over command of the "Canadian Scottish" when his brother, Lieut.-Col. R. G. Edwards Leckie, was appointed to the command of the Third Brigade. He joined the battalion on its formation, holding the rank of major. He commanded the battalion through all the fighting in the Ypres salient during the summer of 1916 and was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallant leadership with the battalion as its commander through the heavy fighting at the Somme. He left the battalion in November to take temporary command of the Third Brigade and later left for England to take over command of the newly formed Manitoba Training Brigade at Shorncliffe. This command he held until the latter end of 1917 when he went to Russia in command of a brigade. He saw considerable service in the South African war with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles and was awarded the D.S.O. in that campaign.

## CANADIAN SCOTTISH PIPE BAND'S GLORIOUS RECORD

But in this war, with its modern artillery, its mud and barbed wire, much of the old time romance has gone by the board. On the face of it seemed ridiculous to have pipers climb up out of a trench and start over No Man's Land, past shell holes and barbed wire, to get to anything but the trifling duty of usually accompanying an attack. One would think that none but the piper would hear his inspiring music, and he might be obliged to himself, even, to carry the roof of the barbed wire. Yet pipers have played over the top in this war. And in the greatest barrage of the war, the pipers of the "Canadian Scottish" challenged them to greater effort, if that were possible. There is a quality in the notes of the pipes that all the artillery in the world could not drown, and there is an inspiration in the pipes that none, not even the heaviest of the world's most accurate guns, could ever obliterate over the top, accompanied by the war tunes of the pipers. The first occasion was at Regina Trench during the Somme offensive. Pipers Richardson, Park, McKellar, and Paul each volunteered to play his company over the top.

## FOREVER COMRADES IN ARMS SHOULD REMAIN IN MILITIA TRAINING

Major-General R. G. E. Leckie has frequently expressed the hope that after such records as they have won on the battlefields, battalions like the 16th Canadian Scottish will not merely become a memory. He has suggested that in the militia units platoons might be formed of men connected with certain battalions and be known as the 16th Battalion platoon, 4th Battalion platoon, and so on, with men of the battalions mentioned forming the platoons. In this way he states that the battalion would in a measure be perpetuated. It is advisable, he points out, that the fit men of the country should not throw aside all military associations, on being discharged. It was he says, the fact that Canada was able to draw from men trained in the militia that we were able to send over the first contingent so well fitted to take the field. It is also necessary he points out that Canada should be well supplied with trained soldiers immediately to prevent any attempt of the enemy to evade the obligations placed upon him.

men of the battalion gave him a great reception, carrying him shoulder high through the streets of Cologne.



# "WARDEN'S WARRIORS" GAINED MANY DISTINCTIONS ON BATTLEFIELDS

## COMPANY-SERGEANT-MAJOR COMMANDED UNIT IN FRONT LINE AFTER ALL OFFICERS HAD BECOME CASUALTIES IN VIMY OFFENSIVE

*War Record of 102nd Battalion Reflects Great Credit on Physique, Initiative and Resourcefulness of Officers and Men; Saw Continuous Fighting From August, 1916, Until Armistice Was Signed*

By Sergt. L. M. Gould, M. M., M. S. M.

The first official date in the history of the 102nd Battalion is November 3, 1915, when authority was granted to Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Warden, of Vancouver, a Boer War veteran who had gone overseas with the 7th Battalion as a company commander, and had been severely wounded at Ypres on April 24, 1915, to raise a battalion for overseas service in the Comox-Atlin district. Headquarters were established in Victoria and recruiting stations were organized in Vancouver, Prince Rupert, George, Nelson, Vernon and Cranbrook, and during the winter of 1915-16 recruiting made rapid progress throughout the Province, the enlisted men either remaining billeted near their local depots in accordance with the terms of the Act, or proceeding direct to the mobilization point, Comox. Here, on the sandy promontory known as Goose Spit, which encloses the harbor of Comox, the training camp was established and to this centre the scattered units reported in March, 1916, when the battalion mobilized as a whole. In many respects the Spit proved a most admirable training ground; it was exceedingly healthy and there were no outside attractions to interfere with the serious work of preparation for the front; a plentiful water supply had been piped across the harbor and good camp buildings erected for mess halls, recreation huts, etc. The

and preparations were forthwith commenced for the great assault on Regina Trench, lying as a formidable barrier in front of Ypres, which was to give the 102nd the chance of winning its spurs; but the weather was so bad that the original date set for the action was postponed and it was not until October 21 that the battalion "went over the top" for the first time. Regina Trench had already been assaulted and captured twice by the Canadian Corps, but counter-attacks had forced the retirement of the occupying troops, and it was left to the 102nd both to capture and hold this important position. The operation was successfully carried out on October 21, at a cost of 6 officers and 48 other ranks killed and 5 officers and 79 other ranks wounded. On the night of November 10-11 a second offensive was successfully undertaken against that part of Regina Trench which still remained in German hands and against a new trench recently constructed by the enemy and known as New German Trench. In both these operations the work of the 102nd Battalion was the subject of hearty congratulations on the part of the higher command. The third and last tour in the Somme was spent in the digging of a communication trench between Regina and Desire Trenches, an exceedingly difficult piece of work in view of the abominable natural conditions, which were badly aggravated by the aggressive attitude of the enemy. On November 26 the battalion pulled out of Albert, and after a week's march arrived in the village of La Comte, where it remained for a fortnight's well-earned rest before proceeding into the trenches in the Vimy area.

### Casualties at Vimy.

The operations of the battalion in the Vimy area may be divided into three distinct sections: First, a series of five tours in the trenches with six days of rest coming as an interval between each, lasting from December 21, 1916, to the end of March, 1917; second, a ten-day tour which included the Battle of Vimy Ridge; third, a series of three tours

### RAISED 102nd BATTALION AT COMOX—COMMANDED IT FOR TIME IN FRANCE



Lieut.-Col. J. W. Warden, D.S.O.

increasing severity of the operations will be obvious.

Since leaving England several important changes had taken place in the personnel of the headquarters staff of the battalion. Major C. B. Worsnop left the unit at the end of 1915 and his place was filled by Major A. B. Carey, who was actually transferred to the 102nd from the 67th Battalion. Owing to the illness of Colonel Warden during the early part of 1916 the command devolved on Major Carey, who was actually O.C. on April 9. Capt. H. B. Schar Schmidt having been temporarily attached to brigade, the duties of adjutant were undertaken by Lieut. J. B. Bailey. Major F. Lister acted as second in command.

Space does not permit of a detailed account of the operations in the Vimy sector, sufficient to say that the monotonous duties of trench repair, tunnelling and all the other work of preparation inseparable from a big offensive such as that of April 9 were undertaken as part of the regular routine of duty. Of the events of April 9 it is not necessary to say much; all Canadians have read the glorious part played by the Canadian Corps when the ridge which the Hun believed to be impregnable was wrested from his grasp in a brilliant morning attack, and the 102nd Battalion did its full share of the work on that and succeeding days. By 6 a.m. the battalion had captured all its objectives, but at a terrible cost; by 8 a.m. all the company officers had become casualties and the actual command in the front line had devolved on C.-S.-M. J. Russell. The enemy sniping was terrible; not a head could be shown with impunity, and it was not until the capture of Hill 145 by the 55th Battalion on the left at 4.30 that night that the strain was relieved. On April 11 the battalion was ordered out of the trenches, but on the following day it was suddenly rushed in again to support the 10th Brigade on the left. Because of the urgency of the call the supporting party crossed Souchez Valley in daylight, a hitherto unattempted feat, and only the deep mud which counteracted the high explosive shells enabled the men to cross without casualties.

### Reinforced by 67th

May 2 stands out as a prominent date in the history of the 102nd Battalion, because on that day it received into its ranks half the 67th Battalion, which had been broken up for reasons (political?) to make room for the 134th Battalion. Never did any battalion receive a better lot of recruits than the 102nd when the veterans of the 67th marched in under command of Major F. J. Gary. It was hard, very hard, on the 67th, but their loss was pure gain to the 102nd, and greatly reinforced by this addition the battalion went up on May 19 for the first of two tours generally known as "The Triangle" tours because of the German trench

system constructed in that formation which lay across the objectives. The second of these tours, which started on June 3, was the more strenuous and the more costly, and perhaps won for the unit more glory than any other tour undertaken in the field; it lasted nine days, during which time the men "went over the top" six times, eventually gaining all their objectives and handing over to the relieving battalion a greatly improved area in which the line had been considerably advanced and from which important enemy strong points had been eliminated. Following this operation the 102nd retired to Gouy Servins for a long rest throughout the month of July. On the crest of Vimy Ridge stand two monuments erected by the 102nd Battalion, closely inscribed with names. One is erected to the memory of those who laid down their lives during the long months of preparation for the victory of April 9 or during the tours which immediately succeeded the victory; the other stands as a memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice on the fateful day of April 9 itself. On one or other of these monuments is inscribed the name of every man who fell during the first six months of 1917.

### House To House Fights.

August and September of 1917 were spent in regular tours of duty in the sector of Lens and introduced the battalion to a new style of warfare, that of house-to-house and cellar-to-cellar fighting. There was nothing spectacular about it, and the events of these two months are only marked by occasional raids and frequent nibblings of enemy territory. During these months the various camps at Chateau de la Haie outside Gouy Servins afforded good accommodation for the short periods when the battalion moved out of the line for a few days rest, and the brigade training ground, there, located at Carency, where a well-constructed hut camp sprang into being.

On October 4 a move was made back towards the Belgian frontier and on October 22 the battalion reached Potijze, a mud-flat at the rear of the Passchendaele sector. Conditions at Passchendaele recalled the days of the Somme; there was the same beastly mud, but there was less protection and heavier enemy artillery fire to withstand. No offensive was undertaken in Passchendaele, it was merely a case of holding the line, but the conditions under which this line had to be held were appalling, as the casualty lists for the two tours in this area show; more over there was an enormous amount of work to be done in the shape of trench digging and improvement of the area against the coming of winter, and it was an exhausted unit which handed over to the Suffolks on November 18 its portion of the line and marched out with the honor of being the last Canadian troops to leave the heights of Passchendaele. The next three weeks were spent

at Divion, a charming French village near Bruay, but Christmas Day saw the 102nd Battalion again in the trenches, this time in the Mericourt sector; for three months and a half the unit vibrated along the old Vimy front, at one time outside Lens, then again to Oppy, including in occasional raids, keeping constant watch and guard, keyed up to the highest pitch of intensity when the big German offensive in the spring of 1918 presaged a violent attack on the Allied positions in the whole of that area. But the enemy push was directed further south and the Canadian Corps was spared any major operation until the following August, when after severe training in open warfare methods, he "utilized" "shock" troops to break the vaunted German lines of defence, first at Amiens, next at Arras and lastly at Cambrai. This training was carried out by the 11th Brigade back of the German lines of defence, first at Amiens, next at Arras and lastly at Cambrai. This training was carried out by the 11th Brigade back of the German lines of defence, first at Amiens, next at Arras and lastly at Cambrai.

### Lister in Command

While the battalion was still on the Mericourt front, however, another important change had taken place. Lieut.-Colonel Warden, whose brilliant services on the Somme had been rewarded by the award of the D.S.O., resigned, his command to take up special work in Mesopotamia and Major Lister, D.S.O., M.C., who had come over with the unit as a subaltern and had gained rapid promotion and well-deserved honors for his brilliant work in the Somme and on the "Triangle," was advanced another step in rank and given command of the battalion. Major E. J. Ryan, who had joined the battalion in the Vimy sector, became second in command. The arduous duties of adjutant were undertaken by Capt. S. H. Okell, an original member of the 67th Battalion, who had come over to the 102nd on May, 1917. It was at the three little villages of Huclier, Conteville and Bethonval that the 102nd Battalion remained during the weeks of suspense when all the world was watching the German advance to the south and wondering when and where Poch was intending to deliver his counter-stroke. Day after day the battalion went out on long marches to the brigade training ground, there to practise open warfare methods, and day after day every other unit in the Canadian Corps was doing the same thing, with the result that when the call came, as it did early in August, every man was trained to a hair and ready for the work in store. When the call actually did come, on August

battering ram at the German defences east of Amiens, starting from the open warfare that followed, starting with the great offensive of August 8, the 102nd Battalion took a prominent part. Beaucourt Wood lay in front of the battalion and the capture of this position was its final objective. It was well defended and the attacking parties came under terrific machine-gun fire, but after the edge was once captured the wood was quickly cleared and the enemy, who had fought well and stubbornly, retired in some disorder to his trenches some in the open, falling still further back under cover of night. Until August 27 the 102nd remained on the Amiens front, and then it moved northwards again to take part on September 2 in the great attack delivered against the Hindenburg Switch Line, known also as the Drocourt-Queant Line, lying west of the great natural barrier of the Canal du Nord. The actual forcing of the line was allotted to the 12th Battalion, through whom the 11th Brigade was to pass and push on to the east bank of the canal and capture the village of Oisy le Vergier. Subsequent events somewhat modified the programme as the canal was found to be so strongly held that it was impossible to cross it without the aid of heavy artillery, but the 102nd was ordered to cross it successfully, carried out its task right up to the west bank of the canal, driving back the last elements of the enemy to the eastern bank and effecting very important reconnaissances along the bank of the canal itself.

### The Supreme Effort

A brief period of rest and reorganization was then allowed the unit and in the reserve trenches at Neuville Vitasse the men recuperated their strength and went into training for the supreme effort which was made on September 27 north of Cambrai. To the 11 Brigade was assigned the task of capturing Bourlon Wood and the 54th and 102nd Battalions were mainly instrumental in carrying out this operation. It was an extremely difficult piece of work and made the move costly by the fact that the Imperial troops who were operating on the right met with unexpectedly strong resistance and were unable to protect the right flank of the Canadian advance. The result was that the 11th Brigade was pitilessly swept with shell and machine gun fire from the right. Early in the attack an unlucky shell landing square on Battalion Headquarters severely wounded the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. F. Lister, and his Adjutant, Capt. S. H. Okell and killed Lieut. S. G. Moore, the Battalion Signalling Officer.

later the 102nd "went over the top" for the last time, starting from Rombeux and advancing the line to Bailleux which marked the eastern boundary of the 4th Division's series of operations. It was a happy chance that led to the battalion in the division which came from the furthest west being the one to carry on the advance to the furthest east.

### After Armistice

When the armistice was signed the 102nd was in billets at Anzin, a suburb of Valenciennes, whence a move was made towards the Belgian frontier towards the middle of the month. On November 19 to the unfeigned delight of the battalion Lieut.-Colonel Lister returned from England where he had been invalided, wounded, seemingly none the wiser for his experience. Christmas and New Year were spent in an out-of-the-way cluster of Belgian villages, but the beginning of 1918 found the 102nd splendidly quartered at Boisfort, a charming country resort lying five miles out of Brussels; and here the 102nd remained until the end of April. By the beginning of May the whole battalion was in England, and advance party of 125 having proceeded to take part in the great march of the Overseas troops through London. Demobilization routing occupied another month, but on June 1 the giant "Carpenter," "Mauretania" weighed anchor in the Mersey carrying the 102nd on board. Halifax was reached on June 7 and the whole battalion proceeded to Toronto, where the majority of the men had to be demobilized. It should have been mentioned above that during the summer of 1917, when it was found impossible to recruit all the British Columbia units from their native Province, the 102nd Battalion had been posted to the 2nd Central Ontario Regiment; from August of that year all reinforcements were drawn from Ontario, whilst British Columbia men who were evacuated sick or wounded were posted back to one of the other B. C. units. This had proved a great hardship on many of the casualties, but the arrangement was a great deal better than the alternative one of being broken up. When the battalion reached Toronto there were only about one hundred men from the West still with the unit who were going to take their discharge in the West and the Sportsmen's Patriotic Association of the city made it its business to see that these hundred had a good time during their twenty-four hour lay-over; a free excursion was arranged to Niagara Falls, and when the British Columbians pulled out on the evening of June 3 they were loud in their praise of the hospi-

## GROUND OVER WHICH WARDEN'S WARRIORS SAW HARD FIGHTING



This picture was taken from Hill 45, and shows the battered houses on the outskirts of Lievin with the famous Bois de Riamont in the background. The battalion had a hard fight for the electric works near the base of Hill 66.

men themselves were quartered under canvas. In the days when the Imperial Navy had a station at Esquimaux the Spit had been used for range purposes, and though it could not be so utilized by the 102nd Battalion, as no rifles were issued until the unit reached England, there was abundance of level space for drill and open order training. For three months the battalion remained on the Spit and was on the verge of moving down to Sidney, where it was proposed to brigade the Vancouver Island units, when word was received that it would proceed overseas immediately. On June 19, 1918, the 102nd embarked on board the Princess Charlotte for Vancouver, leaving by train the same night for Halifax. The latter port was reached on June 18, and two days later the Empress of Britain, escorted by H. M. S. Drake, pulled out of Halifax harbor en route for Liverpool, carrying on board the 65th, 84th and 102nd Battalions, together with some medical details and a draft for the Canadian Pioneers.

### Men of Fine Physique.

The departure of the 102nd Battalion constituted something of a record. Only six months had elapsed from the date of opening recruiting offices to the date of embarkation. This was quick work. The new battalion also held the record for average weight, height and age, the majority of the rank and file having been recruited from the big, husky men of the mining camps, fishing ports and lumber mills of the Province; they were all men in perfect physical condition, and it was undoubtedly this fact that later saved the unit from the all too common misfortune of being broken up on arrival in England. Colonel Warden

four companies respectively; Capt. J. H. Ross, Capt. J. F. Brandt, Capt. H. E. H. Dixon; Lieuts. J. B. Bailey, R. G. H. Brydon, R. McCuaig, H. E. Whyte, T. R. Griffith, K. G. Mackenzie, T. P. Copp, R. P. Matheson, A. G. MacDonald, R. D. Forrester, J. H. Wilson, McL. Gordon, W. J. Sturgeon, J. H. Grant, R. Burde, J. F. Lister, J. C. Halsey and R. A. Stalker. Capt. N. M. McNeill and Capt. T. C. Colwell accompanied the battalion as medical officer and chaplain respectively.

On the evening of June 28 Liverpool was reached and on the following morning the battalion disembarked and proceeded by train to Borden Camp, arriving in the early hours of June 29. Two days later, after a rigorous inspection the 102nd Battalion was formally brigaded and took its place as junior battalion in the 11th Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General V. W. Odium, D.S.O., and forming part of the 4th Canadian Division, under Major-General D. Watson, C.M.G. Six strenuous weeks were spent in England, and on August 11 the next move was made, by train to Southampton, by boat to Le Havre, and the morning of August 12 saw the 102nd safely landed in France.

### Initiated at Ypres

Practical training in the trenches was the first requisite, and for this purpose the brigade moved to the St. Eloi sector in the neighborhood of Ypres. After preliminary instruction by companies under the aegis of the 29th and 24th Battalions, the 102nd took its place in a definite sub-sector of the front and spent the next month in regular tours of trench duty. No offensive action was undertaken by the battalion during the period, but a great deal of valuable experience was gained, and when on September 29 the brigade moved southwards to the Somme all the units had been well blooded. Albert was reached on October 10,

in the area lying between the crest of the Ridge and the suburbs of Lens, lasting from April 21 to June 13. When it is realized that the casualties for the first section only totalled 14 other ranks killed, 1 officer and 24 other ranks wounded, whilst the second was responsible for 6 officers and 121 other ranks killed, 185 other ranks wounded, the third for 5 officers and 45 other ranks killed, 7 officers and 23 other ranks wounded, the in-

## VIEW OF VIMY RIDGE, WHERE CANADIANS WON UNDYING FAME, AND MONUMENT ERECTED BY 102nd BATTALION



This picture shows how severely the ground was churned up by shell-fire. The Canadians were the only troops able to capture and hold the Ridge. The monument was erected by the battalion in honor of the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 102nd who were killed in action.

## NAPOO CORNER!



Any troops who fought through Lievin or had to make their way through the town to the trenches in front of Lens never will forget Napoo Corner. There were not many minutes in a day when a shell did not crash on the corner.

3, the 102nd had just completed a tour on the Oppy front which included a particularly brilliant and successful raid on July 25 by "D" Company, and it was in the highest spirits that the battalion set out on the memorable series of night marches, conducted with the utmost secrecy, which was to end on August 7 at Boves Wood, where 26,000 men and 25,000 horses were screened from observation by the dense foliage, to be launched on the morrow as a

There were no senior officers available to take command as the companies had already suffered heavily in casualties, and under the circumstances the Brigadier first appointed Lt.-Col. Thompson, O. C. 124th Pioneers to the command, subsequently handing over the battalion temporarily to Major J. B. Bailey, second-in-command of the 54th, who was an original member of the 102nd. For five days the advance was pushed relentlessly home by the 11th Brigade, October 1 equalling September 27 for bloody fighting in the neighborhood of Bloucourt and Bazcourt, but the battalions were relieved on the night of October 1 and returned to the back areas for another short spell of rest.

During the absence of Col. Lister the command of the 102nd Battalion devolved on Major E. J. Ryan of Vancouver, who was granted the acting rank of Lieut.-Colonel and led the unit through the last phases of the campaign. On October 14 the last operation commenced and until November 6 the 102nd was continuously on the move, following up the retreating Hun during that period of time the distance covered by the troops at times approximated twelve miles a day which included the fighting of six actions with the German rearguard. Throughout the retreat the Hun left well equipped machine gun posts behind him, manned by the very best of his fighting personnel and each one of these had to be cleaned up by the advancing companies. It was during this advance that the 102nd had its first experience of relieving a French town; this occurred at a small place called Abcourt, numbering about 8,000 inhabitants, whose welcome was so overwhelming that at first it seriously impeded the pursuit of the fleeing Hun. At Aubercourt in the same region practical experience was also had of the German "booby-traps" and though no member of the 102nd Battalion fell a victim, an artillery man who entered the place at the same time with his unit was blown to pieces by one of these infernal machines set in a piano; he sat down to try out the instrument and on striking the first chord was annihilated on the spot. Valenciennes was entered on November 2 and four days

of Toronto, Revelstoke, where a dozen men were to take their discharge was reached in England, who arrived in Vancouver, where the people turned out in thousands to accord a suitable welcome; here the final demobilization took place and on the following day a scant half-dozen of the 102nd men who had left Vancouver island just three years and three days before set foot in Victoria.

### The Casualty List.

Such is the brief synopsis of the history of the 102nd Battalion. The following figures may prove of interest. In computing these recognitions is made only of the men who originally landed in England, who joined the unit in England and proceeded with it to France, or who actually reported for duty with the unit "over there."

Total number of officers	207
Total number of other ranks	3,574
Total	3,781
Officers killed in action	31
Other ranks killed in action	482
Officers died of wounds	4
Other ranks died of wounds	117
Officers missing after action	1
Other ranks missing after action	21
Officers killed in hospital	1
Officers wounded	95
Other ranks wounded	1,620
Total	2,391

The list of decorations won by members of the 102nd Battalion is as follows:

Victoria Cross	1
C. M. G.	1
D. S. O.	5
Military Cross	35
Bar to M. G.	4
Meritorious Service Medal	162
Bar to M. M.	8
Meritorious Service Medal	9
Croix de Guerre, French	1
Croix de Guerre, Belgian	4
Medaille Militaire	1
Medaille d'Honneur	1
Cross of St. George, C. I. V.	2
Mentioned in Despatches	22
Officers	11
Other Ranks	12
Total number of honors	494





# THE SERVICES THAT BROUGHT SUCCOR TO THE BOYS WHEN WOUNDED IN BATTLE

## WORKS OF FIELD AMBULANCE DURING BIG BATTLES IN FRANCE TESTED NERVES OF MEN WHO FACED, WITHOUT ARMS, THE BOSCHE

Graphic Story of Life of Stretcher-Bearers and Dressers of 13th Field Ambulance, of Victoria, is Given By One of Original Members Who Served From Regina Trench Until End of War

(By Pte. A. R. Birkett.)

I have been asked to do some pretty tough jobs during these last three years, but I think being asked to write of our activities in France and Belgium from memory constitutes the toughest yet. However, in the words of the Canadian soldier who encountered his first Bosche, "well, I'll make a stab at it."

The 13th Field Ambulance was organized at Macaulay Plains by Col. Biggar, and later became known as "Biggar's Beggars." Major W. H. K. Anderson was second in command. We had eleven officers, all good men and true, and a number of N.C.O.'s of varying intelligence. We left Victoria 200 strong on June 18, 1915, to the bare of bugles of the C. G. A. band and loud cheers from our well-wishers who lined the route to the docks. We sailed by the steamer Princess Victoria to Vancouver and we actually had ham and eggs for breakfast on the morning of June 19. Who was responsible for this we have never yet discovered. We left Vancouver by C. P. R. en route for Montreal and arrived at Revelstoke at 6.30 a. m. June 20, but were destined to remain there for four days owing to a landslide. The train ahead of us was buried in mud and rocks washed down the mountain side. Every man was called upon to help dig out the train. We had left Victoria with the intention of doing things so we eventually got the train out. The people of Revelstoke treated us splendidly while we were there, dances and dinners were the order of the day. The C.P.R. gave us \$2 each for our work.

**Missed the Troopship.**  
On arriving at Winnipeg we were marched around the city but went too far and had to double back to the station and scrambled aboard the train as it was moving out, all our instructions about entraining having been forgotten in the process. Montreal was reached on June 28 and "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." Owing to our delay at Revelstoke our troopship had sailed several days previously; so we were detailed to the Metagama which was still operating as a passenger ship. After getting to sea we started to mix with the passengers, but an order was issued that this practice must cease. We started to kick and the Colonel called us on deck and told us that we would get all the dancing and mixing we wanted when we got to France. We had a pleasant trip across the pond and were fed principally on tripe. As our ship was not a troopship we christened her the "tripe-ship."

Destroyers escorted us into Liverpool and a mighty cheer went up when the old land was sighted. A great ovation was given us at the busy port. We disembarked at Prince's Landing on July 10 and marched through the town to Lermi Street station. All my Canadian friends were highly amused at the apparent smugness of everything in the old land; the double-deck buses, handsome cabs, small street cars and small coaches. The engines in particular were the subject of much caustic criticism, but later the boys were to get a great surprise as regards speed. On our trip from Liverpool to London we reached a speed of 70 miles an hour. At one particular period of the journey one of my friends asked me what forest we were passing through and I told him it was not a forest but telegraph poles that he was looking at.

**Quick Trip to France.**  
We reached Brameholt Camp on July 11 and after a four-day leave put in one month's hard training and were then ordered to France. If I am not mistaken this constitutes a record in military expedition. We left Canada on July 1 and arrived in France August 13. It is here that I wish to state that 13 is not an unlucky number. We were the 13th Field Ambulance, had 13 officers and landed in France on the 13th, and 13 figured conspicuously during the whole of our stay overseas. Many were the billets of that number and there was always a scrimmage to get in them as they were sure to be bomb-proof. We were also the luckiest ambulance in France—and it is an undisputed fact that we did the most work of any field ambulance and suffered the least casualties.

**On arriving at Havre we marched to a camp a distance of five miles, all up hill, so we have good cause to remember that march. It was on August 16 that we got orders to move to an unknown destination. From now on everything was to be unknown. Our objective turned out to be Renninghelst in Belgium, where our headquarters for a time were to be located. Some of us were sent up to Dickie's camp and it was here that**

end of November and after a much needed but brief rest started another long and weary march for an unknown destination. During the march we made a stay at a place called Villers au Bois where we got the freedom of the city. I mention this place because I called it the "Masterpiece of Misery." Snow, rain, wind and mud were with us continually. We slept in a barn with nearly all shuttles off the roof and on a damp floor. Fires would not burn because dry wood was unobtainable. The "cuties" were thick and plentiful. The food was plain and so was the language.

Vimy Ridge was to be the next important proposition we were to encounter. The morning the Canadians made that memorable assault was cold and dull with a drizzling rain, which turned later into a snow storm. There was not a sound. Observation was bad and it was the last of all days on which the Germans expected us to advance. Our intentions were not betrayed by an exceptionally heavy barrage, as had been the case in previous advances. At the appointed hour the order was given to advance and the boys went over the top. Pandemonium and confusion reigned in the German lines. They were completely surprised. Some were sleeping comfortably in their dugouts and prisoners were captured by the hundreds. A general retreat began. Their guns opened up and our boys were in action making the retreat more difficult. The boys of our ambulance were at their posts all night and at about

**Trekking to the Somme.**  
September 20 was the commencement of our long march to the Somme. How many of the boys will forget that march, the swollen and

### THREE DRESSING STATIONS WHERE 13th FIELD AMBULANCE ATTENDED TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS



THE WHITE CHATEAU AT LIEVIN

blistered feet, the aching limbs and sore shoulders, the enormous pack that we started out with and the light one that we arrived with? Then the billets—the fights for the bits of straw and the scrambles for the best position, but what a relief to throw off the pack and lay down—pleasure—who has not experienced these things knows not the meaning of the word. Then the Colonel would come around to see that everyone was comfortably fixed up. What endeared the Colonel to us was his sense of humor. While in one of these odd billets the Colonel came around and I remember a fellow shouting out:

"We are over the pigstye in here, sir."  
"Don't worry," said the Colonel, "the pigs won't mind."  
I think it was somewhere about October 11 that we arrived outside the village of La Boisselle. All that was left of the village was a board with the name on it. Not even a brick was left as the engineers had found it necessary to use them in repairing the roads. We passed through the town of Albert and saw the ruins of that once great and noble cathedral. At that time the great bronze statue of the Virgin Mary holding the infant Christ at arms length, was leaning at an angle of forty-five degrees. It was a favorite target of the Germans. We were now in the midst of devastation and ruin of every description and were beginning to get a very clear idea of what war really was—destruction absolute, physically, morally, and financially.

It was on this front that our real work commenced. At Courcellette we used the cellars of a one-time fine old chateau, but now just a heap of ruins. The cellars were in excellent condition, accommodating about 150 men. They were shell proof, making an ideal place for dressing the wounded. We had much work to do, our stay in and out of the line extended over a period of seven weeks. The taking of Sugar and Regina trenches came in this time. This was a hell of a place to get in and out of and the casualties were unavoidably heavy. It was only at nights that the work could be done for to move in daylight meant sudden death. The shelling was very heavy and to get in and out between the strafes was an operation calling for good and rapid judgment. The mud was knee-deep and the inkly darkness made the work at night more hazardous. During our stay on the Somme we lived in German dugouts get covered with "cuties" and suffered the tortures of the damned.

**Hardships Behind Vimy.**  
We left the Somme towards the

### KILLED ON DUTY



**NURSING SISTER C. CAMPBELL**  
An original member of No. 5 British Columbia Base Hospital Unit, who was a victim of German ruthlessness. She lost her life in the torpedoing of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle.

midable structure afforded good protection from shell fire and bombs. Safety, of course, was our first consideration; comfort came second. The place was damp, cold and dark, very musty, rat infested and stinking, but not too bad as we had seen worse places, but none safer. Across from the jail could be seen the remains of the famous cathedral and Cloth Hall.

The morning Paschendaele Ridge was taken we were astir at 2 o'clock. Each man carried rations to cover a period of 48 hours in addition to his iron rations which were only to

be touched after going 24 hours without food. In the pitch dark of the morning we were lined up and the roll was called. Care was taken that every man carried his gas mask, for it was here that gas was first put over on our Canadian boys who were caught unprotected like rats in a trap. A good supply of bandages was carried by each man. Lorries had secretly crept up to the gates of the jail during the night and into these we piled. Silence reigned supreme, conversation being carried on in a whisper. The clatter of the lorries as they began to move off broke the uneasy silence and I believe was welcomed by the majority of the men. We rattled on at a good pace, but you talk of the rocky road to ruin—well I don't know how we ever remained on four wheels. We took off our hats to the boys of the Motor Transport. The occasional roar and flash of a 8.2 howitzer was practically all at this hour that told us the greatest conflict the world had ever witnessed was about to be waged.

**Greeted With Bombs.**  
After we had travelled what seemed about a couple of miles we heard the unmistakable sounds of a Heine plane, the steady hum-hum-hum. Then an occasional swish and crash and it did not take us long to realize that he was on a bombing expedition. Orders were given to get out of the lorries in quick time. The lorries returned to Ypres and we continued our journey on foot. The bombs continued to drop, but the sounds grew fainter and we managed to reach our destination without a mishap. A large number of infantry men were gathered at this point when we arrived and we learned that they had been allotted to the 13th Ambulance to assist us as we continued our journey on foot. The bombs continued to drop, but the sounds grew fainter and we managed to reach our destination without a mishap. A large number of infantry men were gathered at this point when we arrived and we learned that they had been allotted to the 13th Ambulance to assist us as we continued our journey on foot. 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# AUXILIARY SERVICES ABLY HELPED TO GAIN SPLENDID TRIUMPH OVER ENEMY

## FIRST PIONEERS MET CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS IN EARLY STAGES OF WAR

Were Also Trained as Infantry Men and Discarded Picks and Shovels to Beat Back the Enemy

Headquarters of the First Pioneer Battalion, through which it is estimated 3,000 men passed during the war, were first established in Victoria. In midsummer of 1915 the situation on the Western front made it obvious that some elaborate scheme would have to be attempted to meet transportation problems.

After the Military Headquarters in France had pointed out the difficulty, Col. A. E. Hodgins, of Victoria, was sent for by Ottawa to consider the desirability of organizing a pioneer battalion which would be used for railroad construction work. The colonel had had considerable experience in work of this nature in the South African campaign and was authorized to form the First Pioneer Battalion, and mobilization began August 10, 1915 with headquarters at Victoria, B. C.

### Skilled Men.

The qualification for recruits was that they must be skilled artisans in some particular line of construction work. The object of gathering together a body of men able to handle any problem of construction in the

back at 6 o'clock at night on the completion of the firing exercises. At the end of the fourteen days the battalion was warned for overseas and arrived in Boulogne March 13 proceeding from Boulogne to Boiford Camp at Nova Glace.

The battalion then had to complete its infantry training by three weeks front line duty. One company went to each brigade in the First Division and, after instruction, was put to man the trenches long enough to become familiar with the duties of infantry battalions.

SLUIE CAMP, WHERE CANADIAN FORESTRY BATTALION WAS LOCATED FROM JUNE, 1917, TO ARMISTICE



Splendid service was given by the Canadian Forestry Battalions in Great Britain during the war. Lumber was cut for all classes of war purposes, for railway use, three inch plank for the shipyards, props for mining timbers, and other necessities. The accompanying group of pictures were taken at Sluie Camp, in the Highlands, about four miles from Forres, and show the camp in action during the various phases of the daily routine. The five column picture was taken in November 1917, when there was a flurry of snow on the ground. The camp was engaged for ten

hours a day, cutting Scottish fir and spruce, and larch. The timber was conserved from the estates in the neighborhood, and ran about 160 feet and upwards in height. The hardwood was utilized for camp equipment, the soft woods being cut for war purposes.

The Sluie Camp numbered about 175 in charge of Captain McNaughton, the O. C. The majority of the men engaged were Victoria men, and the officers were well pleased with the work carried out. The presence of the battalion in the district was

heartily welcomed, and social engagements followed, the people in the neighborhood being glad to have the Canadians amongst them.

The pictures in the group were loaned by H. C. Williams, of 1727 Haultain Street.

## Island Well Represented in Canadian Army Service Corps

When the 4th Canadian Divisional Train, C.A.S.C., was authorized in March, 1916 by Ottawa for Overseas Service, No. 4 Company of the Train was to be recruited from British Columbia.

The nucleus of this Company was drawn from No. 19 Company at Vancouver and No. 21 Company at Victoria, both being C.A.S.C. Militia Units.

No. 4 Company was mobilized at Hastings Park, Vancouver, B. C., and a draft of four officers and twenty-five other ranks were from Victoria to help make up the establishment.

Capt. D. S. Robinson was sent from Ottawa to take command of the company and he had under him as officers, Captain J. C. F. Hyndman as Supply Officer, Lieuts. V. Schjelderup, D. N. Weymans and W. S. Day as Transport Officers.

After a period of training at Vancouver the Company left on May 21, 1916 for the concentration point at Halifax, N. S., where Lieut.-Col. E. C. Dean took command of the train. A further period of training ensued until June 23, 1916, when the train embarked for overseas.

On its arrival in England the train was disbanded and officers and other ranks absorbed into the C.A.S.C. Training Depot at Shorncliffe, England. From here at different times drafts were sent to re-inforce the C.A.S.C. units in France, and practically all the members of the unit saw service in the war zone.

## Munition Workers Did Their Duty By Empire in Many Plants

Not the least heroic of the work in the chronicle of the war years' efforts was that of the munition workers who went overseas.

Two hundred and thirty expert machine men passed the severe technical tests and went to England from Victoria. In the tumultuous steel plants of the Old Country they sweated and strained themselves day after day, and week after week, for four long years, putting the best skill of their craftsmanship and the last bit of their energy into the pieces of steel that were the effective weapons of protection and offence for their comrades in the front line.

But they themselves, at their machines were not immune from attack in a "safety first" job. The munition factories at Birmingham, Glasgow, Erith in Kent and Woolwich, where most of the men from here were distributed were the bulls eye spots sought by the enemy aviator with his bombs or by the alien plotter. The chances of industrial accident in the plants in which they sacrificed themselves, were increased manifold by the speeding up and the dangerous materials handled.

The men from this part of Canada were recruited by George N. Barnes, M.P., and W. Wyndham, who came across representing the British Board of Trade, to call to the aid of the Mother Country the skilled technical men of the Dominion. The Barnes mission made their headquarters in Victoria and from here covered various parts of the Province.

The degree of technical skill demanded was proved when only one-fourth of the skilled men who volunteered were capable of meeting the requirements and sent overseas.

Most of the 230 were back in Victoria by last June. During their four years they had no chance to win military decorations, but they came back with glory in the consciousness that they played the vital part in providing the wherewithal for victory.

Only recently a mechanics' overseas organization has been formed to provide for the men who went away with this section.

## MANY MEN FROM ISLAND WERE IN SPECIAL SERVICES

As Ambulance Drivers, Dispatch Riders, Machine Gunners and Tank Crews—Their Important Work

Vancouver Island men served in many special branches of the service on the battlefields, some leaving with drafts for that purpose and others taking up the work after their arrival in France or England. The casualty lists during the war showed that hundreds of the men who left with Victoria battalions afterwards engaged in the dangerous duties undertaken by the machine gunners. Special courses were given the picked men from the units in France and England, and especially towards the closing stages of the war in the lists of local casualties appeared the names of many men who had been trained for the daring work undertaken by the men of the machine guns.

### Motor Transport.

From the time volunteers for the motor transport were first called for until there was no further need, Victoria supplied a steady stream of men to this important branch of service—skilled drivers accustomed to handling cars being required. Other men found their way into this branch, to which they were particularly adapted, after leaving Canada. In the never ending line of battles motor trucks carrying the necessities of war along the shell torn roads of France many Victoria men found their chance of bearing their share of the burden, and in the fine work that was done by these drivers in carrying up munitions or rations under the heavy shell-fire which the enemy frequently

majority of the men served in France with the 4th Division Signal Company as dispatch riders.

### Driving Motor Ambulances.

Other men from Victoria enlisted for motor ambulance work in which they served in every section where the great world war was waged, many attaining recognition for the gallant work performed in rescuing wounded under heavy shell fire. The motor machine gun section also called many Victorians, while after the tank was developed this island was well represented among the brave and skillful men who manned them.

### Boyle's Machine Gunners.

There were several Victoria men in put over in a searching attempt to the 50 men who were equipped by

## FORESTRY CORPS FROM ISLAND INVALUABLE

Capt. Sargison Took Over About 150 Men Early in 1917

Splendid work has been done by many arms of the service both in the trenches, on the lines of communication, and elsewhere during the war, but the work of the Forestry Corps should not be overlooked in the great record of the active units which composed the victorious army.

Many of the men who left Victoria in March, 1917, with Captain A. G. Sargison's Forestry draft from this Island were practical woodsmen. The regulations governing qualification for service in the Forestry battalions were modified shortly before this time, and enabled older men to be of use to their country. It is altogether probable that taking the draft all in all, the average age was considerably more than that of any detachment to leave the city during the war. Many of them were experts, whose knowledge of many of the outdoor branches of industry was invaluable in their tasks overseas.

Captain Sargison went in command, and with him were Lieut. A. S. Burgess, Acting Adjutant, Lieut. J. B. Howes, and Lieut. C. Baxter.

They proceeded to the East, Brookville, Ont. being then the Dominion Forestry headquarters, and thence



Rear End of Mill, Connecting Yard With Railway

war area that they might be called upon to perform was achieved.

Col. Hodgins selected as his second in command Major James McMail, one of the best known railroad builders in the West. One company was formed in Victoria and one in Vancouver and the unit then proceeded to Winnipeg where two other companies were formed, bringing the battalion to a strength of 1,200.

As soon as strength was reached the battalion proceeded to England arriving at Plymouth on December 1, 1915. The battalion entrained for Hounslow, the headquarters of the Royal Fusiliers.

### Received Infantry Training.

On the arrival of the unit in England it was decided that although the men were to enter the field as skilled construction workers they should first be considered as fighting effective and before they crossed the Channel they were given three months' infantry training.

On the completion of the general training the battalion proceeded to Shorncliffe for the purpose of firing the general musketry course on the Hythe ranges.

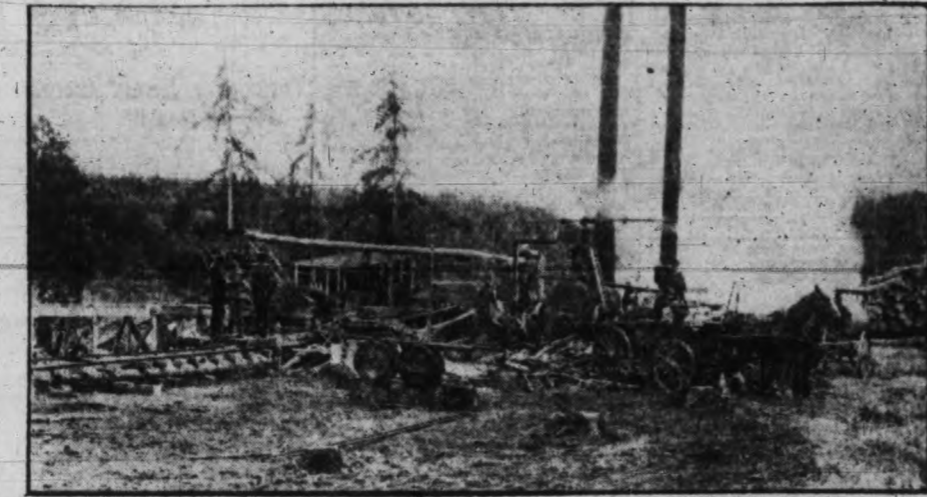
Old members of the battalion declare that at Shorncliffe the men endured greater physical hardships than they were called upon to stand in any of their four years' experience in France. They were placed under canvas at Diggate, a muddy side hill, in February with no protection from the driving sleet and snow. They were forbidden to light a fire of any kind and were not even permitted to light a candle on account of the danger from aeroplanes. Cold rations, of course, had to be served. During the fourteen days at the camp the men's clothing and equipment never had an opportunity to dry out. Reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock and an eight-mile march to Hythe ranges followed breakfast, and a march

They were taken from the trenches when the Canadian Corps was withdrawn from the Messines front and marched to the Ypres sector. En route the battalion was inspected by Sir Arthur Currie who was then commander of the First Canadian Division. In the course of his remarks to the battalion, Sir Arthur told them that their duty in the Ypres Salient

The battalion was again subdivided, each company having a separate sector of front line to maintain. Picked bodies were detailed for construction work and at the first, second and third lines erected wire entanglements protected by reinforced concrete machine gun emplacements,

### Over The Top.

The battalion was moved into position at ten o'clock at night, June 12. As the zero hour approached the order of the Pioneers was on a par with that of the infantry, with the result that all went forward together. The Pioneers forgot their picks and shovels and went into action with rifles and bayonets. This



First Cut From Mills Being Shipped

would be one of continual work. He anticipated that no less than 11,000 men would be employed every night on the defensive work and as the men were trained in construction work particularly a large portion of this defensive work would fall to the lot of the pioneer battalions. When the Canadian troops withdrew he wanted

These pill boxes as they were called were the first of the kind to be erected on the western front. They were octagonal in shape eight feet in diameter with wall three feet in thickness.

### A Wonderful Task.

The materials of this construction

operation, while only rated as a minor one, caused four casualties among the officers and 100 among other ranks of the First Pioneers. Lieut. W. C. Winkel, Lieut. Tait-White, Lieut. Underhill and Lieut. Jordan were wounded. Major Keefer, Lieut. Tait-White and Lieut. Moss were awarded the Military Cross.

The battalion, after a few days' rest, carried on once more with their defensive work and front line duties until August 9, 1916, at which date the Canadian Corps was withdrawn for new fields of activity on the Somme.

### Joined Railroad Troops.

Both pioneer work and front-line duties were undertaken on the Somme front, and the unit then proceeded to Vimy Ridge, where they arrived October 27. They left the First Division in December, 1916, and became a unit of the Canadian Railroad Troops. Their activities as railroad troops were spread over a great area of the Western front, their last piece of work before being returned to England in December, 1918, being to rebuild and repair a standard gauge railroad through to Mong.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Hodgins and all the officers who left from Victoria have returned, although Major Jim McMail, after a brilliant record of service, died after being sent back convalescent to Canada. The other local officers were: Major C. B. Russell, who is now a Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, Permanent Force; Major Belson, Major Joe Keefer, Major F. C. Campbell and Lieut. Jordan, Lieut. Wm. Charles Winkel and Lieut. T. C. Cameron both won their commissions from the rank of sergeant, the former on May 28, 1916, and the latter in June, 1916.

break up the lines of supplies, many paid the toll of war.

The diversity of service in which Victoria men engaged is illustrated by a remark which was frequently made by the veterans: "It doesn't matter where you go or what you go to, you are bound to meet someone from home."

### The Cycle Corps.

The Cycle Corps also proved a magnet for Victorians. Soon after the First Division arrived in France there was a call for men for the cycle corps and there were thirty men from the capital city of British Columbia among the first ninety men of the cycle corps who trained at Toronto. Lt. George E. Sellers, who was killed in France, was in charge of the men. It is claimed for the cyclist corps that they engaged in every kind of work there was to do in France. Before the open warfare they did listening post duty, observation work, working party duties, and were used in filling in any part of the line where men were needed. Where possible their cycles were used as the means of transit to and from the point of duty. As soon as open warfare commenced the men found the opportunity to engage in the work which they had associated the duties of a cycle corps. They were used as advance guards and were practically the first men to arrive in Cambrai, Valenciennes and Mons.

### As Dispatch Riders.

Among the first drafts of men for special service was the motor cycle section in which were included a dozen men from Victoria. The party went overseas attached to the 4th Battalion but on arrival in England found that an infantry battalion was not allowed to proceed to France carrying a motor cycle section. The

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Whiteside, Boyle as machine gunners and left Victoria under the name of "Boyle's Machine Gun Section." Captain George Black, former Commissioner of the Yukon Territory took the men overseas in February 1916, and was himself badly wounded. It is believed that all but three of the half hundred men were wiped out.

overseas. The men who left Victoria and who numbered about 150, were joined in Vancouver by a similar number.

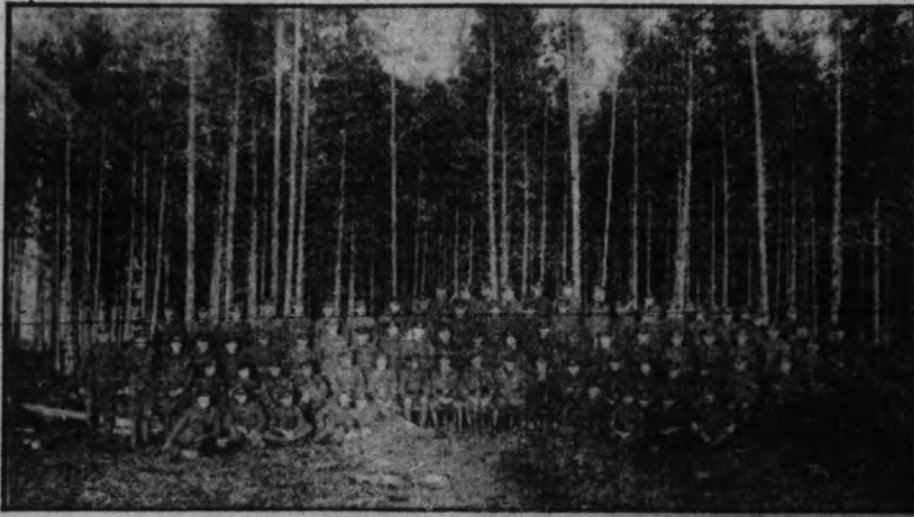
The pictures which appear on this page, and which were taken in the north of Scotland, give a good idea of the class of work which was performed by this corps at various points in Europe.



Second Mill, Located on Highland Railway Near Forres



Horses in Open at Time of Arrival



Group of 250th Battalion, Employed at Sluie





# HOW THE FOLKS KEPT THE HOME FIRES BURNING WHILE THE BOYS WERE AWAY

## ISLAND'S PROUD ACHIEVEMENT IN FIELD OF RED CROSS WORK

Local Branches Raised \$477,400 and Shipped 5883 Cases Supplies; Not One Salaried Official or Worker

From a comparatively little-known volunteer emergency institution in pre-war days, the Canadian Red Cross Society has in the past four years developed into a vast organization whose ramifications have encompassed the earth and embraced almost every line of work closely or remotely allied to the soldier's interests. In the whole of the Dominion branches few finer records of achievement can be found than that of the Island, and local Red Cross workers may well be proud of the share played by them in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

**Raised \$477,400.**  
Since its inauguration the local branch has raised \$477,400; up to June 31, 1919. Of this amount the huge sum of \$255,807.20 was expended for the purchase of material to be made up into bandages and garments by deft fingers—and in this connection it must not be forgotten that there were women and girls in Victoria who religiously devoted long hours every day throughout the war to the making of Red Cross supplies. Large amounts were also sent forward to Headquarters in cash for special purposes and for general funds.

**Nine motor ambulances** were furnished by the Victoria branch for service at the front and the branch also built the operating room for the Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Paris, equipped a large number of beds in the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, England and other special hospitals overseas.

**To Many Climes.**  
One of its most recent undertakings in connection with its work for the military hospitals was the erection of a capacious recreation hut at the Esquimalt Military Convalescent Hospital—said to be the finest building of its kind anywhere.

In addition to the funds raised for various purposes, Victoria shipped 5,883 cases of hospital and other supplies, of which 536 cases were sent to Siberia and the balance were sent to Europe through the ports of Montreal and St. John. The Red Cross symbol has conveyed its message of help and healing to every corner of the wide-spread war areas—to devastated France, ravaged Belgium, heat-ridden Mesopotamia, malaria-infested

Africa and the vast expanses of Siberia.

**Aid Local Hospitals.**  
Nor have the patients in the military convalescent hospitals in the Vancouver Island district been overlooked, and everything has been done to alleviate their sufferings and add to their comfort. Bandages, bandages, socks, shirts, pyjamas, underwear, etc. the Red Cross has furnished billiard tables, pianos, gramophones, motor boats, rowboats, tennis and golf equipment, fishing tackle, wheeling chairs, walking sticks, and all kinds of special supplies and equipment on request of the officers of the C.A.M.C. and St. R., and through the generosity of the public has never been obliged to refuse any request for want of funds.

**Minimum of Expense.**  
It is the proud boast of the Victoria Branch that all this has been accomplished without the expenditure of one dollar for salaries or wages, in work rooms or offices, and without expenditure for rent.

Up to the time of the armistice there were besides the central work rooms and headquarters, branch work rooms in Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Victoria West, James Bay, Fairfield, North Ward, Fernwood, Hollywood, Cloverdale, Gorge, Mount Tolmie, and Cadboro Bay districts.

**Up Island Efforts.**  
Victoria also had as District Centre supervision of Red Cross works all over Vancouver Island and the adjoining islands on this Coast.

The monies raised and supplies shipped by chartered branches at Nanaimo, Duncan, Cowichan, Cumberland, and Ladysmith are not included in the Victoria figures, and in themselves are an achievement of which every resident of the Island may take just and lasting pride.

### SPLENDID WORK FOR RED CROSS NOTABLE AMONG MANY LADIES



MRS. FLEMING

### VICTORIA PROUD OF NURSES AND V. A. D.'S

#### Splendid Record of Service by Local "Ladies of the Lamp"

Florence Nightingale, the "Lady of the Lamp," whose presence radiated comfort and encouragement to the wounded soldier in the Crimean war, has had many prototypes in the great world-war. It is an incontrovertible fact that the awful death-roll of the war would have been tremendously increased, but for the wonderful administration of the various hospitals, dressing stations and other centers for the care of the wounded. This efficiency was due in no small measure to the nursing-sisters who worked at all hours and often under the most nerve-racking conditions to give succor to the men crushed in the maws of war.

**Local Graduates.**  
As in every other branch of the forces, Victoria gave freely of her best to this arm of the service. Graduates from the local hospitals—the Provincial Royal Jubilee and St. Joseph's—were among the first to volunteer their services. So spontaneous was the response to the call for nurses that the local ranks were

seriously depleted and the city was almost denuded of graduate nurses. Particularly was this felt at the time of the influenza epidemic when the absence of so many of the local nurses overseas found its reflection in the call to service of the housewives and young girls of the city in the fight against the influenza.

More than one tribute has been paid to Victoria nursing-sisters by the men who have returned. Inately modest on the subject of her work overseas, the nurse who has returned invariably draws a veil over her achievements, but the convalescing soldier is always ready to dilate at length on the virtues of "Sister." Those girls whose duties took them into the hospitals and dressing-stations in France faced death many times at the hands of the Hun raiders, and more than one Victoria girl lies "in a foreign field," a martyr to the sacred cause of duty.

**The V. A. D.**  
No less a splendid record for services rendered lies to the credit of the girls who went out from the Victoria branch of the Voluntary Aid Detachment of St. John's Ambulance service—famously known to the world as the V. A. D. To the V. A. D. often fell the menial duties, the carrying out of which represented a real hardship—scrubbing floors, washing endless piles of dishes, and such "nones" do not provide much in the way of inspiration. The girl who cheerfully sacrificed her personal comfort to "do her bit," and carried on as a V. A. D. during the years of the war is deserving of a special niche in the hall of fame allotted to war heroes and heroines.

### Y.M.C.A. HUT USED BY SOLDIERS AT WILLOWS



## MILITARY HOSPITAL COMMISSION AND CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS TOOK CARE OF VETERANS

Only 25 Deaths, 21 of Which Were Caused By Influenza Have Occurred Among 2,812 Men Cared For By C. A. M. C.

Responsibility for caring for the war-worn victims of the battlefields as they were returned to Canada from the hospitals of England was first placed with a commission appointed by Ottawa, known as the Military Hospital Commission, headed in British Columbia by J. S. H. Matson. The veterans were under the care of the Military Hospitals Commission Command from the summer of 1916, when they first began to return, until March, 1918. It was not until the latter date that the Canadian Army Medical Corps took over the duties from the M. H. C. C., who had by this time turned the Esquimalt Naval Hospital, the institutions at Resthaven and Qualicum Beach Hospital, into comfortable and efficient hospitals for the care of the veterans.

Accommodation Increased  
By the end of 1916 the steady string of men returning from the fighting line found the accommodation of the hospital overtaxed, and on December 1, 1916, Dr. E. M. Pearce, a returned officer of the Imperial Forces, was placed in charge, as medical officer of Resthaven Military Hospital, which was formerly a private asylum and admirably suited for a convalescent hospital. Captain Aymer was the first officer commanding of the hospital. Alterations were made so that accommodation was provided for 125 men. Every

**The First Arrivals.**  
Sergeant J. Taylor, who afterwards became sergeant-major of the hospital, with a party of forty men from overseas as patients, were the first men to arrive back in Victoria from France, reaching here November 22, 1915, and were stationed at Esquimalt Hospital as patients. Mrs. A. D. Hussey, Miss A. Morning-Duffey, Miss G. Shaw and Miss V. Mason were appointed as nurses, with Mrs. Hussey in charge. Mrs. Hussey and Miss Morning-Duffey stayed until February, 1916, when they went overseas, and both returned recently, each having been decorated with the Medaille de Honneur. St. George's Ward was first used, and then St. Andrew's, and in the spring of 1916 St. Patrick's Ward was opened. Major G. E. Hall, who was A. D. M. S. of the district, rendered medical attention up to the time of the appointment of Dr. Hasell.

**Pitiful Sight.**  
The pitiful sights some of the first arrivals from Europe presented brought home to the people of Victoria the grim reality of war more than anything had previously done. It was not, however, until 1918 that the people were confronted with the worst cases, the cases of men who came back with the empty sleeve or with a leg missing as a mark of the great sacrifice they had made. Up to recently all amputation cases were diverted to Toronto and the sad spectacle of the veteran who had lost a limb merited on the battlefield as the result of wounds which had made an operation necessary were only previously witnessed in Victoria when an occasional veteran reached Victoria on leave from the East. Later, however, arrangements were made for these men to be treated in their home towns, and the artificial limbs are now made in British Columbia.

**Esquimalt Hospital.**  
Esquimalt Hospital, which was the property of the Royal Navy, had been out of use for some time when it was selected by the Military Hospital Commission for a hospital for returning men. After necessary changes were made, Dr. E. Hasell was installed in August, 1916, as Medical Officer and Lieutenant-Colonel, then Lieutenant J. O. Harter, who was in charge of the hospital, in charge of the hospital, as the officer commanding. Dr. C. H. Holmes gave his services for half of each day to help care for the returning men. Dr. Holmes specialized to a great extent in the vocational work, and which has proved such a great factor in the recovery of the veterans. The late G. M. Jones performed the operations, and in the opinion of many people sacrificed his life through devotion to duty as nobly as ever a man gave his life on the battlefield.

**Many Improvements.**  
In the original hospital as taken over by the M. H. C. C. there were only two wards—with twenty-four beds in all. There was a big fireplace in the centre of each ward. The fireplace was removed to the end of the ward and alterations were made so that each ward held twenty-four beds. The store room was also made into a comfortable ward, making three wards, known as St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's. Each accommodating twenty-four patients. Soldiers' wards in the Jubilee Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital were also arranged for the most serious cases, and for men who were to undergo operations.

**A Welcome Change.**  
What was formerly a large store room at Esquimalt was turned into a dining room, with a kitchen installed at the rear, and what used to be the doctor's house where the hospital was used by the Royal Navy

tract. Scores of returned men have become enthusiastic golf fans during their stay at Qualicum, and the healthy outdoor exercises offered through the facilities for sport are cordially encouraged. Balfour Hospital, on the Kootenay Lake, 2,000 feet above the sea level, became the home of many suffering from lung trouble. Dr. Proctor was appointed to take charge of the hospitals on the Mainland to relieve Dr. Hasell of some of his duties. The work on the island having grown to such an extent that he was unable to discharge the duties of superintendent of all the British Columbia Hospitals.

**Their Bit at Home.**  
Since the hospitals were first opened orderlies had been supplied by the 15th Field Ambulance, C. A. M. C. Most of the orderlies, who were unfortunates who had been wounded and sick men have been bestowed by these orderlies (many of whom are men whose great disappointment has been that they were unable to bear the share of the fighting in France), with a consideration and thoughtfulness that will ever be appreciated by those who have been in need of their attention.

In March, 1918, the Military Hospitals Commission Command came under the complete direction of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, the M. H. C. C. personnel being placed in control of the G. O. C. Military District No. 11. The amalgamation of Esquimalt, Resthaven, Work Point, Qualicum, Irving House and the soldiers' wards of St. Joseph's and the Jubilee Hospitals took place, and the whole became known as Esquimalt Military Hospital, with the other institutions being merged into it.

**More Extensions.**  
Extensions are still being made to Esquimalt, which will add to the sleeping accommodation, but at the time of writing the C. A. M. C. is able to provide sleeping quarters for over 550 men, there being 165 beds at Esquimalt, 125 at Resthaven, 150 at Qualicum and 110 at Macaulay Point. All active treatment cases, men whose condition has not yet reached the convalescent stage, or who are either expecting or recovering from an operation, are treated at Esquimalt.

Since the Canadian Army Medical Corps took over the hospital, 1,877 men have reported to the institution direct from overseas and 925 have been transferred to Esquimalt Military Hospital from other hospitals. The climatic conditions in British Columbia often make it desirable place for men of other districts, and a transfer frequently takes place of a soldier from another military district of the Dominion.

**Among Best in Canada.**  
The Esquimalt section is now rated among the most completely equipped hospitals in Canada since the conditions which have existed in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. A complete operating theatre has been installed with sterilizing plant of the most modern kind, and all soldier patients can be handled in the Military Hospital and not at the two civilian hospitals as heretofore. A special ward is set aside for the operation cases. An X-ray plant, complete in every detail, and dark room for developing plates, was completed December 17, 1918. The new hydrotherapy building, containing ten treatment rooms, was opened December 27, 1918. Miss A. S. Waddington, a capable masseuse with long experience in this most important branch of work has five well-trained assistants in her charge. Miss Waddington's services were secured for the war almost as soon as the men began to arrive back from France.

**Remedial Apparatus.**  
Sergeant Major De Lance Green is in charge of the remedial apparatus where a great variety of equipment for helping strengthen weakened muscles, bending stiffened limbs, straightening bent limbs and overcoming the many troubles created by wounds have been erected. Leg and arm baths have been installed where water and air pressure massage treatment is given. A Swedish boom used for straightening and stretching is among the most-used articles in the equipment and has been found especially useful in restoring a shell-shock man to his former activity. Wall bars for shoulder and other exercises, finger splints for breaking down adhesions and loosening stiffened fingers, duplex and triplex pulleys, medicine balls, Indian clubs and other apparatus specially constructed for various cases are used to good effect. Not the least among these

## VICTORIA I. O. D. E. CHAPTERS A "SISTERHOOD OF SERVICE"

During War Members Raised \$75,000 For Patriotic Purposes; Ten Chapters in 1914 Now Increased to Twenty-two

An eminent soldier once referred to the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire as a "Sisterhood of Service" and perhaps no more fitting appellation could be attached to the band of Daughters who for the past five years on Vancouver Island, as in all other parts of Canada, have answered the "S.O.S." call for help for any and every patriotic cause. When the history of the Great War comes to be written their record will doubtless occupy a leading place in the annals of a world-struggle in which the women played so invaluable and self-sacrificing a part.

**Raised \$75,000.**  
Comprising only ten chapters in 1914, the local Order has grown steadily until to-day there are twenty-two primary chapters in the city, including the Municipal, of which Mrs. A. F. Griffiths is regent, and Mrs. David Miller, secretary, each with its definite line of patriotic work. In the creed of the Daughters the word "patriotism" has a broad conception, and by example and precept, they have taught the real meaning of service to the Empire. Inspired by the sacrifice of the men who fought in the front line, the I.O.D.E. has formed a solid and impressive line of "home defence. No body of women kept the home fires burning more brightly than did these members of an Empire-wide Order.

In Victoria alone the Daughters raised the large sum of \$75,000 for patriotic purposes. To achieve this result they taxed their ingenuity to the utmost and many were the schemes evolved for raising the

ing camp and trench. Only those who visited at the headquarters in the Temple Buildings during the trying months of the war can realize the efficacy of the organization in this branch of activity. Countless thousands of cigarettes and pipes, handkerchiefs, socks, sweaters, trench caps and other comforts wended their way in a steady stream from the local headquarters to every battle-front, until the magic letters "I.O.D.E." were as familiar to the men in the trenches as the symbol of the Red Cross.

Many a man coming to Victoria to enlist, and having no friends with whom to leave his treasured civilian effects, found a solution of his difficulty with the Soldiers' Effects Committee. Throughout the whole war, this Committee has given safe keeping to trunks, bags and valises of service men. Many of them, alas, will never return to claim their property but in every case the Daughters obtained from the soldier-owner before departure the names of the next-of-kin or those to whom the effects were to be handed in case of his failure to return.

**Care of Soldiers' Graves.**  
Many of the men who, incapacitated by wounds or illness returned to die, sleep in a corner of Ross Bay Cemetery in graves tended by the Soldiers' Graves Committee. Each chapter contributes to this fund and through their efforts handsome monuments and inscribed scrolls mark the last resting-place of forty-five soldiers whose memories would have faded into oblivion but for this recognition by the I.O.D.E. Fresh flowers are kept on the graves and each



MRS. A. F. GRIFFITHS, Regent, Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E.

MRS. DAVID MILLER, Secretary of Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E.

necessary funds. The ubiquitous tag-day was originated by members of the Lady Douglas Chapter through the sale of heather on August 26, 1914, when the first centenary of the city. Since that tag-days have been a prolific source of revenue and, although the average citizen is somewhat wearied of the continual appeal after nearly five years, the tag-day has become a means of reaching all and sundry the tag-day is one of the most successful and profitable mediums yet devised to reach the public pocket.

**Standing Committees.**  
Of the many ramifications of the work of the Order in Victoria, the most outstanding features were the various branches carried on by the following standing committees: Patriotic Service, Field Comforts, Soldiers' Graves, Soldiers' Effects, Newspapers and Magazines.

**Care of the Dependents of the men** who went overseas was the duty assigned to the Patriotic Service Committee and during the whole of the period of the war, this little band of women faithfully and devotedly kept in touch with the families left behind. Friendly visits and helpful advice has been supplemented where necessary, with material assistance, and many a struggling widow or sorrowing mother has benefited through the sympathetic and tactful help of this committee.

**Field Comforts Work.**  
One of the most spectacular efforts of the Order was the sending of field comforts to the men in train-

year "In Memoriam Day" will be observed when the various chapters with their standard-bearers, will pay tribute to the memory of the honored dead.

Not the least important of the Daughters' war work was the sending of home magazines and newspapers to the men abroad, and many of the fighting countries were found welcome distraction in the perusal of the news concerning his home town. Many thousands of newspapers and magazines were sent by the special committee to the front and to the hospitals overseas and also to the local hospitals, military camps and soldiers' clubs—a work which is still being continued by the Order.

**Reconstruction Work.**  
Although the war work of the Order has now ceased, the Daughters have not ceased their work of reconstruction the same effort and the same steadfastness of purpose which made of their war work a monument for all time. Relief measures for the devastated countries of Europe, the care of dependents of fallen soldiers, distribution of comforts to the men in the military convalescent hospitals, the Canadianizing of foreign-born citizens and other educational matters are among their post-bellum activities.

Realizing that the children of the struggle for freedom is Canada's greatest heritage, the I.O.D.E. has incorporated in its memorial scheme a campaign having for its object the education of the children of the Dominion's honored dead.

since it was opened recently has been much used. There is a comfortable library, a rest and entertainment stage for entertainments and accommodation of artists at the other. A piano has been provided for the concert, and there is also a player piano in the building for the use of the patients. A gramophone in each of the large, light airy wards also caters to the musical tastes of the men.

Major Thomas O'Hagan, the present O. C. of Esquimalt Hospital, followed Major Walter Bapty, who was the first O. C. appointed by the C. A. M. C. The present staff consists of Major John A. Briggs, registrar; Col. Ridewood, consulting surgeon for the district; Miss Boutbee, matron; Capt. T. MacPherson, surgeon; Major T. Lyons, dentist; the Medical Board; Capt. R. A. Briggs, anaesthetist; Capt. D. W. McKay, M. O.; Major R. F. Verrinder, dentist; Lieut. A. B. Mann, quartermaster.

### VICTORIA'S FAMOUS CANINE COLLECTORS RAISED MANY DOLLARS



"MUGGINS."

Mrs. Woodward's famous Spitz, is familiar to tourists the world over, since the commencement of the war, by his own efforts, has collected \$14,000 for the Canadian Red Cross and \$6,000 for other organizations—a total of \$20,000 up till July 31 of this year. Now that the war is over Muggins is still "on the job" and his latest venture is to collect on behalf of the proposed new home for the Great War Veterans' Association.



"PETER."

Mrs. Duce's dog is "one of the boys of the bulldog breed," and is noted for his tenacity of purpose when engaged in tagging outside the Merchants' Bank. He has collected many thousands of dollars for every known patriotic cause, few passers-by being able to resist his doggy appeal.